

CHAPTER 5**ACCOUNTING FOR OBLIGATIONS**

1. INTRODUCTION.

- a. Purpose.** This chapter prescribes general requirements applicable to incurring, recording, and reporting obligations.
- b. Applicability.** This chapter applies to all Departmental elements, including the National Nuclear Security Administration.
- c. Policy.** In accordance with applicable statutory requirements, the Departmental policy for obligations is as follows:
 - (1)** Incur obligations only for the purpose for which the appropriation is intended and within the time limits applicable to the appropriation.
 - (2)** Obligate time-limited appropriations only to meet bona fide needs arising in the fiscal year(s) for which the appropriation is available, unless specified otherwise by law.
 - (3)** Exercise adequate controls to ensure that obligations do not exceed the amount appropriated by statute and are not incurred before the appropriation becomes law, unless otherwise provided by law.
 - (4)** Promptly record each obligation within the monthly accounting period in which the obligation event occurs. Record an amount as an obligation only when supported by documentary evidence as prescribed by 31 U.S.C. 1501(a).
 - (5)** Record all valid obligations even when authority for the obligation has been exceeded with regard to dollar limitations, purpose, or time restraints.
 - (6)** Review, at least annually, all unpaid obligations and deobligate all unsubstantiated obligations, and excess funds.
 - (7)** Record, report, and identify the recovery of funds obligated in prior years, unless otherwise excluded in this chapter, or by law. These funds may be deobligated at any time, but they shall not be available for reuse until they have been formally allotted.
 - (8)** Maintain documentary evidence in support of all obligations.

- 2. COMMITMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF FUNDS AVAILABILITY.** In accordance with Chapter 2, "Administrative Control of Funds," funds shall be reserved

before incurring obligations. A commitment (synonymous with “reservation”) of funds is a budgetary and accounting action taken to reserve funds to ensure that funds are available before contractual documents are awarded. In addition, commitments are recorded for anticipated expenditures such as payroll and contingent liabilities. Commitments are valid only during the fiscal year in which they are executed. If funds are not obligated by the end of the fiscal year, a new commitment of funds must be made in the new fiscal year.

3. **RECORDING OBLIGATIONS.** In accordance with the policy set forth in paragraph 1 above, program budget and accounting officials must ensure all obligations are recorded in a timely and accurate manner and against the applicable legislative control levels and appropriation. Their responsibility herein includes preventing the overrecording and underrecording of obligations and meeting the standards for proper recording. Because the Department of Energy (DOE) has an immense variety of transactions, the decision and action to record an obligation must be evaluated carefully and conducted on a case-by-case basis, with an emphasis on recording only legitimate obligations.
4. **OBLIGATION OF TIME LIMITED FUNDS.** Budget and accounting officials must comply with the *bona fide* need rule. The *bona fide* need rule comes from 31 U.S.C. Sec. 1502(a), which prohibits an agency from obligating funds that are appropriated for the needs of a time-limited period (single-year or multi-year) to meet the needs of subsequent time periods unless the obligation is authorized by more specific statutory authority such as the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA). The *bona fide* needs rule applies to multiyear appropriations and single-year appropriations; **it does not apply to no-year appropriations.** Questions regarding the applicability of the *bona fide* needs rule, severability determination, or the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA), should be referred to the Office of the General Counsel’s Office of the Assistant General Counsel for General Law or the NNSA Office of the General Counsel.

Examples and detailed discussion on the *bona fide* need rule, severability determination, and obligations of time-limited appropriations are presented in GAO Principles of Federal Appropriations Law, and can be found in the *Time Limited Reference Guide* provided by the CFO Office of Financial Risk, Policy, and Control. The guide can be found on the Financial Policy iPortal page.

Currently available time-limited funds, described in this section, include both (1) time-limited funds appropriated and apportioned in the current year and (2) carry-over balances, from prior year time-limited appropriations, apportioned and reapportioned in the current year.

