

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special 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, **[\$341,869,000]** \$386,576,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of the Administrator	366	349	398
10.00 Total new obligations	366	349	398
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	13	10	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	363	339	398
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	376	349	398
23.95 Total new obligations	-366	-349	-398
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	10	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	356	342	387
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148) .....	.....	-3	.....
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-3	.....	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	10	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	363	339	387
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	.....	.....	11
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	363	339	398
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	91	107	114
73.10 Total new obligations	366	349	398
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-349	-342	-387
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	-1	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	107	114	125
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	299	280	319
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	50	62	59
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority .....	.....	.....	9
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	349	342	387
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	363	339	398
90.00 Outlays	349	342	387

Office of the Administrator.—The 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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	160	153	176
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	5	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7	7	7
11.9 Total personnel compensation	170	165	188
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	41	46	46
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	13	11	12
22.0 Transportation of things	1	.....	.....
23.1 Rental payments to GSA .....	.....	4	4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	7	7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	40	38	42
25.2 Other services	56	36	45
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	20	20	22
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	6	9	9
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment .....	.....	7	7
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	12	1	11
99.9 Total new obligations	366	349	398

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,668	1,866	1,943

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, **[\$789,500,000]** \$795,133,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval reactors	771	754	764
00.02 Program direction	29	30	31
10.00 Total new obligations	800	784	795
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	3	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	801	781	795
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	803	784	795
23.95 Total new obligations	-800	-784	-795
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	3	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	808	789	795
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148) .....	.....	-8	.....
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-7	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	801	781	795
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	246	296	298

General and special funds—Continued

NAVAL REACTORS—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
73.10 Total new obligations	800	784	795
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-750	-782	-794
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	296	298	299
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	645	664	676
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	105	118	118
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	750	782	794
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	801	781	795
90.00 Outlays	750	782	794

Naval reactors.—This program performs the design, development, and testing necessary to provide the Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants in keeping with the Nation's nuclear-powered fleet defense requirements. Naval Reactors will continue to develop nuclear reactor plant components and systems for the Navy's new attack submarine and next-generation aircraft carriers, and continue to maintain the highest standards of environmental stewardship by responsibly inactivating prototype reactor plants that are shut down.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	18	18	18
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	1	1	1
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	2	2
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	697	687	703
31.0 Equipment	40	35	32
32.0 Land and structures	35	34	32
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	800	784	795

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	186	204	204

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; and the purchase of not to exceed [40] 14 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only, including not to exceed two buses; [\$6,433,936,000] \$6,407,889,000, to remain available until expended[: Provided, That \$81,350,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Project 01-D-124 HEU materials facility, Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee: Provided further, That \$7,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Project 05-D-140 Project engineering and design (PED), various locations]. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Directed stockpile work	1,336	1,372	1,386
00.02 Campaigns	2,296	2,124	1,942
00.03 Readiness in technical base and facilities	1,617	1,632	1,706
00.04 Secure transportation asset	199	210	210
00.05 Nuclear weapons incident response	98	117	135
00.06 Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization	313	150	291
00.07 Safeguards and security	706	765	721
00.10 Environmental projects and operations			17
01.00 Total, direct program	6,565	6,370	6,408
09.01 Reimbursable program	2,303	2,411	2,411
10.00 Total new obligations	8,868	8,781	8,819
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	845	1,094	1,044
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	9,117	8,731	8,769
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	9,962	9,825	9,813
23.95 Total new obligations	-8,868	-8,781	-8,819
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1,094	1,044	994
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	6,226	6,434	6,408
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-64	
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-50		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-10		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	459		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	6,625	6,370	6,408
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	2,255	2,361	2,361
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	237		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	2,492	2,361	2,361
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	9,117	8,731	8,769
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,575	1,509	1,489
73.10 Total new obligations	8,868	8,781	8,819
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-8,697	-8,801	-8,770
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-237		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,509	1,489	1,538
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	7,005	6,501	6,527
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,692	2,300	2,243
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	8,697	8,801	8,770
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-2,164	-2,262	-2,262
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-92	-99	-99
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-2,256	-2,361	-2,361
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-237		
88.96 Portion of offsetting collections (cash) credited to expired accounts	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	6,625	6,370	6,408
90.00 Outlays	6,442	6,440	6,409

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 certifi-

cation of the enduring nuclear weapons stockpile; and manufacture of nuclear weapon components under a comprehensive test ban. Weapons activities also provide for continued maintenance and investment in the Department's enterprise of nuclear stewardship, including the development of a Reliable Replacement Warhead, and the evolution of the Nuclear Weapons Complex to be more responsive and cost effective. 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 assessments; 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 (RTBF).—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. 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.

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, disposition of excess non-process contaminated facilities, and construction of selected utility line items. The Program is also working towards institutionalizing responsible and accountable facility management within the NNSA consistent with industry best practices.

Environmental projects and operations program.—This program is responsible for management of long-term environmental stewardship at NNSA sites. Activities include ground-water treatment, environmental monitoring of surface water, ground water, soils and landfill remedies; and reporting and liaison requirements for various states and surveillance/monitoring of contaminated, excess buildings.

Safeguards and security.—Provides for all safeguard and security requirements including protective forces, systems and cyber security (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.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	27	35	35
11.5 Other personnel compensation	11	14	14
11.9 Total personnel compensation	38	49	49

12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	12	21	21
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	6	5	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	51	45	45
25.2 Other services	231	270	270
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	12	12
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	5,036	4,735	4,773
25.5 Research and development contracts	87	80	80
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6	6	6
26.0 Supplies and materials	7	11	11
31.0 Equipment	260	271	271
32.0 Land and structures	758	807	807
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	63	55	55
99.0 Direct obligations	6,565	6,370	6,408
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	2,303	2,411	2,411
99.9 Total new obligations	8,868	8,781	8,819

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	458	575	664

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

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, **[\$1,631,151,000] \$1,726,213,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.05 Nonproliferation and verification research and development	219	320	269
00.15 Nonproliferation and international security	149	91	127
00.20 International nuclear materials protection and cooperation	403	425	413
00.25 Global initiatives for proliferation prevention	42	40	.....
00.30 HEU transparency implementation	21	19	.....
00.35 International nuclear safety and cooperation	1	.....	.....
00.50 Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production (EWGPP)	69	182	206
00.55 Fissile materials disposition	508	782	604
00.60 Russian plutonium disposition	35	120	111
00.70 Offsite source recovery	7	.....	.....
00.80 Global threat reduction initiatives .....	.....	97	107
00.85 Accelerated HEU Disposition	-11	.....	.....
08.00 Total direct program	1,443	2,076	1,837
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 EWGPP Contributions	7	.....	.....
09.99 Total reimbursable program	7	.....	.....
10.00 Total new obligations	1,450	2,076	1,837
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	502	572	111
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,517	1,615	1,726
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,022	2,187	1,837
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,450	-2,076	-1,837
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	572	111	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,504	1,631	1,726

General and special funds—Continued

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-16	
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-11		
40.36 Unobligated balance permanently reduced	-4		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-4		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	15		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,500	1,615	1,726
50.00 Reappropriation (of 97-0134 funds transfer amounts expiring)	4		
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (EWGPP)	13		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,517	1,615	1,726
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	966	1,088	1,346
73.10 Total new obligations	1,450	2,076	1,837
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,328	-1,818	-2,057
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	3		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,088	1,346	1,126
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	810	889	949
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	518	929	1,108
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,328	1,818	2,057
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.45 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)	-13		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,504	1,615	1,726
90.00 Outlays	1,316	1,818	2,057

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 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 weapons of mass destruction or weapons-usable material, dual-use production technology or weapons of mass destruction expertise. In 2007, work will be done in the following major areas.

Nonproliferation and verification research and development will conduct 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 DOE programs as well as other U.S. governmental agencies to provide innovative tools, techniques, technologies, and capabilities to meet their nonproliferation, counter-proliferation, and counter-terrorism mission requirements.

Nonproliferation and international security efforts will control export of items and technology useful for weapons of mass destruction (WMD); continue an augmented export control cooperation program involving emerging suppliers and high-traffic transit states; break up proliferation networks and improve international export control guidelines; develop verification technologies for countries of proliferation concern; implement international safeguards in conjunction with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); develop and implement policy in support of global nonproliferation regime;

serve as the technical edge within the interagency for various interdiction activities; develop and implement transparency measures to ensure that nuclear materials are secure; develop and implement innovative approaches to improve regional security, help to transition WMD scientific communities in high-risk nations, and conduct international emergency management and cooperation activities. The Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation 2007 budget incorporates the HEU Transparency and Implementation and the Global Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention programs under Nonproliferation and International Security.

International nuclear materials protection and cooperation will continue to improve the security of nuclear material and nuclear warheads in Russia and other countries of proliferation concern by installing basic rapid upgrades and thorough comprehensive upgrades. Reducing the potential for diversion of nuclear warheads and nuclear materials has been a critical priority for the United States. Russia and the United States have expanded cooperation in this area significantly to include Strategic Rocket Forces and 12th Main Directorate sites containing nuclear warheads. 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 the Russian Federation in ceasing its production of weapons-grade plutonium production 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 U.S. 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 removes and/or secures high-risk nuclear radiological materials and equipment around the world that pose a threat to the U.S. and the international community; addresses all vulnerable materials removal and radioactive source security and recovery; targets research reactors and medical isotopes production processes worldwide for conversion to suitable LEU fuels and targets; eliminates stockpiles of Russian-origin and U.S.-origin spent nuclear fuel in foreign research reactors through repatriation of such material to Russia and the U.S.; prevents proliferation of nuclear weapons by securing nearly three tons of weapons-grade plutonium in the BN-350 breeder reactor at Actual, Kazakhstan; purchases Russian HEU fuel for use in U.S. research reactors; identifies, recovers, and stores, on an interim-basis, certain domestic radioactive sealed sources, and other radiological materials that pose a security risk to the U.S. and/or world community; reduces the international threat posed by radiological materials that could be used in a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or "dirty bomb."

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct obligations:			
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	23	11	11
25.2 Other services	203	201	160

25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	17	19	19
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	814	1,092	1,235
25.5	Research and development contracts	9	116	116
31.0	Equipment	35	49	49
32.0	Land and structures	331	575	234
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	10	12	12
99.0	Direct obligations	1,443	2,076	1,837
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	7		
99.9	Total new obligations	1,450	2,076	1,837

CERRO GRANDE FIRE ACTIVITIES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0312-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	54	29
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-24	-29
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	29	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	24	29
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		
90.00	Outlays	24	29

Cerro Grande Fire Activities.—Emergency funding was provided in 2001 and 2000 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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
01.00	Balance, start of year		
01.99	Balance, start of year		
Receipts:			
02.40	Payment to the Pajarito Plateau Homesteaders compensation fund	10	
Appropriations:			
05.00	Pajarito plateau homesteaders compensation fund	-10	
07.99	Balance, end of year		

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5520-0-2-054	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Parjarito plateau	1	4
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	1	4
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		9
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	10	
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	10	9
23.95	Total new obligations	-1	-4
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	9	5
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20	Appropriation (special fund)	10	
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10	Total new obligations	1	4
73.20	Total outlays (gross)		-4

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances	4	5
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	10	
90.00	Outlays	1	4
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value		9
92.02	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value		5

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

General and special funds:

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Non-closure environmental activities	1	
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.3)	1	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	
23.95	Total new obligations	-1	
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	5	9
73.10	Total new obligations	1	
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	2	
73.32	Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	1	
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	9	9
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	-2	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		
90.00	Outlays	-3	

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

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

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, **[\$6,192,371,000]** \$5,390,312,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

General and special funds—Continued

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Closure sites		1,016	321
00.02 Hanford site, 2012 completion projects		444	424
00.03 Hanford site, 2035 completion projects		333	381
00.04 River protection, tank farm activities		325	274
00.05 River protection, waste treatment plant		520	690
00.06 Idaho		533	513
00.07 NNSA sites		298	232
00.08 Oak Ridge		238	160
00.09 Savannah River 2012 completion projects		278	236
00.10 Savannah River, 2035 completion projects		374	277
00.11 Savannah River, tank farm activities		519	571
00.12 Waste isolation pilot plant		229	213
00.13 Program support		33	38
00.14 Safeguards and security	263	286	296
00.15 Technology development and deployment	55	36	21
00.16 Program direction		242	291
00.17 D&D fund contribution		446	452
00.18 2006 accelerated completions	1,257		
00.19 2012 accelerated completions	2,127		
00.20 2035 accelerated completions	1,884		
00.21 High level waste proposal	289		
09.01 Technology D&D program settlement	2		
10.00 Total new obligations	5,877	6,150	5,390
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	25	20	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5,872	6,130	5,390
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5,897	6,150	5,390
23.95 Total new obligations	-5,877	-6,150	-5,390
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	20		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	6,096	6,192	5,390
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-62	
40.40 Appropriations permanently reduced pursuant to PL 108-447	-48		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-178		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	5,870	6,130	5,390
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	2		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	5,872	6,130	5,390
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2,524	2,143	2,058
73.10 Total new obligations	5,877	6,150	5,390
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-6,256	-6,235	-5,683
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,143	2,058	1,765
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3,743	4,427	3,908
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	2,513	1,808	1,775
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	6,256	6,235	5,683
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-2		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	5,870	6,130	5,390
90.00 Outlays	6,254	6,235	5,683

Defense Environmental Management activities that were previously funded in two separate appropriations, Defense Site Acceleration Completion and Defense Environmental Services, are now funded in the Defense Environmental

Cleanup appropriation as a result of a budget restructuring in 2006. The Defense Environmental Management 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 or private sector entity. The sites contained in this budget include Ashtabula, Columbus, Fernald, Mound, and Rocky Flats. Closure and post-closure activities will include final contract fee payments for project physical completion, and work to cover any potential gap between EM acceptance of the contractor's declaration of physical completion and the date EM transfers site custodianship to another entity.

