

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator in the National Nuclear Security Administration, including official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$12,000, **[\$405,987,000]** \$404,081,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of the Administrator	361	409	408
10.00 Total new obligations	361	409	408
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	6	15	8
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	369	402	404
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	376	417	412
23.95 Total new obligations	-361	-409	-408
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	15	8	4
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	340	406	404
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-4	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	18		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	358	402	404
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts	11		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	369	402	404
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	96	94	78
73.10 Total new obligations	361	409	408
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-362	-425	-420
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	94	78	66
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	292	332	333
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	70	82	87
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances		11	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	362	425	420
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	369	402	404
90.00 Outlays	362	425	420

Office of the Administrator.—Provides corporate planning and oversight for programs funded by the Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors appropriations including the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) field offices. This account provides the Federal salaries and other expenses of the Administrator's direct staff, for Weapons Activities and Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Federal employees at the NNSA service center and site offices. Program Direction for Naval Reactors remains within that program's account, and program direction for Secure Transportation Asset remains in Weapons Activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	185	191	186
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	4	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8	10	7
11.9 Total personnel compensation	196	205	198
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	48	52	46
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	2	2	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	9	9	12
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3	4	4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	3	7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	33	36	35
25.2 Other services	25	37	43
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	25	35	41
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	16	22	9
25.5 Research and development contracts		1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		1	7
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	361	409	408

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,789	1,847	1,942

NAVAL REACTORS

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, **[\$781,800,000]** \$828,054,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval reactors	751	748	793
00.02 Program direction	29	33	35
10.00 Total new obligations	780	781	828
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	4	6	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	782	775	828
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	786	781	828
23.95 Total new obligations	-780	-781	-828
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	6		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	782	782	828
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-7	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	782	775	828
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	241	205	224
73.10 Total new obligations	780	781	828
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-816	-762	-833

NAVAL REACTORS—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	205	224	219
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	598	659	704
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	218	103	129
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	816	762	833
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	782	775	828
90.00 Outlays	816	762	833

Naval Reactors is responsible for all naval nuclear propulsion work, beginning with reactor technology development, continuing through reactor operation, and ending with reactor plant disposal. The Program ensures the safe and reliable operation of reactor plants in nuclear-powered submarines and aircraft carriers (constituting 40 percent of the Navy's combatants), and fulfills the Navy's requirements for new nuclear propulsion plants that meet current and future national defense requirements. Naval Reactors will continue to develop nuclear reactor plant components and systems for the Navy's submarines and next-generation aircraft carriers, continue to maintain the highest standards of environmental stewardship, and address the Program's 50+ year old infrastructure.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	21	22	24
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5	5	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	2	2	2
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	709	707	729
31.0 Equipment	21	22	32
32.0 Land and structures	18	19	32
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	780	781	828

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	192	207	209

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, *the purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles, and one ambulance; \$6,355,633,000* \$6,618,079,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$38,957,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Project 06-D-140-05 (PED) Uranium Processing Facility, Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee: *Provided further*, That \$69,330,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Project 99-D-141 Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility (PDCF), Savannah River Site, South Carolina: *Provided further*, That \$74,809,000 is authorized to be appropriated for 04-D-125 Chemistry and Metallurgy facility replacement project, Los Alamos, New Mexico: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Ion Beam Laboratory

refurbishment, Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico: *Provided further*, That \$14,846,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Material Security and Consolidation project, Idaho National Laboratory, Idaho]. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Directed stockpile work	1,430	1,430	1,670
00.02 Campaigns	1,963	1,996	1,637
00.03 Readiness in technical base and facilities	1,576	1,662	1,720
00.04 Secure transportation asset	210	211	221
00.05 Nuclear weapons incident response	133	135	222
00.06 Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization	169	170	170
00.07 Safeguards and security	725	752	860
00.10 Environmental projects and operations			41
00.11 Transformation disposition			77
01.00 Total, direct program	6,206	6,356	6,618
09.01 Reimbursable program	2,819	2,499	2,410
10.00 Total new obligations	9,025	8,855	9,028
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	412	164	22
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	8,777	8,708	9,028
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts		5	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	9,189	8,877	9,050
23.95 Total new obligations	-9,025	-8,855	-9,028
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	164	22	22
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	6,276	6,356	6,618
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-58	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-17		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	6,259	6,298	6,618
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
58.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	2,443	2,410	2,410
58.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	75		
58.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	2,518	2,410	2,410
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	8,777	8,708	9,028
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2,222	2,450	2,147
73.10 Total new obligations	9,025	8,855	9,028
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-8,722	-9,158	-9,646
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-75		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,450	2,147	1,529
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	4,776	5,419	5,628
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	3,946	3,739	4,018
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	8,722	9,158	9,646
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-2,339	-2,311	-2,311
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-104	-99	-99
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-2,443	-2,410	-2,410
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-75		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	6,259	6,298	6,618
90.00 Outlays	6,279	6,748	7,236

Weapons Activities provides for the maintenance and refurbishment of nuclear weapons to sustain confidence in their

safety, reliability, and performance; expansion of scientific, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities to enable certification of the enduring nuclear weapons stockpile; and manufacture of nuclear weapon components under a comprehensive test ban. Weapons Activities also provides for continued maintenance and investment in the Department's enterprise of nuclear stewardship, including the evolution of the Nuclear Weapons Complex to be more responsive and cost effective. Complex Transformation will be realized through a combination of ongoing and new activities that will lead to the elimination of expensive and unneeded redundancies and ensure improvements in efficiency. The Department also supports the capability to return to underground testing, if so directed by the President. The major elements of the program include the following:

Directed Stockpile Work.—Encompasses all activities that directly support specific weapons in the stockpile. These activities include: maintenance and day-to-day care; planned refurbishment; reliability assessment; weapon dismantlement and disposal; and research, development, and certification technology efforts to meet stockpile requirements.

Campaigns.—Focuses on scientific, technical, and engineering efforts to develop and maintain critical capabilities and tools needed to support stockpile refurbishment and continued assessment and certification of the stockpile for the long-term in the absence of underground nuclear testing.

Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities.—Provides the underlying physical infrastructure and operational readiness for the Directed Stockpile Work and Campaign activities. These activities include ensuring that facilities are operational, safe, secure, and compliant with regulatory requirements, and that a defined level of readiness is sustained at facilities funded by the Office of Defense Programs.

Secure Transportation Asset.—Provides for the safe, secure movement of nuclear weapons, special nuclear material, and weapon components between military locations and nuclear complex facilities within the United States. It includes program direction funding for couriers.

Nuclear Weapons Incident Response.—Manages strategically placed people and equipment to provide a technically trained response to any nuclear or radiological emergency worldwide and continue to counter nuclear terrorism.

Facilities and Infrastructure Recapitalization.—Executes a multi-year effort to restore the physical infrastructure of the nuclear weapons complex and supports the responsive infrastructure requirements of the Nuclear Posture Review. This capital renewal and sustainability program focuses on deferred maintenance reduction of mission-critical facilities and infrastructure, and construction of selected utility line items. The Program also is working towards institutionalizing responsible and accountable facility management within NNSA consistent with industry best practices.

Transformation Disposition.—Eliminates excess facilities through demolition, transfer, or sale and ensures the vitality of the nuclear weapons complex into the future. The program basis will be linked to Complex Transformation along with routine excess facility disposition and Real Property Asset Management and the inherent stewardship required for disposition of excess facilities.

Environmental Projects and Operations program.—Is responsible for management of long-term environmental stewardship at NNSA sites that have a continuing mission and ongoing operations after cleanup is complete. Activities include groundwater treatment, environmental monitoring of surface water and groundwater, soils and landfill remedies; and reporting and liaison requirements for various states and surveillance/monitoring of contaminated, excess buildings.

Defense Nuclear Security.—Provides protection for NNSA personnel, facilities, and nuclear weapons. Provides for all safeguards and security requirements including protective

forces and systems (except for personnel security investigations) at NNSA landlord sites, specifically the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories, the Nevada Test Site, Kansas City Plant, Pantex Plant, Y-12 National Security Complex, and the Savannah River Site Tritium Facilities.

Cyber Security.—Provides the requisite guidance needed to ensure that sufficient information technology and information management security safeguards are implemented throughout the NNSA complex.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	42	35	35
11.5 Other personnel compensation	10	14	14
11.9 Total personnel compensation	52	49	49
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	22	21	21
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	5	5
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1		
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	45	45	45
25.2 Other services	269	270	270
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	12	12	12
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	4,567	4,721	4,983
25.5 Research and development contracts	80	80	80
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6	6	6
26.0 Supplies and materials	11	11	11
31.0 Equipment	271	271	271
32.0 Land and structures	807	807	807
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	55	55	55
99.0 Direct obligations	6,206	6,356	6,618
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	2,819	2,499	2,410
99.9 Total new obligations	9,025	8,855	9,028

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	506	585	647

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

[(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)]

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense, defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, **[\$1,673,275,000] \$1,247,048,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$50,000,000 of such funds shall be available until expended for the contribution of the United States to create a low-enriched uranium stockpile for an International Nuclear Fuel Bank supply of nuclear fuel for peaceful means under the International Atomic Energy Agency: *Provided further*, That \$25,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Project 06-D-180 National Security Laboratory at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in appropriation Acts for fiscal year 2007 and prior fiscal years for Project 99-D-143 Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, Savannah River Site, South Carolina, \$115,000,000 are rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading in appropriation Acts for fiscal year 2007 and prior fiscal years for Russian Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition, \$57,000,000 are rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available in the first paragraph under the heading "Atomic Energy Defense Activities—Other Defense Activities" in chapter 2 of title

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION—Continued
[(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)]—Continued

I of division B of Public Law 105–277 and subsequently transferred by the Department of Energy to the Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation program, \$150,000,000 are rescinded]. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0309–0–1–053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Nonproliferation and verification research and development	266	387	275
00.02 Nonproliferation and international security	127	151	140
00.03 International nuclear materials protection and co-operation (INMP&C)	593	627	430
00.04 Global initiatives for proliferation prevention	1		
00.06 Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production (EWGPP)	226	181	141
00.07 Fissile materials disposition	483	52	42
00.08 Russian plutonium disposition	14		
00.09 Global threat reduction initiatives (GTRI)	131	193	219
00.10 Int'l nuclear fuel bank		50	
00.11 Congressionally directed projects		7	
00.91 Subtotal, Obligations by program activity	1,841	1,648	1,247
02.01 International contributions, EWGPP	5		
02.02 INMP&C	5		
02.03 GTRI	2		
02.91 Subtotal, International contributions	12		
10.00 Total new obligations	1,853	1,648	1,247
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	457	428	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,824	1,336	1,247
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts		–115	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,281	1,649	1,248
23.95 Total new obligations	–1,853	–1,648	–1,247
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	428	1	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,818	1,673	1,247
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110–161)		–15	
40.36 Unobligated balance permanently reduced (P.L. 110–161)		–322	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	–6		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,812	1,336	1,247
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	12		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,824	1,336	1,247
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,402	1,708	1,525
73.10 Total new obligations	1,853	1,648	1,247
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–1,547	–1,831	–1,683
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,708	1,525	1,089
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	556	735	686
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	991	1,096	997
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,547	1,831	1,683
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.45 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)	–12		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,812	1,336	1,247
90.00 Outlays	1,535	1,831	1,683

The mission of this program is to: 1) prevent the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; 2) advance the technologies to detect

the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) worldwide; 3) and eliminate or secure inventories of surplus materials and infrastructure usable for nuclear weapons. The program addresses the danger that hostile nations or terrorist groups may acquire WMD or weapons-usable material, dual-use production technology or weapons of mass destruction expertise. The major elements of the program include the following:

Nonproliferation and Verification Research and Development.—Conducts long-term research and development leading to prototype demonstrations and detection systems for strengthening U.S. capabilities to respond to current and projected threats to national and homeland security posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons and diversion of special nuclear material. The program interfaces directly with NNSA and other Department of Energy (DOE) programs as well as other U.S. Government agencies to provide innovative tools, techniques, technologies, and capabilities to meet their nonproliferation, counter-proliferation, and counter-terrorism mission requirements.

Nonproliferation and International Security.—Provides policy and technical support to address the entire proliferation spectrum to deny countries the opportunities to overtly acquire the materials, technology, and expertise necessary to develop WMD programs. The program works to strengthen nonproliferation treaties, regimes, and international institutions; expand the reach of the nonproliferation regime by enhancing foreign compliance with nonproliferation norms and obligations; and eliminate proliferation programs and stockpiles of WMD materials thereby reducing the threat of WMD terrorism. Specific activities include implementing and monitoring transparent WMD reductions; strengthening indigenous international safeguards and export controls systems in other countries; transitioning WMD expertise and infrastructure to peaceful purposes; realizing the nonproliferation opportunities associated with the global expansion of nuclear energy; improving associated international safeguards, export control, and interdiction regimes; serving as the technical edge within the interagency for various interdiction activities; and developing and implementing transparency measures to ensure that nuclear materials are secure.

International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation.—Continues to improve the security of nuclear material and nuclear warheads in Russia and other countries of proliferation concern by installing Material, Protection, Control and Accounting (MPC&A) upgrades and providing sustainability support to sites with previously installed MPC&A upgrades. Reducing the potential for diversion of nuclear warheads and nuclear materials has been a critical priority for the United States. The United States, through DOE/NNSA's Second Line of Defense Program, will continue to work with international partners to enhance their capabilities to detect, deter, and interdict illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials, including the screening of containerized cargo at strategic international seaports.

Elimination of Weapons-Grade Plutonium Production.—Enhances nuclear nonproliferation by assisting Russia in ceasing its production of weapons-grade plutonium by providing replacement power production capacity. This will result in the shutdown of the world's last three plutonium producing reactors, and eliminate the production of 1.2 metric tons of plutonium per year.

Fissile Materials Disposition.—Conducts activities in both the United States and Russia to dispose of fissile materials that would pose a threat to the United States if acquired by hostile nations or terrorist groups. The program focuses U.S. efforts to accomplish the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement between the United States and Russia, which commits both countries to dispose of 34 metric tons

of surplus weapons-grade plutonium; and separate efforts to down blend surplus U.S. highly enriched uranium.

Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI).—Through the GTRI, the Department works with Russia and works or plans to work in over 90 other countries worldwide to reduce and protect vulnerable nuclear and radiological material located at civilian sites worldwide that could be used to make a crude nuclear bomb or radiological “dirty bomb.” GTRI has three goals—convert, remove, protect—that provide a comprehensive approach to achieving its mission and denying terrorist access to nuclear and radiological materials.

Convert.—Convert research reactors from the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) to low enriched uranium; this results in permanent threat reduction because the minimization, and to the extent possible, the elimination of HEU in civilian applications means one less source of bomb material.

Remove.—Remove or dispose of excess nuclear and radiological material; this results in permanent threat reduction because each kilogram or curie of this dangerous material that is removed reduces the risk that a terrorist bomb will go off.

Protect.—Protect at-risk nuclear and radiological materials from theft and sabotage; this results in threat reduction by rapidly upgrading the physical security at vulnerable sites until a permanent threat reduction solution can be implemented.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26	26	26
25.2 Other services	426	426	196
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	37	37	19
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	980	1,066	700
25.5 Research and development contracts	12	12	12
31.0 Equipment	45	49	48
32.0 Land and structures	320	25	234
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7	7	12
99.9 Total new obligations	1,853	1,648	1,247

CERRO GRANDE FIRE ACTIVITIES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0312-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	14	13	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-10	-3
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	13	3	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1	10	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	1	10	3

Cerro Grande Fire Activities.—Emergency funding was provided in 2000 and 2001 for restoration activities at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico after the Cerro Grande Fire in May 2000.

PAJARITO PLATEAU HOMESTEADERS COMPENSATION FUND

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5520-0-2-054	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			
Adjustments:			
01.90 Adjustments from Interest Income	1		
01.99 Balance, start of year	1		
Appropriations:			
05.00 Pajarito Plateau Homesteaders Compensation Fund	-1		
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5520-0-2-054	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Pajarito plateau	3		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	3		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	1	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	4	1	1
23.95 Total new obligations	-3		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1	1	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	1		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	5		-1
73.10 Total new obligations	3		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-8	-1	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year		-1	-1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	8	1	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1		
90.00 Outlays	8	1	
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities:			
Par value	8		
92.02 Total investments, end of year: Federal securities:			
Par value			

The Pajarito Plateau Homesteaders Compensation Fund is dedicated to the settlement of two lawsuits in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico. This fund was authorized by Section 3147 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, (P.L. 108-375) to pay claims for the Pajarito Plateau homesteaders pertaining to acquisition of their lands and property during the Manhattan Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Federal Funds

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1		

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE
MANAGEMENT—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation			
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	4		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	1		
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-5		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year			
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-1		

The Environmental Management program was restructured in 2004. These activities are now funded in the Defense Environmental Cleanup appropriation.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed *four ambulances* and three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, **[\$5,398,573,000] \$5,297,256,000**, to remain available until expended, of which \$463,000,000 shall be transferred to [and deposited in] the "Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund". (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Closure sites	468	43	46
00.02 Hanford site	838	887	852
00.04 River protection, tank farm activities	280	286	288
00.05 River protection, waste treatment plant	620	754	690
00.06 Idaho	521	510	432
00.07 NNSA sites	299	291	245
00.08 Oak Ridge	214	191	238
00.09 Savannah River Site	1,141	1,135	1,206
00.12 Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	228	235	211
00.13 Program support	29	40	34
00.14 Safeguards and security	272	260	251
00.15 Technology development and deployment	19	24	32
00.16 Program direction	283	321	309
00.17 D&D fund contribution	452	459	463
00.18 Direct program activity		17	
10.00 Total new obligations	5,664	5,453	5,297
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	32	103	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5,731	5,350	5,297
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5,767	5,453	5,297
23.95 Total new obligations	-5,664	-5,453	-5,297
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	103		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	5,732	5,399	5,297
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-49	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	5,731	5,350	5,297

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2,265	2,074	1,783
73.10 Total new obligations	5,664	5,453	5,297
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5,859	-5,744	-5,386
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	6		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,074	1,783	1,694

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	4,180	3,882	3,847
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,679	1,862	1,539
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	5,859	5,744	5,386

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	5,731	5,350	5,297
90.00 Outlays	5,859	5,744	5,386

The Defense Environmental Cleanup program is responsible for identifying and reducing risks and managing waste at sites where the Department carried out defense-related nuclear research and production activities that resulted in radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste contamination requiring remediation, stabilization, or some other type of cleanup action. The budget displays the cleanup program by site.

Closure Sites.—Funds geographic sites that are nearing cleanup completion or have completed cleanup and are awaiting transfer to the Office of Legacy Management or other DOE program or private sector entity. The sites include Ash-tabula, Fernald, and Miamisburg (Mound). Also, funds post-closure administration costs after physical completion.

Hanford Site.—Funds the Hanford site cleanup and environmental restoration to protect the Columbia River. Because of the immensity of the cleanup program at the Hanford site, the cleanup is managed by two site offices: the Richland Operations Office and the Office of River Protection.

The Hanford site (Richland) is responsible for cleanup of most of the geographic area on the Hanford site, and its projects are displayed in two accounts: projects to be completed by 2012 and projects to be completed before 2035. The primary cleanup focus is the safe storage, treatment and disposal of Hanford's legacy wastes and environmental restoration. Risk to the public, workers, and the environment will be reduced by removing contamination before it migrates to the Columbia River.