- a. **Obligations for Non-Severable Requirements.** Agencies may obligate time-limited funds to cover all non-severable requirements (as determined by the Contracting Officer) that will be performed under the entire contract, including the portion of the requirements that will be performed subsequent to the period during which the time-limited funds may be obligated. The entire non-severable

requirement (with all of its separate components) is considered a *bona fide* need of the time period that the agency entered into the contract. Additional Guidance is provided in the DOE Acquisition Letter 2012-06, dated January 12, 2012; this is attached to the *Time Limited Reference Guide* provided by the CFO Office of Financial Risk, Policy, and Control.

- b. **Obligation for Severable Requirements.** Agencies may obligate time-limited funds only to cover the severable requirements (as determined by the Contracting Officer) that will be performed in the period during which the time-limited funds may be obligated. Each of the separate components of the severable requirements must be funded only with the time-limited funds applicable to the period in which the need for the component arises.

There is one partial exception to this basic rule for the funding of severable requirements. The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (41 U.S.C. § 3902) provides that an agency may enter into a contract, option, or order for severable services that crosses fiscal years and fund it (with all of its components) with funds of the current fiscal year, provided that the period of performance of the contract, option, or order does not exceed twelve months. The partial exception applies: to one-year funds; and to multiple year funds *in the last year of their availability for obligation* (prior to the last year there is no need for an exception to obligate funds across fiscal years during the normal period of availability). Additional Guidance is provided in the DOE Acquisition Letter 2012-06, dated January 12, 2012.

- c. **Travel with Time Limited Funds.** For temporary-duty travel (TDY) that spans fiscal years, the estimated costs of the trip must be obligated to currently available time-limited funds during the fiscal year in which the expenses are incurred by the traveler.

An exception to the general rule applies for transportation costs such as air/rail (That departs in September and returns in October). These costs may be fully obligated against the currently available time-limited funds when the trip begins.

- d. **Training and Development.** These expenses may be charged to the currently available time-limited funds in which the obligation is incurred regardless of the fact that the training may extend into the following fiscal year. *See Title 31 USC §1502(a)*. Training typically tends to be non-severable.

An agency also may charge currently available time-limited funds for the entire cost of a training course scheduled to begin in the next fiscal year when;

- (1) The training meets a *bona fide* need of the current fiscal year;

- (2) Scheduling of the training is beyond the agency's control; and
- (3) The time between procurement and performance is not excessive.

Additional information can be found in Chapter 5 of the GAO *Principles of Federal Appropriations Law*.

- e. **Agreements with Other Federal Agencies.** When other Federal agencies provide services or materials to the Department under an interagency agreement authorized by the Economy Act, DOE must deobligate any time-limited funds that have not been obligated by the performing agency prior to the expiration of the funds. The deobligation is a control to ensure that expired funds are not improperly obligated by the performing agency. These expired funds are not available for new obligations.
- f. **Replacement Contracts using Expired Funds.** When it becomes necessary to terminate a contract funded with time limited funds that have expired, because of the contractor's default, the funds obligated under the original contract may be available for the purpose of engaging another contractor to complete the unfinished work, notwithstanding the fact that their original period of obligational availability has expired. This authority applies only to contracts terminated because of the default by the contractor, and not to contracts terminated for convenience.

In order for funds to remain available beyond expiration for a replacement contract, three conditions must be met:

- (1) A *bona fide* need for the work, supplies, or services must have existed when the original contract was executed, and it must continue to exist up to the award of the replacement contract; and
- (2) The replacement contract must not exceed the scope of the original contract. If it does, it is a new obligation and must be charged to funds currently available for obligation at the time the replacement contract is entered into; and
- (3) The replacement contract must be awarded within a reasonable time after termination of the original contract.

Additional information can be found in Chapter 5 of the GAO *Principles of Federal Appropriations Law*.

- g. **Adjustment(s) Increasing an Obligation after the Expiration of the Appropriation (Upward Adjustments).** These adjustments must be coordinated

with the appropriate DOE HQ or Field Service Center Element. These should be recorded and reported only as valid upward adjustments in accordance with requirements set in Chapter 2 of the DOE Financial Management Handbook, “Administrative Control of Funds.”

