UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

TRANSITION 2008

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

BOOK ONE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

BOOK ONE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Welcome to the Department of Energy.

This book provides an overview of the Department of Energy (DOE). The opening section describes the mission areas, financial assets and liabilities, current issues, and upcoming critical events of the Department, followed by brief descriptions of DOE's programs. Overviews of the Department's budget, staffing, contract management, project management, Congressional jurisdiction, Government Accountability Office (GAO) and DOE's Inspector General oversight and DOE high-visibility rulemakings follow.

Three additional transition books are available. Book Two, Important Issues, provides more detail on the Department's current "hot" issues. Book Three, Program Details, contains programs' standard issue papers, which provide information on program organization, mission, staffing levels, and responsibilities. Book Four, Budget Details, provides clarity on the Department's budget, with specifics for each of the Department's mission areas.

By browsing these four books, we hope that you acquire useful information about DOE. If you have any questions regarding the four books, please contact the office of Program Analysis and Evaluation, at 202-586-1911.

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DOE Introduction

INTRODUCTION TO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Quick Facts

Employees:	Roughly 14,000 federal employees and 93,000 contractor employees
Budget:	Approximately $24 billion
Sites:	Over 80 laboratories, sites and facilities across the U.S. and seven international offices

A Rich History

The Department of Energy (DOE) has one of the richest and most diverse histories in the Federal Government. Although only in existence for three decades, the Department traces its lineage to the Manhattan Project and beyond.

DOE's origins start with the Manhattan Project and the race to develop the atomic bomb during World War II. Following the war, Congress engaged in a vigorous and contentious debate over civilian versus military control of the atom. The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 settled the debate by creating the Atomic Energy Commission, which took over the Manhattan Engineer District's sprawling scientific and industrial complex. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 ended exclusive government use of the atom and began the growth of the commercial nuclear power industry, giving the Atomic Energy Commission authority to regulate the new industry.

In response to changing needs in the mid 1970s, the Atomic Energy Commission was abolished and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 created two new agencies: the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to regulate the nuclear power industry and the Energy Research and Development Administration to manage the nuclear weapon, naval reactor, and energy development programs. However, the extended energy crisis of the 1970s soon demonstrated the need for unified energy organization and planning. The Department of Energy Organization Act brought the federal government's agencies and programs into a single agency. The Department of Energy, activated on October 1, 1977 as the twelfth Cabinet agency, assumed the responsibilities of the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Federal Power Commission, and parts and programs of several other agencies. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 established the National Nuclear Security Administration, a semi-autonomous organization within the Department, on March 1, 2000.

Over its three decade history, the Department has shifted its emphasis and focus as the needs of the nation have changed. During the late 1970s, the Department emphasized energy development and regulation. In the 1980s, nuclear weapons research, development, and production took a priority. Since the end of the Cold War, from the 1990s to the present, the Department has focused on environmental cleanup of the nuclear weapons complex, nonproliferation and stewardship of the nuclear stockpile, energy efficiency and renewable energy, and technology transfer and industrial competitiveness.

Today, the Department of Energy contributes to the future of the Nation by ensuring our energy security, maintaining the safety and reliability of our nuclear stockpile, cleaning up the environment from the legacy of the Cold War, and developing innovations in science and technology.

DOE's Mission and Vast Scope

DOE's mission statement is:

"Discovering the solutions to power and secure America's future."

The Department of Energy Organization Act created DOE in 1977 by bringing together several federal agencies and programs. Due in part to this agency combination, DOE is a large agency with a vast scope. DOE strives to effectively utilize its budget of approximately $24 billion per year to accomplish its mission through the following major mission areas:

DOE IS A NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY. Throughout the second half of the 20th century, DOE and its predecessor agencies played a critical role in assuring our Nation's security. DOE developed and maintained the arsenal of nuclear weapons that deterred the threats of our cold war enemies. With the end of the Cold War, the Department's national security focus shifted from weapons development to stockpile stewardship. This focus centers upon assuring the safety, security, and reliability of our nuclear deterrent.

DOE, through the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), works to enhance national security through the military application of nuclear energy. NNSA, with a budget of approximately $9 billion per year, has four overriding national security priorities: insuring the integrity and safety of the country's nuclear weapons; promoting international nuclear safety; advancing nuclear non-proliferation; and, continuing to provide safe, efficient, and effective nuclear power plants for the United States Navy.

DOE has stewardship of vital national security capabilities, from nuclear weapons to leading edge research and development projects. These capabilities are important not only for the strength of our Nation, but within the framework of international cooperation, to the lessening of global threats. DOE's Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (IN) works to ensure the security of these critical programs through the application of an effective and coordinated counterintelligence program. Department activities focus on protecting our nuclear weapons secrets and other sensitive scientific endeavors, and cooperate with other Departmental elements in efforts to defeat terrorism.

DOE IS A SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGENCY. At the heart of DOE's mission is its network of 17 national laboratories. With nearly $10 billion of DOE Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 appropriations going to the 17 laboratories, much of the DOE action takes place here. The laboratories focus on cutting-edge basic and applied science, research and development, national defense, and environmental management. They also provide large scientific facilities in support of research and development to other federal agencies and non-federal entities, including major collaborations with industry. Out of the 17 national laboratories, ten are overseen by the Office of Science (SC), and seven are overseen by other DOE offices. The chart below lists DOE's 17 national labs with their locations and programmatic offices.

DOE Programmatic Offices and National Laboratories	
Office of Science (SC)	• Ames National Laboratory (Ames, IA) • Argonne National Laboratory (Argonne, IL) • Brookhaven National Laboratory (Upton, NY) • Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Batavia, IL) • Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley, CA) • Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Oak Ridge, TN) • Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (Richland, WA) • Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (Princeton, NJ) • SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (Stanford, CA) • Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (Newport News, VA)
Office of Nuclear Energy (NE)	• Idaho National Laboratory (Idaho Falls, ID)
Office of Fossil Energy (FE)	• National Energy Technology Laboratory (Morgantown, WV; Pittsburgh, PA; Albany, OR; Tulsa, OK; Fairbanks, AK)
Office of Environmental Management (EM)	• Savannah River National Laboratory (Aiken, SC)
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)	• National Renewable Energy Laboratory (Golden, CO)
National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)	• Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Livermore, CA) • Los Alamos National Laboratory (Los Alamos, NM) • Sandia National Laboratories (Albuquerque, NM)

DOE's national labs were initially created as a means to an end: victory in World War II and national security in the face of the new atomic age. Since that time, they have responded to national priorities;

first for national defense, but also in the space race and more recently in the search for new sources of energy, energy-efficient materials, and new methods for countering terrorism domestically and abroad.

The national labs have been a major national success story. They have contributed scientific advances in nuclear energy, nuclear medicine, advanced computation, genomics, materials science, chemistry, physics, and other areas that have resulted in numerous Nobel Prizes and thousands of industrial patents since DOE's inception in 1977. No other organization in the world builds, operates and manages such a diverse array of technical talent and large-scale scientific instruments.

Managing the national labs and ensuring that they achieve critical DOE and national objectives is a complex undertaking. The national labs are networked back to DOE headquarters through some of the Department's program offices (SC, NE, FE, EM EERE and NNSA). These program offices are responsible for the planning, execution and evaluation of the scientific and technological programs performed by the national labs. The laboratories are managed on a day-to-day basis by federal field offices which report directly to the respective program offices.