The Office of River Protection at the Hanford site is responsible for the storage, retrieval, treatment, immobilization, and disposal of tank waste and the operation, maintenance, engineering, and construction activities in the 200 Area Tank Farms. Its budget has two components, the operation and maintenance of radioactive liquid waste tank farms and construction of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant.

Idaho.—Funds the Idaho Cleanup Project, which is aimed at reducing the risk of contamination reaching the Snake River Plain Aquifer from nuclear and hazardous waste buried or stored on-site. It also funds efforts to eliminate infrastructure costs by aggressively conducting cleanup operations to reduce the site "footprint"; stabilize legacy spent nuclear fuel through 2012; and treat and dispose of the sodium bearing tank wastes, close tank farms, perform initial tank soils remediation work as well as preparation of the stored high-level waste calcine for final disposition.

NNSA Sites.—Funds the safe and efficient cleanup of the environmental legacy at National Nuclear Security Administration sites including Los Alamos National Laboratory, Nevada Site, and the Separations Process Research Unit, as

well as non-defense activities at Los Alamos and Idaho. The cleanup strategy is a risk-based approach that focuses first on those contaminant plumes and sources that are the greatest contributors to risk. The overall goal is to ensure that risks to the public and workers are controlled, followed by work to clean up soil and groundwater using a risk-based methodology. NNSA is responsible for long-term stewardship of its sites after physical cleanup is completed.

Oak Ridge.—Funds defense-related cleanup of the three facilities that make up the Oak Ridge Reservation: the East Tennessee Technology Park, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and the Y-12 Plant. The overall cleanup strategy is based on surface water considerations, encompassing five distinct watersheds that feed the Clinch River. Cleanup actions will ensure that waste is contained; on-site surface water quality is improved to meet required standards; and off-site users of the Clinch River remain protected.

Savannah River Site.—Funds the safe stabilization, treatment, and disposition of legacy nuclear materials, spent nuclear fuel, and waste at the Savannah River site. The cleanup funding is displayed in three accounts: projects to be completed by 2012, projects to be completed before 2035, and projects related to the Radioactive Liquid Waste Tank Farms, including Defense Waste Processing Facility operations. The Savannah River cleanup strategy has four primary objectives: 1) eliminate the highest risks first through safe stabilization, treatment, and disposition of EM-owned nuclear materials, spent nuclear fuel, and waste; 2) significantly reduce costs of continuing operations and surveillance and maintenance; 3) decommission all EM-owned facilities; and 4) remediate groundwater and contaminated soils, using an area closure approach.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.—Funds the world's first permitted deep geologic repository for the permanent disposal of radioactive waste, and the Nation's only disposal site for defense-generated transuranic waste. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, managed by the Carlsbad Field Office, is an operating facility, supporting the cleanup of transuranic waste from waste generator and storage sites. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant is crucial to DOE completing its cleanup and closure mission.

Program Direction.—Funds the Federal workforce responsible for the overall direction and administrative support of the EM program, including both Headquarters and field personnel.

Program Support.—Funds EM Headquarters policy and oversight activities. This includes management and direction for various crosscutting EM and Department of Energy initiatives; establishment and implementation of national and departmental policy; and analyses and integration activities across the Department of Energy complex in a consistent, responsible and efficient manner.

Safeguards and Security.—Funds activities to ensure protection against unauthorized access, theft, diversion, loss of custody or destruction of Department of Energy assets and hostile acts that may cause adverse impacts on fundamental national security or the health and safety of Department of Energy and contractor employees, the public or the environment.

Technology Development and Deployment.—Funds projects to address the immediate, near- and long-term technology needs identified by the EM sites, enabling them to accelerate their cleanup schedules, treat orphaned wastes, improve worker safety, and provide technical foundations for the sites' end state visions.

Federal Contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.—Funds the Federal Government's contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, as required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	136	140	141
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6	6	6
11.9 Total personnel compensation	144	148	149
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	42	42	42
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	4	4
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	10	10	10
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	4	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	538	516	497
25.2 Other services	759	729	710
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	173	165	161
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,116	2,998	2,907
25.5 Research and development contracts	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	2
31.0 Equipment	3	3	3
32.0 Land and structures	791	759	738
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	72	69	66
99.9 Total new obligations	5,664	5,453	5,297

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,362	1,500	1,505

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation			
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2	1	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-1	
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		1	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays		1	

The Environmental Management budget was restructured in 2006. Activities funded in 2005 and prior years are now funded in the Defense Environmental Cleanup appropriation.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses, necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, and classified activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed [twelve] ten passenger motor

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES—Continued

[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]—Continued

vehicles for replacement only, **[\$761,290,000] \$1,313,461,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds provided **[under this heading in Public Law 109–103, \$4,900,000 are transferred to “Weapons Activities” for special nuclear material consolidation activities associated with safeguards and security]** *herein, \$487,008,000 is for Project 99-D–143 Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, Savannah River Site, South Carolina: Provided further, That the Department of Energy adhere strictly to Department of Energy Order 413.3A for Project 99-D–143. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0243–0–1–999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.10 Health, safety and security	329	441	446
00.20 Security and safety performance assurance	1		
00.40 Environment, safety, and health (Defense)	72	8	
00.45 Legacy management	36	155	186
00.55 Defense related administrative support	87	99	108
00.65 Defense activities at INL	120	83	79
00.70 Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility			487
00.75 Hearings and appeals	4	5	7
10.00 Total new obligations	649	791	1,313
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	53	42	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	636	754	1,313
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts		–5	
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts			116
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	691	791	1,429
23.95 Total new obligations	–649	–791	–1,313
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	42		116
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	636	761	1,313
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110–161)		–7	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	636	754	1,313
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	310	408	416
73.10 Total new obligations	649	791	1,313
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–549	–783	–1,216
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	–2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	408	416	513
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	343	490	854
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	206	293	362
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	549	783	1,216
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	636	754	1,313
90.00 Outlays	549	783	1,216

Health, Safety and Security.—The Office of Health, Safety and Security (HSS) provides corporate-level leadership and management to protect the health, safety, and security of the Department’s workers, the public, and the environment. HSS was formed on October 1, 2006, to strengthen the Department’s health, safety, and security functions by integrating the activities of the former Offices of Environment, Safety and Health, and Security and Safety Performance Assurance. HSS functions include: policy and guidance development and technical assistance; analysis of environment, safety, health, and security performance; domestic and international health studies; medical screening programs for former workers; employee compensation support; quality assurance programs; safety and security professional develop-

ment and training; interface with the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board; deployment of advanced security technologies; national security information programs; providing security for the Department’s facilities and personnel in the National Capital Area; security investigations programs; independent oversight of security, cyber security, emergency management, environment, safety and health performance; and implementing safety and security enforcement programs.

Office of Legacy Management.—The programs support long-term stewardship activities (e.g., groundwater monitoring, disposal cell maintenance, records management, and management of natural resources) at sites where active remediation has been completed. In addition, Legacy Management is responsible for the management and administration of pension and benefit continuity for contractor retirees at these sites. Beginning in FY 2009, all Legacy Management activities are funded within the Other Defense Activities appropriation.

Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative Mixed-Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility.—The MOX Fuel Fabrication Facility formerly funded in the Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation account will dispose of surplus U.S. plutonium in keeping with the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement between the United States and Russia, which commits both countries to dispose of 34 metric tons of surplus weapons-grade plutonium. Funding for this facility is included in this account for the Office of Nuclear Energy to promote and take advantage of synergies between this activity and the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership efforts.

All other.—Obligations are included for defense-related administrative support, defense-related activities at Idaho National Laboratory, and the Office of Hearings and Appeals. The Office of Hearings and Appeals adjudicates personnel security cases, complaints of reprisals by contractor employees for “whistleblowing,” and is the appeal authority in various other areas. The Office also decides requests for exception from DOE orders, rules, and regulations. Beginning in FY 2009, the Office will assume the DOE civil rights functions, including the processing of EEO and Title VI/Title IX complaints, oversight to ensure that DOE financial assistance is not being used in a discriminatory way, as well as coordinating the employee concerns program activities performed by Federal officials.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0243–0–1–999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	83	82	80
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	88	87	84
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	21	26	22
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	2	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	6	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	3	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24	28	52
25.2 Other services	257	301	322
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	23	24	33
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	196	247	744
25.5 Research and development contracts		17	14
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2	3	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	5	6	6
31.0 Equipment	3	5	4
32.0 Land and structures	5	7	6
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	17	29	17
99.9 Total new obligations	649	791	1,313

Employment Summary

Identification code 89–0243–0–1–999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			

1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment	714	704	680
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DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of Public Law 97-425, as amended, including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, **[\$201,000,000]** \$247,371,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Repository Program	347	199	247
10.00 Total new obligations	347	199	247
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	347	199	247
23.95 Total new obligations	-347	-199	-247
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	347	201	247
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-2	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	347	199	247
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	57	47	51
73.10 Total new obligations	347	199	247
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-357	-195	-235
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	47	51	63
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	307	149	185
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	50	46	50
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	357	195	235
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	347	199	247
90.00 Outlays	357	195	235

This appropriation was established by the Congress as part of the 1993 Energy and Water Development Appropriation (P.L. 102-377) in lieu of payment from DOE into the Nuclear Waste Fund for activities related to the disposal of defense high-level waste.

The program's cost estimates reflect DOE's best projections, given the scope of work identified and planned schedule of required activities. Future budget requests for the program have yet to be established and will be determined through the annual executive and congressional budget process.

Since passage of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended, amounts have been deposited into the Nuclear Waste Fund for costs for activities related to disposal of high-level waste generated from the atomic energy defense activities of DOE. The Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal appropriation was established to ensure payment of the Federal Government's contribution to the nuclear waste repository program. Through 2007, a total of approximately \$3,328 million has been appropriated to support nuclear waste repository activities attributed to atomic energy defense activities. At the end of 2007, the Federal Government has paid \$534 million in advance for the defense share of the program cost.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	34	20	20

25.2	Other services (service contracts)	3	2	3
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	5	8
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	286	163	192
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	16	9	24
99.9	Total new obligations	347	199	247

ENERGY PROGRAMS**Federal Funds****SCIENCE****[(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)]**

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and purchase of not to exceed **[30] 49** passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, **[\$4,055,483,000]** including one law enforcement vehicle, one ambulance, and three buses, \$4,721,969,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in section 130 of division H (Miscellaneous Appropriations and Offsets) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004, Public Law 108-199, as amended by section 315 of Public Law 109-103, for the Coralville, Iowa, project, \$44,569,000 is rescinded. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 High energy physics	733	688	805
00.03 Nuclear physics	413	433	510
00.05 Biological and environmental research	480	500	568
00.06 Basic energy sciences	1,223	1,270	1,568
00.07 Advanced scientific computing research	276	351	369
00.09 Science laboratory infrastructure	37	65	110
00.11 Program direction	166	178	204
00.14 Fusion energy sciences	312	287	493
00.15 Safeguard and securities	70	70	81
00.17 Workforce development for teachers & scientists	8	8	14
00.18 Small business innovation research	112		
00.19 Small business technology transfer	14		
00.20 Direct program activity		123	
10.00 Total new obligations	3,844	3,973	4,722
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	20	15	15
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3,837	3,973	4,722
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3,859	3,988	4,737
23.95 Total new obligations	-3,844	-3,973	-4,722
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	15	15	15
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	3,797	4,055	4,722
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-38	
40.36 Unobligated balance permanently reduced		-44	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	40		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	3,837	3,973	4,722
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2,232	2,377	2,463
73.10 Total new obligations	3,844	3,973	4,722
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3,697	-3,887	-4,394
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,377	2,463	2,791
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,900	2,305	2,739
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,797	1,582	1,655

SCIENCE—Continued

[(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)]—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3,697	3,887	4,394
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3,837	3,973	4,722
90.00 Outlays	3,697	3,887	4,394

High Energy Physics.—The high energy physics (HEP) program aims to understand how our universe works at its most fundamental level, by discovering the most elementary constituents of matter and energy, probing the interactions between them, and exploring the basic nature of space and time itself. The program encompasses both experimental and theoretical particle physics research and related advanced accelerator and detector technology research and development (R&D). The primary mode of experimental research involves the study of collisions of energetic particles using large particle accelerators or colliding beam facilities.

In addition to contributing to breakthrough discoveries, such as the existence of the invisible “dark energy” that permeates the universe, state-of-the-art technology developed for accelerators and detectors contributes to progress in fields such as fast electronics, high-speed computing, superconducting magnet technology, and high-power radio frequency devices. HEP research also makes major contributions to accelerator technology and provides the expertise necessary for the expansion of such technology into fields such as medical imaging and diagnostics as well as materials, biology, and chemistry research using light sources. One notable recent example is the Linac Coherent Light Source, now completing construction at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC); the concept and proof-of-principle for this state-of-the-art basic energy sciences facility grew out of particle accelerator technology developed for the HEP program.

The HEP budget request supports a world leadership program at Fermilab (the Tevatron Collider and Neutrinos at the Main Injector [NuMI]) and phase-out activities at the SLAC B-factory, which has completed its scientific mission. Funding is provided for the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) research program, including support for software and computing, pre-operations and maintenance of the U.S. built systems that are part of the LHC detectors; and accelerator commissioning and accelerator physics studies using the LHC.

The HEP request also supports development of new scientific opportunities for the U.S. HEP program in the next decade that include forefront neutrino experiments, studies to understand dark energy, strong U.S. participation in LHC physics, and investments in R&D for a potential international linear collider. While the future trajectory of the HEP program has a strong emphasis on the energy frontier, the proposed program will provide the U.S. with a diverse array of world-leading efforts. Accelerator technology R&D is focused on superconducting radio frequency structures, in view of their potential applicability to many scientific disciplines, and the initiation of the Advanced Accelerator R&D Facility to develop new particle acceleration mechanisms for the future.

Nuclear physics.—The nuclear physics program works to understand the evolution and structure of nuclear matter, from the smallest building blocks of quarks and gluons, to the stable elements in the Universe created by stars and to unique isotopes created in the laboratory that exist at the limits of stability and possess radically different properties from known matter. The program focuses on three broad but highly related research frontiers: (1) the theory

of strong interactions among quarks and gluons (quantum chromodynamics) and its implications and predictions for the state of matter in the early universe, quark confinement, the role of gluons and the structure of the proton and neutron; (2) the structure of atomic nuclei and nuclear astrophysics, which addresses the origin of the elements, the structure and limits of nuclei, and the evolution of the cosmos; and (3) developing a New Standard Model of Nature’s fundamental interactions and understanding its implications for the origin of matter and the properties of neutrinos and nuclei.

Fundamental research in nuclear physics will provide new insights and advance the world’s knowledge on the nature of matter and energy and develop the scientific knowledge, technologies, and trained manpower that are needed to underpin DOE’s missions for nuclear-related national security, energy, and environmental quality.

The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider research program at Brookhaven National Laboratory will continue pursuing the characterization of new states of matter and phenomena that occur in hot, dense nuclear matter. The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility/Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF) experimental program will continue its studies focused on understanding the substructure of the nucleon. Doubling the electron beam energy at CEBAF to 12 giga-electron volts (GeV) opens the opportunity for new discoveries and an understanding of quark confinement—one of the mysteries of modern physics. Construction activities for the upgrade start in 2009. Operations of the Holifield Radioactive Ion Beam Facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the Argonne Tandem Linear Accelerator System at Argonne National Laboratory will be supported for the study of nuclear structure and nuclear astrophysics, as will the operation of accelerator laboratories at universities. Research, development, and conceptual design is initiated for the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams, which will enable a comprehensive description of nuclei, elucidate the origin of the elements in the cosmos, provide an understanding of matter in the crust of neutron stars, and establish the scientific foundation for innovative applications of nuclear science to society. The development and production of commercial and research radioisotopes are provided for medical institutions, universities, research organizations, and industry for a wide array of uses and applications. Activities for the production of radioisotopes are transferred to Science from Nuclear Energy effective in FY 2009.

Biological and Environmental Research.—This program funds research in global climate change; environmental remediation; molecular, cellular, and systemic studies on the biological effects of radiation; structural biology; radiochemistry and instrumentation; and DNA sequencing. The program also supports science related to carbon sequestration. In conjunction with the advanced scientific computing research program, a global systems application is continued to accelerate progress in coupled general circulation model development through use of enhanced computer simulation and modeling. The Genomics: GTL activity will develop the science, technology, and knowledge base to harness microbial and plant systems for cost effective renewable energy production, carbon sequestration, and environmental remediation. The request includes \$75 million for Genomics: GTL Bioenergy Research Centers. Research at the Centers will focus on developing the science underpinning biofuel production.

Basic Energy Sciences.—The basic energy sciences (BES) program funds basic research in material sciences, chemistry, geosciences, and aspects of biosciences that support the Department’s nuclear and non-nuclear technology programs. In many basic research areas, such as materials science, funding provided by the BES program represents a large percentage, or even the sole source, of Federal funding. The request in-

cludes \$60 million for hydrogen and fuel cell research as part of the President's Hydrogen Initiative as well as funding for basic research for electrical energy storage and an advanced nuclear fuel cycle.

The BES program operates large national user research facilities, including synchrotron light and neutron sources and smaller user facilities such as materials preparation and electron microscopy centers. The request includes continued support to maintain utilization of the Department's large state-of-the-art national user facilities. Funding will maintain the quality of service and availability of facility resources to users, including university and government scientists, as well as private companies who rely on unique BES facilities for their basic research needs. Research areas that will benefit from the facilities funding include structural biology, materials science, superconductor technology, and biomedical research and technology development.

The BES request includes \$178 million for operations of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory to meet the Nation's neutron scattering needs. The request includes \$19 million to continue design and fabrication of additional instruments beyond the initial instrument suite included in the SNS. The SNS will provide significant scientific, technical, and economic benefits that derive from neutron scattering and materials irradiation research. Reflecting the high priority given to nanoscale research, BES funding for the multi-agency national nanotechnology program includes funding for the operation of the Nanoscale Science Research Centers (NSRCs) at the Oak Ridge, Lawrence Berkeley, Brookhaven, and Argonne national laboratories, and for one NSRC collocated at Sandia and Los Alamos national laboratories. The request also includes \$37 million for construction of the Linac Coherent Light Source at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. The BES request also includes \$93 million to finish design and start construction of the National Synchrotron Light Source II.

Fusion Energy Sciences.—The fusion energy sciences program advances plasma science, fusion science, and fusion technology in order to establish the knowledge base necessary for fusion to become an economically and environmentally attractive energy source. The program is conducting a broad range of research dealing with the many scientific issues it faces with the eventual goal of developing a predictive capability for plasma performance, including burning plasmas; demonstrating enhanced fundamental understanding of magnetic confinement through research on magnetic confinement configuration optimization; and developing the fundamental understanding of high energy density laboratory plasmas.

The budget includes \$214 million for the U.S. contributions to ITER project, an international burning plasma physics experiment being built in France in collaboration with the European Union (EU), Japan, Russia, Korea, China, and India. The EU is providing approximately 45% of the cost of building the facility, while the remaining parties will each provide approximately 9%. ITER is an essential next step toward eventually developing fusion as a commercially viable energy source.

The budget also provides for support of basic research in plasma science in partnership with the National Science Foundation, investigation of innovative confinement concepts, and continued operation of the DIII-D, Alcator C-Mod, and the National Spherical Torus Experiment facilities to develop a fuller understanding of the physics of magnetically confined plasma and to identify approaches that may improve the economical and environmental attractiveness of fusion in the long run. Fabrication of the National Compact Stellarator Experiment will continue at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory in collaboration with Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Theory, modeling, and evolving computational methods using high performance computing and enabling technologies re-

search will also be conducted in support of the science experiments.