- h. Adjustment(s) Decreasing an Obligation after the Expiration of the Appropriation (Deobligations of Expired Funds).** These adjustments must be coordinated with the appropriate DOE HQ or Field Element Service Center. These should be reported as downward adjustments in accordance with requirements set in Chapter 2 of the DOE Financial Management Handbook, “Administrative Control of Funds.” Please note:

(1) When deobligated, expired funds are not legally available for incurring new obligations, but they may be used to cover other valid upward adjustments within the original appropriation or fund in the expired account.

(2) Deobligated, expired funds are not legally available for incurring obligations on new or successor contracts. New or successor contracts must be obligated using current unexpired appropriation(s) that are available for incurring new obligations at the time the contracts are awarded.

- i. Closed Appropriations.** In accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 1552 and Chapter 2, “Administrative Control of Funds,” obligated balances of expired accounts (closed fixed period) remain available for 5 years after the expiration of the funds for expenditures and valid upward adjustments of the original obligation.

At the end of the 5-year period, all unliquidated obligations must be canceled by the Department, and the accounts are closed. Any subsequent payment or obligation associated with a closed account shall be paid from a current unexpired appropriation made for the same general purpose. If there are no funds available that were appropriated for the same general purpose, consult with the Office of the General Counsel’s Office of the Assistant General Counsel for General Law or the NNSA Office of the General Counsel.

The total amounts of payments or obligations, identified above, may not exceed either the amount available in the original appropriation or fund account that was closed, or one percent from the current unexpired appropriation.

5. TYPES OF OBLIGATIONS.

a. Contracts.

- (1) **Site Facility/Management Contracts (e.g., M&O’s).** Record an obligation based on an integrated contract or contract modification that

normally is supported by a locally issued financial plan providing for operational requirements of the current year. It is essential that each contractor's cost and outstanding encumbrance levels be followed closely to ensure that the program being carried out does not exceed funds obligated on DOE records. Financial plans issued to contractors shall be consistent with amounts obligated by DOE, including appropriate adjustments and limitations in the event of a continuing resolution.

- (2) **Firm Fixed Price Contracts.** Record obligations for the total amount stated in a firm fixed price contract when the contract is executed. An exception to this policy is made if the contract contains a limitation of Government obligation clause and the project has been approved through the budget process for incremental funding. In such a case, the contract may be funded incrementally; that is, obligations may be recorded to cover termination costs and current-year requirements only. When the termination costs decline as the project approaches completion, the obligations should be reduced accordingly.
- (3) **Fixed Price Contracts with Escalation, Price Redetermination, or Incentive Provisions.** When a fixed price contract is executed, record an obligation in the amount of the price stated in the contract or in the amount of the billing price if the contract includes an incentive clause. The initial obligation shall include an amount to cover the expected payments to be made under the variable conditions of the contract, such as engineering services, prepaid transportation, and container deposits. The recorded obligation shall be adjusted to cover price revisions at the time the revisions are determined in accordance with the contract.
- (4) **Cost Reimbursement Contracts and Time and Material Contracts** include cost plus fixed fee, cost, cost sharing, cost plus incentive fee, cost plus award fee, time and material, and labor hour contracts. When a contract is executed, record an obligation in an amount not in excess of the total estimated costs, including the fixed fee in the case of a cost plus fixed fee contract and the target fee in the case of a cost plus incentive fee contract. Adjustments to the initial recorded obligation shall be made only when they are supported by properly executed modifications to the contract.
- (5) **Indefinite-Delivery-Type Contracts.**
 - (a) **Open-End or Indefinite Quantity Contracts** include call contracts, options contracts, as-desired or wish, want, or will contracts, basic agreements and basic ordering agreements, blanket purchasing agreements for small purchase orders, credit cards, and indefinite delivery contracts. These contracts are collectively

termed “open-end” because they place no obligation on the Government, regardless of its requirements, to place orders beyond any stated minimum quantity. Funds for the stated minimum quantity are obligated upon execution of the contract. Funds for any quantity in excess of the stated minimum are obligated upon issuance of the order.