DOE IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY. One of the greatest challenges faced by the Department is cleaning up the environmental legacy of more than 50 years of nuclear weapons production and nuclear power research and development. This mission requires the stabilization and disposition of millions of gallons of liquid radioactive waste, millions of cubic meters of solid radioactive wastes, thousands of tons of spent nuclear fuel and special nuclear material, along with huge quantities of contaminated soil and water.

DOE has responsibility for cleaning up a total of 108 contaminated sites. Taken together, these sites encompass an area of two million acres – equal to the size of Rhode Island and Delaware combined. As of the end of FY 2007, DOE, through its Office of Environmental Management (EM), completed cleanup of 86 of its 108 sites. While some small sites remain, several large sites – Savannah River, Idaho National Laboratory, Portsmouth, Paducah, Oak Ridge and Hanford – present enormous challenges to the Department. With such long-term completion dates, the estimates for cost and schedule are highly uncertain. Even after completion of the clean-up effort, DOE, through its Office of Legacy Management (LM), maintains surveillance and monitoring at the various sites.

EM utilizes $5 to 6 billion annually for environmental cleanup. The estimate for cleaning up all sites (life-cycle cost) has increased over the last several years, to a projected estimate over $260 billion with a completion date beyond FY 2050. The increase is largely due to use of more realistic baseline assumptions, new scope, and the deferral of work scope to accommodate lower funding profiles.

Disposal of the Nation's commercial and defense nuclear waste is another environmental management challenge. Construction of a repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste is critical to enabling DOE to implement the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and to honoring DOE's contractual and other commitments. Construction of the repository has been delayed because of external factors, including funding shortfalls and the scientific and technical challenges encountered in this first-of-a-kind endeavor. DOE's Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM) successfully submitted the Yucca Mountain license application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in June 2008, and the application was docketed by the Commission in September 2008. The licensing proceeding by statute and regulation is scheduled to be completed in three to four years. This action, along with finalizing radiation standards for the repository, is the key to achieving the new milestones published in July 2006. OCRWM budgetary resources were approximately $386 million in FY 2008.

And finally, *DOE IS AN ENERGY SECURITY AGENCY.* In addition to its national security, science and technology, and environmental management scope, DOE is focused on diversifying America's energy supply, improving energy efficiency, and expanding supplies of clean energy. DOE's energy offices of Fossil Energy (FE), Nuclear Energy (NE), Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), and Office

of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE), with a combined annual budget of approximately $6.5 billion, promote technologies that emphasize the potential to reduce America's growing reliance on oil imports and to produce clean electricity with reduced emissions. DOE's four energy offices work with scientists at research and development programs, many of which are from DOE's national laboratories, to reduce the cost of new beneficial technologies for consumers and to bring the technologies into the marketplace.

Some DOE offices and programs are directly involved in selling, distributing, and storing energy for safekeeping. The Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) sell hydroelectric power generated at multipurpose water projects owned and operated primarily by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In FY 2007, DOE's four PMAs marketed power from 133 Federal power plants with maximum operating capabilities of 35,998 megawatts, approximately three percent of the Nation's power plant capacity. DOE also has responsibility for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). SPR currently stores up to 727 millions barrels of petroleum to minimize the threat of severe oil supply disruptions. The Department also provides a national service through its Energy Information Administration (EIA), which tracks and analyzes energy data.

The following page displays a map of all locations of DOE laboratories and field offices.

DOE Verbal Shortcuts and Acronyms

The following acronyms and shortcuts are used at DOE to quickly identify people and offices.

S-1: Secretary of Energy
S-2: Deputy Secretary of Energy
S-3: Under Secretary (sometimes referred to as Under Secretary of Energy)
S-4: Under Secretary for Science
NA-1: Under Secretary Nuclear Security and Administrator for NNSA
U/S: Under Secretary abbreviation
Dash 1s: Assistant Secretaries/ Program Element Heads (For example, FE-1 is the Assistant Secretary of Fossil Energy.) Dash 1s can also be **PSO**s or Program Secretarial Officers. Dash 1s are all political appointees except for PMAs and four staff and support offices (CIO, HG, HSS and MA.) However, these four staff offices have been headed by both career and political appointees in the past.
PDAS: Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (generally, the most senior career employee)
DAS: Deputy Assistant Secretary (generally, a senior career employee)
PAS: President Appointed/Senate Confirmed

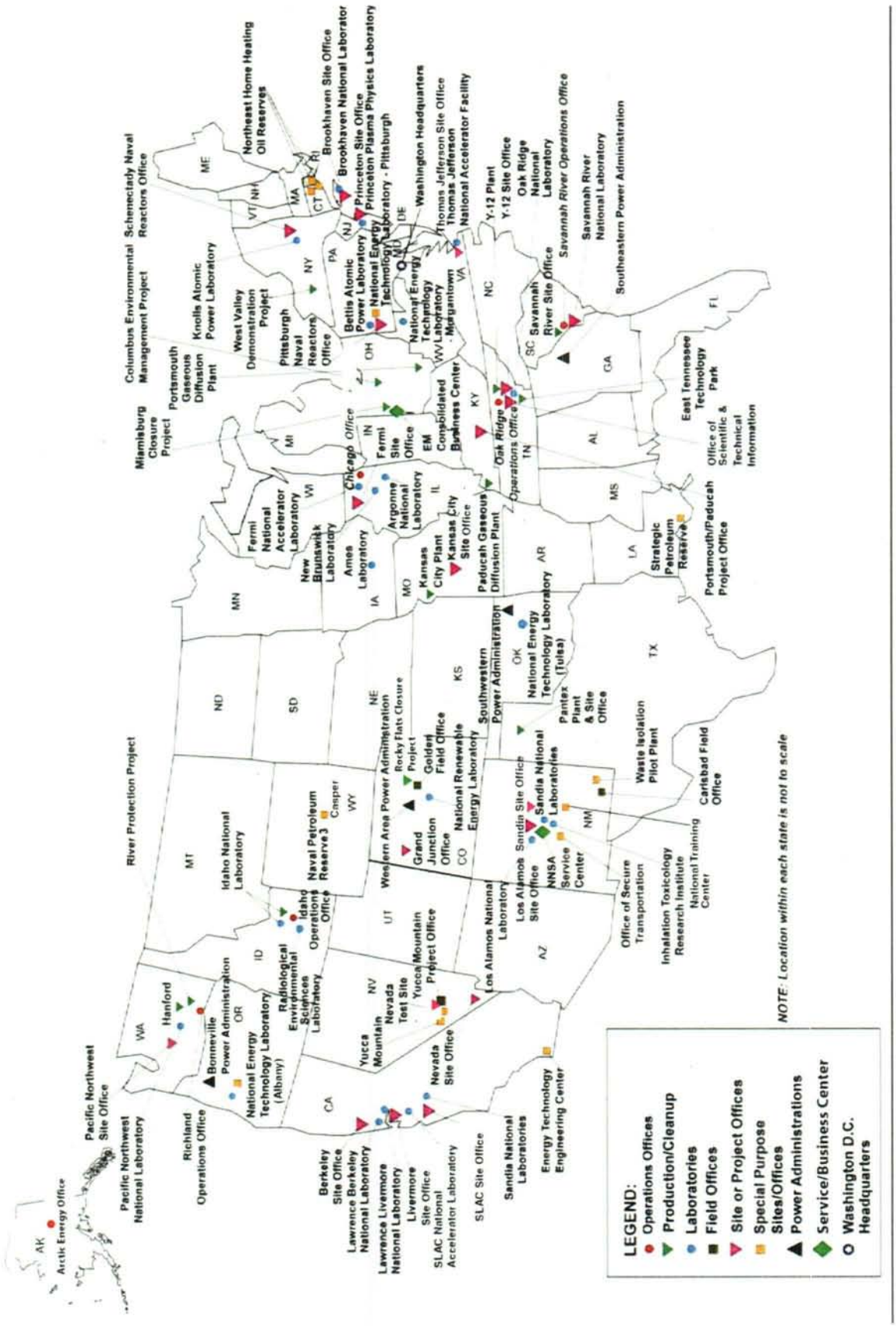
Program Offices/Administrations

NNSA: National Nuclear Security Administration
SC: Office of Science
EERE: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
FE: Office of Fossil Energy
NE: Office of Nuclear Energy
OE: Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability
EM: Office of Environmental Management
OCRWM: Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
LM: Office of Legacy Management
PMAs: Power Marketing Administrations
EIA: Energy Information Administration