Advanced Scientific Computing Research.—This program supports advanced computational research, applied mathematics, computer science, and networking—to enable the analysis, simulation, and prediction of complex physical phenomena. The program also supports the operation of large supercomputer user facilities and network facilities including leadership computing facilities at the Oak Ridge and Argonne national laboratories, and the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Facility at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The request includes research, integrated with other science programs, on application of computer simulation and modeling to science problems.

Science Laboratories Infrastructure.—The goal of this program is to rehabilitate, replace, or demolish deficient common-use utilities, roads, and buildings and to correct environment, safety, and health deficiencies at the civilian science laboratories. Stewardship responsibilities for over 24,000 acres of the Oak Ridge Reservation are also funded here. The request includes funding for the demolition of the Bevatron Complex at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

Safeguards and Security.—The mission of this program is to ensure appropriate levels of protection against: unauthorized access; theft; diversion, loss of custody, or destruction of DOE assets; and hostile acts that may cause adverse impacts on fundamental science, or the health and safety of DOE and contractor employees, the public, or the environment. The request provides funding for physical protection, protective forces, physical security, protective systems, information security, cyber security, personnel security, materials control and accountability, and program management activities.

Workforce Development for Teachers and Scientists.—This program trains young scientists, engineers, technicians, and teachers in the scientifically and technically advanced environment of the Office of Science national laboratories to meet the demand for a well-trained scientific and technical workforce. The program trains teachers to educate the workforce in areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Program Direction.—Funds the Office of Science federal headquarters and field workforce, which is responsible for directing, administering, and supporting basic energy-related and science-related research disciplines. Federal staff are responsible for SC-wide management, operational policy, and technical/administrative support activities in budget and planning; information technology; infrastructure management; construction management; safeguards and security; environment, safety, and health; and general administration. Funded expenses include salaries, benefits, travel, general administrative support services and technical expertise, and information technology maintenance and enhancements.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	89	95	109
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	5	6
11.9 Total personnel compensation	96	102	117
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	22	23	27
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	5
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	6	6	7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5	5	6
25.2 Other services	66	70	75
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	10	11	11
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	2,361	2,483	2,686
25.5 Research and development contracts	57	60	65
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1

SCIENCE—Continued

[(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)]—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
31.0 Equipment	227	197	530
32.0 Land and structures	244	223	345
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	744	787	846
99.9 Total new obligations	3,844	3,973	4,722

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	942	1,058	1,100

ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Hydrogen technology	189	10	
00.04 Solar energy	157	10	
00.05 Wind energy	49	1	
00.07 Geothermal technology	5		
00.08 Biomass and biorefinery systems R&D	127	10	
00.10 Vehicle technologies	183	3	
00.12 Weatherization and intergovernmental activities	286	10	
00.13 Facilities and infrastructure	107	5	
00.14 Program direction	104	5	
00.15 Renewable program support	15	1	
00.16 Building technologies	103	3	
00.17 Industrial technologies	56	1	
00.18 Federal energy management program	20	1	
00.91 Total, energy efficiency and renewable energy	1,401	60	
01.03 Electric transmission and distribution	134	3	
01.04 Nuclear energy research and development	492	9	
01.05 Legacy management	33		
01.06 Environment, safety & health	27	2	
01.91 Total, other energy supply	686	14	
08.00 Total, direct program	2,087	74	
09.10 Reimbursable program	737	1,564	1,500
10.00 Total new obligations	2,824	1,638	1,500

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	61	166	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2,917	1,500	1,500
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	7		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts		-28	
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	5		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,990	1,638	1,500
23.95 Total new obligations	-2,824	-1,638	-1,500
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	166		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	2,155		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-22		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	12		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	2,145		
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
58.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	693	1,500	1,500
58.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	79		
58.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	772	1,500	1,500
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	2,917	1,500	1,500

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,446	1,742	
73.10 Total new obligations	2,824	1,638	1,500
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2,443	-1,638	-1,500
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts		-1,742	
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	1		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-7		
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-79		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,742		

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,175	1,500	1,500
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,268	138	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2,443	1,638	1,500

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-434	-1,005	-1,005
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-259	-495	-495
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-693	-1,500	-1,500
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-79		

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	2,145		
90.00 Outlays	1,750	138	

In 2008, Congress created four separate accounts to replace Energy Supply and Conservation: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Nuclear Energy, and Legacy Management. In 2009, all Legacy Management activities are funded under Other Defense Activities.

Prior to 2008, Environment, Safety and Health programs were funded in two separate accounts (Energy Supply and Conservation and Other Defense Activities). Beginning in 2008, those activities have been restructured and are now funded by the Health, Safety and Security Program within the Other Defense Activities appropriation.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	81		
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3		
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2		
11.9 Total personnel compensation	86		
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	21		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4		
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2		
23.2 Rental payments to others	3		
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1		
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	90		
25.2 Other services	115	18	
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	19	1	
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	836	27	
25.5 Research and development contracts	112	6	
26.0 Supplies and materials	3		
31.0 Equipment	45	2	
32.0 Land and structures	92	5	
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	658	15	
99.0 Direct obligations	2,087	74	
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	737	1,564	1,500
99.9 Total new obligations	2,824	1,638	1,500

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			

1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment 876

NUCLEAR ENERGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for nuclear energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed [20] 29 passenger motor vehicles [for], including three new buses and 26 replacement [only] vehicles, including one ambulance, [\$970,525,000] \$853,644,000, to remain available until expended[: Provided, That \$233,849,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Project 99-D-143 Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, Savannah River Site, South Carolina: Provided further, That the Department of Energy adhere strictly to Department of Energy Order 413.3A for Project 99-D-143]. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0319-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Research and Development:			
00.02 NP2010		137	241
00.03 Generation IV		115	70
00.04 Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative		10	17
00.05 Advanced Fuel Cycle Research (GNEP)		179	302
00.91 Research and Development		441	630
02.01 Program direction		81	81
02.02 Infrastructure		164	143
02.09 Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility		278	
02.91 Other Nuclear Energy Programs		523	224
10.00 Total new obligations		964	854
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year			116
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		962	854
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts			-116
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts		118	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation		1,080	854
23.95 Total new obligations		-964	-854
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year		116	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		693	854
40.00 Appropriation (Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility)		278	
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-9	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)		962	854
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year			753
73.10 Total new obligations		964	854
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-695	-843
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts		484	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year		753	764
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		433	384
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		262	459
87.00 Total outlays (gross)		695	843
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		962	854
90.00 Outlays		695	843

The FY 2009 budget continues to support the Nuclear Power 2010 program which partners with private industry to demonstrate key regulatory approval processes to encour-

age investments in new, advanced nuclear plants in the United States. The Budget continues to support the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative, including the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership, which aims to accelerate the development of technologies that will reduce the volume of high-level waste from spent nuclear fuel, reduce the long-term radiotoxicity of spent nuclear fuel, reduce the long-term proliferation threat posed by civilian inventories of plutonium in spent nuclear fuel, and recover the energy content in spent nuclear fuel in a manner that enhances proliferation-resistance. The Budget also supports the Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative (Gen IV), through which the United States will participate in multinational research and development projects in support of next generation nuclear reactors. The Budget further supports the Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative, which will develop advanced technologies that can be used in tandem with Gen IV nuclear plants to generate economic, commercial quantities of hydrogen to support a sustainable, clean energy future for the United States. It is important to note that two Nuclear Energy activities, the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility and Safeguards and Security for Idaho National Laboratory are funded under the Other Defense Activities appropriation.

Nuclear Energy programs also support the Department's critical infrastructure necessary to enable research on advanced nuclear power systems for U.S. national security and other federal agencies, and to maintain and operate the Department's nuclear facilities in a safe, environmentally compliant, and cost-effective manner.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0319-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent		41	41
11.3 Other than full-time permanent		2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation		2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation		45	45
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits		5	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		40	40
25.2 Other services		20	20
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		442	143
25.5 Research and development contracts		380	569
26.0 Supplies and materials		1	1
32.0 Land and structures		30	30
99.9 Total new obligations		964	854

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0319-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment		403	411

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for electricity delivery and energy reliability activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, [\$140,000,000] \$134,000,000, to remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0318-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Research and Development		109	106

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0318-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
00.02 Operations and Analysis		12	11
00.03 Program direction		17	17
10.00 Total new obligations		138	134
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year			2
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		139	134
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts		1	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation		140	136
23.95 Total new obligations		-138	-134
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year		2	2
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		140	134
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)		139	134
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year			73
73.10 Total new obligations		138	134
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-157	-142
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts		92	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year		73	65
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		83	81
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		74	61
87.00 Total outlays (gross)		157	142
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		139	134
90.00 Outlays		157	142

The mission of the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE) is to lead national efforts to modernize the electric grid, enhance security and reliability of the Nation's energy infrastructure, and facilitate recovery from disruptions to the energy supply. This effort is accomplished through research, development, demonstration and technology transfer; implementation of the electricity grid modernization requirements contained in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (including the congestion study and analysis of potential National Interest Electric Transmission corridors as authorized by Section 1221 of that Act), technical assistance and analytical support to States and regions for policies, market mechanisms, and activities that facilitate competitive, reliable, environmentally sensitive, and customer-friendly electric markets; authorization for electricity exports and Presidential permits for cross-border transmission lines; energy power systems analysis; and coordinating and carrying out DOE Lead Sector Specific Agency responsibilities for protecting the Nation's critical energy infrastructure. Partnerships to engage industry, utilities, States, other Federal programs and agencies, universities, national laboratories, and other stakeholders in OE's efforts to ensure a more secure, reliable, efficient, and affordable national electricity supply will continue to be a key element of the program.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0318-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent		6	7
11.3 Other than full-time permanent		1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation		1	1

11.9 Total personnel compensation	8	9
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5	5
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	22	22
25.5 Research and development contracts	99	94
99.9 Total new obligations	138	134

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0318-0-1-999	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment		57	67

[LEGACY MANAGEMENT]

[For Department of Energy expenses for Legacy Management activities, \$34,183,000, to remain available until expended.] (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0320-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Legacy Management		34	
10.00 Total new obligations		34	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		34	
23.95 Total new obligations		-34	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		34	
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year			15
73.10 Total new obligations		34	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-42	-14
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts		23	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year		15	1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		24	
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		18	14
87.00 Total outlays (gross)		42	14
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		34	
90.00 Outlays		42	14

This program supports non-defense related long-term stewardship activities (e.g., groundwater monitoring, disposal cell maintenance, and management of natural resources) at sites where active remediation has been completed. In addition, Legacy Management is responsible for the management and administration of pension and benefit continuity for contractor retirees at these sites. These activities will be funded within the Other Defense Activities appropriation beginning in FY 2009.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0320-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
23.2 Rental payments to others		3	
25.2 Other services		30	
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions		1	

99.9 Total new obligations 34

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed two passenger vehicles for replacement, [\$1,739,541,000] \$1,255,393,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary is directed to make fiscal year 2008 weatherization funding available from October 1, 2007, through March 31, 2009, for States that submit plans requesting allocations for all or part of this period: *Provided further*, That the funds provided for Federal technical assistance and training are intended to be used exclusively to support the effective delivery of weatherization services as set forth in statute and applicable regulations: *Provided further*, That any change in program implementation should be proposed to Congress in the Department's budget submission and not implemented before congressional approval is obtained. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0321-0-1-270	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Hydrogen technology	211	146	
00.02 Biomass and biorefinery systems R&D	208	225	
00.03 Solar energy	168	156	
00.04 Wind energy	50	53	
00.05 Geothermal technology	20	30	
00.06 Water power energy	10	3	
00.07 Vehicle technologies	223	221	
00.08 Building technologies	109	124	
00.09 Industrial technologies	64	62	
00.10 Federal energy management program	20	22	
00.11 Facilities and infrastructure	77	14	
00.12 Weatherization and intergovernmental activities	285	59	
00.13 Program direction/support	115	141	
00.14 Congressionally directed projects	186		
10.00 Total new obligations	1,746	1,256	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,722	1,255	
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations			1
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	24		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,746	1,256	
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,746	-1,256	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,739	1,255	
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)	-17		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,722	1,255	
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year		1,340	
73.10 Total new obligations	1,746	1,256	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,549	-1,486	
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	1,143		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations		-1	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,340	1,109	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	775	565	
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	774	921	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,549	1,486	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,722	1,255	
90.00 Outlays	1,549	1,486	

Programs within the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) undertake research, development, and deployment activities to advance the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and related practices to help meet the growing need for clean and affordable energy. EERE also provides grants to States for energy efficiency improvements. Specific 2009 activities include:

Hydrogen Technology.—This program develops hydrogen production, storage, and delivery and fuel cell technologies that are more energy efficient, cleaner, safer, and lower in cost. The long-term aim is to develop hydrogen technology that will allow the Nation to aggressively move forward to achieve a vision of a cleaner, more secure energy future. Current research aims to enable industry to commercialize a hydrogen infrastructure and fuel cell vehicles by 2020.

Biomass.—This program funds research, development, and technology validation on advanced technologies that could enable future biorefineries to sustainably and economically convert cellulosic biomass to fuels, chemical, heat, and power. The program's goal is to help make cellulosic ethanol cost competitive by 2012 using a wide array of regionally available biomass sources.

Solar Energy.—Through the Solar America Initiative, the program will help accelerate the market competitiveness of photovoltaic systems using several industry-led consortia which are focused on lowering the cost of solar energy through manufacturing and efficiency improvements. Concentrating solar power activities are focused on lowering the cost of solar energy using centralized generation and development of thermal storage to provide baseload power on demand.

Wind Energy.—This program develops technology in partnership with industry to allow wind power to be cost-competitive in various locales across the more prevalent, lower-wind speed areas. The program also supports activities to help reduce barriers to electric grid interconnection as well as other issues related to technology acceptance in the market.

Water Power.—This new effort will initially focus on conducting technology characterizations, resource assessments, and facilitating the advancement of water power technologies.

Vehicle Technologies.—This program supports the FreedomCAR and Fuel Partnership and the 21st Century Truck Partnership with industry. Program activities encompass a suite of technologies needed for hybrid, plug-in hybrid, and fuel cell vehicles, including lightweight materials, electronic power control and electric drive motors, and advanced energy storage devices. This program also supports research to improve the efficiency of advanced combustion engines, using fuels with formulations developed for such engines, and incorporating non-petroleum based components. In general, program R&D seeks technology breakthroughs that will enable America's highway transportation to greatly reduce petroleum use. The program also includes community-based outreach via Clean Cities coalitions, competitive awards, and other activities to facilitate the market adoption of alternative fuels and highly efficient automotive technologies.

Building Technologies.—In partnership with the buildings industry, the program develops, promotes, and integrates energy technologies and practices to make buildings more efficient and affordable. The Building Technologies program accelerates the availability of highly efficient building technologies and practices through research and development; increases the minimum efficiency of buildings and equipment through the promotion of model building efficiency codes and the promulgation of national lighting and appliance standards; and encourages the use of energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies and practices in residential and commercial buildings.

Industrial Technologies.—The program funds cost-shared research in critical technology areas identified in partnership with industry. It also funds energy audits and training pro-

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY—Continued

grams to help U.S. industrial firms reduce their energy use. The program targets energy efficiency research opportunities in manufacturing processes and crosscutting energy systems as well as accelerating near-term market adoption of emerging technologies.

Federal Energy Management Program.—This program reduces the amount, cost, and environmental impact of the Federal Government's energy use by advancing energy efficiency, water conservation and renewable energy in Federal facilities, including DOE facilities.

Facilities and Infrastructure.—The Budget includes funding for general plant projects and general purpose equipment at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Weatherization and Intergovernmental Activities.—This effort includes multiple programs targeted at assisting government and Tribal entities. The State Energy Program provides financial assistance to States through formula and competitive grants, which help facilitate fulfillment of State roles in utility policy, building codes, and other areas as well as enable States to individually tailor energy efficiency projects to meet local needs. The Tribal Energy Program helps Tribal leaders develop energy plans and incorporate renewable energy technologies on Tribal lands. The Asia Pacific Partnership—which includes Australia, China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the U.S., and now Canada—encourages clean energy technology deployment and helps meet goals for energy security, national air pollution reduction, and climate change. Significant programmatic changes in 2009 include the elimination of the Weatherization Assistance program and the Renewable Energy Production Incentive program.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0321-0-1-270	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent		50	50
11.3 Other than full-time permanent		3	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation		3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation		56	56
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits		3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		25	25
25.2 Other services		100	100
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts		25	22
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		879	370
26.0 Supplies and materials		27	50
32.0 Land and structures		25	25
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions		602	601
99.9 Total new obligations		1,746	1,256

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0321-0-1-270	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment		479	509

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, [and the purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$183,937,000] \$213,411,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$13,000,000 is appropriated for environmental remediation activities associated with the Energy Technology and Engineering Center (ETEC) at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), subject to the following: (1) the Department shall use a portion of this funding to enter into an interagency agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a joint comprehensive radioactive site characterization of Area IV of the SSFL; (2) the Department shall ensure that all aspects of the cleanup of radioactive contamination at Area IV of the SSFL comply fully with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, if applicable; and (3) the Department shall retain Federal control of ETEC and it shall not be released for other use until such time as the Department has complied with actions directed in paragraphs (1) and (2)]. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

ation activities associated with the Energy Technology and Engineering Center (ETEC) at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), subject to the following: (1) the Department shall use a portion of this funding to enter into an interagency agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a joint comprehensive radioactive site characterization of Area IV of the SSFL; (2) the Department shall ensure that all aspects of the cleanup of radioactive contamination at Area IV of the SSFL comply fully with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, if applicable; and (3) the Department shall retain Federal control of ETEC and it shall not be released for other use until such time as the Department has complied with actions directed in paragraphs (1) and (2)]. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 West Valley demonstration project	87	54	57
00.02 Gaseous diffusion plants	122	40	81
00.03 Fast flux test facility	35	10	11
00.04 Small sites	107	81	64
10.00 Total new obligations	351	185	213
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	4	3	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	350	182	213
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	354	185	213
23.95 Total new obligations	-351	-185	-213
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	3		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 New budget authority (gross), detail	350	184	213
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-2	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	350	182	213
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balances, start of year	264	295	102
73.10 Total new obligations	351	185	213
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-320	-378	-242
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	295	102	73
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays (gross), detail	118	127	149
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	202	251	93
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	320	378	242
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	350	182	213
90.00 Outlays	320	378	242

The Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup program includes funds to manage and clean up sites used for civilian energy research, and non-defense related activities. Past activities related to nuclear energy research and development resulted in radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste contamination that requires remediation, stabilization, or some other type of action. The budget displays the cleanup program by site.

West Valley Demonstration Project.—Funds waste disposition, process building decontamination, removal of non-essential facilities in the near-term, and development of the Decommissioning Environmental Impact Statement. West Valley Demonstration Project plans to achieve Interim End State completion in 2012.

Gaseous Diffusion Plants.—Funds surveillance and maintenance of the former Uranium Program facilities and manages legacy polychlorinated biphenyl contamination. Also included are the construction and operation of two depleted uranium hexafluoride conversion facilities at Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio, to convert the depleted uranium hexafluoride into a more stable form for reuse or disposition.