- (b) **Definite Quantity Contracts** provide for deliveries of definite quantities of specific goods or services for fixed periods, with deliveries scheduled at designated locations. DOE is obligated to purchase the quantity of supplies or services designated in the schedule of a definite quantity contract. Depending on the situation, a definite quantity contract may provide for a fixed unit or a fixed price. The entire contract amount is recorded as an obligation against the appropriation available at the time of contract award.
 - (c) **Requirements Contracts** provide for filling all actual purchase requirements for specific goods or services during specified contract periods. Deliveries under the contract are scheduled by placing orders with the contractor. The amount of each order is recorded as an obligation when issued.
 - (d) **Task Order Contracts** are usually service-related contracts awarded for specific performance periods. When services are required, a task order is issued to the contractor. The task order provides the scope of work, the deliverable, and the expected cost, and is recorded as an obligation when issued.
- (6) **Contracts Under Specific Statutory Authority.** The DOE obligation for a contract under specific statutory authority (such as the acquisition of source material or utility services) shall be recorded at the beginning of each month or quarter for the estimated deliveries during that period. At the end of each fiscal year, the unpaid obligation under the contract shall be adjusted to the actual or estimated amount determined at that time to be due for deliveries actually received through the end of the fiscal year.
- (7) **Other Contracts.**
- (a) **Contracts Authorizing Variations in Quantities.** An obligation shall be recorded when a contract is executed and only in the amount and for the quantity specified for delivery, exclusive of permitted variations. Increase or decrease the amount recorded to cover the amount for the quantity actually delivered and accepted.

- (b) **Combination Contracts.** Combination contracts are contracts or agreements that contain more than one type of obligation. The total amount to be recorded as an obligation upon execution of such a contract should be the sum of amounts arrived at as appropriate for each of the various types.
- (c) **Contracts Covering Lands and Structures.** Contracts covering lands and structures involve procurement of land and interest in land, buildings and other structures, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements, and fixed equipment. Obligations shall be established upon execution of the contracts for the total amounts involved, in the absence of incremental funding as described in paragraph 4a(2).
- (d) **Lease Purchases and Capital Leases.** Lease purchases and capital leases, excluding telecommunication systems, must be fully obligated at the inception of the lease agreement. The acquisition of telecommunication systems is considered as a purchase of public utility services and is not subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) lease funding requirements. Operating leases also must be fully obligated at inception unless the lease includes a cancellation clause. In that case, the maximum liability is the amount of the lease payments over the minimum lease period plus any required cancellation payment.
- (e) **Letter Contracts and Amendments Thereto.** A letter contract or any amendment thereto, must be sufficiently specific and definitive to show the purpose and scope of the contract finally to be executed and, when accepted in writing by the contractor, shall constitute documentary evidence to support the recording of an obligation at the time the document is executed. The obligation shall be recorded in the amount stated as the maximum under the letter or amendment. The maximum shall be the amount necessary to cover costs and commitments to be incurred by the contractor before the execution of a definitive contract. Increase or decrease the obligation so recorded to the amount provided for in the definitive contract when it is executed. If the letter merely indicates the Government's intention to enter into a contractual relationship at a later date, treat the amount involved as a reservation rather than an obligation.
- (f) **Condemnation Proceedings.** For condemnation proceedings, obligate the estimated price of the land at the time the Attorney General is requested to state the proceedings, adjusted to the

amount of the payment to be held in escrow when there is a declaration of the taking.

- (g) **Multiyear Service Contracts.** Multiyear service contracts such as grounds maintenance and purchase contracts for expendable commodities should be obligated as if they were operating leases.
- b. **Grants, Cooperative Agreements, and Technology Investment Agreements.** Grant, cooperative agreement, and technology investment agreement obligations are incurred at the time an authorized contracting officer signs the award document. The grantee accepting the award need not sign the award document for the obligation to be incurred and recorded. Once funds have been obligated for a grant, cooperative agreement, or a technology investment agreement, a modification or an amended award document signed by an authorized contracting officer is required to deobligate funds. This applies to a newly awarded grant, cooperative agreement, or a technology investment agreement, not accepted by the grantee, to a reduction in an amount previously awarded, and to a closeout adjustment to the balance of a DOE obligation. Chapter 14, Grants, Cooperative Agreements, and Technology Investment agreements, provides additional information.
- c. **Purchase Orders.** Record obligations in the amounts stated in the purchase orders for materials or services at the time the purchase orders are issued.
- d. **Payroll.**