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.

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 the following National Nuclear Security Administration Sites: Kansas City Plant, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory-Livermore Site and Site 300, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Nevada Site Office, and the Separations Process Research Unit. The cleanup strategy is a risk-based and regulatory compliant 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.

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. Because of the variety of defense and civilian projects performed at these three sites, cleanup is funded in the each of the three Environmental Management appropriations. 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 three 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 and; (3) decommission all EM-owned facilities and remediate groundwater and contaminated soils, using an area closure approach.

Waste isolation pilot plant.—Funds the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, 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/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.

Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund contribution.—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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1		138	136
11.3		3	2
11.5		5	4
11.9		146	142
12.1		37	36
13.0		2	2
21.0		4	4
23.1		5	4

23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	29	44
25.2	Other services	652	1,073
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	14	32
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	4,270	3,930
25.5	Research and development contracts	5	13
26.0	Supplies and materials	4	6
31.0	Equipment	14	13
32.0	Land and structures	862	767
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	25	75
99.0	Direct obligations	5,875	6,150
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	2	
99.9	Total new obligations	5,877	6,150

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,508	1,495

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Community and regulatory support	61	
00.02	Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	459	
00.03	Non-closure environmental activities	179	4
00.04	Program direction	281	20
00.05	Spent nuclear fuel management	17	
10.00	Total new obligations	997	24
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	90	24
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	930	
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,021	24
23.95	Total new obligations	-997	-24
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	24	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00	New budget authority (gross), detail	938	
40.35	Appropriation permanently reduced	-8	
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	930	
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40	Obligated Balance, start of year	298	340
73.10	Total new obligations	997	24
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-944	-242
73.31	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-12	
73.32	Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	2	
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1	
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	340	122
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays (gross), detail	758	
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	186	242
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	944	242
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	930	
90.00	Outlays	944	242

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

General and special funds—Continued

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	140		
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3		
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5		
11.9 Total personnel compensation	148		
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	38	2	
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	2		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	1	
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5		
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3		
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	20	3	
25.2 Other services	554	8	
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	22	1	
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	136	6	
25.5 Research and development contracts	1		
26.0 Supplies and materials	3		
32.0 Land and structures	1		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	59	3	
99.9 Total new obligations	997	24	

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,521		

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

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 ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, [including not to exceed two buses; \$641,998,000] \$717,788,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006*.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.20 Security and safety performance assurance	302	324	298
00.40 Environment, safety, and health (Defense)	107	82	81
00.45 Legacy management (Defense)	41	48	168
00.55 Defense related administrative support	91	92	93
00.65 Defense activities at INEEL	108	142	74
00.75 Hearings and appeals	4	4	4
10.00 Total new obligations	653	692	718
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	20	56	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	687	636	718
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	709	692	718
23.95 Total new obligations	-653	-692	-718
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	56		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	693	642	718
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-6	
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-6		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	687	636	718

Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	461	343	320
73.10 Total new obligations	653	692	718
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-755	-715	-754
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-21		
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	8		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	343	320	284
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	496	413	467
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	259	302	287
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	755	715	754
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	687	636	718
90.00 Outlays	756	715	754

Security and safety performance assurance.—The Security function is part of the Office of Security and Safety Performance Assurance and consists of the following programs: Nuclear Safeguards and Security, Security Investigations and Program Direction. Key mission areas are: physical, information and personnel security; technology evaluation; materials control and accountability; executive protection police force; protective measures for DOE facilities and protection of its employees in the National Capital area; declassification/classification; foreign visits, assignments and travel; plutonium, uranium, and special nuclear material inventory; and the Continuity of Government program. These programs provide policy for the protection of the Department's nuclear weapons, nuclear materials, classified information, and facilities. They ensure a Department-wide capability to continue essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, allowing DOE to uphold its national security responsibilities. Security Investigations provides funding for background investigations for Federal and contractor personnel who require security access authorizations. The independent oversight and performance assurance function is also part of the Office of Security and Safety Performance Assurance and provides independent assessment of the effectiveness of Departmental policies and site performance in the areas of safeguards and security; cyber security; emergency management; environment, safety, and health; and other critical functions. Appraisals are performed to determine whether site programs are effectively implemented and achieving Department-wide and site-specific objectives.

Environment, safety and health (Defense).—The Office of Environment, Safety and Health is a corporate resource that provides Departmental leadership and management to protect the workers, public, and environment. Note that the budget request is contained in two accounts: Other Defense Activities, and Energy Supply and Conservation. The programs in the other defense activities are oversight, health studies, and employee compensation support as well as program direction.

Office of legacy management (Defense).—The programs within this office support long-term stewardship activities at sites where active remediation has been completed following cessation of Departmental missions. These activities include ground-water monitoring, administration of post closure contractor liabilities, records management, and disposition of assets excess to current Department needs. The office is significantly increasing the magnitude of its activities during 2007 with the transfer of the following sites from the Office of Environmental Management to the Office of Legacy Management for long term stewardship: the Rocky Flats site in Colorado; the Batelle Columbus site in Ohio; and the Nevada office sites.

All other.—Obligations are included for the Defense Related Administrative Support, Defense Related Activities at INL, and the Office of Hearings and Appeals. Responsibilities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals include adjudications of

matters involving DOE and contractor employees' eligibility for security clearances, and appeals of adverse determinations under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. The Office of Hearings and Appeals adjudicates complaints of reprisals by contractor employees for "whistleblowing", and is the appeal authority in many other areas. The Office also decides all requests for exception from DOE orders, rules and regulations.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	88	75	70
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	92	79	74
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	21	15	15
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	31	51	52
25.2 Other services	233	263	287
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	20	30	33
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	197	203	206
25.5 Research and development contracts	14	14	14
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6	4	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	5	5
31.0 Equipment	5	4	4
32.0 Land and structures	7	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	17	17	17
99.9 Total new obligations	653	692	718

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	925	851	654

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, **[\$350,000,000]** \$388,080,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	231	346	388
10.00 Total new obligations	231	346	388
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	229	346	388
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	231	346	388
23.95 Total new obligations	-231	-346	-388
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	231	350	388
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-4	
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-2		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	229	346	388
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	87	16	89
73.10 Total new obligations	231	346	388
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-302	-273	-378
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	16	89	99

Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	229	260	291
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	73	13	87
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	302	273	378
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	229	346	388
90.00	Outlays	302	273	378

This appropriation was established by Congress as part of the 1993 Energy and Water Development Appropriation (P.L. 102-377) in lieu of payment from the Department of Energy 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, the Nuclear Waste Fund has incurred costs for activities related to disposal of high-level waste generated from the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy. At the end of 2005, the balance owed by the Federal Government to the Nuclear Waste Fund was approximately \$770 million (including principal and interest). The "Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal" appropriation was established to ensure payment of the Federal Government's contribution to the nuclear waste repository program. Through 2005, a total of approximately \$2,588 million has been appropriated to support nuclear waste repository activities attributed to atomic energy defense activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services(service contracts)	1	1	1
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	14	20	20
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	206	299	341
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	9	25	25
99.9 Total new obligations	231	346	388

ENERGY PROGRAMS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

SCIENCE

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 **[forty-seven]** twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, **[including not to exceed one ambulance and two buses, \$3,632,718,000]** \$4,101,710,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 High energy physics	719	721	775
00.03 Nuclear physics	394	368	454
00.05 Biological and environmental research	556	591	510
00.06 Basic energy sciences	1,080	1,138	1,421
00.07 Advanced scientific computing research	226	235	319
00.09 Science laboratory infrastructure	37	43	51
00.11 Program direction	155	164	171

General and special funds—Continued

SCIENCE—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
00.14 Fusion energy sciences	265	290	319
00.15 Safeguard and securities	67	68	71
00.17 Workforce development for teachers & scientists	8	7	11
00.18 Small business innovation research	102		
00.19 Small business technology transfer	12		
10.00 Total new obligations	3,621	3,625	4,102
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	13	28	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3,636	3,597	4,102
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3,649	3,625	4,102
23.95 Total new obligations	-3,621	-3,625	-4,102
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	28		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	3,629	3,633	4,102
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-36	
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-29		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	36		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	3,636	3,597	4,102
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2,059	2,194	2,302
73.10 Total new obligations	3,621	3,625	4,102
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3,486	-3,517	-4,101
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1		
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,194	2,302	2,303
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3,486	2,086	2,379
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		1,431	1,722
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3,486	3,517	4,101
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3,636	3,597	4,102
90.00 Outlays	3,486	3,517	4,101

High energy physics.—The high energy physics (HEP) research program focuses on gaining insights into the fundamental constituents of matter, the fundamental forces in nature, and the mysterious forms of unseen energy and matter that dominate the universe. 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 empty space, 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 continues to make major contributions to accelerator technology and provides the expertise necessary for the expansion of such technology into fields such as medical imaging and diagnostics, and materials, biology, and chemistry research using light sources.

The HEP budget request will support the continued operation of the Department’s major HEP facilities: the Fermilab Tevatron Collider and Neutrinos at the Main Injector (NuMI) and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center B-Factory. In addition, funding is provided for the Department’s contribution to continued U.S. participation in the Large Hadron Collider

project at the European Center for Nuclear Research, along with support for commissioning, maintenance, and operations of U.S.-supplied components, and software and computing infrastructure for data analysis.

The HEP request also develops the most compelling new scientific opportunities for the U.S. HEP program in the next decade, including \$60 million of R&D for a potential international linear collider, enabling a U.S. leadership role in a comprehensive, coordinated international R&D program. While the future trajectory of the HEP program has a strong emphasis on linear collider R&D, it will also provide a diverse array of other world-leading efforts, including the understanding of dark energy, strong U.S. participation in Large Hadron Collider physics, and forefront neutrino experiments and facilities.

Nuclear physics.—The goal of the nuclear physics program is to understand the evolution and structure of nuclear matter, from the smallest building blocks; quarks and gluons; to the stable elements in the Universe created by stars; to unique isotopes created in the laboratory that exist at the limits of stability and possess radically different properties from known matter. The program aims to provide a compelling story of how the world around us has evolved, and focuses on such questions as—“What is the structure of the nucleon?”; “What is the structure of nucleonic matter?”; “What are the properties of hot nuclear matter?”; “What is the nuclear microphysics of the universe?”; and “What is to be the new Standard Model?”

Fundamental research in nuclear physics will provide new insights and advance our knowledge on the nature of matter and energy and develop the scientific knowledge, technologies, and trained manpower that are needed to underpin the Department of Energy’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 formed at high energies and densities.

The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility/Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility experimental program will continue its studies focused on understanding the substructure of the nucleon. Research and development aimed at doubling the available energy of this facility continues. 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.

Biological and environmental research.—This program develops the knowledge base necessary to identify, understand, and anticipate the long-term health and environmental consequences of energy use and development and utilizes the Department’s unique scientific and technological capabilities to solve major scientific problems in the environment, medicine, and biology. Planned activities include programs in global climate change; environmental remediation; molecular, cellular, and systemic studies on the biological effects of radiation; structural biology; medical applications of nuclear technology; and the Human Genome Program. The program also supports science related to carbon sequestration and sequencing of genomes of microbes that use carbon dioxide to produce methane and hydrogen. 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, aimed at understanding the composition and function of biochemical networks that carry out essential processes of living organisms, is funded at \$135.3 million.

Basic energy sciences.—The basic energy sciences (BES) program funds basic research in the physical, biological, and engineering sciences that supports the Department's nuclear and non-nuclear technology programs. The BES program supports a substantial basic research budget for materials sciences, chemical sciences, energy biosciences, engineering, and geosciences. The program supports a number of research areas that are unique within the Federal Government: 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 includes \$44.9 million for hydrogen and fuel cell research as part of the President's Hydrogen Initiative as well as funding for basic research in other areas that support the Nation's energy agenda.

The BES program also operates large national user research facilities, including synchrotron light and neutron sources, a combustion research facility, and smaller user facilities such as materials preparation and electron microscopy centers.

The BES budget request includes continued support to maintain utilization of the Department's large state-of-the-art national user facilities. The proposed 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 medical research and technology development.