Staff and Support Offices

CF: Chief Financial Officer
CIO: Chief Information Officer
CI: Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
ED: Economic Impact and Diversity
GC: General Counsel
HSS: Health, Safety, and Security
HG: Hearings and Appeals
HC: Human Capital Management
IN: Intelligence and Counterintelligence
IG: Inspector General
MA: Management
PI: Policy and International Affairs
PA: Public Affairs

Major Laboratories and Field Facilities

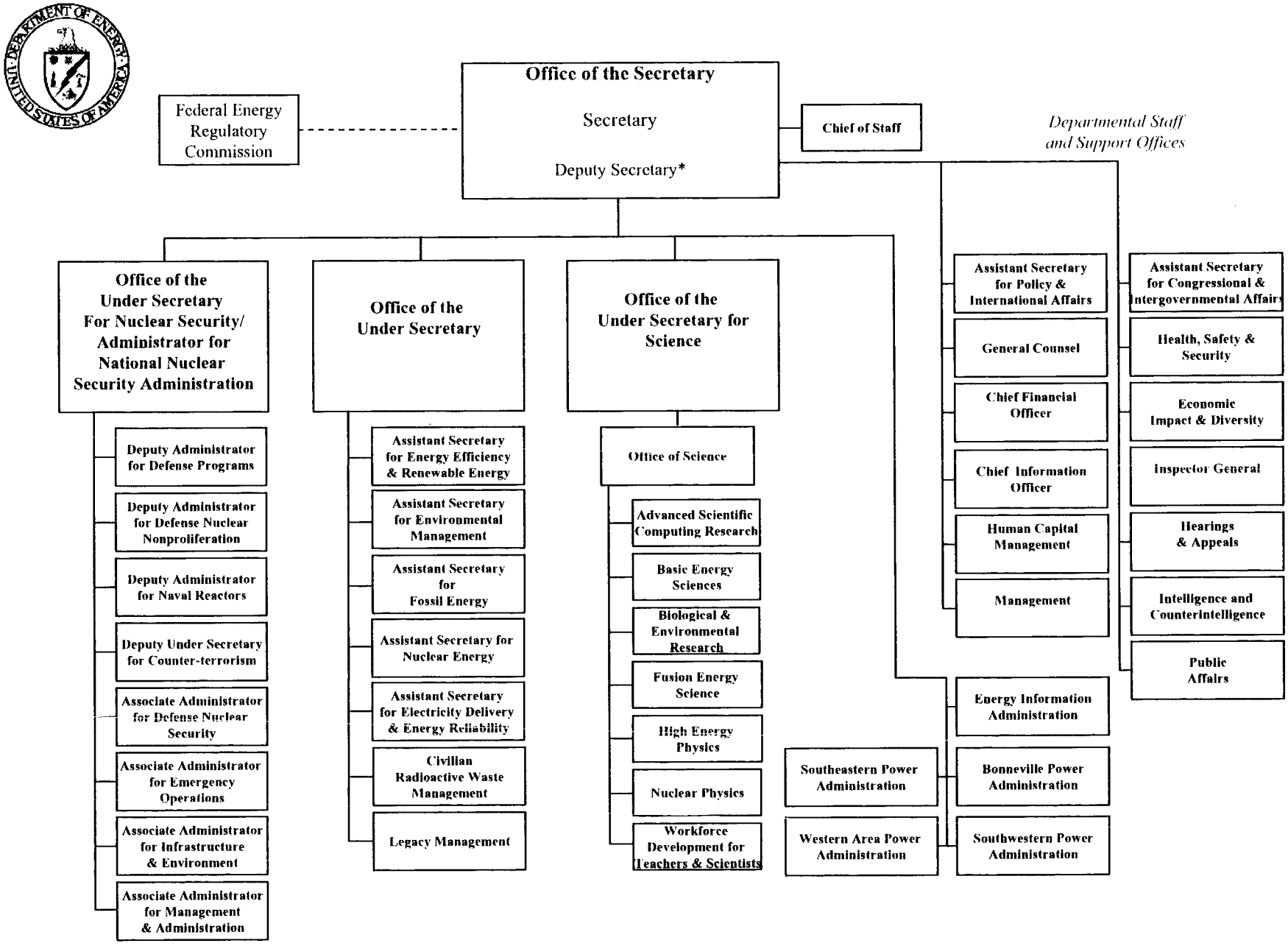


DOE's Leadership and Management

The Department of Energy Organization Act, as amended, established the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and three Under Secretaries as the principal officers of the Department. The Deputy Secretary is to act for and exercise the functions of the Secretary during the absence or disability of the Secretary or in the event the position becomes vacant. The Deputy Secretary serves as the Chief Operating Officer of the Department, oversees the operations of the Department, and provides policy direction to the Under Secretaries. Additionally, all staff and support offices report administratively to the Deputy Secretary.

The Under Secretary presides over DOE's energy offices (EERE, FE, NE, OE) and the environmental management offices (EM, OCRWM, LM), respective field offices, and four national labs. With the establishment of NNSA, the position of Under Secretary for Nuclear Security position was created to serve as the Administrator of NNSA. This Under Secretary oversees all NNSA programs, NNSA field offices and national labs. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 created the Office of the Under Secretary of Science. The Under Secretary for Science oversees SC and SC's ten national labs, and serves as the Secretary's chief science advisor.

The Department's organizational chart is on the following page.



* The Deputy Secretary also serves as the Chief Operating Officer

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DOE Headquarters and Field Relationships

The Department's organizational philosophy is based on the concept of centralized policy development, program planning, and administrative management and support at headquarters, with decentralized program implementation and project management at the various field organizational elements. Accomplishment of DOE's work is generally through contractors at various field locations. Operating under the authority derived or specifically delegated by the Secretary of Energy, headquarters provides all elements of the Department with management direction and broad policy overview, oversight, planning, and budgeting, resource allocation, and maintenance of relations with the Congress, other Federal agencies, and the public.

Within this structure, there are no bureaus or equivalent independent components with the exception of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), an independent regulatory commission, and the Inspector General which function within the bounds of independent authorities granted by their respective legislation. NNSA, while being a distinct entity within the Department, operates under the policy control of the Secretary.

DOE primarily accomplishes its work in the field. Energy research and development, environmental management, waste management, and defense missions are carried out through an extensive network of contractors, frequently under Management and Operating (M&O) contracts. These contractors are private industrial, education, or non-profit institutions that construct and operate DOE's government-owned/ contractor-operated (GOCO) facilities. More information on DOE's contract management is discussed in section five of this book. It should be noted that DOE is one of the most leveraged of the Cabinet Departments, with nearly seven contractor employees for every federal employee. See section four of this book for more information on DOE's federal and contractor employees.