 - (1) **Employee Salaries.** Obligate the actual amounts earned by and paid to employees during the pay period from computations based on payrolls at the close of each pay period. Additionally, accrue and obligate each month the estimated amounts due but not paid to employees, and adjust or reverse this obligation in the following month.
 - (2) **Other Charges Based on Salaries.** Living and quarters allowances; supplemental pay allowances under 5 U.S.C. 3373; and employers' shares of contributions to retirement funds, insurance premiums, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Medicare taxes are obligated at the time employee salaries are earned and obligated as stated above in paragraph 4d(1).
 - (3) **Other Allowances such as Uniform Allowances and Incentive Awards.** Obligate these types of allowances and awards when they become payable to the employees.
 - (4) **Severance Pay.** Obligate severance pay for the pay period covered, on a pay-period-by-pay-period basis.

- (5) **Annual Leave and Sick Leave.** Obligate annual leave for DOE employees when it becomes due and payable as terminal leave or when otherwise specifically authorized by law, rather than at the time the leave is earned. Sick leave is obligated, costed, and paid when used.
- e. **Travel.**
- (1) **Temporary Duty (TDY)** – Record an initial obligation for temporary duty (TDY) travel based on approved travel authorizations. The amount represents an estimate of all costs associated with the trip. For TDY funded by time-limited appropriations that spans fiscal years, see section 4.c.
 - (2) **Permanent Change of Station (PCS)** – For PCS, record an obligation representing the estimated travel costs to the current appropriation when the travel authorization is issued. Record an adjustment to the obligation based on the costs itemized on the traveler’s settlement voucher.
 - (3) **Local Travel** – Usually, local travel costs are obligated based on receipt and approval of the traveler’s claim voucher.
- f. **Transportation of Other Goods.** Government bills of lading, other commercial contracts, and intra-governmental orders for specific transportation services are recorded as obligations when issued. Obligations for transportation that has not been commenced at yearend must be deobligated and obligated in the next fiscal year if still valid. In the case of expenses for shipment of household goods and for other change-of-station expenses, record an obligation against current-year funds when the employee is issued travel orders. The obligation shall remain recorded until it is liquidated by payment or there is a modification or cancellation of the travel orders.
- g. **Communications and Public Utilities.** Normally, the estimated or actual amounts for metered services received in that month are obligated at the close of each month.
- h. **Agreements with Other Federal Agencies.** The Economy Act of 1932 (31 U.S.C. 1535) is an example of an authority that allows DOE to enter into agreements to acquire or provide goods or services with other Federal agencies. Chapter 13, Reimbursable Work, Revenues, and Other Collections, provides the policies for funds-in agreements.
- (1) **DOE as Ordering Agency (Funds Out).** An agreement made by DOE with another Federal agency for the furnishing of materials or services that are chargeable to DOE’s appropriations shall be recorded as a valid obligation for the full amount stipulated in the agreement as of the date of acceptance, see section 4.e. When the agreement is executed by a transfer

appropriation (Standard Form (SF) 1151, “Nonexpenditure Transfer Authorization”), the obligation is recorded based on the obligation reported by the performing agency on its SF-133, “Report on Budget Execution.”

- (2) **DOE as Performing Agency (Funds In).** Funds provided under reimbursable agreements are to be used solely for the intended purposes and in accordance with the legal and other limitations imposed on the use of funds as specified in the agreements. Failure to adhere to these limitations constitutes an unauthorized use of funds and a potential violation of 31 U.S.C. 1301.

i. Cooperative Work with Other Federal and Non-Federal Entities.

DOE funds shall not be used to finance a cosponsor’s share of a cooperative work project. Chapter 13, Reimbursable Work, Revenues, and Other Collections,” provides the policies for cooperative work.