In addition, the BES request includes \$168.4 million for the first full year of operations of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory to meet the Nation's neutron scattering needs. The request includes \$20.5 million to continue design and fabrication of additional instruments beyond the initial instrument suite included in the construction project. 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 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 \$105.7 million for construction of the Linac Coherent Light Source at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

Fusion energy sciences.—The mission of the fusion energy sciences (FES) program is to advance plasma science, fusion science, and fusion technology to contribute to the knowledge base for an economically and environmentally attractive energy source. The program emphasizes the underlying basic research in plasma and fusion sciences, with the long-term goal of harnessing fusion as a viable energy source. The program centers on the following goals: a predictive capability for key aspects of burning plasmas; a fundamental understanding of magnetic confinement through research on magnetic confinement configuration optimization; and progress toward developing the fundamental understanding of high energy density plasma physics.

The budget includes \$60.0 million for the U.S. contribution to the ITER project, an international burning plasma physics experiment that is an essential next step toward eventually developing fusion as a commercially viable energy source.

The budget request also provides for support of basic research in plasma science in partnership with NSF, and investigation of innovative confinement concepts, along with continued operation of DIII-D, Alcator C-Mod, and the National Spherical Torus Experiment 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 and modeling, using high performance computing and enabling technology research will also be conducted in support of the science experiments.

Science laboratories infrastructure.—The goal of this program is to provide funds for rehabilitating, replacing, or demolishing deficient common-use utilities, roads, and buildings and to correct environment, safety, and health deficiencies at the civilian science laboratories. The Oak Ridge Landlord activity is also funded here. The request includes funding to continue demolition of the Bevatron Complex at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

Advanced scientific computing research.—This program includes research in mathematical, information, and computational sciences. The purpose of this program is to support 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. The request includes research, integrated with other science programs, on application of computer simulation and modeling to science problems.

Safeguards and security.—The mission of this program is to ensure appropriate levels of protection and provide 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 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.—The mission of this program is to train young scientists, engineers, and technicians 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, including the teachers that educate the workforce in areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	84	91	97
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	5	6
11.9 Total personnel compensation	91	98	105
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	19	21	23
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	5	5
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others		2	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	4	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5	3	3
25.2 Other services	64	66	65
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	5	7	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,977	2,118	2,398
25.5 Research and development contracts	19	21	23
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		2	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	233	198	306
32.0 Land and structures	322	257	279
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	875	821	876
99.9 Total new obligations	3,621	3,625	4,102

General and special funds—Continued

SCIENCE—Continued

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	921	999	1,014

ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy supply and energy conservation 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, **[\$1,830,936,000]** \$1,923,361,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Hydrogen technology	96	155	196
00.04 Solar energy	87	83	149
00.05 Wind energy	49	40	44
00.06 Hydropower	2	1	.....
00.07 Geothermal technology	24	23	.....
00.08 Biomass and biorefinery systems R&D	54	91	120
00.09 Intergovernmental activities	15	.....	.....
00.10 Vehicle technologies .....	.....	183	166
00.11 Departmental energy management program	3	.....	.....
00.12 Weatherization and intergovernmental activities .....	.....	316	225
00.13 Facilities and infrastructure	20	26	6
00.14 Program direction	22	98	90
00.15 Renewable program support	4	13	11
00.16 Building technologies .....	.....	69	77
00.17 Industrial technologies .....	.....	56	46
00.18 Federal energy management program .....	.....	19	17
00.91 Total, energy efficiency and renewable energy	376	1,173	1,147
01.03 Electric transmission and distribution	114	163	125
01.04 Nuclear energy research and development	410	444	559
01.05 Legacy Management	31	34	33
01.06 Environment, safety & health	25	28	29
01.91 Total, other energy supply	580	669	746
08.00 Total, direct program	956	1,842	1,893
09.10 Reimbursable program	791	1,500	1,500
10.00 Total new obligations	1,747	3,342	3,393
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	63	29	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,704	3,313	3,423
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	6	.....	.....
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	3	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,776	3,342	3,423
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,747	-3,342	-3,393
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	29	.....	30
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	946	1,831	1,923
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148) .....	.....	-18	.....
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-8	.....	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-10	.....	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	14	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	942	1,813	1,923
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	703	1,500	1,500
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	59	.....	.....
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	762	1,500	1,500

70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,704	3,313	3,423
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	583	696	1,158
73.10 Total new obligations	1,747	3,342	3,393
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,588	-2,880	-3,232
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	21	.....	.....
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	-2	.....	.....
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-6	.....	.....
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-59	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	696	1,158	1,319
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,184	2,315	2,366
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	404	565	866
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,588	2,880	3,232
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-489	-1,005	-1,005
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-214	-495	-495
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-703	-1,500	-1,500
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-59	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	942	1,813	1,923
90.00 Outlays	885	1,380	1,732

The purpose of Energy Supply and Conservation activities is to develop new energy technologies and improve productivity of existing energy technologies. Included are programs that fund basic and applied research, development, demonstration, and technical assistance to promote deployment of new technologies. These programs have significant potential to contribute to economic growth, increased energy security, and a cleaner environment.

This account provides funds for both operating expenses and capital equipment for the advancement of the various energy technologies.

Energy efficiency and renewable energy.—These programs undertake research, development and deployment activities to advance the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and related practices to meet the growing need for clean and affordable energy. The program also provides formula grants to States for energy efficiency improvements and weatherization assistance for low-income homes. Specific activities of the 2007 program include:

Hydrogen technology: As a key component of the President's Hydrogen Fuel Initiative, 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 will facilitate a decision by industry to commercialize a hydrogen infrastructure and fuel cell vehicles by 2015.

Biomass: This program funds research, development, and technology validation on advanced technologies that will enable future biorefineries to sustainably convert cellulosic biomass to fuels, chemicals, heat and power. The Administration priority for displacing imported oil will be facilitated by a new Departmental Initiative focusing on accelerated validation of biorefinery pathways using cellulosic residues and dedicated biomass crops.

Solar energy: Through the Department's new Solar America Initiative (SAI), the Solar Program will help accelerate the market competitiveness of solar electricity from photovoltaic (PV) systems. SAI features a competition among

industry-led consortia to lower the cost of energy from PV systems through manufacturing and efficiency improvements. Concentrating solar power activities are focused on lowering the cost of solar power using centralized generation.

Wind energy: This program develops technology in partnership with industry to allow wind power to be cost-competitive in more prevalent, lower-wind speed onshore and offshore wind resource areas. The program also supports activities to reduce barriers to electric grid integration and technology acceptance.

Vehicle technologies: This program supports the FreedomCAR and 21st Century Truck partnership with industry. Program activities encompass a suite of technologies, needed for both 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 now includes the Clean Cities activities to facilitate deployment of technologies that reduce petroleum use.

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 building codes, appliance standards, and guidelines; 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 programs to help U.S. industrial firms reduce their energy use. The Industries of the Future (Specific) program encourages the most energy-intensive industries to develop a strategic vision and a "technology roadmap" toward collaborative Federal R&D to help achieve that vision. The Industries of the Future (Crosscutting) program develops technologies, such as sensors and controls, combustion, and advanced industrial materials, that may contribute to significant energy benefits in multiple industries.

Distributed energy resources: As directed by Congress in the 2006 appropriation conference report, this program has been transferred to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.

Federal energy management program: This program reduces the cost and environmental impact of the Federal Government's energy use by advancing energy efficiency and water conservation and by promoting the use of renewable energy in Federal facilities, including the Department of Energy's 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 program provides grants and technical assistance to States and local governments, tribes, and government/non-profit renewable energy electricity generators to promote adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and practices. The Weatherization Assistance Program improves the energy efficiency of low-income homes by providing formula grants and technical assistance to State and local

weatherization agencies. The State Energy program provides financial assistance to States through formula grants, enabling States to individually tailor energy efficiency projects to local needs. The Tribal Energy Program helps Native Americans develop renewable energy resources on their lands and helps Tribal leaders develop energy plans. The Renewable Energy Production Incentive provides financial incentive payments for State and local governments and non-profit cooperatives generating electricity through renewable technologies.

Electricity delivery and energy reliability.—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 energy infrastructure, and facilitate recovery from disruptions to the energy supply. This effort is accomplished through research, development, demonstration and technology transfer; 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 provision for electricity exports and Presidential permits for cross-border transmission lines; energy power systems analysis; energy infrastructure security, and energy restoration. 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 reliable, efficient, and affordable national electricity supply will continue to be a key element of the program. Beginning in 2006, the activities within the Distributed Energy Program, previously funded in the Energy Conservation account, were merged within the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. America's energy supply is essential to a strong economy and national security.

Nuclear energy.—The 2007 Budget continues to support the Nuclear Power 2010 program which supports demonstration of key regulatory approval processes in order to encourage the deployment of new, advanced nuclear plants in the United States in the 2010 timeframe. The budget continues to support the Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative, where the United States will participate in multi-nation research and development projects in support of next-generation nuclear reactors and fuel cycles. In collaboration with the Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems program, the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative 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 fuel, and recover the energy content in spent nuclear fuel in a proliferation-resistant manner. The Department supports the Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative, which will develop advanced technologies that can be used in tandem with next generation nuclear plants to generate economic, commercial quantities of hydrogen to support a sustainable, clean energy future for the U.S.

Nuclear Energy programs support the Department's critical infrastructure necessary to enable research on advanced nuclear power systems for U.S. national security and other federal agencies, to support the production of radioisotopes for medical and other research purposes, and to maintain and operate the Department's nuclear facilities, including the Advanced Test Reactor and hot cells, in a safe, environmentally compliant and cost-effective manner. The Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology's budget also includes funding for Idaho sitewide operations and safeguards and security programs, as part of the Lead Program Secretarial Office responsibilities for Idaho.

Environment, safety and health.—The Office of Environment, Safety and Health is a corporate resource that fosters protection of workers, the public, and the environment. The

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION—Continued

office develops and improves policies; monitors environment, safety, and health performance; and provides guidance, resources, and information sharing.

Note that the budget request for the Office of Environment, Safety and Health programs is contained in two accounts: Energy Supply and Conservation and Other Defense Activities. The funding in this account supports policy, standards and guidance and DOE-wide ES&H programs as well as program direction.

Office of Legacy Management (Non-defense).—This program supports non-defense related long-term stewardship activities at sites where active remediation has been completed. These activities include ground water monitoring, administration of post-closure contractor liabilities, records management, and disposition of assets excess to current Department needs.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	34	88	90
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	42	91	93
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	11	21	20
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	30	53	57
25.2 Other services	52	58	61
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	18	18
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	490	640	653
25.5 Research and development contracts	6	42	68
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	15	18	18
32.0 Land and structures	24	30	32
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	271	865	867
99.0 Direct obligations	956	1,842	1,893
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	791	1,500	1,500
99.9 Total new obligations	1,747	3,342	3,393

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	357	869	1,047
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1		

NON-DEFENSE SITE ACCELERATION COMPLETION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 2006 accelerated completions	44	2	
00.02 2012 accelerated completions	98		
00.03 2035 accelerated completions	8		
10.00 Total new obligations	150	2	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	151		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	152	2	
23.95 Total new obligations	-150	-2	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	152		
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	151		

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	47	38	7
73.10 Total new obligations	150	2	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-159	-33	-7
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	38	7	

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	112		
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	47	33	7
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	159	33	7

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	151		
90.00 Outlays	159	33	7

The Environmental Management Program was restructured in 2006. Activities funded in this account in 2005 and prior years are now in the Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup appropriation.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
25.2 Other services	17		
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	114	2	
25.5 Research and development contracts	18		
31.0 Equipment	1		
99.9 Total new obligations	150	2	

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 six passenger motor vehicles[, of which five shall be] for replacement only, [\$353,219,000] \$310,358,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 West Valley demonstration project		74	73
00.02 Gaseous diffusion plants		132	107
00.03 Fast flux test facility		46	35
00.04 Small sites		98	95
00.05 Non-closure environmental activities	243		
00.06 Environmental cleanup projects	46		
10.00 Total new obligations	289	350	310
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	289	350	310
23.95 Total new obligations	-289	-350	-310
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 New budget authority (gross), detail	291	353	310
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-3	
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-2		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	289	350	310

Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balances, start of year	172	222	179
73.10	Total new obligations	289	350	310
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-239	-393	-379
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	222	179	110
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays (gross), detail	103	245	217
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	136	148	162
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	239	393	379
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	289	350	310
90.00	Outlays	239	393	379

Non-Defense Environmental Management activities, previously funded in two appropriations, Non-Defense Site Acceleration Completion and Non-Defense Environmental Services, are now funded in the Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup appropriation as a result of a budget restructuring in 2006. The Non-Defense Environmental Management 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.—Funding will focus on near-term efforts for 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 2010.

Gaseous diffusion plants.—Funds surveillance and maintenance of inactive facilities and the management of the uranium hexafluoride cylinders at the East Tennessee Technology Park at Oak Ridge; Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio sites. Also included are the construction of two depleted uranium hexafluoride conversion facilities at Paducah and Portsmouth, and the accelerated cleanup of the Gas Centrifuge Enrichment Plant at Portsmouth.

Fast flux test reactor facility.—Funds the decontamination and decommissioning of the Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility, designed, constructed, and operated from the 1960s through 1980s.