Fast Flux Test Facility.—Funds the long-term surveillance and maintenance and eventual decontamination and decommissioning of the Fast Flux Test Facility, operated from the 1960s through 1980s.

Small Sites.—Funds cleanup, closure, and post-closure environmental activities at a number of geographic sites across the nation, including Argonne National Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Energy Technology Engineering Center, Moab, and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. Some sites are associated with other Department of Energy programs, particularly the Office of Science, and will have continuing missions after EM completes the cleanup. Others will transition to the Office of Legacy Management or private sector entities for post-closure activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.2 Other services	93	49	56
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	4	2	3
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	139	73	84
25.5 Research and development contracts	18	10	11
32.0 Land and structures	97	51	59
99.9 Total new obligations	351	185	213

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, [and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, the purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, the reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services,] and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), [\$750,000,000] \$754,030,000, to remain available until expended, of which [\$166,000,000] \$149,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from "Clean Coal Technology": *Provided, That of the amounts provided, \$241,000,000 is available for the Clean Coal Power Initiative Round III solicitation, pursuant to Title IV of the Public Law 109-58, and for a FutureGen solicitation: Provided further, That funds appropriated for prior solicitations under the Clean Coal Technology Program, Power Plant Improvement Initiative, [and] Clean Coal Power Initiative, and FutureGen, but not required by the Department to meet its obligations on projects selected under such solicitations, may be utilized for the Clean Coal Power Initiative Round III solicitation or FutureGen solicitation under this Act in accordance with the requirements of this Act rather than the Acts under which the funds were appropriated: Provided further, That no Clean Coal Power Initiative or FutureGen project may be selected for which full funding is not available to provide for the total project: Provided further, That if a Clean Coal Power Initiative or FutureGen application selected after enactment of this legislation for negotiation under this or any other Act in any fiscal year, is not awarded within two years from the date the application was selected, negotiations shall cease and the federal funds committed to the application shall be retained by the Department for future coal-related research, development and demonstration projects, except that the time limit may be extended at the Secretary's discretion for matters outside the control of the applicant, or if the Secretary determines that extension of the time limit is in the public interest: Provided further, That the Secretary may not delegate this responsibility for applications greater than \$10,000,000: Provided further, That financial assistance for costs in excess of those estimated as of the date of award of original Clean Coal Power Initiative or FutureGen financial assistance may not be provided in excess of the proportion of costs borne by the Government in the original agreement and shall be limited to 25 percent of the*

original financial assistance: Provided further, That at least 50 percent cost-sharing shall be required in each budget period of a project: Provided further, That in accordance with section 988(e) of Public Law 109-58, repayment of the DOE contribution to a project shall not be a condition of making an award under this solicitation: Provided further, That funds shall be expended in accordance with the provisions governing the use of funds contained under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in 42 U.S.C. 5903d as well as those contained under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in prior appropriations: Provided further, That any technology selected under these programs shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology, and any project selected under these programs shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology Project, for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. 7651n, and chapters 51, 52, and 60 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations: Provided further, That the Secretary may vest fee title in property acquired under FutureGen projects in any entity, including the United States: Provided further, That no part of the sum herein made available shall be used for the field testing of nuclear explosives in the recovery of oil and gas: Provided further, That in this Act and future Acts, [up to 4 percent of] program direction funds available to the National Energy Technology Laboratory [may] shall only be used to support Department of Energy activities [not] included in this Fossil Energy account: Provided further, That in this Act and future Acts, the salaries for Federal employees performing research and development activities at the National Energy Technology Laboratory can continue to be funded from any appropriate DOE program accounts: Provided further, That revenues and other moneys received by or for the account of the Department of Energy or otherwise generated by sale of products in connection with projects of the Department appropriated under the Fossil Energy Research and Development account may be retained by the Secretary of Energy, to be available until expended, and used only for plant construction, operation, costs, and payments to cost-sharing entities as provided in appropriate cost-sharing contracts or agreements]. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 President's coal research initiative	536	581	818
00.02 Other power systems	62	55	60
00.03 Oil and gas research and development	18	23	.....
00.04 Program direction and management support	109	110	101
00.05 Environmental restoration	10	9	10
00.06 Cooperative research and development .....	.....	5	.....
00.07 Import/export authorizations	1	2	2
00.08 Plant and Capital Equipment	12	13	5
00.11 Special recruitment program	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	749	799	997
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	601	463	406
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	581	743	754
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	31	.....	.....
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1	-1	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,212	1,205	1,160
23.95 Total new obligations	-749	-799	-997
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	463	406	163
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	593	584	605
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161) .....	.....	-7	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-12	.....	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	.....	166	149
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	581	743	754
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	560	743	896
73.10 Total new obligations	749	799	997
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-535	-646	-715
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-31	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	743	896	1,178
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	232	297	302

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—Continued

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	303	349	413
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	535	646	715
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	581	743	754
90.00 Outlays	535	646	715

The Fossil Energy Research and Development program supports high-priority, high-risk research that will improve the Nation's ability to use coal cleanly and efficiently. The program funds research and development that strengthens the technology base industry uses in developing new products and processes to support these national goals. Fossil Energy R&D supports activities ranging from early concept research in universities and national laboratories to applied R&D and proof-of-concept projects in private-sector firms.

President's Coal Research Initiative.—The goal of FutureGen is to demonstrate coal-based electricity generation with carbon capture and storage, through cost-shared partnering between government and industry. The Clean Coal Power Initiative (CCPI) also demonstrates advanced coal technology through projects that are cost-shared between government and industry. The Budget includes \$241 million towards the Government's share of FutureGen and CCPI demonstration projects. Other supporting coal activities include: 1) R&D for advanced coal-fueled power systems that support carbon capture and sequestration, including Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle, hydrogen turbine technology and hydrogen separation technologies; 2) Sequestration R&D, which focuses on greenhouse gas capture and sequestration; and 3) Advanced research, which through early concept research, bridges fundamental research and engineering development. The Department will continue to increase involvement of the private sector and academia to help conduct and direct research toward the most critical challenges to coal use for power generation in the United States.

Fuel Cells.—Fuel cells focuses on fuel cell technology for distributed and central power generation systems.

Oil and Gas.—The Oil and Gas programs will effect an orderly termination of activities. No additional funding is required for termination.

Program Direction and Management Support.—The program provides the funding for all headquarters and field personnel and overhead expenses in Fossil Energy R&D and Clean Coal Technology, including research by Federal employees. In addition, it provides support for day-to-day project management functions. No funding is proposed for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Project Loan Guarantee program because existing balances are sufficient to address current project activity. Also included is the Import/Export Authorization program which will continue regulatory reviews and oversight of the transmission of natural gas across the U.S. borders.

Environmental Restoration.—DOE is managing the environmental cleanup of former and present Fossil Energy project sites. Activities include environmental protection, onsite cleanup, and cleanup at several former offsite research and development locations in Wyoming and Connecticut and environmental efforts at the National Energy Technology Laboratory Morgantown and Pittsburgh sites, and the Albany Research Center.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	58	62	65
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	61	66	69
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	16	16	16
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	5	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	77	79	79
25.2 Other services	24	28	28
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	4	8	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	42	57	57
25.5 Research and development contracts	491	529	725
26.0 Supplies and materials	4	8	8
32.0 Land and structures	22		
99.9 Total new obligations	749	799	997

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	632	683	683

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles, **[\$20,472,000] \$19,099,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval petroleum reserves	17	27	25
10.00 Total new obligations	17	27	25
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	9	13	6
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	21	20	19
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	30	33	25
23.95 Total new obligations	-17	-27	-25
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	13	6	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	21	20	19
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	14	13	20
73.10 Total new obligations	17	27	25
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-18	-20	-20
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	13	20	25
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	10	12	12
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	8	8	8
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	18	20	20
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	21	20	19
90.00 Outlays	18	20	20

Following the sale of the Naval Petroleum Reserve 1 (NPR-1) (Elk Hills) site mandated by the National Defense Author-

ization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (P.L. 104–106), the most significant post-sale activity is the settlement of ownership equity shares with the former unit partner, Chevron USA Inc. Additional activities include environmental remediation and cultural resource activities.

The account also funds activities at the Naval Petroleum Reserve 3 in Wyoming (Teapot Dome field), a stripper well oil field that the Department is maintaining until it reaches its economic production limit.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0219–0–1–271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7	13	13
25.2 Other services	6	9	6
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	2
99.9 Total new obligations	17	27	25

Employment Summary

Identification code 89–0219–0–1–271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	20	28	28

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0215–0–1–272	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	5		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	–5		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation			
Change in obligated balances:			
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	1		
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	–1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year			
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	–1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	–1		

In 2005, congressional budget subcommittees implemented a number of structural changes, including the unification of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs under a single subcommittee. Consequently, programs formerly funded under Energy Conservation were funded through the Energy Supply and Conservation account.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), [including the hire of passenger motor vehicles, the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, the purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, and the reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services, \$188,472,000] \$344,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which [\$25,000,000 shall be provided to carry out new site land acquisition activities consistent with the budget request] \$171,400,000 is for expansion of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0218–0–1–274	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Storage facilities operations	151	178	151
00.02 Management	20	23	21
00.03 SPR expansion			170
00.04 SPR expansion management			1
10.00 Total new obligations	171	201	343
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	19	14	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	164	187	344
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	185	201	344
23.95 Total new obligations	–171	–201	–343
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	14		1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	164	189	344
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110–161)		–2	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	164	187	344
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	119	96	115
73.10 Total new obligations	171	201	343
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–192	–182	–270
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	–2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	96	115	188
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	70	103	189
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	122	79	81
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	192	182	270
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	164	187	344
90.00 Outlays	192	182	270

The object of this program is to reduce the vulnerability of the United States to energy supply disruptions by maintaining a crude oil stockpile capable of rapid deployment at the direction of the President. This program enables the President to meet the Nation's membership commitments within the International Energy Agency's coordinated energy emergency response plans and programs to deter intentional energy supply disruptions and to take effective, coordinated action should an energy supply disruption occur.

This account provides for ongoing storage site operations and maintenance activities, planning activities, drawdown testing/readiness of the Reserve, planning studies, and program administration. The FY 2009 budget continues to provide further insurance against oil supply disruptions that could harm the U.S. economy by doubling America's protection from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) by expanding it from its current size of 695 million barrels (MB) to 1.5 billion barrels. Expansion began in FY 2007 with incremental fill using Federal royalty oil. In FY 2008 DOE will use \$584 million in available balances for the purchase of additional SPR oil, and will continue to fill using Federal royalty oil until 727 MB is achieved in FY 2009. Capacity expansion from 727 million barrels to 1.5 billion barrels will begin in FY 2008 with land acquisition activities.

The key measure of program performance is expressed as capability to comply with Level 1 Technical and Performance Criteria. These criteria are specifically engineered performance and reliability standards applied to critical inventory storage, drawdown, and distribution systems required for drawing down and distributing crude oil inventory.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code	89-0218-0-1-274	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:				
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	10	13	12
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	3	4	3
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	6	3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1	5	5
25.2	Other services	32	40	48
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	120	132	271
99.9	Total new obligations	171	201	343

Employment Summary

Identification code	89-0218-0-1-274	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:				
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment	110	134	134

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code	89-0233-0-1-274	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	592	593	593
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	593	593	593
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	593	593	593
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	26	24	-560
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-1	-584	
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	24	-560	-560
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	1	12	
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances		572	
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	1	584	
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	1	584	

This account provides for the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum into SPR including U.S. Customs duties, terminal throughput charges, incremental drawdown costs, and other related miscellaneous costs. The Petroleum Account also funds drawdown and sales operations of the Reserve. In September 2005, DOE loaned 9.8 million barrels of oil to refiners and sold 11 million barrels in response to Hurricane Katrina.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, **[\$96,337,000] \$110,595,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code	89-0216-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Obligations by program activity	92	96	111
10.00	Total new obligations	92	96	111

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	1	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	91	95	111
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	93	96	111
23.95	Total new obligations	-92	-96	-111
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:				
40.00	Discretionary:	91	96	111
40.33	Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-1	
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	91	95	111

Change in obligated balances:

72.40	Change in obligated balances	23	24	53
73.10	Total new obligations	92	96	111
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-91	-67	-97
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	24	53	67

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	69	67	78
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	22		19
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	91	67	97

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority	91	95	111
90.00	Outlays	91	67	97

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) provides timely, accurate and relevant energy information to meet the requirements of government, industry, and the public in a manner that promotes sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding. In carrying out its legislative mandate, EIA conducts survey and data collection operations, produces energy analyses and forecasts, and publishes data and analyses primarily through the Internet and other electronic media. These programs require that the agency design, develop and maintain information systems on petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear, electricity, alternate fuel sources, and energy consumption. Activities include collecting data and ensuring its accuracy; preparing forecasts of alternative energy futures; and preparing reports on energy sources, end-uses, prices, supply and demand, and associated environmental, economic, international, and financial matters. In addition, through its National Energy Information Center, EIA ensures that all information and data products can be accessed through the agency's website, <http://www.eia.doe.gov> and responds to inquiries from the Congress, the Administration, state and local government, industry, news media, financial institutions, academia, and the public. Finally, EIA provides survey and statistical design standards, documentation standards, and energy data public-use forms clearance and burden control services.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code	89-0216-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	34	44	43
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9	Total personnel compensation	36	46	45
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	8	8	8
25.1	Consulting services—non-Government contracts	21	17	1
25.2	Other services—service contracts	10	10	39
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts		6	9
26.0	Supplies and materials	17	9	9
99.9	Total new obligations	92	96	111

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	352	374	375

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$3,000, **[\$260,425,000] \$273,400,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed **[\$260,425,000] \$273,400,000** of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year **[2008] 2009** shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year **[2008] 2009** so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2008] 2009** appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Energy infrastructure	172	202	212
09.02 Competitive markets	27	27	27
09.03 Enforcement	26	31	34
09.99 Total reimbursable program	225	260	273
10.00 Total new obligations	225	260	273
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	6	4	4
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	222	260	273
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	229	264	277
23.95 Total new obligations	-225	-260	-273
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	4	4	4
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	222	260	273
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	23	20	25
73.10 Total new obligations	225	260	273
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-227	-255	-272
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	20	25	26
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	215	234	246
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	12	21	26
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	227	255	272
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.45 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)	-222	-260	-273
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	5	-5	-1

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) regulates and oversees key interstate aspects of the electric power, natural gas, oil pipeline, and hydropower industries.

The Commission supports competitive markets, assures access to abundant, reliable energy, promotes the development of a strong energy infrastructure, and prevents market manipulation. Regulated businesses pay fees and charges sufficient to recover the Commission's full cost of operations.

On August 8, 2005, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005) was signed into law. This law made fundamental changes by amending the major statutes implemented by the Commission: the Federal Power Act (FPA); the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA); the Public Utility Holding Company Act (PUHCA); the Natural Gas Act (NGA); and the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA). As noted below, the changes made by EPAct 2005 enhance the Commission's authority to promote the development of electric and natural gas infrastructure, wholesale competition in the electric industry, electric and natural gas market transparency, and consumer protections. This request includes the resources needed to continue implementing the Commission's increased responsibilities under EPAct 2005.

Energy Infrastructure.—The Commission seeks to promote the development of a strong energy infrastructure to meet market and operational demands. The Commission has two primary objectives in this area: stimulate appropriate infrastructure development and maintain a reliable and safe infrastructure.

The Commission determines rates for the interstate transportation of natural gas and oil on jurisdictional pipelines and rates for the interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electric energy. The Commission has authorized tariff provisions, as appropriate, to allow the natural gas and oil pipelines and public utilities to adjust their services to meet their customers' needs to meet competition in their respective markets. The Commission will continue to develop pricing policies and incentive mechanisms to encourage the development of the Nation's energy infrastructure, to promote capital investment, and to support competitive markets. For example, the Commission now has guidelines for regional transmission organizations (RTOs) operating organized electric markets and providing long-term financial transmission rights. These guidelines will increase long-term transmission price certainty in the organized electricity markets and allow for new investments and other long-term power supply arrangements. In addition, the Commission has issued a final rule to offer incentives, where appropriate, for potential investors to build electric transmission facilities. The final rule seeks to ensure investment in the Nation's aging transmission infrastructure, promote electric power reliability and lower costs for consumers by reducing transmission congestion. Furthermore, in Order No. 890, the Commission increased the ability of customers to access new generation resources by, among other things, requiring an open, transparent, and coordinated transmission planning process. Such a process will help eliminate opportunities for discriminatory treatment and provide customers with information to help them decide whether potential investments would reduce congestion or enable integration of new resources.

Among the other fundamental changes, EPAct 2005 also granted the Commission, for the first time, siting authority to relieve congestion within certain interstate transmission corridors when states do not have the authority to act on transmission proposals or withhold approval of such proposals for more than one year. While this authority is more limited than the Commission's natural gas pipeline siting authority, it should lower the regulatory barriers to investment in the transmission grid. The Commission has adopted rules to implement this new authority in accordance with the specific criteria established in EPAct 2005. Similarly, the Commission has adopted rules implementing its new authority to grant market-based rates for natural gas storage and, in November 2006, issued its first order granting such rates. With regard

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION—Continued

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

to liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminal facilities, located onshore or in state waters, EPAct 2005 clarified the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction to authorize such facilities. Furthermore, the Commission issues preliminary permits, exemptions, licenses, and relicenses for non-federal hydroelectric projects, enforces their terms and conditions, and performs dam safety inspections. It regulates over 1,700 non-federal dams, which supply about 5 percent of the electric energy generated in the United States. The Commission determines the amount of headwater benefits derived from federally owned and FERC-licensed headwater improvements, collects this amount from licensees, and returns it to the U.S. Treasury.

The Commission will continue to ensure that landowner and environmental concerns involving energy projects are properly addressed and that the public interest is protected when proposed hydropower projects are licensed or existing projects are relicensed, and when it authorizes new natural gas facilities and services. EPAct 2005 adopts procedures that better coordinate the review process for natural gas infrastructure, allowing final decisions to be rendered in a more timely manner. Specifically, the Commission is designated as the lead agency for the purpose of coordinating all applicable authorizations and performing the environmental review on the siting and authorization of LNG import terminal facilities, and interstate natural gas pipelines and storage facilities. In its role as the lead agency, the Commission establishes a schedule that all other permitting agencies must follow and maintains a consolidated record of decisions made or actions taken that will serve as the record for any judicial reviews of such actions. In support thereof, the Commission is in the process of implementing integrated licensing and pre-filing processes and interagency agreements facilitating hydropower licensing, pipeline and storage certification, and LNG facility authorization.

In 2007, the Commission continued to coordinate closely with representatives of all agencies having a role in natural gas safety and security matters, including the U.S. Coast Guard, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and State and local law enforcement. In addition, the Commission placed increased emphasis on plant security measures and improvements in conducting biennial inspections of jurisdictional LNG facilities and in implementing an agreement to coordinate security and safety reviews of these facilities with the Coast Guard and the Office of Pipeline Safety. In the hydropower program, the Commission continued to emphasize its Hydropower Security Program by leading interagency coordination on federal infrastructure, conducting workshops on dam site security and emergency action planning, reviewing over 1,000 Commission-required vulnerability and security assessments of dams, and monitoring the implementation of security upgrades.