- j. Interagency Orders Required by Law.** In some instances, the law requires that orders for supplies or services be placed with certain Federal agencies operating under self-sustaining, revolving, or working-capital funds established by law. Record an obligation when the order is issued to the other agency, even though the work may be completed or supplies may be delivered during the ensuing fiscal year. Review such orders annually.

k. Claims.

- (1) **Tort Claims.** In the case of an award, compromise, or settlement of a tort claim by DOE in an amount of \$2,500 or less, funds are obligated on the date of the award, compromise, or settlement (28 U.S.C. 2672) out of appropriations made available by DOE. An award, compromise, or settlement in excess of \$2,500 shall be paid under the Permanent Appropriation (31 U.S.C. 1304(a)), in accordance with the instructions found in Chapter 11, “Liabilities.”

- (2) **Contractor Claims before the Board of Contract Appeals.** If sufficient funds are not obligated under the contract, the field Chief Financial Officer (field CFO) or equivalent obligates funds in either of the following cases:

- (a) When a compromise or settlement agreement in favor of the contractor is effected while a claim is before the Board of Contract Appeals, on the date (or as soon after the date as possible) of the compromise or settlement agreement.
- (b) If the board decision is adverse to DOE, on the date the decision becomes final (30 days after receipt of the decision by either party,

unless either party requests board reconsideration within the 30-day period). Check with the board recorder to ascertain the status of a board decision.

- (3) **Claims before the U.S. Court of Claims.** Because contractors have the option of presenting their claims directly to the U.S. Court of Claims, the finance office shall obligate funds in the same manner as described in paragraph 4j(2) above.

l. Inter-Entity Work.

- (1) **Cost of Work Performed by One DOE Office for Another.** For work authorizations in excess of \$1,000,000, field offices will use the Inter-Entity Work Order (IWO) Process. Detailed procedures for the Interoffice Work Order Process are in Chapter 12, "Inter-Entity Transactions."
- (2) **Transfers of DOE-Owned Materials and Equipment.** Detailed procedures for the Interoffice Work Order Process are in Chapter 12, "Inter-Entity Transactions."

- m. **Interest.** DOE is not liable for interest unless it has consented to be liable for interest, either by the enactment of legislation or by contractual agreement. When DOE is liable, the field CFO or equivalent shall obligate interest for the amount that is owed during the reporting month.
- n. **Foreclosures.** The cost of foreclosures shall be obligated when the cost is identified and authorized in accordance with a loan default or delinquent receivable settlement action.
- o. **Payments in Lieu of Taxes.** Payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) are recorded as obligations in accordance with the terms of the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA). The obligation is recorded when the IGA or a modification to the IGA is executed. Obligations for recurring payments in fiscal years subsequent to an IGA or modification are recorded when the PILT for that fiscal year is approved for payment.

6. **ADJUSTMENTS TO OBLIGATIONS.** To comply with the requirement that obligations be recorded in a timely manner, adjustments to increase or decrease obligations must be recorded when events or justifiable conditions occur. Program budget and accounting officials have mutual responsibility to ensure the following minimum requirements are considered or used to adjust obligations:

- a. **Modifications of Agreements.** When contract modifications involve changes in amounts for any reason, including corrections of estimates, required obligation adjustments shall be promptly recorded when the changes in amounts are formalized and from funds currently available.

- b. Termination of Contracts and Agreements.** When a contract or agreement is terminated in whole or in part for the convenience of DOE, decrease the pertinent obligation to an amount sufficient to meet the settlement costs under the termination. Do not decrease the obligation below the amount estimated by the contracting officer on the basis of the best evidence available of the amount due as a result of such termination. The deobligation shall be supported by contract modification or formal termination agreement, except for the deobligation of small purchase and delivery orders, for which the contracting officer may use a locally approved form in lieu of a contract modification to indicate that remaining funds are not needed for further payment and should be deobligated. For the purpose of this exception, small purchase and delivery orders shall be limited to the Federal Acquisition Regulation Simplified Acquisition threshold of \$100K or less.
- c. No-Year Appropriations.** Unpaid obligations shall be canceled when the Secretary or President determines the purpose(s) within a no-year appropriation has been carried out and there is an absence of any disbursement for 2 consecutive fiscal years.
- d. Special Requirements for Increasing Obligations.** Adjustment(s) correcting an erroneously reported prior-year deobligation must not be corrected unilaterally by the allottee. To avoid a potential deficiency violation, the allottee shall request allotment of funds from the Chief Financial Officer to correct the error.
- e. Special Requirements for Decreasing Obligations (Deobligations).** To ensure compliance with OMB Circular A-11, changes in obligations incurred in prior years must not be netted against current obligations. All evaluations and executions of deobligations within unexpired accounts are subject to the following requirements.