Other 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, Inhalation Toxicology Laboratory, 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 are in the final stages of cleanup and closure, or have transitioned to post-closure activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271		2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	7	6	5
25.2	Other services	109	100	89
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	2	1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	74	150	133
25.5	Research and development contracts		14	13
31.0	Equipment		1	1
32.0	Land and structures	97	77	68
99.9	Total new obligations	289	350	310

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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, [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), [\$597,994,000] \$469,686,000, to remain available until expended, of which [\$18,000,000 is] \$54,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from "Clean Coal Technology" and is available to continue a multi-year project coordinated with the private sector for FutureGen, without regard to the terms and conditions applicable to clean coal [technological] technology projects: *Provided*, That the initial planning and research stages of the FutureGen project shall include a matching requirement from non-Federal sources of at least 20 percent of the costs: *Provided further*, That any demonstration component of such project shall require a matching requirement from non-Federal sources of at least 50 percent of the costs of the component: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided, [\$50,000,000] \$4,957,000 is available, after coordination with the private sector, for a request for proposals for [a] the Clean Coal Power Initiative providing for competitively-awarded research, development, and demonstration projects to reduce the barriers to continued and expanded coal use: *Provided further*, That no project may be selected for which sufficient funding is not available to provide for the total project: *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 the Department may include provisions for repayment of Government contributions to individual projects in an amount up to the Government contribution to the project on terms and conditions that are acceptable to the Department including repayments from sale and licensing of technologies from both domestic and foreign transactions: *Provided further*, That such repayments shall be retained by the Department for future coal-related research, development and demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That any technology selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology, and any project selected under this program 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 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 up to 4 percent of program direction funds available to the National Energy Technology Laboratory may be used to support Department of Energy activities not included in this account: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2006 salaries for Federal employees performing research and development activities at the National Energy Technology Laboratory can continue to be funded from program accounts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Energy is authorized to accept fees and contributions from public and private sources, to be deposited in a contributed funds account, and prosecute projects using such fees and contributions in cooperation with other Federal, State, or private agencies or concerns: *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].

In addition, \$203,000,000 to become available on October 1, 2007 and remain available until expended, to continue the FutureGen project, subject to the terms and conditions under this heading. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.)

General and special funds—Continued

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 President's coal research initiative	220	455	397
00.02 Other power systems	77	62	63
00.03 Oil and gas research and development	76	68	.....
00.04 Program direction and management support	104	115	129
00.05 Environmental restoration	10	10	10
00.06 Cooperative research and development ventures	8	6	.....
00.07 Import/export authorizations	1	4	.....
00.08 Plant and capital equipment	7	20	.....
00.09 Advanced metallurgical process	9	9	.....
00.10 National Academy program review	1	.....	.....
00.11 Special recruitment program	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	514	750	600
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	545	601	443
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	561	592	470
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	9	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,115	1,193	913
23.95 Total new obligations	-514	-750	-600
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	601	443	313
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	580	598	416
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)	-8	-6	.....
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-8	.....	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-11	.....	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	.....	.....	54
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	561	592	470
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	478	483	640
73.10 Total new obligations	514	750	600
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-500	-593	-537
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-9	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	483	640	703
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	229	237	188
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	271	356	349
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	500	593	537
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	561	592	470
90.00 Outlays	500	593	537

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.—FutureGen is a \$1 billion project cost-shared with the private sector and international partners, which will create the world's first fossil fuel fired, near-zero atmospheric emissions, electricity and hydrogen producing power plant. The Budget includes \$54 million in 2007 and \$203 million to become available in 2008 towards the government's share for FutureGen. The Budget provides \$5 million for the Clean Coal Power Initiative (CCPI), which conducts demonstration projects, cost-shared between the government and industry. Other supporting coal activities include (1) technologies for advanced coal-fueled

power systems, including Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle and hydrogen turbine technology, (2) Innovations for Existing Plants, which focuses on mercury control technologies, (3) Sequestration R&D, which focuses on greenhouse gas capture and sequestration and (4) 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 indirect field personnel and overhead expenses in Fossil Energy and Clean Coal Technology. In addition, it provides support for day-to-day project management functions. Within this program, \$4.6 million is proposed for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Project: \$2.3 million for the Office of the Federal Coordinator and \$2.3 million for Loan Guarantee program activities.

Environmental restoration.—The Department of Energy is managing the environmental cleanup of former and present Fossil Energy project sites. Activities include environmental protection, onsite cleanup, and cleanup at several former off-site 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.

Import/export authorization.—This program will continue regulatory reviews and oversight of the transmission of natural gas across the U.S. borders. Regulatory reviews and oversight of the transmission of electricity across the U.S. borders is transferred to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	59	60	79
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	63	64	83
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	13	13	17
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	6	6	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	66	69	62
25.2 Other services	33	34	32
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	7	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	51	53	50
25.5 Research and development contracts	254	483	323
26.0 Supplies and materials	9	9	9
32.0 Land and structures	7	7	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	7
99.9 Total new obligations	514	750	600

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	722	731	731

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, **[\$21,500,000] \$18,810,000**, 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 Appropriations Act, 2006*.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval petroleum reserves	19	28	19
10.00 Total new obligations	19	28	19
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	7	6	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	18	22	19
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	25	28	19
23.95 Total new obligations	-19	-28	-19
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	6	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	18	22	19
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	18	22	19
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	13	10	18
73.10 Total new obligations	19	28	19
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-22	-20	-20
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	10	18	17
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	11	14	12
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	11	6	8
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	22	20	20
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	18	22	19
90.00 Outlays	22	20	20

Following the sale of the NPR-1 (Elk Hills) site mandated by the National Defense Authorization 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 Buena Vista Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve 2 in California was transferred via the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to the Department of the Interior in August 2005. 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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3	5	3
25.2 Other services	4	6	4
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	8	13	8
99.9 Total new obligations	19	28	19

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	24	32	32

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Vehicle technologies	161	1	.....
00.02 Fuel cell technologies	73	.....	.....
00.03 Weatherization assistance program grants	228	.....	.....
00.04 State energy program grants	44	1	.....
00.05 State energy activities	2	.....	.....
00.06 Gateway deployment	33	3	.....
00.07 Distributed energy resources	59	.....	.....
00.08 Building technologies	65	2	.....
00.09 Industrial technologies	76	6	.....
00.10 Biomass and biorefinery systems R&D	7	.....	.....
00.11 Federal energy management program	18	1	.....
00.13 Program management	95	2	.....
10.00 Total new obligations	861	16	.....
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	16	17	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	860	.....	.....
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	878	17	1
23.95 Total new obligations	-861	-16	.....
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	17	1	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	879	.....	.....
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-11	.....	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-9	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	859	.....	.....
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	1	.....	.....
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	860	.....	.....
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	617	592	129
73.10 Total new obligations	861	16	.....
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-884	-479	-129
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	592	129	.....
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	387	.....	.....
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	497	479	129
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	884	479	129
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-1	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	859	.....	.....
90.00 Outlays	884	479	129

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. Appropriations in 2006 were enacted in accordance with this new integrated structure. Consequently, programs formerly funded under Energy Conservation are now funded through the Energy Supply and Conservation account.

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY CONSERVATION—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	43		
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2		
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1		
11.9 Total personnel compensation	46		
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	12		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3		
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2		
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1		
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24		
25.2 Other services	18		
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	35		
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	269	8	
25.5 Research and development contracts	48		
26.0 Supplies and materials	1		
31.0 Equipment	6		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	395	8	
99.0 Direct obligations	860	16	
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	1		
99.9 Total new obligations	861	16	

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	406		
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	6		

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, the reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services, **[\$166,000,000]** \$155,430,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Storage facilities operations	147	202	138
00.02 Management	17	17	17
10.00 Total new obligations	164	219	155
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	49	12	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	127	207	155
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	176	219	155
23.95 Total new obligations	-164	-219	-155
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	12		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	172	166	155
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-2	
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-2		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-43		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		43	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	127	207	155

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	74	81	125
73.10 Total new obligations	164	219	155
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-157	-175	-170
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	81	125	110

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	94	114	85
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	63	61	85
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	157	175	170

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	127	207	155
90.00 Outlays	157	175	170

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 the use of energy supply disruptions and to take effective, coordinated action should such an energy supply disruption occur.

The account provides for ongoing storage site operations and maintenance activities, planning activities, drawdown testing/readiness of the Reserve, planning studies, and program administration. Continuous removal of excess gas from the SPR crude oil inventory began in May 2004.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	10	10	10
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	37	24	24
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	111	178	114
99.9 Total new obligations	164	219	155

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	114	122	122

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0233-0-1-274	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	36	560	1
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	36	560	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	10	17	28
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	43	571	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	53	588	28
23.95 Total new obligations	-36	-560	-1

24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	17	28	27
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
41.00	Transferred to other accounts		43	
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	43		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	43	43	
Mandatory:				
60.00	Appropriation		614	
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	43	571	
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	4	40	7
73.10	Total new obligations	36	560	1
73.20	Total outlays (gross)		593	9
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	40	7	1
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances		34	9
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority		559	
87.00	Total outlays (gross)		593	9
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	43	571	
90.00	Outlays		593	9

This account provides for the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). This account funds all SPR petroleum inventory acquisitions, associated transportation costs, U.S. Customs duties, terminal throughput charges, incremental drawdown costs, and other related miscellaneous costs. In 2005, the Department filled the Reserve to 700 million barrels, principally using royalty oil from federal offshore leases. Filling the SPR addresses the President's initiative to enhance the energy security of the United States by strengthening the nation's capability to respond to potential oil supply disruptions. The Petroleum Account also funds drawdown and sales operations of the Reserve. In September 2005, funds were transferred from the SPR facilities account to finance drawdown operations associated with Hurricane Katrina. The funds will be returned to the SPR Facilities Account in 2006. DOE loaned 9.8 million barrels of oil to refiners and sold 11 million barrels in response to the hurricane. The Budget assumes that DOE will restore the Reserve to 700 million barrels in 2006.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, **[\$86,176,000]** \$89,769,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Obligations by program activity	84	86	90
10.00	Total new obligations	84	86	90
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	84	85	90
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	85	86	90
23.95	Total new obligations	84	86	90
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Discretionary	85	86	90
40.33	Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		1	

40.35	Appropriation	1		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	84	85	90
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Change in obligated balances	21	20	31
73.10	Total new obligations	84	86	90
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	85	75	88
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	20	31	33
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	84	60	63
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	1	15	25
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	85	75	88
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	84	85	90
90.00	Outlays	83	75	88

This program supports energy information activities designed to provide timely, accurate and relevant energy information for use by the Administration, the Congress, and the general public. The program designs, develops and maintains information systems on petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear, electricity, alternate fuel sources, and energy consumption. This includes 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, the National Energy Information Center disseminates statistical and analytical publications, reports, and data files in hard-copy and electronic formats, and responds to public inquiries. Finally, this activity 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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.	
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	33	34	37
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9	Total personnel compensation	35	36	39
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	7	7	7
25.1	Consulting services—non-Government contracts	1	1	1
25.2	Other services—service contracts	25	24	25
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	9	9
26.0	Supplies and materials	8	9	9
99.9	Total new obligations	84	86	90

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.	
Direct:				
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment	354	369	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, **[\$220,400,000]** \$230,800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed **[\$220,400,000]** \$230,800,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year **[2006]** 2007 shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this account,

General and special funds—Continued

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION—Continued

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

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 **[2006]** 2007 so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2006]** 2007 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 Energy infrastructure	145	151	158
09.02 Competitive markets	32	34	36
09.03 Market oversight	30	35	37
09.99 Total reimbursable program	207	220	231
10.00 Total new obligations	207	220	231
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	6	9	9
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	210	220	231
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	216	229	240
23.95 Total new obligations	-207	-220	-231
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	9	9	9
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	210	220	231
68.00 Reimbursable collections (cash)			
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	210	220	231
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	26	21	22
73.10 Total new obligations	207	220	231
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-212	-219	-230
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	21	22	23
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	194	198	208
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	18	21	22
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	212	219	230
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.45 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Offsetting gov- ernmental collections (from non-Federal sources)	-210	-220	-231
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	2	-1	-1

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) regulates key interstate aspects of the electric power, natural gas, oil pipeline, and hydropower industries. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, assures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects. Regulated businesses pay fees and charges sufficient to recover the Government's full costs of operations.

On August 8, 2005, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA 2005) was signed into law. This law represents fundamental changes in Commission regulation 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, and the Natural Gas Policy Act. As noted below, the types of changes established by EPA 2005 enhance the Commission's authority to promote electric and natural gas infrastructure, wholesale competition in the electric industry, electric and natural gas market transparency, and consumer protections. EPA 2005 imposes several tasks and deadlines for Commission action including: mandatory rulemaking requirements; mandatory reports, studies, or memoranda of understanding (some in conjunction with other agencies); and required consultations with other agencies (who have the lead) on rulemakings or reports. EPA 2005 also allows the Commission to undertake certain discretionary rulemakings or generic actions. This request includes the resources needed to implement the Commission's increased responsibilities under EPA 2005.

Energy infrastructure.—The Commission must promote the development of a robust energy infrastructure to meet market and operational demands. The Commission has four primary objectives in meeting infrastructure needs: expedite development, encourage investment, address landowner and environmental concerns fairly, and protect the reliability, security, and safety of the energy infrastructure.