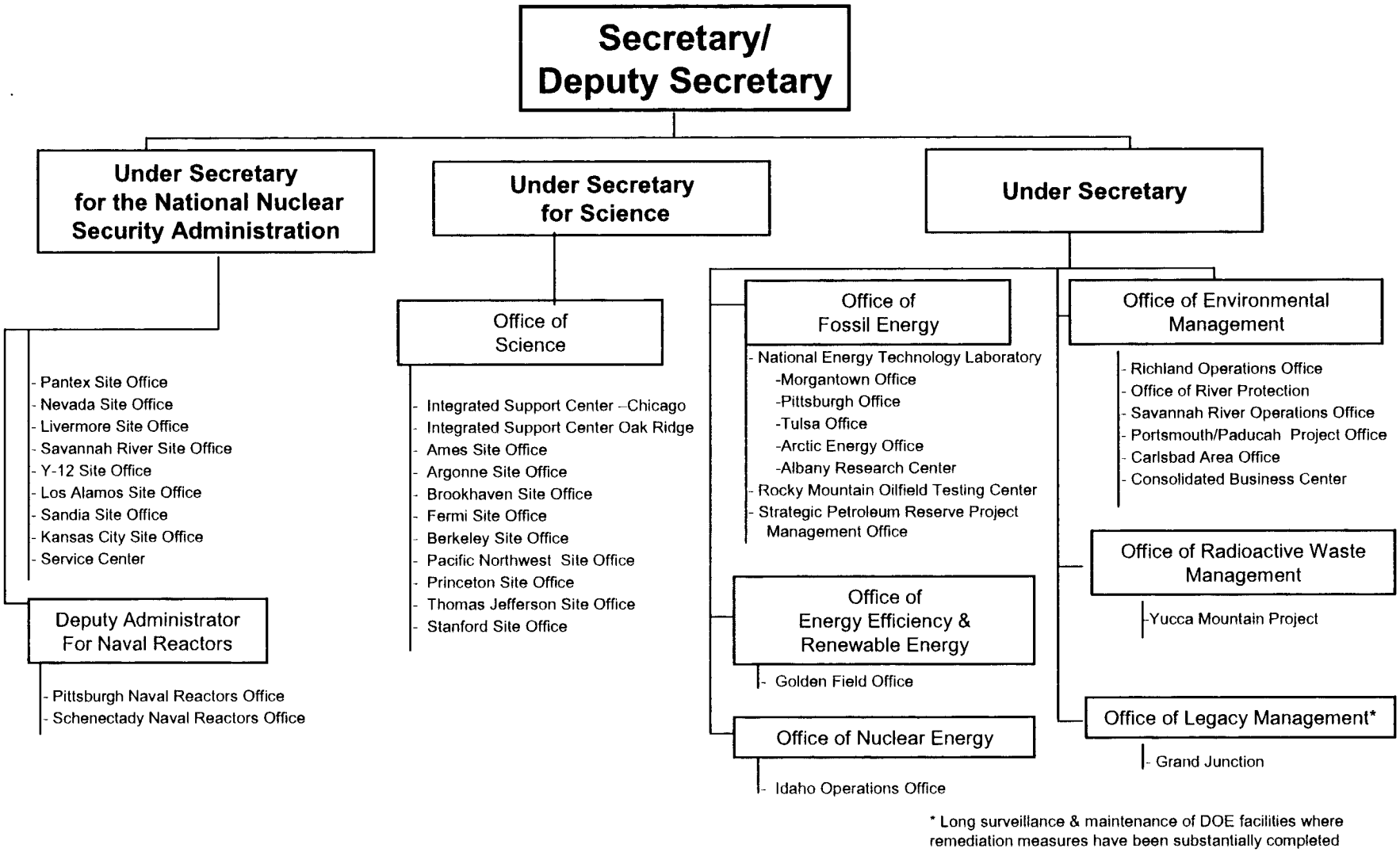
The reporting relationships between headquarters and field offices are managed by Program Secretarial Officers (PSOs). Each field office and specialized office is assigned to a specific PSO who has line management responsibility for managing field activities. This ensures clear accountability and responsibility for all activities, whether performed by federal or contractor entities. PSOs are the heads of the major headquarters line programs:

- The Assistant Secretaries for EM, EERE, FE, NE and OE;
- The Deputy Administrators of NNSA for Defense Programs, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors; and,
- The Directors of OCRWM, LM, and SC.

The PSOs are ultimately accountable the Secretary and Deputy Secretary, through the Under Secretaries, for all aspects of the planning and execution of their programs conducted both at headquarters and the field. Although reporting to headquarters through a single PSO, the managers of field offices are accountable to all PSOs that have programs being accomplished through their sites.

The following chart displays DOE programs' relationships to the field.

Department of Energy Field/Program Relationships

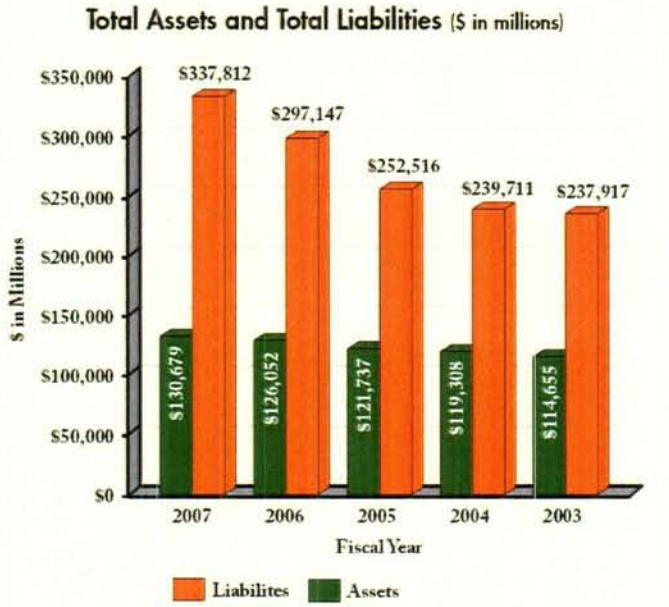


* Long surveillance & maintenance of DOE facilities where remediation measures have been substantially completed

DOE's Assets and Liabilities

In addition to the Department's appropriated budgetary resources of approximately $24 billion annually, DOE carries assets and liabilities on its financial statements. The totals for both assets and liabilities continue to grow year after year, to approximately $131 billion in assets and approximately $338 billion in liabilities in FY 2007. Below is an explanation of DOE's primary assets and liabilities.

DOE's assets, indicated in green on the chart, include Intragovernmental Assets, Inventory, and General Property, Plant, and Equipment and other categories.



Intragovernmental Assets include primarily DOE's investments into the **Nuclear Waste Fund** (NWF) and the **Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Fund.** Fees paid by owners and generators of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste and fees collected from domestic utilities are deposited into the respective funds. Funds in excess of those needed to pay current program costs are invested in Treasury securities. In FY 2007, these investments had a net value of approximately $24 billion.