The Commission's electric grid reliability efforts are bolstered by its authority under EPAct 2005. For example, the Commission oversees the development and enforcement of mandatory reliability standards for all users, owners, and operators of the bulk power system as well as enforcement procedures for violations of those standards. In March 2007, the Commission, having already certified the ERO, approved and made mandatory 83 of the 102 initial reliability standards submitted by the ERO for Commission approval. These standards address critical utility and grid operations and practices and numerous aspects of monitoring, coordination, communication, and emergency situations needed to ensure reliability. The Commission's continued work to promote electric grid reliability will focus on: 1) overseeing the develop-

ment and enforcement of mandatory electric reliability standards to protect the bulk power system, including cyber security standards; 2) addressing and improving infrastructure security; and 3) coordinating efforts with Canada and Mexico to address reliability standards and other cross-border reliability issues.

Competitive Markets.—The Commission believes that competition, combined with effective regulation, is consistent with national policy for wholesale energy markets. To that end, the Commission develops rules that encourage fair and efficient competitive markets and works to prevent the accumulation and exercise of market power.

The Commission continues to promote market transparency and promulgate and approve clear market rules. Order No. 888 set the foundation upon which to attain competitive electric markets ten years ago. The industry that existed in 1996 when Order No. 888 was issued has changed considerably. In February 2007 in Order No. 890, the Commission reformed its open access transmission tariff to ensure that it continues to remedy opportunities for undue discrimination in the provision of transmission services. Chief among these reforms was the elimination of transmission providers' discretion in calculating the available transfer capability, which determines whether transmission capacity is available. In addition, Order No. 890 adopted new services which reduce barriers to entry and facilitate the use of clean energy resources such as wind power. For wholesale power markets, the Commission has also amended its rules governing the qualification for market-based rate authority for public utilities. The Commission routinely places restrictions on affiliate power sales at market-based rates that may affect "captive customers." Furthermore, when authorizing market-based rates, the Commission requires entities to submit triennial market analyses and electronic quarterly reports. Also in 2007, the Commission issued its second staff report to Congress on demand response in electricity markets. In addition, the Commission created a new Energy Innovations Sector tasked with examining demand response, energy efficiency, renewables, and other innovative energy resources in order to determine how these can be better incorporated into the overall energy markets.

With the enactment of EPAct 2005, the Commission has additional authority to protect customers. For example, EPAct 2005 repealed the substantive restrictions imposed under PUHCA 1935, but enacted new statutory provisions, PUHCA 2005, giving the Commission new access to books and records of holding companies and their associated companies. In October 2006, the Commission adopted uniform accounting, reporting and record keeping requirements for holding companies and centralized service companies within holding company systems. These new requirements will provide greater accounting transparency and help protect ratepayers from the pass-through of improper service company costs. In addition, the Commission will use its strengthened merger and corporate review authority to continue to ensure that mergers and consolidations will not harm the public interest. In 2007, the Commission issued a supplemental policy statement clarifying the information to be filed in merger applications; proposed additional blanket authorization for disposition by a public utility of its limited voting interests to a holding company; and proposed to codify restrictions on transactions between franchised public utilities with captive customers and their market-regulated power sales affiliates and their non-utility affiliates to protect against affiliate cross-subsidization. To further support competitive markets, EPAct 2005 also reforms the PURPA treatment of qualifying facilities, eliminating certain ownership restrictions and allowing the Commission to terminate mandatory purchase obligations in certain circumstances. The Commission has adopted rules implementing these statutory changes.

Enforcement.—The Commission has adjusted its regulatory policies to meet the dramatic changes that have occurred in both the natural gas and electric industries, in particular the change to greater reliance on competition to set prices. It is important that the Commission understands market dynamics in order to detect violations of statutory and regulatory requirements quickly. The Commission seeks to prevent violations of its rules, enforce compliance with its jurisdictional laws, publicize misconduct where appropriate, and take prompt action to prevent future misconduct. The Commission can identify violations by many methods, including review of market information required to be filed by market participants; investigations of significant price spikes or market anomalies; periodic audits of compliance with Commission tariffs, rules and regulations; referrals from RTO and independent system operator market monitors; tips and complaints from the public and market participants; and self-reports of violations by companies. (The Commission's October 2005 Enforcement Policy Statement encourages companies to self-report violations to mitigate remedies).

Perhaps most important, the Commission must ensure that jurisdictional utilities have effective internal monitoring and compliance programs in place to help assure that they are following established Commission rules and regulations. The Commission periodically audits the compliance with Commission rules, regulations, and other statutory requirements.

To help market participants and regulated entities comply with the Commission's rules, the Commission works with stakeholders to explain the intent and requirements of its rules and the laws it administers. In 2006, the Commission adopted rules detailing prohibitions on energy market manipulation. The Commission has also adopted procedures to allow companies to challenge the findings of operational audits before a final order is issued. The Commission also has initiated a "no action letter" process to permit market participants to seek advice on whether staff would recommend action against specific transactions in light of the relevant laws and policies. Such initiatives will provide greater clarity and regulatory certainty.

The Commission's enforcement tools were greatly reinforced when EPA 2005 conferred expanded authority which provided, for the first time, penalty authority for violations of the NGA and all of Part II of the FPA. It further provided or increased (for violations of the NGPA) the level of penalties to \$1 million each day for the duration of the violation. Penalties of this magnitude also are applicable, pursuant to EPA 2005 amendments to the FPA and NGA, to any entity (not just companies traditionally subject to the Commission's jurisdiction) that manipulates wholesale gas or electric markets by engaging in fraud or deceit in connection with jurisdictional transactions. Armed with this expanded authority, the Commission intends to create an even stronger and more effective compliance and enforcement program to protect the public interest.

Management Initiatives.—The Commission has initiatives underway and processes in place to support its three strategic goals and the President's Management Agenda. These activities, including alternative dispute resolution and litigation, and the effective management of human capital, agency resources, and information technology help the Commission work more efficiently both within and across program areas. The Commission also relies on various methods to communicate its policies and actions to the public. Open lines of communication with affected parties are critical for effective functioning of the Commission's operations.

99.5	Below reporting threshold			1
99.9	Total new obligations	225	260	273

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,303	1,400	1,465

【CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY】

【(INCLUDING DEFERRAL AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS)】

【Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, \$149,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 2008: *Provided*, That funds made available in previous appropriations Acts shall be made available for any ongoing project regardless of the separate request for proposal under which the project was selected: *Provided further*, That \$166,000,000 of uncommitted balances are transferred to Fossil Energy Research and Development to be used until expended.】 (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	72	75	17
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		— 58	
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	75	17	17
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	75	17	17
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance deferred to future years	— 257	— 149	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts		— 166	— 149
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	— 257	— 315	— 149
55.00 Funds becoming available from prior year deferrals	257	257	149
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)		— 58	
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	11	8	5
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		— 3	
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	— 3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	8	5	5
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		3	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		— 58	
90.00 Outlays		3	

The Budget proposes to transfer \$149 million in prior-year balances to the Fossil Energy Research and Development program. These balances are no longer needed to complete active projects in the Clean Coal Technology program. The Budget proposes to redirect these funds for work on FutureGen and Clean Coal Power Initiative projects to demonstrate carbon capture for coal-fired power plants.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	9	9	9

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	225	260	272

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	9	9	9
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

The alternative fuels program was established in 1980 for the purpose of expediting the development and production of alternative fuels from coal.

Upon default of the borrower in 1985 under a Department of Energy Federal loan guarantee, the Department acquired ownership of the Great Plains Coal Gasification Project plant by foreclosure. On October 31, 1988, the Department completed an asset purchase agreement of the Great Plains Gasification Plant by Dakota Gasification Company (DGC).

Negotiated settlement agreements dated February 16, 1994, resolved all past disputes as well as restructured the Gas Purchase Agreements pricing provisions.

Funds in this account are used to pay for expenses and responsibilities related to the Department's prior operation of the Great Plains Coal Gasification Project and the administration of the Asset Purchase Agreement and related contracts and agreements which transferred the facility to the private sector. Remaining outstanding obligations are for carrying out contractual obligations to the termination of the contract in 2009. The largest recent costs were for technical analysis to determine the reduction in net synthetic natural gas production at the Great Plains Synfuels Plant caused by the operation of an Anhydrous Ammonia Synthesis Plant within the larger gasification facility, and its effect on revenues. The Federal revenue sharing receipts are based on this review and analysis.

ULTRA-DEEPWATER AND UNCONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS AND
OTHER PETROLEUM RESEARCH FUND

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5523-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.20 OCS Receipts, Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund	50	50	50
02.21 OCS Receipts, Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund—legislative proposal subject to PAYGO			—50
02.99 Total receipts and collections	50	50	
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	50	50	
Appropriations:			
05.00 Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund	—50	—50	—50
05.01 Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund—legislative proposal subject to PAYGO			50
05.99 Total appropriations	—50	—50	
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5523-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Ultra-deepwater	15	15	17
00.02 Unconventional resources	14	14	16
00.03 Technology challenges of small producers	3	3	4

00.04 Consortium program administration funds	3	3	4
00.05 NETL in-house	6	6	7
00.06 DOE oversight	2	2	2
10.00 Total new obligations	43	43	50

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		7	14
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	50	50	50
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	50	57	64
23.95 Total new obligations	—43	—43	—50
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7	14	14

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	50	50	50

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year		41	44
73.10 Total new obligations	43	43	50
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	—2	—40	—50
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	41	44	44

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	2	20	20
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances		20	30
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2	40	50

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	50	50	50
90.00 Outlays	2	40	50

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in millions of dollars)

	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Enacted/requested:			
Budget Authority	50	50	50
Outlays	2	40	50
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO:			
Budget Authority			—50
Outlays			—20
Total:			
Budget Authority	50	50	
Outlays	2	40	30

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) created a mandatory Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research program beginning in 2007. The program is funded from Federal revenues from oil and gas leases. This Budget proposes to cancel the program through a legislative proposal.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5523-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	6	6	8
25.2 Other services	1	1	1
25.5 Research and development contracts	36	36	41
99.9 Total new obligations	43	43	50

ULTRA-DEEPWATER AND UNCONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS AND
OTHER PETROLEUM RESEARCH FUND

(Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5523-4-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Ultra-deepwater			—17
00.02 Unconventional resources			—16
00.03 Technology challenges of small producers			—4
00.04 Consortium program administration funds			—4
00.05 NETL in-house			—7

00.06	DOE oversight	—2
10.00	Total new obligations	—50
Budgetary resources available for obligation:		
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	—50
23.95	Total new obligations	50
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	
New budget authority (gross), detail:		
Mandatory:		
60.20	Appropriation (special fund)	—50
Change in obligated balances:		
73.10	Total new obligations	—50
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	20
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	—30
Outlays (gross), detail:		
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	—20
Net budget authority and outlays:		
89.00	Budget authority	—50
90.00	Outlays	—20

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5523-4-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		—8
25.2	Other services		—1
25.5	Research and development contracts		—41
99.9	Total new obligations		—50

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

Title XXXIV, Subtitle B of Public Law 104-106 required the Department to sell the government's interest in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) pursuant to the terms of the Act. The sale occurred in February 1998. Section 3415 of the Act required, among other things, that the Department make an offer of settlement based on the fair value of the State of California's longstanding claims to two parcels of land ("school lands") within the Reserve. Under the Act, nine percent of the net proceeds were reserved in a contingent fund in the Treasury for payment to the State. In compliance with the Act and in order to remove any cloud over title which could diminish the sales value of the Reserve, the Department entered into a settlement agreement with the State on October 11, 1996. That agreement calls for payment to the State, subject to appropriations, of nine percent of the net proceeds of sale, payable over a seven-year period (without interest), commencing in 1999. Under the settlement agreement and provided that funds are appropriated, the first five installments are for \$36 million each year, and the remaining balance is to be paid in two equal installments in years six and seven unless the seventh payment needs to be deferred in whole or in part due to the equity finalization schedule. Under the settlement agreement, \$300 million has been paid to the State of California. There is no request for funding in FY 2009. The timing and levels of any future budget request are dependent on the schedule and results of the equity finalization process.

PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER FEDERAL POWER ACT**Special and Trust Fund Receipts** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00	Balance, start of year		

01.99	Balance, start of year		
Receipts:			
02.60	Licenses under Federal Power Act from Public Lands and National Forests, Payment to States (37 1/2%)	3	3
04.00	Total: Balances and collections	3	3
Appropriations:			
05.00	Payments to States under Federal Power Act	—3	—3
07.99	Balance, end of year		

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Direct program activity	3	3
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	3	3
23.95	Total new obligations	—3	—3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20	Appropriation (special fund)	3	3
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10	Total new obligations	3	3
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	—3	—3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	3	3
90.00	Outlays	3	3

The States are paid 37.5 percent of the receipts from licenses for occupancy and use of national forests and public lands within their boundaries issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (16 U.S.C. 810).

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operation, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, **[\$12,448,000] \$9,800,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5369-0-2-274	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00	Balance, start of year		
01.99	Balance, start of year		
Receipts:			
02.20	Sale of Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	3	
04.00	Total: Balances and collections	3	
Appropriations:			
05.00	Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	—3	
07.99	Balance, end of year		

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5369-0-2-274	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Northeast home heating oil reserve	9	13
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	9	13
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	1
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	8	12

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5369-0-2-274		2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	10	13	10
23.95	Total new obligations	-9	-13	-10
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	5	12	10
40.20	Appropriation (special fund)	3		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	8	12	10
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	5	9	12
73.10	Total new obligations	9	13	10
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-5	-10	-10
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	9	12	12
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority		10	8
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	5		2
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	5	10	10
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	8	12	10
90.00	Outlays	5	10	10

The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve assures a home heating oil supply for the Northeast States during times of very low inventories and significant threats to immediate supply. Two million barrels of heating oil will protect the Northeast against a disruption for 10 days, the time required for ships to carry heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor.

Contracts for the storage, operation and maintenance of the reserve were awarded on August 7, 2007. A sale of 35,000 barrels was conducted to offset storage costs. Repurchase of the oil sold is planned for FY2008. Contracts were awarded to Amerada Hess (for 1,000,000 barrels in New York harbor) to Morgan Stanley (for 750,000 barrels in New Haven, CT), and to Amerada Hess (for 250,000 barrels in Groton, CT).

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Public Law 97-425, as amended (the ["Act"] "NWP"), including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, **[\$189,000,000]** \$247,371,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this Act for Nuclear Waste Disposal, 2.02 percent, but not to exceed \$5,000,000, shall be provided to the State of Nevada solely for expenditures, other than salaries and expenses of State employees, to conduct scientific oversight responsibilities and participate in licensing activities pursuant to the Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the lack of a written agreement with the State of Nevada under section 117(c) of the [Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Public Law 97-425, as amended, not less than] NWP, 0.4 percent, but not to exceed \$1,000,000, of the amounts provided shall be provided to Nye County, Nevada, for on-site oversight activities under section 117(d) of that Act: *Provided further*, That 3.64 percent, but not to exceed \$9,000,000, shall be provided [to] for affected units of local government, as defined in the [Act] NWP, to conduct appropriate activities and participate in licensing activities: *Provided further*, That of the [\$9,000,000 provided] amounts provided for affected units of local government, 7.5 percent [of the funds provided] shall be made available to affected units of local government in California with the balance made available to affected units of local government in Nevada for distribution as determined by the Nevada units of local government. This funding shall be

provided to affected units of local government, as defined in the Act.]: *Provided further*, That 0.2 percent, but not to exceed \$500,000, shall be provided to the Timbisha-Shoshone Tribe solely for expenditures, other than salaries and expenses of tribal employees, to conduct appropriate activities and participate in licensing activities under Section 118(b) of the NWP. The Committee requires the entities to certify that within 90 days of the completion of each Federal fiscal year, the Nevada Division of Emergency Management and the Governor of the State of Nevada and each of the affected units of local government shall provide certification to the Department of Energy that all funds expended from such payments have been expended for the activities authorized by the Act and this Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of chapters 65 and 75 of title 31, United States Code, the Department shall have no monitoring, auditing or other oversight rights or responsibilities over amounts provided to affected units of local government]: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 116(c)(3) of the NWP, 4.6 percent, but not to exceed \$11,500,000, shall be provided to Nye County, Nevada, as payment equal to taxes under section 116(c)(3) of that Act in this or any previous year: *Provided further*, That the funds for the State of Nevada shall be made available solely to the Nevada Division of Emergency Management by direct payment and to units of local government by direct payment: *Provided further*, That within 90 days of the completion of each Federal fiscal year, the Nevada Division of Emergency Management and the Governor of the State of Nevada and each of the affected units of local government shall provide certification to the Department of Energy that all funds expended from such payments have been expended for activities authorized by the [Act] NWP and this Act: *Provided further*, That failure to provide such certification shall cause such entity to be prohibited from any further funding provided for similar activities: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated may be: (1) used directly or indirectly to influence legislative action, except for normal and recognized executive-legislative communications, on any matter pending before Congress or a State legislature or for lobbying activity as provided in 18 U.S.C. 1913; (2) used for litigation expenses; or (3) used to support multi-State efforts or other coalition building activities inconsistent with the restrictions contained in this Act: *Provided further*, That all proceeds and recoveries realized by the Secretary in carrying out activities authorized by the [Act] NWP, including but not limited to, any proceeds from the sale of assets, shall be available without further appropriation and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That no funds provided in this Act or any previous Act may be used to pursue repayment or collection of funds provided in any fiscal year to affected units of local government for oversight activities that had been previously approved by the Department of Energy, or to withhold payment of any such funds]. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271		2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00	Balance, start of year	18,523	19,924	21,542
01.99	Balance, start of year	18,523	19,924	21,542
Receipts:				
02.20	Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund	754	766	764
02.40	Earnings on Investments, Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund	795	1,072	1,173
02.99	Total receipts and collections	1,549	1,838	1,937
04.00	Total: Balances and collections	20,072	21,762	23,479
Appropriations:				
05.00	Nuclear Waste Disposal	-99	-189	-247
05.01	Nuclear Waste Disposal		2	
05.02	Salaries and Expenses	-45	-29	-37
05.03	Salaries and Expenses	-4	-4	-4
05.99	Total appropriations	-148	-220	-288
07.99	Balance, end of year	19,924	21,542	23,191

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271		2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Nuclear waste disposal fund	53	118	172
00.02	Program direction	75	72	75

10.00	Total new obligations	128	190	247
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	32	3	.....
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	99	187	247
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	131	190	247
23.95	Total new obligations	-128	-190	-247
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	3	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.20	Appropriation (special fund)	99	189	247
40.34	Appropriation temporarily reduced (P.L. 110-161) .....	.....	-2	.....
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	99	187	247
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	202	119	96
73.10	Total new obligations	128	190	247
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-211	-213	-218
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	119	96	125
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	.....	94	124
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	211	119	94
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	211	213	218
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	99	187	247
90.00	Outlays	211	213	218
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	36,482	39,435	41,174
92.02	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	39,435	41,174	42,971

The Nuclear Waste Disposal Account provides funding to implement the Federal policy for permanent geologic disposal of commercial spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive.

The amounts included for 2008 in the budget reflect the levels provided by the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161, Division C, as amended).

This appropriation was established by the Congress as part of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-425), as amended, for purposes of radioactive waste disposal activities particularly for the disposal and storage of high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, and low-level radioactive waste as well as for research, development, and demonstration regarding disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel.

The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM) will move into the next phase of the program with its planned submission to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) of a license application to receive a construction authorization to build and operate a permanent geologic repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. During the next three to four years, OCRWM's primary focus will be defending the license application to the NRC, and all program activities are oriented towards this effort.