The Commission determines rates for the interstate transportation of natural gas and oil on the pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction and rates for the interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electric energy. The Commission has authorized tariff provisions, as appropriate, to allow the gas and oil pipelines and public utilities to adjust their services to meet their customers' needs and the utilities' needs to meet competition in their respective markets. The Commission has and will continue to develop creative and flexible pricing policies and new incentive mechanisms to promote the development of the nation's electric and gas infrastructures and support a competitive wholesale marketplace while assuring access to reliable service at a reasonable price. For example, in June 2005, the Commission issued a policy statement to remove barriers to the formation of independent transmission companies and also issued a guidance order on ratemaking policy with respect to the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, which provided a tax deduction for income attributable to, among other things, sales of electricity and natural gas production in the United States.

EPA 2005 grants the Commission new regulatory authority to promote an energy infrastructure that best serves the nation's needs. For example, the new law grants the Commission—for the first time—siting authority to relieve congestion of certain interstate transmission corridors when states fail to act or do not have the authority to act on transmission proposals to relieve congestion. While this new authority is more limited than the Commission's gas pipeline siting authority, it should lower the regulatory barriers to investment in the transmission grid. The Commission will work to implement this new authority in accordance with the specific criteria established in EPA 2005. With regard to liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminal facilities, EPA 2005 clarified the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction to authorize such facilities to continue developing much-needed LNG import terminal facilities.

Further, the Commission continues its encouragement of investment in energy infrastructure based on the recognition that underinvestment in electric transmission is a national problem. For example, in November 2005, the Commission issued a proposal for transmission pricing reforms designed to promote needed investment in energy infrastructure pursuant to EPA 2005.

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. The Commission issues certificates authorizing the construction and operation of interstate natural gas pipelines, storage facilities, LNG import terminal facilities and other jurisdictional natural gas facilities. EAct 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, hydropower 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 one consolidated record to be used for any judicial reviews of any actions taken. 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.

The Commission issues preliminary permits, exemptions, licenses, and relicenses for nonfederal 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 investigates to determine 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. EAct 2005 grants tax incentives for hydropower developed at dams existing prior to enactment of the law. This will have the potential to increase infrastructure through the construction of generating facilities at non-hydropower dams and the addition of new facilities at existing hydropower projects.

In 2005, 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 (FBI), 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 will continue the efforts to promote electricity grid reliability by: (1) fostering regional coordination and planning of the interstate grid through independent system operators (ISOs) and regional transmission organizations (RTOs); (2) adopting transmission pricing policies that provide price signals for the most reliable and efficient operation and expansion of the grid; and (3) providing pricing incentives at the wholesale level for investment in grid improvements and ensuring opportunities for cost recovery in wholesale transmission rates.

The Commission's reliability efforts are bolstered by the Commission's new authority under EAct 2005. For example, the Commission will oversee the development and enforcement of mandatory grid-reliability standards to protect the bulk power supply. EAct 2005 requires the Commission to certify an electric reliability organization (ERO) that will pro-

pose mandatory reliability standards for all users, owners and operators of the bulk power system in the United States. The Commission has already issued proposed rules to implement the reliability provisions of EAct 2005 and establish an ERO.

Competitive wholesale energy markets.—The Commission believes that competition, combined with effective regulation, is the best national policy for wholesale markets. The Commission has steadily been adapting its policies over the last 25 years to maintain this balance.

Current Commission policy does not favor one market structure over another, as evidenced by the Commission's order terminating the Standards Market Design proposed rule. The Commission has facilitated a steady, positive evolution of RTOs and competitive markets, as evidenced by the following examples:

- In April 2005, the Midwest Independent System Operator, Inc. (Midwest ISO) began providing security-constrained, centrally-dispatched day-ahead and real-time energy markets.
- PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM) has integrated a number of additional utilities' transmission systems. The most recent addition to PJM occurred in May 2005, with the addition of Virginia Electric and Power Company.

The Commission continues to promote market transparency and promulgate and approve clear market rules in wholesale power markets. Order No. 888 set the foundation upon which to attain competitive electric markets almost 10 years ago. The industry that existed when Order No. 888 was issued has changed considerably. In September 2005, the Commission issued a notice of inquiry to seek comments on what reforms are necessary to its open access transmission tariff, and to individual utility tariffs. The Commission has also undertaken reform of its market-based ratemaking policy.

Now with the enactment of EAct 2005, the Commission has additional authority to prevent the exercise of market power. For example, although EAct 2005 repeals the substantive restrictions imposed under PUHCA 1935, the new statute enhances the Commission's "books and records" access to holding companies and strengthens the Commission's merger and corporate review authority. The Commission will continue to ensure that mergers and consolidations will not harm competition. To further support a competitive market, EAct 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.

Pursuant to its stated goals, the Commission will continue to promote effective competition in electric and gas markets.

Market oversight.—Competitive markets succeed when competition is combined with effective regulation to prevent or penalize violations of the Commission's statutes and regulations. The Commission seeks to detect market misconduct or dysfunctions quickly, publicize findings where appropriate, and take prompt action to prevent future misconduct or dysfunction. Vigilant and effective oversight of market operations helps the Commission identify violations. The Commission reviews market information required to be filed by market participants as well as other public information in order to understand market dynamics and investigates significant price or market anomalies. The Commission publishes reports as appropriate. Each year, the Commission conducts investigations and audits to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations under its jurisdiction. These actions help to deter violations from occurring. 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.

EAct 2005 provides the Commission with enhanced authority to police against market manipulation, including increased civil and criminal penalty authority under the FPA,

General and special funds—Continued

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION—Continued
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

NGA, and NGPA. EAct 2005 also sets forth explicit prohibitions on market manipulation in electric and gas markets and prohibitions on the filing of false information under the FPA. In 2005, the Commission proposed rules detailing broad prohibitions on energy market manipulation and outlined the Commission's policy on assessing civil penalties. The Commission has also proposed to allow companies to challenge the findings of staff operational audits before a final order is issued. The Commission also initiated a process for granting "no action letters," when its staff determines that an applicant's proposal is consistent with relevant law and policies. Such initiatives will simplify the Commission's rules regarding market manipulation, and provide greater clarity and regulatory certainty for the industry. With these new authorities, the Commission seeks to implement vigilant and effective oversight of market operations and firm, but fair, enforcement of Commission rules.

Management initiatives.—Efficient management of resources facilitates accomplishing the Commission's regulatory mission. Resource management includes human resources management and development, financial management, including budget formulation and execution, strategic and business planning, and procurement, information technology, and external communications.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations: Reimbursable obligations ...	207	219	230
99.5 Below reporting threshold		1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	207	220	231

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,258	1,295	1,320

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(DEFERRAL AND) RESCISSION AND TRANSFER

Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, **[\$257,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 2006: 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 \$20,000,000 of uncommitted balances is rescinded] \$203,000,000 are cancelled. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.)**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 CCT program	1		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.5)	1		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	242	86	66
22.00 New budget authority (net)	-160	-20	
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	5		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	87	66	66
23.95 Total new obligations	-1		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	86	66	66

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance permanently reduced		-20	
40.36 Unobligated balance deferred to future years	-257	-257	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts			-54
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	-257	-277	-54
55.00 Funds becoming available from prior year deferrals	97	257	257
55.35 Advance appropriation permanently reduced			-203
55.90 Advance appropriation (total discretionary)	97	257	54
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	-160	-20	

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	27	18	15
73.10 Total new obligations	1		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5	-3	-2
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-5		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	18	15	13

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	5	3	2
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Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	-160	-20	
90.00 Outlays	5	3	2

The Budget proposes to cancel \$203 million in prior-year balances and, in addition, transfer \$54 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 the FutureGen project to develop a coal-fueled, near-zero atmospheric emissions electricity and hydrogen generation plant.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	9	9	9
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 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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 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
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			
04.00 Total: Balances and collections			
Appropriations:			
05.00 Ultra-deepwater and unconventional natural gas and other petroleum research fund			-50
05.01 Ultra-deepwater and unconventional natural gas and other petroleum research fund—legislative proposal subject to PAYGO			50
05.99 Total appropriations			
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5523-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Ultra-deepwater			16
00.02 Unconventional resources			15
00.03 Technology challenges of small producers			3
00.04 Consortium program administration funds			4
00.05 NETL in-house			12
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)			50
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			50
23.95 Total new obligations			-50

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)			50
62.50 Appropriation (total mandatory)			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
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Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority			50
90.00 Outlays			20

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in millions of dollars)

Enacted/requested:	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Budget Authority			50
Outlays			20
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO:			
Budget Authority			-50
Outlays			-20
Total:			
Budget Authority			
Outlays			

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 would be funded from Federal revenues from oil and gas leases. The Budget proposes to cancel the program through a future legislative proposal.

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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Ultra-deepwater			-16
00.02 Unconventional resources			-15
00.03 Technology challenges of small producers			-3
00.04 Consortium program administration funds			-4
00.05 NETL in-house			-12
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)			-50
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			-50
23.95 Total new obligations			50
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

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

【For necessary expenses in fulfilling installment payments under the Settlement Agreement entered into by the United States and the State of California on October 11, 1996, as authorized by section 3415 of Public Law 104-106, \$48,000,000, for payment to the State of California for the State Teachers' Retirement Fund, of which \$46,000,000 will be derived from the Elk Hills School Lands Fund.】
(Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year	118	82	
01.99 Balance, start of year	118	82	
Appropriations:			
05.00 Elk Hills school lands fund	-36	-46	
05.01 Elk Hills school lands fund		-36	
05.99 Total appropriations	-36	-82	
07.99 Balance, end of year	82		

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Elk Hills school lands fund	36	84	
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	36	84	

General and special funds—Continued

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	36	84	.....
23.95 Total new obligations	-36	-84	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		2	.....
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	36	46	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	36	48	.....
55.20 Advance appropriation (special fund)		36	.....
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	36	84	.....
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations	36	84	.....
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-36	-84	.....
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	36	84	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	36	84	.....
90.00 Outlays	36	84	.....

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, following a statutorily-required 31-day congressional review period.

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 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. The 2004 advance appropriation of \$36,000,000 was the sixth payment in 2005. In keeping with the revised equity finalization schedule, the 2006 Budget provided \$48,000,000 in new budget authority in addition to the 2005 advance appropriation for the seventh installment payment of \$36,000,000. There is no request for funding in 2007. 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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 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	3

Appropriations:			
05.00 Payments to States under Federal Power Act	-3	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	3	3	3
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	3	3
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year			
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	3	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	3	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 [of 2005], \$4,950,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5369-0-2-274	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Northeast home heating oil reserve	5	5	5
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	5	5	5
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	7	7	2
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5		5
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	12	7	7
23.95 Total new obligations	-5	-5	-5
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7	2	2
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	5		5
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	5	5	4
73.10 Total new obligations	5	5	5
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5	-6	-5
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	5	4	4
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	5		4
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		6	1

87.00	Total outlays (gross)	5	6	5
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	5		5
90.00	Outlays	5	6	5

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 renewed on October 1, 2005. Contracts were awarded to Amerada Hess (for 1,000,000 barrels in New York harbor) to Morgan Stanley (for 500,000 barrels in New Haven, CT), and to Motiva (for 250,000 barrels in New Haven, CT and 250,000 barrels in Providence, RI).