Assets include:	
Nuclear Waste Fund and D&D Fund ≈	$ 24 Billion
Petroleum and Heating Oil Reserves ≈	$ 19 Billion
Nuclear Materials ≈	$ 21 Billion
General Property, Plant, Equipment ≈	$ 25 Billion
Liabilities include:	
Unfunded Environmental Liabilities ≈	$264 Billion
Contractor Pension & Post-Retirement ≈	$ 12 Billion

Inventory assets include stockpile materials consisting of crude oil held in the **Strategic Petroleum Reserve** (SPR) and the **Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve**, nuclear materials, highly enriched uranium, and other inventory consisting primarily of operating materials and supplies. The SPR consist of crude oil stored in salt domes, terminals, and pipelines. As of September 2007, SPR contained crude oil with a historical cost of approximately $19 billion. The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve contains petroleum distillate in the New England, New York, and New Jersey geographic areas valued at historical costs of $75 million as of September 2007. **Nuclear materials** include weapons and related components, including those in the custody of Department of Defense, and materials used for research and development purposes. DOE has inventories amounting to a total of 17,596 metric tons of uranium as hexafluoride as of the end of FY 2007. Decisions for most nuclear materials will be made through analysis of the economic benefits and costs, and the environmental impacts of the various use and disposition alternatives. All of the Department's nuclear materials total approximately $21 billion in FY 2007.

General Property, Plant, and Equipment assets include the Department's land and land rights, structures and facilities, internal use software, equipment, natural resources, and construction work in process. Assets in this category total to approximately $25 billion in FY 2007.

DOE's liabilities, indicated by the orange bars in the chart, totaled approximately $338 billion in FY 2007, and only 3 percent of this total was covered by budgetary resources through authorized appropriations. The remaining 97 percent are liabilities for which appropriations have not been enacted; they are **unfunded liabilities**. DOE has significant unfunded liabilities that will require future appropriations to fund. The most significant of these represent ongoing efforts to clean up environmental contamination resulting from past operations of the nuclear weapons complex. The FY 2007

environmental liability estimate totaled $264 billion and represents one of the most technically challenging and complex cleanup efforts in the world. Estimating this liability requires making assumptions about future activities and is inherently uncertain.

The Department also carries unfunded liabilities for **contractor pension and post-retirement benefits plans**. Most of the Department's management contractors have defined benefit pension plans. DOE's cost under the contracts includes reimbursement of annual contractor contributions to these pension plans. The Department's contractors also sponsor postretirement benefits other than pensions (PRB) consisting of predominantly postretirement health care benefits. Increasing costs and liabilities associated with contractor employee pension and other post-retirement benefits (mostly retiree medical benefits) compete with programmatic activities for limited funds. In FY 2007, the Department reported an unfunded liability of almost $2 billion for contractors' defined benefit pension plans. The Department reported an aggregate contractor unfunded liability of $12.3 billion, as of September 30, 2007, for both pensions and other post-retirement benefits.

Source: DOE's 2007 Agency Financial Report (AFR). This discussion will be updated with FY 2008 asset and liability numbers when the 2008 AFR is final.

DOE's Important Issues

The table below contains a list of pertinent issues that require the attention of departmental leadership. A short hot issue paper on each topic can be found in Book Two. The papers are categorized by relevance to energy issues, NNSA and national security issues, Science and DOE management issues:

DOE's Hot Issue Papers		
Category 1: Energy		
	Title	Summary
1.	Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)	CCS could be developed and accelerated to meet aggressive CO2 emissions goals. This strategy includes FutureGen and Clean Coal Power Initiative (CCPI).
2.	Next Generation Nuclear Plant (NGNP) Partnership with Industry	The Department is working to establish a partnership with industry on the design, licensing, and demonstration of the NGNP. An NGNP is a commercial scale (500-600 MWe) Generation IV version of a Very High Temperature Reactor (VHTR) which has the ability to produce electricity and supply process heat for a variety of industry practices including the production of hydrogen.
3.	The Future of U.S. Participation in the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership	The Department's future role in the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP) is uncertain due to the House's limitation on the use of FY 2009 funds for GNEP activities. Program needs leadership to engage Congress in order to continue U.S. leadership and participation in GNEP.
4.	Yucca Mountain: Funding Shortfalls for the Repository Program	Without funding reform, continued funding shortfalls for the repository program will adversely impact the repository schedule and increase taxpayer liabilities.
5.	Strategic Petroleum Reserve Oil Fill and Compatibility	The mission of the SPR is to provide energy security for the Nation, and the quantity and quality of oil within the SPR must be adequate to address the nation's emergency needs. Currently, the quantity of oil in the SPR provides less than 60 days of import protection.
6.	Ethanol and Food Prices	There is public and Congressional concern about the impact of ethanol produced from corn on food prices.
7.	Future of EERE's Weatherization Assistance Program	The "fit" of the Weatherization Assistance Program within Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) is being re-assessed.
8.	Potential Impacts of Reducing Energy Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions	EIA has found that proposed legislative requirements to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions could have significant impacts on energy producers and consumers.
9.	Transmission and Distribution Requirements for Integrating Clean Generation Technologies While Maintaining Energy Security	In an effort to meet energy demand, there has been a large growth in the development of renewable energy. However, the electricity system needs to be modernized before it can fully accommodate and integrate the new generation of energy resources.
10.	Future of the Department's Transformational Energy Action Management (TEAM) Initiative	DOE's TEAM Initiative is driving Departmental performance in energy management.
11.	ENERGY STAR® Partnership with EPA	DOE and EPA management issues under the ENERGY STAR® memorandum of cooperation.
12.	Western Area Power Administration's Role in Expanding Power Transmission in the West	Western Area Power Administration could be used to expand transmission for renewable generation.
13.	Energy Information Administration (EIA) U.S. Outlooks on Natural Gas Markets, Electricity, and Alternative Transportation Fuels	U.S. and global energy markets have been changing in response to: (1) higher energy prices since 2000, (2) greater influence of developing countries on worldwide energy requirements, (3) recently enacted legislation and regulations, (4) changing public views related to the use of alternative fuels, emissions, and the acceptability of various energy technologies; and more recently, 5) the U.S. and global financial situation

Category 2: NNSA and National Security		
	Title	Summary
1.	Annual Assessment of the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile	Report to the President on the Status of the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile.
2.	Nuclear Weapons Complex Transformation	Transform the Nuclear Weapons Complex for the Challenges of the 21st Century by 1) transform stockpile; 2) modernize complex; 3) create integrated, interdependent enterprise; and 4) advance science.
3.	Stockpile Transformation	Modernizing the "Cold War" era nuclear stockpile.
4.	2009 Nuclear Posture Review	Congressionally mandated nuclear posture review due in early 2010.
5.	Bipartisan Congressional Commission on the U.S. Strategic Posture	Opportunity to Restore Consensus on U.S. Nuclear Weapon Policy.
6.	Fissile Material Disposition	Permanent Disposition of U.S. and Russian Weapon-Grade Plutonium. Construction of the Waste Solidification Building is planned to begin in early FY 2009.
7.	Integration of DOE Nuclear Material Consolidation and Disposition	DOE has taken steps to improve the integration of Complex-Wide Nuclear Materials Consolidation and Disposition efforts.
8.	Nuclear Incident Response Teams	U.S. Government's Nuclear Incident Response Teams reside within NNSA to respond to nuclear and radiological incidents or emergencies.
9.	OHIO-Class Ballistic Missile Submarine Replacement	Enabling the most survivable leg of the Nation's strategic deterrence triad, OHIO-class ballistic missile submarines are reaching the end of their operational life. To support the Navy's 30-year shipbuilding plan which includes replacement of this national asset, propulsion plant design and development efforts must begin by 2010.
10.	Nuclear Powered Surface Combatant (CGX)	As directed in the 2008 National Defense Authorization Act, the Navy is evaluating nuclear-powered propulsion as an alternative for the next-generation Cruiser. Consistent with this direction, and as the final alternative of analysis report demonstrates nuclear power as an attractive option to support the next-generation Cruiser's energy-intense anti-air warfare and ballistic missile defense mission, especially in light of rising oil prices, propulsion plant development is set to begin by 2010.
11.	Pu-238 Production for Space Exploration and National Security Missions	The U.S. will exhaust Pu-238 supply by 2015 without resumed production which may have an impact on NASA and national security customers.
12.	Intelligence: Foreign Intelligence/Counterintelligence Consolidation	DOE must obtain legislation prior to September 30, 2010 in order to preserve the consolidation of the Department's counterintelligence functions within a single Office of Counterintelligence under the DOE Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence. Absent such legislation, a "sunset" clause in the 2007 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) would reverse the consolidation and recreate the NNSA counterintelligence office.
13.	Intelligence: Energy, Environment and National Security	Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence is framing energy resources and environmental impacts as a national security issue.
Category 3: Science		
1.	International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	ITER is a large-scale fusion energy research facility that will help demonstrate the scientific feasibility of clean, abundant and economical fusion energy for the future.
2.	Energy Frontier Research Centers	Energy Frontier Research Centers are intended to foster, encourage, and accelerate high-risk, high-reward basic research that may provide the basis for transformative energy technologies. This is a new program; under a CR, new starts cannot be funded.
3.	DOE Bioenergy Research Centers	DOE supports three major multidisciplinary centers for complementary and synergistic fundamental research on renewable energy production.
4.	International Large-Scale Scientific Facilites Collaboration	Scientific success in the future will require building unprecedented large-scale scientific facilities in the future -- these facilities will require extensive international cooperation, coordination and cost-sharing. The next meeting of the G-8 science ministers and ITER Council is in 2009.