 - (1)** The most recently obligated funds shall be deobligated first unless otherwise identifiable. Whenever the amount deobligated is greater than the balance available for deobligation from the current fiscal year activity, the deobligation is charged to the balance available for deobligation from the preceding fiscal year. This process is repeated back through preceding fiscal years until the full amount deobligated is recorded. Obligations adjusted within the same fiscal year as they were originally obligated are again available for new obligations as if they had never been obligated in the first place.
 - (2)** Downward adjustments of prior-year obligations that result in a net decrease at the individual contract level shall be reported as a prior year downward adjustment and the funds withdrawn from the field office's allotment, except as noted below. Funds so identified are unavailable for obligation unless reallocated.

- (3) The following fund/transaction types are exempt from the requirement to request allotment, and deobligation of these funds should not be recorded or reported as a prior-year deobligation:
- (a) Revolving (Treasury symbols that begin 89X4***), special (Treasury symbols that begin 89X5***), and trust funds (Treasury symbols that begin 89X8***);
 - (b) Geothermal Resources Development Fund;
 - (c) Funds not subject to apportionment, including transfer appropriations;
 - (d) Reimbursable work for other Federal agencies and non-Federal entities.
 - (e) Transfers of work using Interoffice Work Orders (IWOs);
 - (f) Institutional school and hospital conservation grant program;
 - (g) Obligations for salary, training, travel (to include permanent change of station and temporary duty), and purchase orders for less than \$25,000;
 - (h) Adjustments to accruals;
 - (i) Transfer of obligation from one organization to another because of a change in contract administration, or from one contractor to another associated with a change of site/facility management contractors at a **DOE** facility.

- f. **Furnishing of Items by DOE to Contractors.** When certain items are procured by the contractor and the estimated cost is included in the contract amount obligated and it becomes necessary or advisable for DOE to supply such items, a modification or other applicable contract action shall reflect a change in amount, and the pertinent obligation shall be reduced accordingly. Loan of equipment by DOE to a contractor may require similar action.

7. REVIEW AND REPORTING OF OBLIGATIONS.

- a. **Periodic Review and Validation of Unpaid Obligations Balances.** Field CFOs or equivalents have primary responsibility for ensuring that all known transactions meeting the criteria of 31 U.S.C. 1501 have been recorded as obligations; that the unpaid balances of these obligations are reviewed at a minimum, at least annually, and are valid; and that invalid, inactive (stale), or excess balances, as a result, are promptly deobligated.
- b. **Annual Certification.** Field CFOs or equivalents certify the accuracy of the balances contained on the FMS 2108, Yearend Closing Statement; specifically, they certify that all known obligations are recorded correctly and that each meets the criteria established in 31 U.S.C. 1501. However, field CFOs or equivalents are expected to continue to monitor their FMS 2108 reports throughout the fiscal year, and report as directed by the Office of Finance and Accounting.

Additionally, field CFOs or equivalents have the responsibility for ensuring that inactive (stale) obligations are identified, reported, and reviewed in accordance with the guidance and requirements set forth in the Departmental Obligation Reconciliation and 2108 Certification Standard Operating Procedure Guide provided by the Office of Finance and Accounting.

- c. **Reporting of Uncosted Obligated Balances.** Uncosted obligated balances are periodically projected, analyzed, and reported by Departmental elements in support of the budget formulation process. Specific reporting requirements will be provided by the Office of Budget.