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"), including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, **[\$150,000,000] \$156,420,000**, to remain available until expended, **[of which \$100,000,000 shall]** and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this Act for Nuclear Waste Disposal, \$2,000,000 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 \$500,000 shall be provided to Nye County, Nevada, for on-site oversight activities under section 117(d) of that Act: *Provided further*, That **[\$7,500,000] \$4,000,000** shall be provided to affected units of local government, as defined in the Act, to conduct appropriate activities and participate in licensing activities: *Provided further*, That 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: *Provided further*, 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 under this heading: *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 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 shall provide certification to the Department of Energy that all funds expended from such payments have been expended for activities authorized by the Act 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, 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 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 Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year	15,907	17,447	19,014
01.99 Balance, start of year	15,907	17,447	19,014
Receipts:			
02.20 Nuclear waste disposal fund	736	752	754
02.40 Earnings on investments, Nuclear waste disposal fund	1,150	919	1,002
02.99 Total receipts and collections	1,886	1,671	1,756
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	17,793	19,118	20,770
Appropriations:			
05.00 Nuclear waste disposal	-346	-100	-156
05.01 Nuclear waste disposal	3		
05.03 Salaries and expenses	-3	-4	-4
05.99 Total appropriations	-346	-104	-160
07.99 Balance, end of year	17,447	19,014	20,610

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Nuclear waste disposal fund	250	20	76
00.02 Program direction	80	78	80
00.03 Integrated spent fuel recycling		50	
10.00 Total new obligations	330	148	156
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	12	25	25
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	343	148	156
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	355	173	181
23.95 Total new obligations	-330	-148	-156
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	25	25	25
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		50	
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	346	100	156
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-2	
40.37 Appropriation temporarily reduced	-3		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	343	148	156
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	148	263	272
73.10 Total new obligations	330	148	156
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-215	-139	-152
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	263	272	276
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	172	74	78
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	43	65	74
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	215	139	152
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	343	148	156
90.00 Outlays	215	139	152
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities:			
Par value	30,518	33,549	35,075
92.02 Total investments, end of year: Federal securities:			
Par value	33,549	35,075	36,679

Growing quantities of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste have been accumulating at commercial nuclear reactor sites and storage facilities across the country for more than half a century. They come from nuclear plants generating commercial electric power, nuclear weapons production, the operation of naval reactors, and Federal research and development activities. At Congress's direction, DOE has investigated the suitability of a repository site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, approximately 100 miles northwest of Las

General and special funds—Continued

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL—Continued

Vegas, for over 20 years. Based on sound science and compelling national interests, the President signed House Joint Resolution 87 approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada for development as a geologic repository for the Nation's nuclear waste. The mission of the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management is critical to national and homeland security, to the future of the Nation's electric energy supply, and to the competitiveness of the United States in the global economy. The Federal responsibility for development of a geologic repository for the disposition of high-level radioactive waste materials is also necessary for nuclear non-proliferation and protecting our environment. The budget for the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management provides \$544.5 million for 2007 activities and funding required to implement the Federal policy for permanent geologic disposal of commercial spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste resulting from the Nation's commercial reactors and atomic energy defense activities. A review of the program has also created a path forward with a primarily canistered approach for the acceptance of commercial spent nuclear fuel that should result in a cleaner approach to operating the repository. This will mean a safer, simpler, more straightforward design that provides more confidence in licensing and repository long-term operations. This path forward will offer the program increased opportunities for improving the quality of its facilities, while meeting its contractual obligations to accept waste at the earliest practical time following licensing by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

2007 represents a critical juncture in the Yucca Mountain Repository Project. While the project did not meet its objective of submitting a License Application (LA) in 2004, investments on four broad fronts in 2007 are required for the project to be able to dispose of thousands of tons of Spent Nuclear Fuel (SNF) and High Level Waste (HLW) that is currently being stored at 122 sites in 39 states. Success is dependent on adequate investment and progress in the following areas:

(1) Development of a License Application for submittal to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) based on a safer and simpler approach to handling SNF and operating the repository, otherwise known as the clean and canistered approach. Development and subsequent NRC approval of the license will give the Department the authorization to operate Yucca Mountain and dispose of waste.

(2) Development of a transportation infrastructure to move the waste from where it is today, safely and securely to the repository for disposal. Without an adequate transportation system, there is no credible way for the Department to transport waste to the repository site for disposal.

(3) Improvement of an aging site infrastructure to ensure worker, regulator, and visitor safety, which will become a safety issue if action is not taken.

(4) Development of a culture expected of a NRC licensee. Consistent with the Institute for Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) and NRC guidance, the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management will develop a culture in which the organization's values and behaviors serve to make nuclear safety the overriding priority.

The Administration is committed to ensuring the environmentally sound and safe disposal of the Nation's radioactive waste.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	19	23	23
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2

11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	23	27	27
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	30	28	28
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	4	5
23.2 Rental payments to others	5	5	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	67	40	40
25.2 Other services	17	1	1
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	24	5	6
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	95		
31.0 Equipment	12		6
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	52	38	38
99.9 Total new obligations	330	148	156

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	202	244	244

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, **[\$562,228,000] \$579,368,000**, 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 Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year	3,545	3,831	4,121
01.99 Balance, start of year	3,545	3,831	4,121
Receipts:			
02.40 Earnings on investments, Decontamination and decommissioning fund	124	203	218
02.41 General fund payment—Defense, Decontamination and decommissioning fund	459	446	452
02.60 Assessments, Decontamination and decommissioning fund	198	203	208
02.99 Total receipts and collections	781	852	878
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	4,326	4,683	4,999
Appropriations:			
05.00 Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-499	-562	-579
05.01 Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	4		
05.99 Total appropriations	-495	-562	-579
07.99 Balance, end of year	3,831	4,121	4,420

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Uranium enrichment D&D activities	416	536	559
00.02 Uranium/thorium reimbursement	79	20	20
10.00 Total new obligations	495	556	579
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	495	556	579
23.95 Total new obligations	-495	-556	-579

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	499	562	579
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-6	
40.37 Appropriation temporarily reduced	-4		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	495	556	579

Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	122	83	167
73.10	Total new obligations	495	556	579
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-534	-472	-572
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	83	167	174
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	412	389	405
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	122	83	167
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	534	472	572
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	495	556	579
90.00	Outlays	534	472	572
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	3,657	3,891	4,189
92.02	Total Investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par Value	3,891	4,189	4,490

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 Federal Government 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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
25.2 Other services	127	83	85
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	365	469	490
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	4	4
99.9 Total new obligations	495	556	579

URANIUM SALES AND REMEDIATION

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5530-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.20 Receipts from uranium sales and remediation		5	
Appropriations:			
05.00 Uranium sales and remediation		-5	
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5530-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Uranium sales		5	
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)		5	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		5	
23.95 Total new obligations		-5	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)		5	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)		5	
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations		5	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-5	

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	5	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	5	
90.00	Outlays	5	

The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for FY 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.

Public enterprise funds:

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
09.01	Isotope production and distribution	23	33	16
10.00	Total new obligations	23	33	16
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	7	5	5
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	21	33	16
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	28	38	21
23.95	Total new obligations	-23	-33	-16
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	5	5	5

New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	21	33	16

Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	6	10	10
73.10	Total new obligations	23	33	16
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-19	-33	-16
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	10	10	10

Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	19	33	16

Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-21	-33	-16

Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	-2		

The charter of the Department of Energy (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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.	
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	3	3	3
25.2	Other services	1	1	1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	17	27	10
32.0	Land and structures	2	2	2

Public enterprise funds—Continued

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
99.9 Total new obligations	23	33	16

Trust Funds

ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	4	4	4
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	4	4	4
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

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 ADMINISTRATIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1	1	1
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	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—the 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.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of 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, **[\$5,600,000] \$5,723,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to **[\$32,713,000] \$34,392,000** 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 Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Program direction	5	6	6
09.01 Purchase power and wheeling	23	32	34
10.00 Total new obligations	28	38	40
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	28	38	40
23.95 Total new obligations	-28	-38	-40
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	5	6	6
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)—Purchase Power and Wheeling	23	32	34
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	28	38	40
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	3	3	4
73.10 Total new obligations	28	38	40
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-28	-37	-40
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	3	4	4
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	28	37	39
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances			1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	28	37	40
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-34		
88.40 Non-Federal sources—Purchase Power and Wheeling Offsetting Collections	11	-32	-34
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-23	-32	-34
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	5	6	6
90.00 Outlays	5	5	6

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

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 costs of operation and capital invested in power, with interest, in keeping with statutory requirements. In addition, the Budget provides that the interest rate for future obligations owed to the Treasury by all of the Power Marketing Administrations for power-related investments be set at the rate Governmental corporations borrow in the market, similar to the interest rates current law sets for BPA's borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. This new policy will be applied to all power-related investments whose interest rates are not specified in law.

Program direction.—Provision is made for negotiation and administration of transmission and power contracts, collection

of revenues, development of wholesale power rates, the amortization of 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 \$34.4 million. Estimates for these activities reflect average water levels over the past 20 years and prevailing electricity prices in 2005.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	4	4	4
25.2 Other services	1	2	2
99.0 Direct obligations	5	6	6
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	23	32	34
99.9 Total new obligations	28	38	40

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	42	42	42

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

A continuing fund of \$50 thousand, maintained from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power in the southeastern service area, is available to defray expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service (16 U.S.C. 825s-2). The fund was last activated during 2002 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydro power generation due to drought.

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, **[\$30,166,000] \$31,539,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$3,000,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act 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 Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 System operation and maintenance	5	7	7

00.03 Construction	5	3	4
00.04 Program direction	19	20	21
02.93 Direct program subtotal	29	30	32
Reimbursable program:			
09.05 Purchase power and wheeling	3	3	3
09.10 Other reimbursable activities	6	22	22
09.99 Total reimbursable program	9	25	25
10.00 Total new obligations	38	55	57

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	37	55	63
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	38	55	63
23.95 Total new obligations	-38	-55	-57
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			6

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	29	30	32
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts			6
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	9	25	25
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	8	25	25
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	37	55	63

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	18	20	31
73.10 Total new obligations	38	55	57
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-37	-44	-60
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	20	31	28

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	28	44	45
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	9		11
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority			4
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	37	44	60

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-2	-8	-8
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-7	-17	-17
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-9	-25	-25
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	1		

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	29	30	38
90.00 Outlays	28	19	35

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/switching stations, associated power system control, and communication sites. Southwestern constructs additions and modifications to its existing 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.

General and special funds—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued

In addition, the Budget provides that the interest rate for future obligations owed to the Treasury by all of the Power Marketing Administrations for power-related investments be set at the rate Governmental corporations borrow in the market, similar to the interest rates current law sets for BPA's borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. This new policy will be applied to all power-related investments whose interest rates are not specified in law.

Southwestern is also responsible for scheduling and dispatching power and negotiating power sales contracts to meet changing customer load requirements.

Program direction.—This subprogram 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.—This subprogram provides essential electrical and communications equipment replacement and upgrades, capitalized moveable equipment, technical services, and supplies and materials necessary for the safe, reliable operation and cost effective maintenance of the power system.

Purchase power and wheeling.—This subprogram 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.—This subprogram provides for replacement, addition, and modification of existing infrastructure to sustain reliable delivery of power to its customers, to contain annual maintenance costs, and to improve overall efficiency.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	13	17	17
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	7	7	8
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	4	1	2
99.0 Direct obligations	29	30	32
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	9	25	25
99.9 Total new obligations	38	55	57

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	172	179	179

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			

01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.20 Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration	2		
Appropriations:			
05.00 Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration	-2		
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	2		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	2		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2		
23.95 Total new obligations	-2		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	2		
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations	2		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year			
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	2		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	2		
90.00 Outlays			

A Continuing Fund of \$300,000, replenished from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power in the southwestern area, is available permanently for emergency expenses necessary to ensure continuity of electric service (16 U.S.C. 825s-1 as amended further by Public Law No. 101, Title 1, Section 101). The fund was last activated during 2006 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydropower generation due to drought.

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 official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500; **[\$233,992,000]** \$212,213,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$229,596,000]** \$208,776,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, **[\$6,700,000]** \$6,892,000 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 of the amount herein appropriated, \$6,000,000 shall be available until expended on a nonreimbursable basis to the Western Area Power Administration for Topock-Davis-Mead Transmission Line Upgrades: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provision of 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to **[\$279,000,000]** \$274,852,000 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 Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Systems operation and maintenance	39	46	44
00.04 Program direction	107	127	135
00.05 Utah mitigation and conservation fund	6	7	7
00.91 Total operating expenses	152	180	186
01.01 Capital investment	9	56	26
09.01 Reimbursable program	329	629	769
10.00 Total new obligations	490	865	981
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	86	95	8
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	499	778	981
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	585	873	989
23.95 Total new obligations	-490	-865	-981
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	95	8	8
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	6	4	3
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	167	230	209
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-2	
40.37 Appropriation temporarily reduced	-1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	172	232	212
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts			107
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	326	546	662
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	1		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	327	546	662
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	499	778	981
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	220	134	165
73.10 Total new obligations	490	865	981
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-575	-834	-933
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	134	165	213
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	404	650	757
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	171	184	128
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority			48
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	575	834	933
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-70	-105	-115
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-256	-441	-547
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-326	-546	-662
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	172	232	319
90.00 Outlays	249	288	271

The Western Area Power Administration (Western) markets electric power in 15 central and western States from federally-owned power plants operated primarily by the Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission. Western operates and maintains about 17,000 circuit-miles of high-voltage transmission line, more than 270 substations/switchyards, and associated power system control, 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 operation, other costs allocated to power, and the capital investment in power facilities, with interest. In addition, the Budget provides that the interest rate for future obligations owed to the Treasury by all of the Power Marketing Administrations for power-related investments be set at the rate Governmental corporations borrow in the market, similar to the interest rates current law sets for BPA's borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. This new policy will be applied to all power-related investments whose interest rates are not specified in law.

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.—The systems operation and maintenance activity 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 disposal 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 up to \$274.9 million.

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 to encourage more widespread transmission access.

Program direction.—This activity 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 earmarked 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. Western sells and transmits power from two projects in Utah. Western does not transmit power from the Central Utah Project.

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.

General and special funds—Continued

**CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued**

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	59	65	72
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	5	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation	65	71	78
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	14	16	18
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	4	3
22.0 Transportation of things	2	2	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	4	4
25.2 Other services	28	36	36
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	2	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	8	8	15
31.0 Equipment	10	32	16
32.0 Land and structures	18	52	30
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6	7	7
99.0 Direct obligations	161	236	212
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	329	629	769
99.9 Total new obligations	490	865	981

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,070	1,045	1,060

EMERGENCY FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5069-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Emergency fund	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 26.0)	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
73.10 Total new obligations	1	1	1
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year		1	2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1	1	1
90.00 Outlays			

A continuing fund of \$500,000 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 last activated during 2005 to repair high-wind damage to the 99-mile Ohae-Sully Buttes and Sully-Buttes-Whitlock 230kV transmission lines in the Upper Great Plains Region.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, **[\$2,692,000]** \$2,500,000, 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 Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year	2	2	2
01.99 Balance, start of year	2	2	2
Receipts:			
02.20 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund receipts	3	3	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	5	5	5
Appropriations:			
05.00 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	-3	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year	2	2	2

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	3	3	3
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.3)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	3	3
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2	2	2
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2	2	2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	2	2
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1	1	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	2	3	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.