Enactment of the Administration's proposed legislation, the Nuclear Waste Management and Disposal Act, remains a priority for OCRWM in the coming years. Receiving a construction authorization and enactment of the legislative proposal are the key remaining steps to ensure the opening of the Yucca Mountain repository, the establishment of the National and Nevada waste transportation systems, and the completion of the activities required to support and emplacement of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste at the repository.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	22	27	24
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	2	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	2	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	24	31	26
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	6	9	7
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26	40	29
25.2 Other services	22	34	24
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	5	3
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	23	35	132
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	21	32	23
99.9 Total new obligations	128	190	247

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	227	244	296

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For necessary expenses in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning, remedial actions, and other activities of title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, **[\$627,876,000] \$480,333,000**, to be derived from the Fund, to remain available until expended[, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992]. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year	4,120	4,424	4,481
01.99 Balance, start of year	4,120	4,424	4,481
Receipts:			
02.40 Earnings on Investments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	196	220	227
02.41 General Fund Payment—Defense, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	452	459	463
02.60 Assessments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	213	.....	.....
02.99 Total receipts and collections	861	679	690
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	4,981	5,103	5,171
Appropriations:			
05.00 Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	-557	-628	-480
05.01 Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund .....	.....	6	.....
05.99 Total appropriations	-557	-622	-480
07.99 Balance, end of year	4,424	4,481	4,691

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Uranium enrichment D&D activities	536	603	480
00.02 Uranium/thorium reimbursement	20	20	.....
10.00 Total new obligations	556	623	480
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	.....	1	.....

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING
FUND—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	557	622	480
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	557	623	480
23.95 Total new obligations	-556	-623	-480
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	557	628	480
40.34 Appropriation temporarily reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-6	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	557	622	480
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	137	190	189
73.10 Total new obligations	556	623	480
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-503	-624	-523
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	190	189	146
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	394	435	336
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	109	189	187
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	503	624	523
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	557	622	480
90.00 Outlays	503	624	523
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	4,228	4,623	4,680
92.02 Total Investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par Value	4,623	4,680	4,905

Decontamination and Decommissioning Activities.—Funds projects to decontaminate, decommission, and remediate the sites and facilities of the gaseous diffusion plants at Portsmouth, Ohio; Paducah, Kentucky; and East Tennessee Technology Park, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Uranium/Thorium Licensee Reimbursement.—Provides funds to reimburse licensees for the Federal Government's share of the cost of cleanup of uranium and thorium processing sites.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	298	334	240
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	255	286	237
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2	2	2
99.9 Total new obligations	556	623	480

URANIUM SALES AND REMEDIATION

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5530-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.20 Receipts from Uranium Sales and Remediation	43		
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	43		
Appropriations:			
05.00 Uranium Sales and Remediation	-43		

07.99 Balance, end of year

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5530-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Uranium remediation	100	43	
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	100	43	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	100	43	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	43		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	143	43	
23.95 Total new obligations	-100	-43	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	43		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	43		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	22	60	34
73.10 Total new obligations	100	43	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-62	-69	-34
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	60	34	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	62	69	34
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	43		
90.00 Outlays	62	69	34

The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for 2006 provided the Department of Energy authority to barter, transfer, or sell uranium and to use any proceeds, without fiscal year limitation, to remediate contaminated uranium inventories held by the Secretary of Energy.

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Isotope production and distribution	30	16	16
10.00 Total new obligations	30	16	16
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	10	13	13
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	33	16	16
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	43	29	29
23.95 Total new obligations	-30	-16	-16
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	13	13	13
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Off- setting collections (cash)	33	16	16
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	10	12	12
73.10 Total new obligations	30	16	16
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-28	-16	-16
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	12	12	12
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	28	16	16
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			

Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	— 16	— 16	— 16
88.40	Non-Federal sources	— 17		
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	— 33	— 16	— 16

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	— 5		

The charter of the DOE isotope production and distribution program covers the production and sale of radioactive and stable isotopes, associated byproducts, surplus materials such as lithium and helium, and related isotope services to the use community utilizing Government-owned facilities. Services include, but are not limited to, irradiation services, target preparation and processing, source encapsulation and other special preparations, analyses, chemical separations, and the lease of stable isotopes for research purposes. The isotopes are priced to recover their production cost.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271				
Reimbursable obligations:				
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	5	3	3
25.2	Other services	2	1	1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	19	10	10
32.0	Land and structures	4	2	2
99.9	Total new obligations	30	16	16

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE LOAN PROGRAM

【For the cost of the guaranteed loans as authorized by section 1702(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, such sums as are hereafter derived from amounts received from borrowers pursuant to section 1702(b)(2) of that Act, to remain available until September 30, 2009】 *Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal years 2008 through 2010 commitments to guarantee loans under Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall not exceed a total principal amount, any part of which is to be guaranteed, of \$20,000,000,000 for eligible projects (other than nuclear power facilities), and during fiscal years 2008 through 2011 commitments to guarantee loans under Title XVII shall not exceed a total principal amount, any part of which is to be guaranteed of \$18,500,000,000 for eligible nuclear power facilities: Provided, That these amounts are in addition to the authority provided under section 20320 of Division B of Public Law 109-289, as amended by Public Law 110-5: Provided further, That such sums as are derived from amounts received from borrowers pursuant to section 1702(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 under this heading in this and prior Acts, shall be collected in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That the source of such payment received from borrowers is not a loan or other debt obligation that is guaranteed by the Federal Government: Provided further, 【That none of the funds made available in this or prior Acts shall be available for the execution of a new solicitation with respect to such guaranteed loans until 45 days after the Department of Energy has submitted to the Committees on Appropriations a loan guarantee implementation plan that defines the proposed award levels and eligible technologies: Provided further, That the Department shall not deviate from such plan without 45 days prior notice to the Committees:】 That pursuant to section 1702(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, no appropriations are available to pay the subsidy cost of such guarantees: Provided further, That for necessary administrative expenses to carry out this Loan Guarantee program, 【\$5,500,000】 \$19,880,000 is appropriated, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That \$19,880,000 of the fees collected pursuant to section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account to cover administrative expenses and shall remain available until expended, so as to result in a final fiscal year 【2008】 2009 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0: Provided further, That fees collected under section 1702(h) in excess of the amount appropriated for admin-*

istrative expenses shall not be available until appropriated. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0208-0-1-271				
2007 actual				
2008 est.				
2009 est.				
Obligations by program activity:				
00.09	Administrative expenses		5	
09.01	Reimbursable program (Administrative Expenses)		1	20
09.02	Title 17 loan guarantees (reimbursable)		90	
09.99	Total reimbursable program		91	20
10.00	Total new obligations		96	20
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00	New budget authority (gross)		96	20
23.95	Total new obligations		— 96	— 20
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation		5	
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
58.00	Offsetting collections (cash)		90	
58.00	Offsetting collections (cash)		1	20
58.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)		91	20
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)		96	20
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year			45
73.10	Total new obligations		96	20
73.20	Total outlays (gross)		— 51	— 65
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year		45	
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority		51	20
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances			45
87.00	Total outlays (gross)		51	65
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.40	Non-Federal sources		— 1	— 20
88.40	Non-Federal sources		— 90	
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)		— 91	— 20
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority		5	
90.00	Outlays		— 40	45

Summary of Loan Levels, Subsidy Budget Authority and Outlays by Program (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0208-0-1-271				
2007 actual				
2008 est.				
2009 est.				
Guaranteed loan levels supportable by subsidy budget authority:				
215001	Innovative Technology Loan Guarantees		600	2,220
215999	Total loan guarantee levels		600	2,220
Guaranteed loan subsidy (in percent):				
232001	Innovative Technology Loan Guarantees		0.00	0.00
232999	Weighted average subsidy rate		0.00	0.00
Guaranteed loan subsidy budget authority:				
233001	Innovative Technology Loan Guarantees		90	
233999	Total subsidy budget authority		90	
Guaranteed loan subsidy outlays:				
234001	Innovative Technology Loan Guarantees		45	45
234999	Total subsidy outlays		45	45
Administrative expense data:				
3510	Budget authority		6	20
3590	Outlays from new authority		6	20

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE LOAN
PROGRAM—Continued

The Loan Guarantee Program Office will consider and coordinate Departmental action on all loan guarantee applications submitted to the Department of Energy in compliance with Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Section 1703 of that Act authorizes the Department to provide loan guarantees for renewable energy systems, advanced nuclear facilities, coal gasification, carbon sequestration, energy efficiency, and many other types of projects. 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 in the United States at the time the guarantee is issued; and offer a reasonable prospect of repayment of the principal and interest on the guaranteed obligation.

On October 23, 2007, the Department published in the Federal Register final regulations for the loan guarantee program as authorized by Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct). The final rule was the culmination of a public rule-making process, which began with a Notice of Proposed Rule-making published on May 16, 2007. DOE is implementing this program under authorizing law that allows borrowers to pay the credit subsidy costs of these loan guarantees. DOE is not seeking appropriations for the credit subsidy costs.

On October 4, 2007, the Department invited 16 project sponsors, who submitted pre-applications under the first solicitation in the Fall of 2006, to submit full applications for loan guarantees. These projects include advanced technologies involving the use of biomass, fossil energy, solar, industrial energy efficiency, electricity delivery and energy reliability, hydrogen, and alternative fuel vehicles. The decision to issue loan guarantees will depend on the merits and benefits of particular project proposals and their compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

During fiscal year 2008 through 2011, commitments to guarantee loans under Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, will total \$38.5 billion. In the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008, Congress authorized the Department to issue loan guarantees under the Title XVII program until September 30, 2009. The Budget now extends that authorization through fiscal years 2010 and 2011, and specifies amounts and uses of loan guarantee authority for those periods consistent with Congressional guidance accompanying the FY 2008 appropriations act. Of the total provided, \$20.0 billion will be available through fiscal year 2010 to support eligible projects other than nuclear power plants. The remaining \$18.5 billion will be available through fiscal year 2011 to support nuclear power plants. The \$38.5 billion provided in FY 2008 through 2011 will be in addition to the \$4.0 billion in authority provided in FY 2007 under P.L. 110–05 Section 20320(a). Loan volume utilized may not be reused.

Because DOE has not yet evaluated the potential subsidy costs for any projects that might be eligible for Title XVII loan guarantees, the fiscal year 2009 budget reflects placeholder estimates for borrower paid loan guarantee subsidy costs, based on an illustrative portfolio. These estimates are not related to any specific project proposals.

DOE will calculate the credit subsidy cost of any loan guarantee on a case-by-case basis in accordance with FCRA and OMB Circular A–11. For any project, the terms and conditions of the guaranteed debt, the risks associated with the project, and any other factor that affects the amount and timing of such cash flows will affect the credit subsidy cost calculation.

The Loan Guarantee Program Office will centralize loan guarantee services for the Department to ensure all processes and criteria are applied uniformly in accordance with established requirements, procedures and guidelines. The Department requests \$19.9 million in funding in fiscal year 2009

to run the Office and support personnel and associated costs. This request will be offset by collections authorized under EPACT 2005. To ensure that the Department meets statutory requirements and implements effective management and oversight of its loan guarantee activities, program funding also will support the procurement of outside expertise in areas such as finance, project engineering, and commercial market assessment.

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program, the subsidy costs associated with the loan guarantees committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans or loan guarantees that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year), as well as administrative expenses of this program. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis; the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0208–0–1–271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent		2	
25.2 Other services		3	
99.0 Direct obligations		5	
99.0 Reimbursable obligations		90	20
99.5 Below reporting threshold		1	
99.9 Total new obligations		96	20

Employment Summary

Identification code 89–0208–0–1–271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment		16	
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment			35

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING
ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–4577–0–4–271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Default claim payments		1	3
10.00 Total new obligations		1	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year			45
22.00 New financing authority (gross)		46	492
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation		46	537
23.95 Total new obligations		–1	–3
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year		45	534
New financing authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)		1	447
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)		45	45
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)		46	492
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations		1	3
73.20 Total financing disbursements (gross)		–1	–3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
87.00 Total financing disbursements (gross)		1	3
Offsets:			
Against gross financing authority and financing disbursements:			

Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00	Federal sources	-45	-45
88.25	Interest on uninvested funds	-1	-14
88.40	Non-Federal sources		-433
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-46	-492

Net financing authority and financing disbursements:			
89.00	Financing authority		
90.00	Financing disbursements	-45	-489

Status of Guaranteed Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4577-0-4-271		2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on commitments:				
2111	Limitation on guaranteed loans made by private lenders	4,000		38,500
2121	Limitation available from carry-forward		4,000	4,000
2131	Guaranteed loan commitments exempt from limitation		600	
2142	Uncommitted loan guarantee limitation			
2143	Uncommitted limitation carried forward	-4,000	-4,000	-40,280
2150	Total guaranteed loan commitments		600	2,220
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:				
2210	Outstanding, start of year			299
2231	Disbursements of new guaranteed loans		300	943
2251	Repayments and prepayments			
2263	Adjustments: Terminations for default that result in claim payments		-1	-3
2290	Outstanding, end of year		299	1,239
Memorandum:				
2299	Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year		239	1,177

Trust Funds**ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271		2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	1
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1	1	1
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	1		
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-1		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year			
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	1		

In past years, this account received advances from domestic and foreign sources, to fund research and development activities for civilian reactor, magnetic fusion, and basic energy sciences. Sources also provided funds for defense programs, the technical information management program. The account will be terminated when balances have been expended.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATION**Federal Funds****OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271		2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays			

The Alaska Power Administration (APA) was created in 1967 by the Secretary of the Interior to assume the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation in Alaska. These functions include operations, maintenance, transmission, and power marketing of the two Federal hydroelectric projects (Eklutna and Snettisham), and the investigation of future water and power development programs. All Alaska activities of APA, including the Juneau headquarters office, were terminated on September 30, 1998. A fund is maintained to liquidate the remaining obligations of the APA.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services pursuant to section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, **[\$6,463,000] \$7,420,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, [That, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, beginning in fiscal year 2008 and thereafter, such funds as are received by the Southeastern Power Administration from any State, municipality, corporation, association, firm, district, or individual as advance payment for work that is associated with Southeastern's Operations and Maintenance, consistent with that authorized in section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, shall be credited to this account and be available until expended: *Provided further*,] That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to **[\$48,413,000] \$49,520,000** collected by the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271		2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Program direction	6	6	7
09.01	Purchase power and wheeling	33	48	50
10.00	Total new obligations	39	54	57
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	39	54	57
23.95	Total new obligations	-39	-54	-57
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	6	6	7
58.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	33	48	50
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	39	54	57
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	2	1	1
73.10	Total new obligations	39	54	57
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-40	-54	-57

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	38	53	56
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	2	1	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	40	54	57
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-33	-48	-50
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	6	6	7
90.00 Outlays	7	6	7

The Southeastern Power Administration (Southeastern) markets power generated at 22 Corps of Engineers' hydroelectric generating plants in an eleven-State area of the Southeast. Power deliveries are made by means of contracting for use of transmission facilities owned by others.

Southeastern sells wholesale power primarily to publicly and cooperatively-owned electric distribution utilities. Southeastern does not own or operate any transmission facilities. Its long-term contracts provide for periodic electric rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers the costs of operations and the capital invested in power facilities, with interest, in keeping with statutory requirements.

Program direction.—Provision is made for negotiation and administration of transmission and power contracts, collection of revenues, development of wholesale power rates, amortization of the Federal power investment, energy efficiency and competitiveness program, investigation and planning of proposed water resources projects, scheduling and dispatch of power generation, scheduling storage and release of water, administration of contractual operation requirements, and determination of methods of operating generating plants individually and in coordination with others to obtain maximum utilization of resources.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Provision is made for the payment of wheeling fees and for the purchase of electricity in connection with the disposal of power under contracts with utility companies. Customers are encouraged to use alternative funding mechanisms, including customer advances and net billing to finance these activities. Offsetting collections to fund these ongoing operating services are also available up to \$50 million. Estimates for these activities reflect average water levels over the past 20 years and prevailing electricity prices in 2007.

Reimbursable Program.—The FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161) provided Southeastern with authority to accept advance payment from customers for reimbursable work associated with operations and maintenance activities, consistent with those authorized in section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944. Funds received from any State, municipality, corporation, association, firm, district or individual as an advance payment for reimbursable work will be credited to Southeastern's account and remain available until expended.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	4	5	5
25.2 Other services	2	1	2

99.0 Direct obligations	6	6	7
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	33	48	50
99.9 Total new obligations	39	54	57

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	39	44	44

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			12
01.99 Balance, start of year			12
Receipts:			
02.20 Deposits from Sale and Transmission of Electric Energy, Southeastern Power Administration	36	12	1
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	36	12	13
Appropriations:			
05.00 Continuing Fund, Southeastern Power Administration	-36		
07.99 Balance, end of year		12	13

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	36		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	36		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	36		
23.95 Total new obligations	-36		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	36		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	9	17	
73.10 Total new obligations	36		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-28	-17	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	17		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	28		
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances		17	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	28	17	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	36		
90.00 Outlays	28	17	

A continuing fund maintained from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power in the Southeastern service area, is available to defray emergency expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service (16 U.S.C. 825s-2). The fund will be activated in fiscal year 2008 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydro power generation due to severe drought. Consistent with sound business practices, the Southeastern Power Administration has implemented a policy to recover all emergency costs associated with purchased power and wheeling within one year from the time funds are expended, as proposed in the 2008 Budget.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500 in carrying out section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the Southwestern Power Administration, **[\$30,442,000] \$28,414,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$35,000,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 System operation and maintenance	6	7	3
00.03 Construction	3	4	3
00.04 Program direction	21	22	22
02.93 Direct program subtotal	30	33	28
Reimbursable program:			
09.05 Purchase power and wheeling	3	35	35
09.10 Other reimbursable activities	11	26	37
09.99 Total reimbursable program	14	61	72
10.00 Total new obligations	44	94	100
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		8	5
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	52	91	100
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	52	99	105
23.95 Total new obligations	-44	-94	-100
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	8	5	5
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	30	30	28
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Off-			
setting collections (cash)	14	61	72
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts	8		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	52	91	100
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	16	25	26
73.10 Total new obligations	44	94	100
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-35	-93	-100
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	25	26	26
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	22	80	89
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	13	11	11
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances		2	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	35	93	100
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources		-8	-6
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-14	-53	-66
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-14	-61	-72
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	38	30	28
90.00 Outlays	21	32	28

The Southwestern Power Administration (Southwestern) operates in a six-state area as a marketing agent for hydroelectric power produced at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers'

dams. It also operates and maintains 1,380 miles of high voltage transmission lines, 24 substations, and switching facilities, power system controls and communication sites, and is responsible for the construction and maintenance of these facilities.

Southwestern markets and delivers its power at wholesale rates primarily to publicly and cooperatively owned electric distribution utilities. In compliance with statutory requirements, Southwestern's power sales contracts provide for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers all costs of operations, other costs allocated to power, and the capital investments in power facilities, with interest. Southwestern is also responsible for scheduling and dispatching power and negotiating power sales contracts to meet changing customer load requirements.

Program direction.—Provides compensation and all related expenses for personnel who market, deliver, operate, and maintain Southwestern's high-voltage interconnected power system and associated facilities.

Operations and maintenance.—Provides essential electrical and communications equipment replacements and upgrades, capitalized moveable equipment, technical services, and supplies and materials necessary for the safe, reliable, and cost effective operation and maintenance of the power system.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Provides for the purchase and delivery of energy to meet limited peaking power contractual obligations and transmission line losses resulting from the delivery of power over the Federal system. Federal power receipts and alternative financing methods, including net billing, bill crediting, and customer advances are used to fund system purchased power support and other contractual services. Customers will provide other power resources and/or purchases for the remainder of their firm loads.