5.	Isotope Program	There is a national shortage of key isotopes. Relatively few isotopes are made available by the Department. Many of the isotopes needed to meet domestic demand must be imported.
Category 4: DOE Management		
1.	Title XVII Loan Guarantee Program	The Loan Guarantee Program is authorized to issue $42.5 billion in loan guarantees for innovative energy technology projects. There are several deadlines for the June 2008 solicitations in late 2008 and early 2009.
2.	Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program	The Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program is authorized to issue up to $25 billion in direct loans. The interim final rule must be promulgated no later than 11/29/2008.
3.	Pending Significant Litigation Matters	DOE is involved in a number of litigation matters arising out of its diverse activities and programs: Spent Nuclear Fuel Litigation; Alleged Exposures to Radioactive and/or Toxic Substances; National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor Litigation.
4.	Cyber Security	Senior leadership's awareness and active involvement is critical to sustaining and improving the Department's cyber security posture.
5.	Contractor Workforce Restructuring	There is a possibility of reductions in the DOE contractor workforce in FY2009 due to budget uncertainties and other issues. In such circumstances, decisions would need to be made regarding separation programs to be offered by contractors.
6.	DOE Contractor Human Resources Pension and Benefits Policy	As of 9/30/2007, unfunded contractor pension and other post-retirement benefit liabilities total $12.3 billion.

DOE's Upcoming Critical Events

The following bullets describe the Department's high-visibility critical decisions points and events by program.

January 20th – April 20th

January - February 2009

- Bonneville Power Administration: The U.S. District Court for Oregon may rule on litigation on the Biological Opinion for the operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System. NOAA Fisheries issued the Endangered Species Act section 7 consultation in May 2008. These are potentially substantial costs and rate impacts for BPA.
- Chief Financial Officer: CF develops revised Administration FY 2009-2010 budget estimates as appropriate.
- Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs: CI prepares nominees for confirmation hearings.
- Energy Information Administration: EIA issues the *Annual Energy Outlook (AEO)*, an integrated midterm forecast (about 20 years) of U.S. energy supply, demand, and prices.
- Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management:
    - Field Work in Nevada to Support Rail Design. OCRWM expects to begin characterization field work along the selected rail alignment to support development of the design of the rail line.
    - Mitigation Agreements with Nevada Counties and Land Owners. OCRWM expects to complete and implement in 2009 agreements with counties and land owners in Nevada to address the mitigation of impacts associated with rail construction and operations.
- Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability: OE will release a draft for comment of DOE's second triennial congestion study pursuant to section 1221(a) of EPAct 2005. This study will provide critical input to the Secretary of Energy's designation, if appropriate, of additional National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors.
- Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: EERE releases a government and private sector action plan roadmap for achieving 20 percent of U.S. electricity from wind energy by 2030. EERE will release the solicitation for partnerships to implement near term roadmap priorities. In addition, EERE will complete the designation of boundaries for Western Renewable Energy Zones in coordination with the Western Governors Association.
- Office of Fossil Energy: The Clean Coal Power Initiative (CCPI) is designed as a series of demonstrations to advance the Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) state-of-the-art commercially, including improved versions of initial FutureGen plants. CCPI Round 3 proposals are due 1/15/2009, with selections anticipated by 7/2009.
- National Nuclear Security Administration: DOE/NNSA begins implementation of the 12 metric tons of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) down-blending project by issuing a Request for Proposals for the down-blending and storage contractor and begins down-blending an additional 21 metric tons of off-specification HEU through an amendment to the DOE/Tennessee Valley Authority Off-Specification Interagency Agreement.

March 2009

- Chief Financial Officer: The Loan Guarantee Program's deadline for the 2008 Advanced Fossil Energy Solicitation Part II application is March 23, 2008.
- Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy:

- For EPACT 2005, there are four statutorily mandated deliverables undertaken by EERE due within 90 days of the Administrations' first day in office. There are four deliverables due by the close of the Administration's first year. Under the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) 2007, there are four statutorily mandated deliverables undertaken by EE due within 90 days of the Administrations' first day in office. Additionally, there are 23 deliverables due by the close of the Administration's first year.
- In EERE's Buildings Program, the Notice of Proposed Rulemakings for three rules are currently in concurrence. 1) Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts - Standby Test Procedure Final Rule; 2) Home Appliances – 1 Final Rule (standards for ranges and ovens and commercial clothes washers); and 3) Home Appliances – 2 Standby (test procedures for clothes dryers and room air conditioners to address energy use in standby model). Once published, the rules will move into the Final Rule stage. The Final Rules are due March 31, 2009.

- Office of Environmental Management:
  - EM submits documentation for the recertification of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). Secretary of Energy submits the application to EPA.
  - Issue Environmental Assessment (EA) on Disposition of Depleted Uranium Conversion Product. The EA is needed to inform a decision concerning where the converted material from two new facilities at Portsmouth and Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plants will be disposed. Issuance of the EA and a decision on disposition of the conversion products will be needed to support startup of the Portsmouth facility in early 2009.
- Office of Fossil Energy: Strategic Petroleum Reserve – Fill. The new Administration will have to determine if it wishes to continue filling the existing SPR to its capacity of 727 million barrels or if it will remain at the current level of 707 million barrels. To coordinate with the Department of Interior contracting cycle, decisions need to be made by 3/1/2009.
- Office of Nuclear Energy: The Next Generation Nuclear Plant (NGNP) project's next phase requires a Critical Decision-1 (CD-1) package to the DOE Acquisition Executive (Deputy Secretary) in accordance with DOE procedures. The CD-1 package would include an Alternative Selection and Cost Range, in addition to an acquisition strategy for establishing an industrial partnership.
- National Nuclear Security Administration:
  - NNSA completes the Annual Assessment of the safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile and provides the required assessments report from the Secretaries of Energy and Defense for submission to the President.
  - NNSA completes the acquisition strategy for recompeting the management and operating contracts for the Pantex Plant, the Y-12 National Security Complex, and the Kansas City Plant and begins the acquisition process.
  - Naval Reactors: NR selects principal core technology to be inserted into the land-based R&D reactor plant prototype to support 2018 refueling and overhaul.
  - DOE/NNSA will attend the IAEA International Symposium on Nuclear Security in Vienna, Austria.