Public enterprise funds:**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 Chief Joseph Dam Hatchery, the Kootenai River White Sturgeon Hatchery, the Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery, Redfish Lake Sockeye Captive Brood expansion, and, in addition, for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500. During fiscal year [2006] 2007, no new direct loan obligations may be made. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.02 Power business line	1,411	1,363	974
09.03 Residential exchange	144	138	323
09.05 Bureau of Reclamation	56	65	72
09.06 Corps of Engineers	143	149	162
09.07 Colville settlement	18	18	17
09.10 U.S. Fish & Wildlife	17	19	19
09.20 Planning council	9	9	9
09.21 Fish and wildlife	153	139	142
09.23 Transmission business line	251	271	265
09.24 Conservation and energy efficiency	83	64	69
09.25 interest	261	377	391
09.26 Pension and health benefits	27	23	21
09.29 total operating expenses	784	883	897
09.41 Power business line	88	130	133
09.42 Transmission services	142	201	252
09.43 Fish and wildlife	15	44	32
09.44 Capital equipment	12	36	36
09.46 Conservation & energy efficiency	13	26	24
09.51 Projects funded in advance	80	72	95
10.00 Total new obligations	2,923	3,144	3,036
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2,923	3,144	3,085
23.95 Total new obligations	-2,923	-3,144	-3,036
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			49
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts			49
66.10 Contract authority	1,018		
67.10 Authority to borrow	315	356	388
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Mandatory:			
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	3,254	3,224	3,526
69.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	48		
69.47 Portion applied to repay debt	-438	-436	-878
69.49 Portion applied to liquidate contract authority	-1,201		
69.61 Transferred to other accounts	-73		
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	1,590	2,788	2,648
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	2,923	3,144	3,085
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,804	1,582	1,582
73.10 Total new obligations	2,923	3,144	3,036
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3,097	-3,144	-3,044
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-48		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,582	1,582	1,574
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	1,641	3,144	3,044
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	1,456		
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3,097	3,144	3,044
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-40	-90	-90
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-3,214	-3,134	-3,436

88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-3,254	-3,224	-3,526
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-48		

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	-379	-80	-441
90.00 Outlays	-155	-80	-482

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

93.03 Obligated balance, start of year: Contract authority	1,201	1,018	1,018
93.04 Obligated balance, end of year: Contract authority	1,018	1,018	1,007

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 15,000 circuit miles of high-voltage transmission lines and 284 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 forty 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 \$3.0 billion annual cost of operations and investments primarily using power revenues and loans from the U.S. Treasury. BPA has also started seeking non-federal participation and joint financing and ownership of its transmission system upgrades and other investments. BPA will submit for approval by the Secretary of Energy or his designee such alternative financing opportunities.

U.S. Treasury Borrowing Authority.—BPA markets its secondary electricity production to customers both inside and outside of the Pacific Northwest, such as California. In the last decade, BPA has received up to \$500 million per year from these secondary market revenues, which has accounted for roughly 20 percent of BPA's power generation revenues. Due to high energy prices, these secondary revenues could be significantly higher, especially in the next three years.

It is the Administration's position that it is sound business practice to use these higher-than-historical revenues to invest back into energy infrastructure and to pay down debt. Infrastructure investments for critical transmission pathways in the Pacific Northwest transmission grid, for example, would alleviate congestion. Infrastructure investments are needed now and will continue to be needed in the future.

Beginning in the year 2007 and consistent with sound business practices required under the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974, the budget provides that BPA will use any secondary market revenues, in excess of \$500 million per year, to make advance amortization payments to the United States Treasury on BPA's bond obligations. These payments will be made consistent with statutory

Public enterprise funds—Continued

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued

priority of payment requirements. This administrative action will help to provide BPA with needed financial flexibility to meet its future energy investment needs, including critical transmission capacity. Long-term power and transmission service customers of BPA should benefit from these advance amortization payments both through lower long-term rates than would otherwise be the case, and through improved and upgraded capital facilities. The budget reflects a total of \$924 million from FY2007–FY2016 from these higher-than-historical net secondary revenues.

BPA currently has \$6.5 billion in private, third-party liabilities (including liabilities related to Energy Northwest) payable in future years. The Budget assumes that Energy Northwest will refinance a portion of its debt in calendar year 2006 and 2007. In addition, the budget includes the effects in FYs 2006 and 2007 of anticipated debt optimization refinancing of those non-federal obligations. The additional cash freed up from these future refinancings (\$70 million in FY 2006 and \$312 million in 2007) will be used to pay down BPA federal debt.

The combined total, covering both FY 2006 and FY 2007 budgets, of both of these deficit-reducing proposals will be to allow \$1.3 billion in additional U.S. Treasury borrowing authority to become available for Bonneville Power Administration.

The proper budget reporting of federal debt and debt-like transactions is essential to improving the financial transparency and performance of the Federal government. The Administration proposed legislation in June 2005 that would count certain new, non-traditional financing transactions entered into after the date the legislation is enacted and that are similar to debt-like transactions toward BPA's U.S. Treasury borrowing unit. The Administration supports private-public partnerships and believes that liabilities that the U.S. Government incurs as a result of such partnerships should be properly reflected from a budgeting standpoint. The legislation also includes a correlative \$200 million increase in BPA's U.S. Treasury borrowing authority cap in FY 2009. The Administration will continue to evaluate the appropriate BPA borrowing authority level and will propose any changes in that limit on borrowing authority in future years that are necessary and prudent to ensure that BPA is able to meet its long-term capital investment needs.

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 line and 284 substations, and for maintaining the facilities and equipment of the Bonneville transmission system in 2007.

Power business line.—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. 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. Provides for payment 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. Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation. 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 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. In implementing its borrowing authority, Bonneville will encourage private-sector or other non-federal financing or joint financing of transmission line expansions and additions, develop a five-year investment plan with the participation of the regional Infrastructure Technical Review Committee or its successor in the region, use funds only for authorized purposes, include the proposed use of the funds in its annual budget submissions, and select projects based on cost effectiveness criteria for achieving the objective. This category also includes interest on Corps of Engineers, BPA and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation appropriated debt.

Capital investments: Transmission services business line.—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.

Power business line.—Provides for direct funding of additions, improvements, and replacements at existing Federal hydroelectric projects in the Northwest. 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. Also provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation.

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. 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 wheeling 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 to be outstanding at any time. The 2007 capital obligations are estimated to be \$477.0 million. To the extent BPA capital borrowing authority is insufficient in 2007, BPA would use cash reserves generated by revenues from customers, if available, to finance some of these investments.

In 2005, BPA made payments to the Treasury of \$1.1 billion and also expects to make payments of \$874.0 million in 2006 and \$1,329.0 million in 2007. The 2007 payment will be distributed as follows: interest on bonds and appropriations (\$430.0 million), amortization (\$878.0 million), and other (\$21.0 million). BPA also received credits totaling \$45.5 million applied against its Treasury payments in 2005 to reflect amounts diverted to fish mitigation efforts in the Columbia and Snake River systems.

Direct loans.—During 2007, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

Operating results.—Total revenues are forecast at approximately \$3.5 billion in 2007.

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 their 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.

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	2	2	2
1290 Outstanding, end of year	2	2	2

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2004 actual	2005 actual
ASSETS:		
Federal assets:		
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	587	548
Investments in US securities:		
1106 Receivables, net	6	5
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	241	292
Other Federal assets:		
1802 Inventories and related properties	78	72
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	3,834	3,993
1901 Other assets	13,268	12,991
1999 Total assets	18,014	17,901
LIABILITIES:		
Federal liabilities: Interest payable		
2102	13	13
Non-Federal liabilities:		
2201 Accounts payable	86	71
2203 Debt	13,857	13,523
2207 Other	2,078	4,294
2999 Total liabilities	16,034	17,901
NET POSITION:		
3300 Cumulative results of operations	1,980	
3999 Total net position	1,980	
4999 Total liabilities and net position	18,014	17,901

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	217	239	249
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8	8	9
11.9 Total personnel compensation	225	247	258
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	56	62	65
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	10	11	11
22.0 Transportation of things	2	2	2

23.2 Rental payments to others	21	26	26
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	6	6
25.2 Other services	1,889	2,005	1,848
25.5 Research and development contracts	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	43	48	50
32.0 Land and structures	75	82	86
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	50	54	57
43.0 Interest and dividends	542	596	622
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	2,923	3,144	3,036
99.9 Total new obligations	2,923	3,144	3,036

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	3,046	3,025	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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Program direction	41	40	41
09.02 Colorado River storage project	142	113	156
09.03 Fort Peck project	7	18	24
09.05 Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation	6		
10.00 Total new obligations	196	171	221

Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	75	69	69
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	191	171	221
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	266	240	290
23.95 Total new obligations	-196	-171	-221
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	69	69	69

New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	192	194	244
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1		
68.27 Capital transfer to general fund		-23	-23
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	191	171	221

Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	35	26	26
73.10 Total new obligations	196	171	221
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-206	-171	-221
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	26	26	26

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	191	171	221
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	15		
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	206	171	221

Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-37	-25	-25
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-155	-169	-219
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-192	-194	-244
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	1		

Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		-23	-23

Public enterprise funds—ContinuedCOLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA
POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
90.00 Outlays	14	-23	-23

Western's 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, Corps of Engineers—Civil, to defray emergency expenses, and to ensure continuous operation. The Corps operates and maintains the power generating facilities, 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 Fontenelle Dam's powerplant in southwestern Wyoming.

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

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2004 actual	2005 actual
ASSETS:		
Federal assets:		
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	110	96
Investments in US securities:		
1106 Receivables, net	2	1
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	35	38
Other Federal assets:		
1802 Inventories and related properties	3	3
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	103	108
1901 Other assets	30	35
1999 Total assets	283	281
LIABILITIES:		
2105 Federal liabilities: Other	298	215

Non-Federal liabilities:			
2201 Accounts payable	16	13	
2203 Debt	5	12	
2207 Other	36	41	
2999 Total liabilities	355	281	
NET POSITION:			
3300 Cumulative results of operations	-72		
3999 Total net position	-72		
4999 Total liabilities and net position	283	281	

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	23	21	22
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	25	23	24
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5	6	6
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	2
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	139	114	163
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	4	1	5
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	2	2
31.0 Equipment	2	2	4
32.0 Land and structures	8	8	4
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6		
43.0 Interest and dividends		10	8
99.9 Total new obligations	196	171	221

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	264	281	271

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION**Federal Funds****General and special 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 \$35,000, **[\$252,817,000]** \$278,382,000, 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 **[\$123,000,000]** \$149,557,000 in fiscal year **[2006]** 2007 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 **[2006]** 2007, and any related appropriated receipt account balances remaining from prior years' miscellaneous revenues, so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2006]** 2007 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than **[\$129,817,000]**: *Provided further*, That not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report, in unclassified form but with a classified appendix if necessary, on the Department of Energy's plan to bring security for

Building 3019 at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, into full compliance with the Department's Design Basis Threat Policy: *Provided further*, That the report shall include—

(1) a detailed description of any element of the Department's Design Basis Threat Policy that is not to be fully addressed throughout the remaining lifetime of Building 3019;

(2) a detailed description of the security implementation plan, including security personnel, perimeter detection capability, response capabilities, use of security technology, and methods of meeting physical standoff requirements;

(3) a schedule with specific dates describing the milestones to achieve compliance with the Department's Design Basis Threat Policy;

(4) a security management plan signed by the Secretary of Energy specifying the program secretarial offices responsible for implementing and funding the security program, including any incremental funding requirements to upgrade security levels for the period during the material handling and processing activities leading to complete disposition of the stored inventory of special nuclear material; and

(5) the justification for failing to fully comply with the Design Basis Threat Policy, if the Secretary does not intend to implement a security program at Building 3019 that fully complies with the Department's Design Basis Threat requirements for new, continuing operations] \$128,825,000. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation	107		
00.02 Office of Policy and International Affairs	15	17	20
00.03 Chief Information Officer	3	3	15
00.04 Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	4	5	5
00.05 Office of Public Affairs	3	5	4
00.07 General Counsel	22	26	25
00.08 Office of the Secretary	4	5	6
00.09 Board of Contract Appeals	1	1	
00.10 Economic impact and diversity	6	6	6
00.11 Competitive sourcing initiative	2	3	3
00.12 Chief financial officer		41	37
00.13 Management		57	55
00.15 Human capital management		20	22
01.00 Direct program by activities—subtotal	167	189	198
09.01 Reimbursable program	64	87	81
10.00 Total new obligations	231	276	279
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	14	24	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	240	252	279
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	255	276	279
23.95 Total new obligations	-231	-276	-279
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	24		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	130	103	129
40.33 Appropriation permanently reduced (P.L. 109-148)		-1	
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	129	102	129
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts			1
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	111	150	149
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	240	252	279
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	54	60	86
73.10 Total new obligations	231	276	279
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-224	-250	-274
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	60	86	91

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	185	208	229
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	39	42	44
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority			1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	224	250	274
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-74	-100	-72
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-37	-50	-77
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-111	-150	-149
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	129	102	130
90.00 Outlays	113	100	125

Departmental administration.—This account funds eleven Department-wide management organizations under Administrative Operations. These organizations support headquarters in human resources, administration, accounting, budgeting, project management, information management, legal services, life-cycle asset management, workforce diversity, minority economic impact, policy and international affairs, Congressional and intergovernmental liaison, competitive sourcing and public affairs.