Construction.—Provides for replacement, addition, and modification of existing infrastructure to sustain reliable delivery of power to customers, to contain annual maintenance costs, and to improve overall efficiency.

Reimbursable program.—This activity involves services provided by Southwestern to others under various types of reimbursable arrangements.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	11	16	16
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	7	10	5
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	4	2	2
99.0 Direct obligations	27	33	28
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	17	61	72
99.9 Total new obligations	44	94	100

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	166	179	179

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year	1	1	1
01.99 Balance, start of year	1	1	1

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—
Continued

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	1	1	1
07.99 Balance, end of year	1	1	1

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	20	9	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-11	-9	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	9		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	11	9	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	11	9	

A Continuing Fund maintained from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power in the Southwestern service area, is available permanently for emergency expenses necessary to ensure continuity of electric service and continuous operation of the facilities. The fund is also available on an ongoing basis for paying for purchase power and wheeling expenses when the Administrator determines that such expenses are necessary to meet contractual obligations for the sale and delivery of power during periods of below-average generation (16 U.S.C. 825s-1 as amended further by Public Law No. 101-101). Consistent with sound business practices, Southwestern has developed a policy to recover emergency costs associated with purchased power and wheeling within one year from the time funds are expended, as proposed in the 2008 Budget.

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, including [the operation, maintenance, and purchase through transfer, exchange, or sale of one helicopter for replacement only, and] official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500; [\$231,030,000] \$193,346,000, to remain available until expended, of which [\$221,094,000] \$183,642,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, [\$7,167,000] \$7,342,000 is for deposit into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account pursuant to title IV of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provision of 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to [\$308,702,000] \$328,118,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Systems operation and maintenance	47	107	61
00.04 Program direction	140	145	148
00.05 Utah mitigation and conservation fund	7	7	7

00.91 Total operating expenses	194	259	216
01.01 Capital investment	50	33	2
09.01 Reimbursable program	495	1,053	907
10.00 Total new obligations	739	1,345	1,125

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	83	205	44
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	861	1,184	1,100
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	944	1,389	1,144
23.95 Total new obligations	-739	-1,345	-1,125
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	205	44	19

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		10	10
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	232	221	183
40.34 Appropriation temporarily reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-2	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	232	229	193
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
58.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	510	955	907
58.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	11		
58.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	521	955	907
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts	108		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	861	1,184	1,100

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	202	203	205
73.10 Total new obligations	739	1,345	1,125
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-727	-1,343	-1,120
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-11		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	203	205	210

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	482	1,058	994
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	244	226	126
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	1		
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances		59	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	727	1,343	1,120

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-86	-206	-175
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-424	-749	-732
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-510	-955	-907
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-11		

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	340	229	193
90.00 Outlays	217	388	213

The Western Area Power Administration (Western) markets electric power in fifteen central and western states from federally-owned power plants operated primarily by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission. Western operates and maintains about 17,000 circuit-miles of high-voltage transmission lines, more than 290 substations/switchyards and associated power system controls, and communication and electrical facilities for 15 separate power projects. Western also constructs additions and modifications to existing facilities.

In keeping with statutory requirements, Western's long-term power contracts allow for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers costs of operations, other costs allocated to power, and the capital investment in power facilities, with interest.

Power is sold to wholesale customers such as municipalities, cooperatives, irrigation districts, public utility districts, State and Federal Government agencies, and private utilities. Receipts are deposited in the Reclamation Fund, the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, the General Fund, the Colorado River Dam Fund and the Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund.

Systems operation and maintenance.—Provides essential electrical and communication equipment replacements and upgrades, capitalized moveable equipment, technical services, and supplies and materials necessary for safe reliable operation and cost-effective maintenance of the power systems.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Provision is made for the payment of wheeling fees and for the purchase of electricity in connection with the distribution of power under contracts with utility companies. Customers are encouraged to contract for power and wheeling on their own, or use alternative funding mechanisms, including customer advances, net billing and bill crediting to finance these activities. Ongoing operating services are also available on a reimbursable basis. As in past years, the budget continues to provide certain receipt financing for purchase power and wheeling expenses from the use of discretionary offsetting receipts collected to recover these expenses.

System Construction.—Western's construction and rehabilitation activity emphasizes replacement and upgrades of existing infrastructure to sustain reliable power delivery to its customers, to contain annual maintenance costs, and to improve overall operational efficiency. Western will continue to participate in joint construction projects with customers to encourage more widespread transmission access.

Program Direction.—Provides compensation and all related expenses for the workforce that operates and maintains Western's high-voltage interconnected transmission system (systems operation and maintenance program), and those that plan, design, and supervise the construction of replacements, upgrades and additions (system construction program) to the transmission facilities.

Utah Mitigation and Conservation.—This account is primarily for environmental mitigation expenditures covering fish and wildlife, and recreation resources impacted by the Central Utah Project and the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) in the State of Utah.

Reimbursable Program.—This program involves services provided by Western to others under various types of reimbursable arrangements.

Western will continue to spend out of the Colorado River Dam Fund for operations and maintenance activities associated with the Boulder Canyon Project via a reimbursable arrangement with the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation. The Colorado River Dam Fund is a revolving fund operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. Authority for Western to obligate directly from the Colorado River Dam Fund comes from section 104(a) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	73	73	76
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	5	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation	79	79	82
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	22	18	20
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	5	5
22.0 Transportation of things	3	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	4	3
25.2 Other services	43	61	42
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	2	9

26.0 Supplies and materials	10	8	6
31.0 Equipment	10	68	30
32.0 Land and structures	59	35	9
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7	7	7
99.0 Direct obligations	244	292	218
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	495	1,053	907
99.9 Total new obligations	739	1,345	1,125

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,074	1,081	1,070

EMERGENCY FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5069-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	1	1	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1	1	1
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2	2	2
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-1	-1
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1	1	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	1	1	1
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year		1	1
73.10 Total new obligations	1	1	1
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-1	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority		1	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1	1	1
90.00 Outlays		1	

An emergency fund maintained from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power is available to defray expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service. The fund was activated in 2007 to repair a transformer damaged by lightning at the Huron Substation in South Dakota, and to support repair of transmission line segments in North Dakota damaged by a severe storm. Western has implemented a policy to recover all emergency costs associated with purchased power and wheeling expenses within one year from the time funds are expended, as proposed in the 2008 Budget.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydro-electric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, **[\$2,500,000]** \$2,959,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 423 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND—
Continued

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			1
01.99 Balance, start of year			1
Receipts:			
02.20 Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund Receipts	3	3	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	3	3	4
Appropriations:			
05.00 Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund	-3	-2	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year		1	1

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	3	2	3
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.3)	3	2	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	2	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-2	-3
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	2	3
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2	2	2
73.10 Total new obligations	3	2	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-2	-3
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2	2	2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	1	2
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1	1	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3	2	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3	2	3
90.00 Outlays	3	2	3

Pursuant to section 423(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Western Area Power Administration is requesting funding from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, to defray operations, maintenance, and emergency (O,M&E) expenses for the hydroelectric facilities at Falcon and Amistad Dams on the Rio Grande River. Most of these funds will be made available to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission through a reimbursable agreement. \$200,000 in the fund is for an emergency reserve that will remain unobligated unless unanticipated expenses arise. Revenues in excess of O,M&E will be paid to the General Fund to repay the costs of replacements and the original investment with interest.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93-454, are approved [for the Lower Granite Dam fish trap, the Kootenai River White Sturgeon Hatchery, the Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery, Redfish Lake Sockeye Captive Brood expansion, hatchery production facilities to supplement Chinook salmon below Chief Joseph Dam in Washington, Hood River Production Facility, Klickitat production expansion, Mid-Columbia

Coho restoration, and Yakama Coho restoration, and in addition,] for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500. During fiscal year [2008] 2009, no new direct loan obligations may be made. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.02 Power business line	896	1,236	1,333
09.03 Residential exchange	301	337	337
09.05 Bureau of Reclamation	67	75	78
09.06 Corps of Engineers	158	166	170
09.07 Colville settlement	20	17	18
09.10 U.S. Fish & Wildlife	19	20	20
09.20 Planning council	8	9	9
09.21 Fish and wildlife	139	143	143
09.23 Transmission business line	286	301	315
09.24 Conservation and energy efficiency	62	66	66
09.25 Interest	395	332	345
09.26 Pension and health benefits	21	18	31
09.29 Total operating expenses	911	869	909
09.41 Power business line	108	159	137
09.42 Transmission services	141	242	294
09.43 Conservation and energy efficiency	7	42	42
09.44 Fish and Wildlife	35	36	36
09.46 Capital Equipment	21	31	51
09.51 Projects funded in advance	84	72	125
10.00 Total new obligations	2,768	3,302	3,550
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		45	62
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3,369	3,319	3,561
22.60 Portion applied to repay debt	-556		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,813	3,364	3,623
23.95 Total new obligations	-2,768	-3,302	-3,550
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	45	62	73
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
61.00 Transferred to other accounts	-74		
62.00 Transferred from other accounts	49		
62.50 Appropriation (total mandatory)	-25		
66.10 Contract authority	692		
67.10 Authority to borrow	315	434	288
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	3,321	3,293	3,549
69.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-63		
69.47 Portion applied to repay debt		-408	-276
69.49 Portion applied to liquidate contract authority	-871		
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	2,387	2,885	3,273
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	3,369	3,319	3,561
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,986	2,035	2,002
73.10 Total new obligations	2,768	3,302	3,550
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2,782	-3,335	-3,572
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	63		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,035	2,002	1,980
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	2,782	3,319	3,561
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances		16	11
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2,782	3,335	3,572
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-47	-90	-90
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-3,274	-3,203	-3,459
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-3,321	-3,293	-3,549
Against gross budget authority only:			

88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	63		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	111	26	12
90.00	Outlays	-539	42	23
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
93.03	Obligated balance, start of year: Contract authority	871	692	692
93.04	Obligated balance, end of year: Contract authority	692	692	692
Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271				
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:				
1210	Outstanding, start of year	2	2	2
1290	Outstanding, end of year	2	2	2

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is a Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest. BPA markets hydroelectric power from 21 multipurpose water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 10 projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, plus some energy from non-Federal generating projects in the region. These generating resources and BPA's transmission system, consisting of over 15,000 circuit miles of high-voltage transmission lines and 237 substations, are operated as an integrated power system with operating and financial results combined and reported as the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). BPA provides about thirty five percent of the region's electric energy supply and about three-fourths of the region's electric power transmission capacity.

BPA is responsible for meeting the net firm power requirements of its requesting customers through a variety of means, including energy conservation programs, acquisition of renewable and other resources, and power exchanges with utilities both in and outside the region.

BPA will finance its operations on the basis of the self-financing authority provided by Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974 (Transmission Act) (Public Law 93-454) and the borrowing authority provided by the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Pacific Northwest Power Act) (Public Law 96-501) for energy conservation, renewable energy resources and capital fish facilities. Authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury is available to the BPA on a permanent, indefinite basis. The amount of borrowing outstanding at any time cannot exceed \$4.45 billion. BPA finances its approximate \$3.5 billion annual cost of operations and investments primarily using power revenues and loans from the U.S. Treasury.

BPA released its Long-Term Regional Dialogue Policy and Record of Decision in July 2007. The Regional Dialogue Policy is focused on defining how BPA will market its wholesale power after 2011 and to ensure it does so in a way that meets key regional and national energy goals and ensures BPA's ability to meet its Treasury obligations.

Operating Expenses: Transmission Services Business Line.—Provides funding from revenues for electric transmission research and development and program support of the capital investment program described below for transmission services. Provides for operating about 15,000 miles of transmission line and 237 substations, and for maintaining the facilities and equipment of the Bonneville transmission system in 2009.

Power Services.—Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective resources. These resources are needed to serve BPA's portion of the region's forecasted net electric load requirements. This activity also includes protection, mitigation and enhancement of fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act. This activity provides for pay-

ment of the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of the 31 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation hydro projects, and amortization on the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation capital investment in power generating facilities and irrigation assistance at Bureau facilities. This activity also provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation. It also provides for extending the benefits of low cost Federal power to the residential and small farm customers of investor-owned and publicly-owned utilities, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act and for activities of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council required by the Pacific Northwest Power Act.

Interest.—Provides for payments to the U.S. Treasury for interest on borrowings to finance BPA's transmission services, conservation, capital equipment, fish and wildlife, and associated projects capital programs under \$4.45 billion of borrowing authority provided by the Transmission Act as amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98-50 and Public Law 108-7. This category also includes interest on Corps of Engineers, BPA and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation appropriated debt.

Capital Investments: Transmission Services.—Provides for the planning, design and construction of transmission lines, substation and control system additions, replacements, and enhancements to the FCRPS transmission system for a reliable, efficient and cost-effective regional transmission system. Provides for planning, design, and construction work to repair or replace existing transmission lines, substations, control systems, and general facilities of the FCRPS transmission system.

Capital Investments Power Services.—Provides for direct funding of additions, improvements, and replacements at existing Federal hydroelectric projects in the Northwest. It also provides for capital investments to implement environmental activities, and protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act. This activity provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation. The 2009 capital obligations are estimated to be \$560 million.

Capital Equipment/Capitalized Bond Premium.—Provides for capital information technologies, and office furniture and equipment, and software capital development in support of all BPA programs. It also provides for bond premiums incurred for refinancing of bonds.

Contingencies.—Although contingencies are not specifically funded, the need may arise to provide for purchase of power in low-water years; for repair and/or replacement of facilities affected by natural and man-made emergencies, including the resulting additional costs for contracting, construction, and operation and maintenance work; for unavoidable increased costs for the planned program due to necessary but unforeseen adjustments, including engineering and design changes, contractor and other claims and relocations; or for payment of a retrospective premium adjustment in excess nuclear property insurance.

Financing.—The Transmission Act provides for the use by BPA of all receipts, collections, and recoveries in cash from all sources, including the sale of bonds, to finance the annual budget programs of BPA. These receipts result primarily from the sale of power and transmission services. The Transmission Act also provides for authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury at rates comparable to borrowings at open market rates for similar issues. As amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98-50 and Public Law 108-7, it allows for \$4.45 billion of borrowing from the U.S. Treasury to be outstanding at any time. The amount of BPA's current outstanding bonds with the U.S.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued

Treasury is \$2.24 billion. BPA also currently has \$6.55 billion of non-Federal debt outstanding, including Energy Northwest bonds. BPA will rely primarily on its capital borrowing authority to finance capital projects, but may also elect to use cash reserves generated by revenues from customers to finance some of these investments.

In 2007, BPA made payments to the Treasury of \$1,045 million and also expects to make payments of \$774 million in 2008 and \$673 million in 2009. The 2009 payment will be distributed as follows: interest on bonds and appropriations (\$363 million), amortization (\$276 million), and other (\$34 million). BPA also received credits totaling \$70.5 million applied against its Treasury payments in 2007 to reflect amounts diverted to fish mitigation efforts in the Columbia and Snake River systems.

BPA considers other strategies to sustain funding for its infrastructure investment requirements as well. These additional strategies include optimization of Energy Northwest debt, reserve financing of some amount of transmission investments, and seeking, when feasible, third party financing sources. BPA, in collaboration with Energy Northwest, is pursuing the refinancing of certain Energy Northwest bonds as part of an ongoing debt optimization program. Through this program, BPA uses the reductions in debt service for its Energy Northwest bonds to make advance payments on its Federal debt. Advance payment estimates in the 2009 budget include \$63 million in FY 2008 and \$78 million in FY 2009, consistent with power rate case documentation. Implementation of the refinancing components will be subject to favorable market conditions and interest rate environment.

Direct Loans.—During 2009, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

Operating Results.—Total revenues are forecast at approximately \$3.4 billion in 2009.

It should be noted that BPA's revenue forecasts are based on several critical assumptions about both the supply of and demand for Federal energy. During the operating year, deviation from the conditions assumed in a rate case may result in a variation in actual revenues of several hundred million dollars from the forecast.

Consistent with Administration policy, BPA will continue to fully recover, from the sale of electric power and transmission, funds sufficient to cover the full cost of Civil Service Retirement System and Post-Retirement Health Benefits for its employees. The entire cost of BPA employees working under the Federal Employees Retirement System is already fully recovered in wholesale electric power and transmission rates.

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 actual
ASSETS:		
Federal assets:		
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	1,104	1,375
Investments in U.S. securities:		
1106 Receivables, net	14	3
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	371	318
Other Federal assets:		
1802 Inventories and related properties	69	68
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	3,892	3,961
1901 Other assets	14,047	13,789
1999 Total assets	19,497	19,514
LIABILITIES:		
Federal liabilities:		
2102 Interest payable	4	-7
2103 Debt		8,062
Non-Federal liabilities:		
2201 Accounts payable	97	254
2203 Debt	14,144	6,380
2207 Other	5,252	4,825

2999 Total liabilities	19,497	19,514
4999 Total liabilities and net position	19,497	19,514

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	167	191	205
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	42	42	45
11.5 Other personnel compensation	19	12	13
11.9 Total personnel compensation	228	245	263
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	54	57	61
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	21	30	32
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	16	13	14
22.0 Transportation of things	4	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1		
23.2 Rental payments to others	48	26	28
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8	7	8
25.2 Consulting Services	273	247	266
25.2 Other services	1,300	1,732	1,865
25.5 Research and development contracts	11	14	13
26.0 Supplies and materials	124	64	69
32.0 Land and structures	31	17	18
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	60	7	7
43.0 Interest and dividends	586	839	902
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	2,768	3,302	3,550
99.9 Total new obligations	2,768	3,302	3,550

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	2,896	3,000	3,000

COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA
POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Program direction	42	42	45
09.02 Equipment, Contracts and Related Expenses	144	190	195
10.00 Total new obligations	186	232	240
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	87	84	84
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	183	232	240
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	270	316	324
23.95 Total new obligations	-186	-232	-240
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	84	84	84
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
58.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	183	255	263
58.27 Capital transfer to general fund		-23	-23
58.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	183	232	240
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	27	39	39
73.10 Total new obligations	186	232	240
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-174	-232	-240
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	39	39	39
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	174	232	240
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			

Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-10	-10	-10
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-173	-245	-253
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-183	-255	-263
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority		-23	-23
90.00	Outlays	-9	-23	-23

Western Area Power Administration's (Western) operation and maintenance (O&M) and power marketing expenses for the Colorado River Storage Project, the Colorado River Basin Project, the Seedskadee Project, the Dolores Project and the Fort Peck Project are financed from power revenues.

Program Direction.—Western operates and maintains approximately 4,000 miles of transmission lines, substations, switchyards, communications and control equipment associated with this fund. The personnel compensation and related expenses for all these activities are quantified under Program Direction. Wholesale power is provided to utilities over interconnected high-voltage transmission systems. In keeping with statutory requirements, long-term power contracts provide for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers all costs of O&M, and all capital invested in power, with interest.

Colorado River Storage Project.—Western markets power and operates and maintains the power transmission facilities of the Colorado River Storage Project consisting of four major storage units: Glen Canyon on the Colorado River, Flaming Gorge on the Green River in Utah, Navajo on the San Juan River in New Mexico, and the Wayne N. Aspinall unit on the Gunnison River in Colorado.

Colorado River Basin Project.—The Colorado River Basin Project includes Western's expenses associated with the Central Arizona Project and the United States entitlement from the Navajo coal-fired powerplant. Revenues in excess of operating expenses are transferred to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund.

Fort Peck Project.—Revenue collected by Western is used to defray operation and maintenance and power marketing expenses associated with the power generation and transmission facilities of the Fort Peck Project, to defray emergency expenses, and to ensure continuous operation. The Corps of Engineers is responsible for operating and maintaining the power generating facilities at the Fort Peck Project, and Western operates and maintains the transmission system and performs power marketing functions.

Seedskadee Project.—This activity includes Western's expenses for O&M, power marketing, and transmission of hydroelectric power from the Fontenelle Dam power plant in southwestern Wyoming.

Dolores Project.—This activity includes Western's expenses for O&M, power marketing, and transmission of hydroelectric power from power plants at McPhee Dam and Towaoc Canal in southwestern Colorado.

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 actual
ASSETS:		
Federal assets:		
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	114	123
Investments in U.S. securities:		
1106 Receivables, net	2	2
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	37	39
Other Federal assets:		
1802 Inventories and related properties	3	3
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	115	121
1901 Other assets	30	31
1999 Total assets	301	319
LIABILITIES:		
2105 Federal liabilities: Other	350	384

Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable	8	17		
2203 Debt	12	13		
2207 Other	39	43		
2999 Total liabilities	409	457		
NET POSITION:				
3300 Cumulative results of operations	-108	-138		
4999 Total liabilities and net position	301	319		

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	22	21	29
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	24	23	31
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	7	7	7
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	133	173	173
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	4	5	5
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	2	2
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2
32.0 Land and structures	9	5	5
43.0 Interest and dividends		11	11
99.9 Total new obligations	186	232	240

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	266	261	272

RECLASSIFICATION OF RECEIPTS

The Administration supports reclassification of receipts from mandatory to discretionary (net zero appropriations) for the annual operating expenses of Southeastern, Southwestern, and Western Area Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs). Reclassification of receipts in this manner would allow the PMA programs to benefit from the alignment of PMA receipts with their annual (non-capital) expenditures provided by appropriations. This alignment would foster increased planning certainty for the PMA programs, which would ultimately improve the reliability and operating efficiency of the Federal power system. The Administration will continue to pursue reclassification of receipts through changes to the existing authorizing statutes or by other means.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$30,000, **[\$311,596,000]** \$272,144,000, to remain available until expended, plus such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1511 et seq.): *Provided*, That such increases in cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That moneys received by the Department for miscellaneous revenues estimated to total **[\$161,818,000]** \$117,317,000

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued

in fiscal year [2008] 2009 may be retained and used for operating expenses within this account, and may remain available until expended, as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95-238, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of miscellaneous revenues received during [2008] 2009, and any related appropriated receipt account balances remaining from prior years' miscellaneous revenues, so as to result in a final fiscal year [2008] 2009 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than [\$149,778,000] \$154,827,000. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Office of Policy and International Affairs	16	21	23
00.03 Chief Information Officer	11	17	7
00.04 Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	4	8	5
00.05 Office of Public Affairs	3	6	4
00.07 General Counsel	25	32	31
00.08 Office of the Secretary	4	8	6
00.10 Economic impact and diversity	5	8	4
00.11 Competitive sourcing initiative	3		
00.12 Chief Financial Officer	36	47	45
00.13 Management	59	67	67
00.14 Loan Guarantee	2	5	
00.15 Human capital management	22	29	31
01.00 Total, direct program	190	248	223
09.01 Reimbursable program	72	111	49
10.00 Total new obligations	262	359	272
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	34	50	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	279	309	272
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	312	359	272
23.95 Total new obligations	-262	-359	-272
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	50		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	149	149	155
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 110-161)		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	149	148	155
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Off-			
setting collections (cash)	129	161	117
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts	1		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	279	309	272
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	61	75	128
73.10 Total new obligations	262	359	272
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-248	-306	-280
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	75	128	120
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	196	256	225
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	52	50	55
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	248	306	280
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-129	-91	-49
88.40 Non-Federal sources		-70	-68
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-129	-161	-117
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	150	148	155
90.00 Outlays	119	145	163

Chief Financial Officer (CFO).—The Office of the Chief Financial Officer provides the Department with centralized oversight for a full range of financial management and program evaluation services. The CFO leads implementation initiatives on Improved Financial Performance and Budget and Performance Integration. CFO financial activities include: budget formulation, presentation and execution; accounting and financial policy; oversight of DOE-wide internal control; and development, maintenance and operation of DOE financial management systems. Management activities include strategic planning and program evaluation. The CFO supports Departmental management by validating cost estimates of major new programs and projects, maintaining cost estimation tools and data bases, and developing cost analysis policy.

Chief Information Officer (CIO).—This office provides advice and assistance to the Secretary of Energy and other senior managers to ensure that information technology is acquired and information resources are managed in a manner that complies with policies and procedures of legislation including the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Clinger Cohen Act and the Federal Information Security Act.

Policy and International Affairs (PI).—The Office of Policy and International Affairs serves as the primary advisor to the Secretary and the Department on energy supply, demand, and technology policy development, analysis and implementation, and leads the Department's international energy initiatives. PI's objectives are: increasing energy diversity, reducing energy-related environmental impacts, enhancing U.S. energy infrastructure, and increasing energy productivity.

Management (MA).—The Office of Management provides DOE with centralized direction and oversight for the full range of management, procurement and administrative services. MA is responsible for project management, acquisition and contract administration, and is addressing skill gaps in these areas. MA's budget also supports the acquisition career development program to certify DOE's acquisition workforce.

Human Capital Management (HCM).—This office provides DOE with direction and oversight for the full range of human capital management and administrative services. The Office of Human Capital Management performs functions which directly support the mission of the Department, including; providing leadership and advice to the Department regarding the impact and use of human resource management policies, proposals, programs, and partnership agreements (Performance Management); coordinating programs and developing standards necessary to ensure that Departmental employees maintain the technical qualifications necessary to safely operate DOE facilities (Corporate Recruitment); and providing leadership and direction in dealings with Federal and non-Federal organizations regarding the Department's human resources operations, programs and policies.

Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs.—This office is responsible for coordinating, directing, and promoting the Secretary's and the Department's policies and legislative initiatives with Congress, State, territorial, Tribal and local government officials, and other Federal agencies. The office is also responsible for managing and overseeing the Department's liaison with members of Congress, the White House and other levels of government and stakeholders which includes public interest groups representing state, local and tribal governments.

Public Affairs.—This office is responsible for directing and managing the Department's policies and initiatives with the public, news media, and other stakeholders on energy issues and serves as the Department's chief spokesperson. The office manages and oversees all public affairs efforts, which includes public information, press and media services, the departmental newsletter, speech writing, special projects, editorial

services, and review of proposed publications and audiovisuals.

General Counsel.—The Office of the General Counsel (GC) is responsible for providing legal services to all DOE offices, and for determining the Department's authoritative position on any question of law with respect to all Department offices and programs, except for those belonging exclusively to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. GC's responsibilities include the provision of legal opinions, advice and services to administrative and program offices, and participation in or management of both administrative and judicial litigation. The office is responsible for the coordination and clearance of proposed legislation affecting energy policy and Department activities. The General Counsel serves as the Department's Regulatory Policy Officer under Executive Order 12866. GC administers and monitors standards of conduct requirements, conducts patent program and intellectual property activities, manages the Department's Alternative Dispute Resolution Program, and coordinates rulemaking actions of the Department with other federal agencies. GC also includes the Office of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Policy and Compliance, which provides independent technical and policy reviews to ensure that proposed Department actions comply with NEPA and related environmental requirements. This office serves as the focal point of the Department's NEPA expertise, develops NEPA compliance strategies, coordinates with other agencies on key policy matters, and prepares guidance and provides technical assistance to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of DOE's implementation of the NEPA process.

Office of the Secretary.—Directs and leads the management of the Department and provides policy guidance to line and staff organizations in the accomplishment of DOE's mission.

Economic Impact and Diversity.—This office is responsible for advising the Secretary on the effects of the Department's policies, regulations and actions on underrepresented population groups, small and minority business enterprises, and minority educational institutions. The office develops Department-wide policies, strategies and goals to implement applicable legislation and Executive Orders that strengthen diversity within the Department and its contractors in all areas of hiring and contracting.

Cost of Work for Others.—This activity covers the cost of work performed under orders placed with the Department by non-DOE entities which are precluded by law from making advance payments and certain revenue programs. Reimbursement for these costs is made through deposits of offsetting collections to this account.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	89	130	125
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7	8	7
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	5	4
11.9 Total personnel compensation	100	143	136
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	22	37	31
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	23	23	18
25.2 Other services	9	9	6
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	5	5	4
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	23	23	20
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1
99.0 Direct obligations	190	248	223
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	72	111	49

99.9	Total new obligations	262	359	272
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Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	840	1,215	1,216

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, **[\$46,480,000] \$51,927,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	41	47	52
10.00 Total new obligations	41	47	52
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	42	46	52
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	42	47	52
23.95 Total new obligations	-41	-47	-52
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	42	46	52
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	7	7	9
73.10 Total new obligations	41	47	52
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-41	-45	-51
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	7	9	10
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	35	39	44
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	6	6	7
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	41	45	51
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	42	46	52
90.00 Outlays	41	45	51

This appropriation provides Department-wide, including the National Nuclear Security Administration, audit, inspection, and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, abuse and violations of law. The audit function provides financial and performance audits of programs and operations. The inspection function provides independent inspections and analyses of the performance, on a system basis, of programs and operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. Through these efforts the OIG identifies opportunities for cost savings and operational efficiencies; identifies programs that are not meeting performance expectations; recovers monies to the Department and the Treasury as a result of civil and criminal prosecutions; and, identifies ways to make Departmental programs safer and more secure.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	28	32	33
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	8	10	14
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	41	47	52

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	247	279	279

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Payroll and other personnel	4	5	4
09.02 Project management career development program	1	1	1
Administrative services:			
09.10 Supplies	3	3	3
09.11 Postage	3	2	3
09.12 Photocopying	2	3	4
09.13 Printing and graphics	3	3	3
09.14 Building rental, operations & maintenance	73	71	84
09.15 STARS	5	4	8
09.17 Internal control	4	5	5
09.18 Procurement Management	1	1	17
09.19 Total, Administrative services	93	92	127
Information management systems & operations:			
09.20 Telecommunication	8	15	9
09.22 Networking	2	7	7
09.29 Total, Information management systems and operations	10	22	16
10.00 Total new obligations	108	120	148

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	23	27	20
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	112	113	148
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	135	140	168
23.95 Total new obligations	-108	-120	-148
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	27	20	20

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	112	113	148

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	43	50	40
73.10 Total new obligations	108	120	148
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-101	-130	-147
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	50	40	41

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	97	108	142
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	4	22	5
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	101	130	147

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-112	-113	-148

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority			
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90.00 Outlays	-11	17	-1
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The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides the following common administrative services: rent and building operations, telecommunications, network connectivity, automated office systems including the Standard Accounting and Reporting System, payroll and personnel processing, supplies, printing, copying, mail, training services, project management career development program, procurement management, and controls for financial reporting. Establishment of the WCF has helped the Department reduce waste and improve efficiency by expanding customer's choice of the amount, quality and source of administrative services.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	73	71	84
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8	15	9
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	6	6
25.2 Other services	19	25	46
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	108	120	148

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	2007 actual	2008 est.	2009 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
89-089400 Fees and Recoveries, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	44	34	37
89-143500 General Fund Proprietary Interest Receipts, not Otherwise Classified	1		
89-223000 Oil and Gas Sale Proceeds at NPRs.	6	9	6
89-224500 Sale and Transmission of Electric Energy, Falcon Dam	2	2	2
89-224700 Sale and Transmission of Electric Energy, Southwestern Power Administration	99	84	96
89-224800 Sale and Transmission of Electric Energy, Southeastern Power Administration	125	166	166
89-224900 Sale of Power and Other Utilities, not Otherwise Classified	15	30	30
89-288900 Repayments on Miscellaneous Recoverable Costs, not Otherwise Classified	24	18	31
89-322000 All Other General Fund Proprietary Receipts Including Budget Clearing Accounts	119	65	65
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	435	408	433
Intragovernmental payments:			
89-388500 Undistributed Intragovernmental Payments and Receivables from Cancelled Accounts	-16	10	10
General Fund Intragovernmental payments	-16	10	10

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. CONTRACT COMPETITION

(a) None of the funds in this or any other appropriations Act for fiscal year [2008] 2009 or any previous fiscal year may be used to make payments for a noncompetitive management and operating contract, or a contract for environmental remediation or waste management in excess of \$100,000,000 in annual funding at a current or former management and operating contract site or facility, or award a significant extension or expansion to an existing management and operating contract, or other contract covered by this section, unless such contract is awarded using competitive procedures or the Secretary of Energy grants, on a case-by-case basis, a waiver to allow for such a deviation. The Secretary may not delegate the authority to grant such a waiver.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term "noncompetitive management and operating contract" means a contract that was awarded more than 50 years ago without

competition for the management and operation of Ames Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Livermore National Laboratory, and Los Alamos National Laboratory.

(2) The term “competitive procedures” has the meaning provided in section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403) and includes procedures described in section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253) other than a procedure that solicits a proposal from only one source.

(c) For all management and operating contracts other than those listed in subsection (b)(1), none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to award a management and operating contract, unless such contract is awarded using competitive procedures or the Secretary of Energy grants, on a case-by-case basis, a waiver to allow for such a deviation. The Secretary may not delegate the authority to grant such a waiver. At least 60 days before a contract award for which the Secretary intends to grant such a waiver, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report notifying the Committees of the waiver and setting forth, in specificity, the substantive reasons why the Secretary believes the requirement for competition should be waived for this particular award.

[(c) Within 30 days of formally notifying an incumbent contractor that the Secretary intends to grant such a waiver, the Secretary shall submit to the Subcommittees on Energy and Water Development of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report notifying the Subcommittees of the waiver and setting forth, in specificity, the substantive reasons why the Secretary believes the requirement for competition should be waived for this particular award.]

SEC. 302. UNFUNDED REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals (RFPs) for a program if the program has not been funded by Congress.

SEC. 303. WORKFORCE RESTRUCTURING. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to—

(1) develop or implement a workforce restructuring plan that covers employees of the Department of Energy; or

(2) provide enhanced severance payments or other benefits for employees of the Department of Energy, under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 42 U.S.C. 7274h).

SEC. 304. SECTION 3161 ASSISTANCE. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to augment the funds made available for obligation by this Act for severance payments and other benefits and community assistance grants under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 42 U.S.C. 7274h) unless the Department of Energy submits a reprogramming [request] notification to the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 305. UNEXPENDED BALANCES. The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be available to the same appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Available balances may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 306. BONNEVILLE POWER AUTHORITY SERVICE TERRITORY. None of the funds in this or any other Act for the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration may be used to enter into any agreement to perform energy efficiency services outside the legally defined Bonneville service territory, with the exception of services provided internationally, including services provided on a reimbursable basis, unless the Administrator certifies in advance that such services are not available from private sector businesses.

SEC. 307. USER FACILITIES. When the Department of Energy makes a user facility available to universities or other potential users, or seeks input from universities or other potential users regarding significant characteristics or equipment in a user facility or a proposed user facility, the Department shall ensure broad public notice of such availability or such need for input to universities and other potential users. When the Department of Energy considers the participation of a university or other potential user as a formal partner in the establishment or operation of a user facility, the Department shall employ full and open competition in selecting such a partner. For purposes of this section, the term “user facility” includes, but is not limited to: (1) a user facility as described in section 2203(a)(2)

of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13503(a)(2)); (2) a National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Programs Technology Deployment Center/User Facility; and (3) any other Departmental facility designated by the Department as a user facility.

SEC. 308. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year [2008] 2009 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year [2008] 2009.

[SEC. 309. LABORATORY DIRECTED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Of the funds made available by the Department of Energy for activities at government-owned, contractor-operator operated laboratories funded in this Act or subsequent Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts, the Secretary may authorize a specific amount, not to exceed 8 percent of such funds, to be used by such laboratories for laboratory-directed research and development: *Provided*, That the Secretary may also authorize a specific amount not to exceed 4 percent of such funds, to be used by the plant manager of a covered nuclear weapons production plant or the manager of the Nevada Site Office for plant or site-directed research and development: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding Department of Energy order 413.2A, dated January 8, 2001, beginning in fiscal year 2006 and thereafter, all DOE laboratories may be eligible for laboratory directed research and development funding.]

SEC. 310. YIELD RATE. For fiscal year 2008, except as otherwise provided by law in effect as of the date of this Act or unless a rate is specifically set by an Act of Congress thereafter, the Administrators of the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, and the Western Area Power Administration, shall use the “yield” rate in computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance of the costs of Federal power facilities. The yield rate shall be defined as the average yield during the preceding fiscal year on interest-bearing marketable securities of the United States which, at the time the computation is made, have terms of 15 years or more remaining to maturity.]

[SEC. 311. USE PERMIT. The Use Permit granted to the contractor for activities conducted at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory by Agreement DE-GM05-00RL01831 between the Department of Energy and the contractor shall continue in effect during the term of the existing Operating Contract and the extensions or renewals thereof and shall be incorporated into any future management and operating contract for the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and such Use Permit may not be waived, modified or terminated unless agreed to by both contractor and the Department of Energy.]

SEC. 312. (a) ACROSS-THE-BOARD RESCISSIONS.—There is hereby rescinded—

(1) from discretionary accounts in this title that contain congressionally directed projects, an amount equal to 1.6 percent of the budget authority provided for fiscal year 2008 for such projects; and

(2) from all discretionary accounts in this title, an amount equal to 0.91 percent of the other budget authority provided for fiscal year 2008.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) The term “congressionally directed project” means a congressional earmark or congressionally directed spending item specified in the list of such earmarks and items for this division that is included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) The term “other budget authority” means an amount equal to all discretionary budget authority, less the amount provided for congressionally directed projects.

(c) PROPORTIONATE APPLICATION TO OTHER PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES.—Any rescission made by subsection (a)(2) shall be applied proportionately—

(1) to each discretionary account; and

(2) within each such account, to each program, project, and activity (with programs, projects, and activities as delineated in the appropriation Act or accompanying reports for the relevant fiscal year covering such account).

(d) REPORT.—Within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director of the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report specifying the account and amount of each rescission made pursuant to this section.]

SEC. 309. Section 312 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (Pub. L. 108–137), is amended as follows: (1) In the first sentence by inserting between “the material” and “in the concrete silos”, the words “formerly stored”, by inserting before the period: “when such material is disposed at an Nuclear Regulatory Commission-regulated or Agreement State-regulated facility”; and (2) In the second sentence, striking “for the purpose” and everything that follows, and inserting; “after the material has been disposed at an NRC-regulated or Agreement State-regulated facilities and shall not preclude the materials from otherwise being disposed at facilities operated by the Department of Energy so long as the materials meet the disposal facility’s waste acceptance criteria.” Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made available for Department of Energy activities funded in this Act or subsequent Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts, not to exceed \$5,000,000, may hereafter be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except

as otherwise provided, shall be increased or decreased by more than 5 per centum by any such transfers, and any such proposed transfers: Provided, That 15 days in advance of such transfer, notice shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 310. Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made available for Department of Energy activities funded in this Act or subsequent Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise provided, shall be increased or decreased by more than 5 per centum by any such transfers, and notification of such transfers shall be submitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 311. Section 311 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2008 is repealed. (Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)