Office of Policy and International Affairs.—The Office of Policy and International Affairs (PI) is the primary advisor to Departmental leadership on existing and prospective energy-related policies. PI provides the Department and the U.S. Government with cross-cutting analysis of critical energy issues. PI has primary responsibility for coordinating the efforts of diverse elements in the Department to ensure a unified voice on policy and international affairs. PI works closely with other Federal agencies, national and international organizations and institutions, and the private sector to coordinate short- and long-term energy policy, rapidly respond to breaking energy events, oversee priority budget allocations and maintain public outreach.

The Office represents the Department in interagency discussions on energy and related policy, addresses all aspects of U.S. energy security, and has primary responsibility for the Department's international energy affairs, including energy policy issues, energy emergency and national security issues, environmental issues, investment/trade activities, and technology cooperation. This includes negotiating and managing a variety of bilateral and multilateral agreements with other countries and international agencies for cooperation in research and development and for energy, environmental, and technology cooperation.

PI leads the Department's implementation of the President's National Energy Policy and coordinates efforts to implement the NEP by Federal agencies. PI also coordinates DOE initiatives on climate change technology, greenhouse gas reduction reporting, and clean energy technology exports.

Chief financial officer.—The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) provides the Department of Energy (DOE) with centralized oversight for a full range of financial management and program evaluation services. The CFO leads implementation for the President's Management Agenda initiatives on Improved Financial Performance and Budget and Performance Integration. CFO financial activities include: budget formulation, presentation and execution; oversight of DOE-wide internal control; and development, maintenance and operation of DOE financial management systems. Management activities include strategic planning and program evaluation.

Management (MA).—The Office of Management provides DOE with centralized direction and oversight for the full range of management, procurement and administrative services. MA coordinates the Department's efforts to achieve the goals of the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and leads

General and special funds—Continued

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

implementation of the PMA initiatives on Competitive Sourcing and Federal Real Property Asset Management. Activities in the organization include project and contract management policy development and oversight, corporate oversight of the Department's portfolio of facilities and infrastructure and the capital assets projects, procurement services to DOE headquarters organizations, and management of headquarters facilities and the delivery of other services critical to the proper functioning of the Department of Energy. The MA budget also supports the activities for the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board (SEAB) chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-436).

Human capital management.—The Office of Human Capital Management (HR) provides DOE with direction and oversight for the full range of Human Capital Management (HCM) and administrative services. The Director of Human Capital Management also serves as the Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO), and as such represents the Department on inter-agency councils. The Office of Human Capital Management provides leadership and advice to the Department regarding the impact and use of human resource management policies, proposals, programs, and partnership agreements; coordinates programs and develops standards necessary to ensure that Departmental employees maintain the technical qualifications necessary to safely operate DOE facilities; and provides leadership and direction in dealings with Federal and non-Federal organizations regarding the Department's human resources programs and policies. HR primary mission functions include: analyzing and evaluating workforce plans; employment trends and FTE development across the Department; DOE-wide training and career development; corporate recruiting; workforce development; organizational development and talent capacity; diversity outreach; HCM technology innovations; HCM business solutions; employee work life programs; labor/management relations advisory services; and day-to-day operational support for competitive, excepted service, senior executive service personnel, political and presidential appointees.

Chief information officer.—The Chief Information Officer is responsible for implementing the President's Management Agenda for expanding E-Government (E-Gov) across the Department of Energy enterprise. In this role, the office develops policies to ensure efficient, economical and effective management, planning and acquisition of information resources and is responsible for coordinating enterprise-wide cyber security policy; technical development; replacement of outdated information systems; and delivering shared and common services. Funding under Departmental Administration provides for a qualified Federal staff to support these activities.

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 the 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.

Office of 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 also 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 *DOE This Month*,

speech writing, special projects, editorial services, and review of proposed publications and audiovisuals.

General Counsel.—This office is responsible for providing legal services to all Department of Energy activities except for those functions belonging exclusively to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Its responsibilities entail the provision of legal opinions, advice and services to administrative and program offices, and participation in or management of both administrative and judicial litigation. Further, the General Counsel appears before State and Federal bodies concerning national energy policies and activities. The office is responsible for the coordination and clearance of proposed legislation affecting energy policy and Department of Energy activities. The General Counsel is also responsible for ensuring consistency and legal sufficiency of all Department of Energy regulations; administering and monitoring standards of conduct requirements; conducting patent program and intellectual property activities; managing the Department's Alternative Dispute Resolution Program; and coordination with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB regarding DOE rulemaking notices.

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 agency mission.

Board of Contract Appeals.—Adjudicates disputes arising out of the Department's contracts and financial assistance programs and provides for neutral services and facilities for alternative dispute resolution.

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. Additionally, the office is responsible for the Department's whistle blower initiative. The office develops and executes Department-wide policies to implement applicable legislation and Executive Orders that strengthen diversity within the Department and its contractors in all areas of hiring and contracting.

Competitive sourcing initiative.—This initiative funds complex-wide competitive sourcing costs including contractor support for feasibility and functional area studies, and implementation costs.

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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	82	87	93
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7	8	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	92	98	104
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	18	23	23
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	5	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10	12	12
25.2 Other services	-4	15	15
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	27	29	32
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	14	1	1
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	2
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1
99.0 Direct obligations	167	189	198
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	64	87	81

99.9	Total new obligations	231	276	279
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Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	925	1,139	1,204

99.9	Total new obligations	41	43	46
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Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	263	279	279

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, [\$42,000,000] \$45,507,000, to remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	41	43	46
10.00 Total new obligations	41	43	46
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	42	42	46
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	42	43	46
23.95 Total new obligations	-41	-43	-46
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	42	42	46
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	8	8	10
73.10 Total new obligations	41	43	46
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-41	-41	-45
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	8	10	11
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	35	36	39
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	6	5	6
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	41	41	45
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	42	42	46
90.00 Outlays	41	41	45

This appropriation provides agencywide, 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. Financial audits include financial statement and financial related audits. Performance audits include economy and efficiency and program results audits. The inspection function provides independent inspections and analyses of the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of programs and operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	28	30	31
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	8	8	10
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	3	3

Intragovernmental funds:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Payroll and other personnel	4	4	5
09.02 Project management career development program	2	1	1
Administrative services:			
09.10 Supplies	2	3	3
09.11 Postage	2	2	2
09.12 Photocopying	2	2	2
09.13 Printing and graphics	4	3	3
09.14 Building rental, operations & maintenance	67	64	68
09.15 STARS		4	3
09.16 External independent reviews			11
09.17 Internal control			5
09.19 Total, Administrative services	77	78	97
Information management systems & operations:			
09.20 Telecommunication	8	9	9
09.21 Office automation equipment and support	1	1	1
09.22 Networking	4	6	6
09.29 Total, Information management systems & operations	13	16	16
Procurement services:			
09.30 Contract closeout	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	97	100	120
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	20	25	25
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	102	100	120
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	122	125	145
23.95 Total new obligations	-97	-100	-120
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	25	25	25
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	102	100	120
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	102	100	120
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	35	42	43
73.10 Total new obligations	97	100	120
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-90	-99	-119
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	42	43	44
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	87	96	115
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	3	3	4
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	90	99	119
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-102	-100	-120
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-11	-1	-1

The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides the following common administrative services: rent and build-

Intragovernmental funds—Continued**WORKING CAPITAL FUND—Continued**

ing 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, External Independent Reviews 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	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	64	64	68
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8	8	9
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	5	6
25.2 Other services	17	20	34
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	97	100	120

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	2005 actual	2006 est.	2007 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
89-089400 Fees and recoveries, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	18	16	16
89-223000 Oil and gas sale proceeds at NPRs.	11	7	7
89-223100 Privatization of Elk Hills		614	
89-223400 Sale of strategic petroleum reserve oil			
89-224500 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Falcon Dam	2	2	2
89-224700 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration	90	100	128
89-224800 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration	179	163	165
89-224900 Sale of power and other utilities, not otherwise classified	26	30	30
89-288900 Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs, not otherwise classified	30	23	21
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	356	955	369

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. (a)(1) None of the funds in this or any other appropriations Act for fiscal year [2006] 2007 or any previous fiscal year may be used to make payments for a noncompetitive management and operating contract unless the Secretary of Energy has published in the Federal Register and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a written notification, with respect to each such contract, of the Secretary's decision to use competitive procedures for the award of the contract, or to not renew the contract, when the term of the contract expires.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to an extension for up to 2 years of a noncompetitive management and operating contract, if the extension is for purposes of allowing time to award competitively a new contract, to provide continuity of service between contracts, or to complete a contract that will not be renewed.

(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, Lawrence 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, or award a significant extension or expansion to an existing 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.

SEC. 302. 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. 303. 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] notice thereof to the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 304. 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. 305. 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. 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. 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. 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 [2006] 2007 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year [2006] 2007.

[SEC. 309. None of the funds in this Act may be used to dispose of transuranic waste in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant which contains concentrations of plutonium in excess of 20 percent by weight for the aggregate of any material category on the date of enactment of this Act, or is generated after such date. For the purpose of this section, the material categories of transuranic waste from the Rocky

Flats Environmental Technology Site include: (1) ash residues; (2) salt residue; (3) wet residues; (4) direct repackaging residues; and (5) scrub alloy as referenced in the “Final Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Certain Plutonium Residues and Scrub Alloy Stored at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site”.]

SEC. [310] 309. RENO HYDROGEN FUEL PROJECT FUNDING.—(a) The non-Federal share of project costs shall be 20 percent.

(b) The cost of project vehicles, related facilities, and other activities funded from the Federal Transit Administration Sections 5307, 5308, 5309, and 5314 program, including the non-Federal share for the FTA funds, is an eligible component of the non-Federal share for this project.

(c) Contribution of the non-Federal share of project costs for all grants made for this project may be deferred until the entire project is completed.

(d) All operations and maintenance costs associated with vehicles, equipment, and facilities utilized for this project are eligible project costs.

(e) This section applies to project appropriations beginning in fiscal year 2004.

【SEC. 311. 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 3 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. 312. Of amounts appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site for fiscal year 2006, the Secretary may provide, subject to authorization, up to \$10,000,000 for the purchase of mineral rights at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site.】

【SEC. 313. Section 4306 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2566) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “2009” each place it appears and inserting “2012”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “2009” and inserting “2012”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “2009” and inserting “2012”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “(a)(2)” and inserting “(g)”; and

(ii) by striking “2009” and inserting “2012”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “2009” each place it appears and inserting “2012”; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking “2009” and inserting “2012”; (3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “2009” and inserting “2012”; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “2011” and inserting “2014”; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking “2017” each place it appears and inserting “2020”; and

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “2011” and inserting “2014”; and

(ii) by striking “from funds available to the Secretary” and inserting “subject to the availability of appropriations”; and

(iii) by striking “2016” and inserting “2019”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “2017” each place it appears and inserting “2020”; and

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “2020” and inserting “2023”; and

(6) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(7) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

“(g) BASELINE.—Not later than December 31, 2006, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the construction and operation of the MOX facility that includes a schedule for revising the requirements of this section during fiscal year 2007 to conform with the schedule established by the Secretary for the MOX facility, which shall be based on estimated funding levels for the fiscal year.”.]

SEC. [314] 310. SALES OF URANIUM.—(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law, including section 3112 of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h–2) and section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Energy is authorized to barter, transfer or sell uranium (including natural uranium concentrates, natural uranium hexafluoride, or in any form or assay) and to use any proceeds, without fiscal year limitation, to remediate uranium inventories held by the Secretary.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Any barter, transfer or sale of uranium under subsection (a) shall to the extent possible, be competitive and comply with all applicable Federal procurement laws (including regulations); and shall not exceed 10 percent of the total annual fuel requirements of all licensed nuclear power plants located in the United States for uranium concentrates, uranium conversion, or uranium enrichment.

【SEC. 315. Section 130 of division H (Miscellaneous Appropriations and Offsets) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004, Public Law 108–199, is hereby amended by striking “is provided for the Coralville, Iowa, project” and all that follows and inserting: “is provided for the Iowa Environmental and Education project to be located in Iowa. No further funds may be disbursed by the Department of Energy until a one hundred percent non-Federal cash and in-kind match of the appropriated Federal funds has been secured for the project by the non-Federal project sponsor: *Provided*, That the match shall exclude land donations: *Provided further*, That if the match is not secured by the non-Federal project sponsor by December 1, 2007, the remaining Federal funds shall cease to be available for the Iowa Environmental and Education project.”.] (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006.*)