April 2009

- Chief Financial Officer: The Loan Guarantee Program has a deadline for the 2008 Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy & Advanced Transmission and Distribution solicitation. Subsequent application material for large scale integrated renewable projects is due April 30, 2009.
- Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: EERE's Federal Energy Management Program reports on the Federal Government's use of renewable energy.

- Office of Nuclear Energy: NE awards a contract or contracts with private industry to cost share in the design, licensing, and development of the Next Generation Nuclear Plant in Spring 2009.

All Other Events in 2009

- Bonneville Power Administration: BPA completes the 2010-2011 Power and Transmission Rate Cases in September 2009.
- Chief Financial Officer:
  - CF prepares update to 2006 DOE Strategic Plan when directed by the new administration.
  - Loan Guarantee Program: Without an extension, the FY 2008 $38.5 billion in Loan Authority expires on September 30, 2009.
  - Submits DOE's FY 2011-2015 President's Budget to OMB in early September 2009 and to the Congress in early February 2010.
- Intelligence and Counterintelligence: The Energy and Environmental Security program convenes several events including the Edinburgh Energy and Environmental Security Summit, Edinburgh, Scotland, and a university and DOE multi-laboratory Energy and Environmental Security consortium. The Intelligence Directorate executes phase 1 of a multi-year transformation initiative that changes the relationship of IN to DOE field intelligence sites.
- Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management: Nevada Rail Construction Management Contract. The issuance of a request for proposals and subsequent contract award is expected in 2009 for Nevada Rail Construction Management and Owner's Representative.
- Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability:
  - OE announces major solicitations, based on availability of funding, in energy storage and smart grid technologies. OE completes the Western Governor Association regional planning study to maximize renewable penetration while maintaining system reliability in that region.
  - OE publishes the second National Electric Transmission Congestion Study (Congestion Study 2009) in August 2009, as required by EPACT 2005.
- Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy:
  - Under the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) 2007, there is a mandated environmental report on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration due to Congress in June 2009.
  - EERE's Industrial Technologies Program initiates focused regional efforts, partnering with 16 states, to launch aggressive state-level Save Energy Now campaigns.
  - EERE's Solar Energy Technologies Program drafts the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) regarding Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) on federal land and makes draft available for public comment. The PEIS has the potential to open millions of acres across the southwestern United States to the development of utility-scale CSP installations.
  - EERE will release the Biofuels Sustainability Plan.
  - DOE/EERE will host the 2009 Solar Decathlon on the National Mall. Twenty collegiate teams from around the world will compete to build the most energy efficient and functionally effective solar-powered homes. Substantial coordination from DOE/EERE will be needed.

- Office of Environmental Management: EM performs closure of high-level waste tanks in the F-Tank Farm at Savannah River under the provisions of Section 3116 of the Ronald Reagan National Defense Authorization Act of 2005. The final action authorizing closure is approval by the Secretary of a waste determination demonstrating, among other things, that the tanks will meet the performance objectives of 10 CFR 61.40 through 61.44. Under the current schedule, the request to the Secretary for approval of waste determination will be submitted in the fall of 2009. EM also plans to issue the final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Surplus Plutonium Disposition.

- Office of Fossil Energy: Strategic Petroleum Reserve – Expansion. The Administration will have to determine if it wishes to support the expansion of SPR capacity to one billion barrels and beyond. Congress appropriated $25 million for land acquisition associated with the new site and nothing for the two existing site expansions. The Department has requested $171 million dollars for FY2009 for expansion activities, but current markups provide a maximum of $31.5 million.

- Office of Nuclear Energy:
    - NE's Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative program may issue a final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on closing the fuel cycle in the United States. This action could be followed by a Record of Decision addressing nuclear fuel recycling matters.
    - Pu-238 production decision in support of the 2010 budget request. Without FY 2010 funding to reestablish Pu-238 production there will be significant disruption to Federal users for future missions. In FY 2009, DOE anticipates supporting efforts to develop an interagency strategy to fund construction of needed facilities and to allocate appropriate costs to user agencies.

- National Nuclear Security Administration:
    - NNSA prepares and executes the comprehensive facilities plan to ensure a flexible and responsive infrastructure.
    - DOE and NNSA will participate in the IAEA General Conference in Vienna in September 2009.
    - Office of Naval Reactors: Department of Navy issues final decision on propulsion plant needed for next-generation surface combatant (i.e., Cruiser). In parallel with Department of Navy efforts, NR initiates development efforts for the OHIO-class replacement ballistic missile submarine. NR initiates NEPA Environmental Impact Statement review and conceptual design for recapitalization of spent nuclear fuel infrastructure in Idaho. NR initiates development of core insertion technology for the land-based R&D reactor plant prototype.

- Policy and International Affairs: PI engages in several high-profile international dialogues including: 15th Conference of the Parties, the culmination of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change negotiations, Copenhagen; US-Russia Energy Working Group, Moscow, Russia; 5th US-China Strategic Economic Dialogue, China; and 4th US-China Energy Policy Dialogue, China.

Programs in Brief

SECTION TWO

PROGRAMS IN BRIEF

This section contains brief descriptions of the Department's offices and programs in the order listed below. Program office descriptions come first, and staff and support offices follow. Program offices work directly towards the Department's mission areas. Staff and support offices support the Department and enable it to meet its missions.

For more detailed office descriptions, turn to Book Three. Book Three contains offices' and programs' standard issue papers.

Program Offices:

- National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)
- Office of Science (SC)
- Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)
- Office of Fossil Energy (FE)
- Office of Nuclear Energy (NE)
- Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE)
- Office of Environmental Management (EM)
- Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM)
- Office of Legacy Management (LM)
- Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs)
- Energy Information Administration (EIA)

Department Staff and Support Offices:

- Chief Financial Officer (CF)
- Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
- Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs (CI)
- Economic Impact and Diversity (ED)
- General Counsel (GC)
- Heath, Safety and Security (HSS)
- Hearings and Appeals (HG)
- Human Capital Management (HC)
- Intelligence and Counterintelligence (IN)
- Inspector General (IG)
- Management (MA)
- Policy and International Affairs (PI)
- Public Affairs (PA)

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 2,600
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $9.1 Billion
Headed by: Political Appointee

OFFICE OVERVIEW

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is a semi-autonomous agency within the Department of Energy that is responsible for enhancing U.S. national security through the military application of nuclear technology and reducing the global danger from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The NNSA was established in March 2000 pursuant to Title 32 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2000 (Public Law 106-65), and is structured to provide clear and direct lines of accountability and responsibility for the management of the Nation's nuclear weapons complex, naval reactors, and for nuclear nonproliferation activities.

NNSA is comprised of five major offices that were established to carry out the Department's national nuclear security mission. These four offices are: the Office of Defense Programs; the Office of Naval Reactors; the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation; the Office of Emergency Operations; and the Office of the Administrator.

The Office of Defense Programs (with an annual budget of about $5.3 billion) is responsible for maintaining the safety, security, and reliability of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile. In addition, this office maintains the capability to design and produce nuclear weapons and maintains the capability to resume underground nuclear testing.

The Office of Naval Reactors (with an annual budget of about $828 million) provides the U.S. Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants. Naval Reactors ensures the safe and reliable operation of these plants—beginning with technology development, continuing through reactor operation, and ultimately disposing of the reactors plants.

The Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (with an annual request of about $1.2 billion) provides policy and technical leadership to limit or prevent the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; advances the technologies to detect the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction worldwide; and, eliminates or secures inventories of surplus materials and infrastructure usable for nuclear weapons.

The Office of Emergency Operations (with an annual budget of $222 million) is responsible for emergency response in the event of an actual or threatened nuclear or radiological weapons of mass destruction attack.

The Office of the Administrator (with an annual budget of about $404 million) has a small central staff to administer and manage its major elements. Policy, leadership, and direction for the NNSA are provided through this office by the Administrator, the Principal Deputy Administrator, the Chief Information Officer, General Counsel; Science Advisor; Chief of Staff; Executive Staff Director; Environment, Safety and Health Advisor; Policy , Planning Assessment and Analysis Director; Congressional and Public Affairs Director; and the Defense Nuclear Safety Chief.

NNSA DEFENSE PROGRAMS
OFFICE OVERVIEW

The Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs is responsible for ensuring the safety, security, and reliability of the Nation's nuclear weapons. Activities within Defense Programs include: 1) maintenance of design, production, and testing capabilities and technologies; and, 2) direction, management and oversight of the nuclear weapons production facilities, laboratories, and the Nevada Test Site.

Defense Programs has management responsibility for the Stockpile Stewardship Program (established in response to Section 3138 of the FY 1994 National Defense Authorization Act) that ensures the

operational safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile without underground nuclear weapons testing. Currently, the United States has no requirements to build any new nuclear weapons. As a result, Defense Programs must maintain the current stockpile and retain the capability to design new nuclear weapons and conduct underground nuclear tests, if required.

The Defense Programs budget is organized into three focus areas: 1) Directed Stockpile Work, which ensures that stockpiled weapons meet military requirements; 2) Campaigns, which provide science, computational, and engineering capabilities needed to meet the ongoing and evolving Directed Stockpile Work requirements; and, 3) Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities, which provides state-of-the-art facilities and infrastructure supported by advanced scientific and technical tools.

Defense Programs serves as the Headquarters element for eight Site Offices that oversee management and operating contractors for Government owned, contractor operated facilities. The eight sites consist of three National Security Laboratories: Los Alamos and Sandia in New Mexico, and Lawrence Livermore in California; four plants: Pantex Plant in Texas, Savannah River Site in South Carolina (tritium facilities only), Kansas City Plant in Missouri, and, the Y-12 National Security Complex in Tennessee; and, the Nevada Test Site. The contracts for the Kansas City Plant, Pantex Plant, and the Y-12 National Security Complex expire in 2010, and an acquisition strategy team began developing recommendations in late 2008.

While the NNSA is meeting the Nation's stockpile requirements, the current nuclear weapons complex is too large, too old, and too expensive. Complex Transformation represents a major effort to move from a Cold War era complex to a 21st century enterprise that is at the forefront of science and technology, and is responsive to future national security requirements. The Congress has identified expectations for the program which include: the replacement of the Cold War era strategies with a 21st century nuclear deterrent strategy which is focused on today's and tomorrow's threats without the need for nuclear testing; a determination of the size and nature of the future nuclear stockpile; and, a determination of the size and nature of the complex needed to support that future stockpile. A parallel effort to review the contracting strategy at the nuclear weapons complex sites could also have significant impacts on the program. An expected decline in "Weapons Activities" funding will make Complex Transformation both more necessary and more challenging.

NNSA DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION OFFICE OVERVIEW

The possibility that terrorists or rogue nations will acquire nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) is one of the most serious threats confronting the United States today. This is a growing threat, with far-reaching consequences for international security and stability. Drawing on the breadth of technical, scientific, and operational expertise in NNSA and the Department's national laboratories, the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (NN) advances U.S. priorities in this area by:

- *Securing Civil Nuclear and Radiological Materials Worldwide*
  NN secures civil nuclear and radiological materials worldwide. Key activities include: conversion of domestic and foreign civil research reactors and isotope production facilities from the use of WMD-usable highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuel to low enriched uranium (LEU) fuel; returning Russian-origin HEU fresh and spent fuel from Russian-designed research reactors worldwide to Russia, and returning U.S.-origin HEU and LEU spent nuclear fuel to the United States; and, removing or securing significant quantities of excess, vulnerable radiological materials that could be used to make a dirty bomb.

- *Securing Russian Nuclear Weapons and Weapons-Usable Material*
  NN provides technical expertise to assist the Russian Federation to secure nuclear weapons and weapons-usable material at hundreds of storage and material-handling facilities throughout

Russia. Key activities in Russia and other former Soviet states include: implementing material control and accounting measures; installing physical protection upgrades; and, assisting Russia in developing and maintaining a nationwide material, protection, control, and accounting (MPC&A) infrastructure, to ensure that U.S.-funded security upgrades can be maintained by Russia in the future, after termination of U.S. funding.

- *Detecting and Deterring Illicit International Nuclear Transfers*
  NN strengthens foreign governments' ability to deter, detect, and interdict illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials as they cross international borders and move through the global maritime shipping network. NN works with foreign partners to equip strategic border crossings, airports, and seaports with radiation detection equipment. NNSA also provides radiation detection and interdiction training to foreign and U.S. border security, customs, and other law enforcement officials. In foreign countries, NN also provides initial system sustainability support as the host government assumes long-term operational responsibility for the equipment.

- *Strengthening and Working to Universalize International Nonproliferation Efforts*
  NN strengthens international nonproliferation efforts. Key activities include: launching the Next Generation Safeguards Initiative to develop the policies, concepts, technologies, expertise, and infrastructure necessary to sustain the international safeguards system as its mission evolves over the next 25 years; training US and foreign export enforcement officials in WMD awareness; training foreign officials on physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities; and, training foreign operators on nuclear material control and accounting procedures.

- *Eliminating Weapons-Usable Material*
  NN plays a major role in eliminating weapons-usable material. Key activities include: disposing of U.S. surplus plutonium and HEU; monitoring the conversion of surplus HEU from Russian nuclear weapons into LEU used as fuel in U.S. commercial power reactors; providing support to Russia for disposing of 34 metric tons of surplus weapon-grade plutonium; and, shutting down Russia's last three weapons-grade plutonium-production reactors by constructing fossil fuel replacement plants.

- *Conducting Cutting-edge Research and Development (R&D)*
  NN conducts cutting-edge R&D in proliferation detection and nuclear detonation detection. Key activities include: developing the tools, technologies, techniques, and expertise to address the most challenging problems related to detection, localization, and analysis of the global proliferation of WMD; building the Nation's operational sensors that monitor the entire planet from space to detect and report surface, atmospheric, or space nuclear detonations; producing and updating the regional geophysical datasets enabling operation of the Nation's ground-based seismic monitoring networks to detect and report underground detonations; and, conducting R&D on nuclear detonation forensics, improvements in operational satellite systems to meet future requirements and size/weight/power/performance constraints and requirements, and radionuclide sampling techniques for detection of worldwide nuclear detonations.

NNSA NAVAL REACTORS
OFFICE OVERVIEW

The Naval Reactors Program is an integrated program of the Department of Energy and Department of the Navy. Presidential Executive Order 12344 and Public Laws 98-525 and 106-65 set forth the total responsibility of Naval Reactors for all aspects of the Navy's nuclear propulsion, including research, design, construction, testing, operation, maintenance, and ultimate disposition of Naval nuclear propulsion plants.

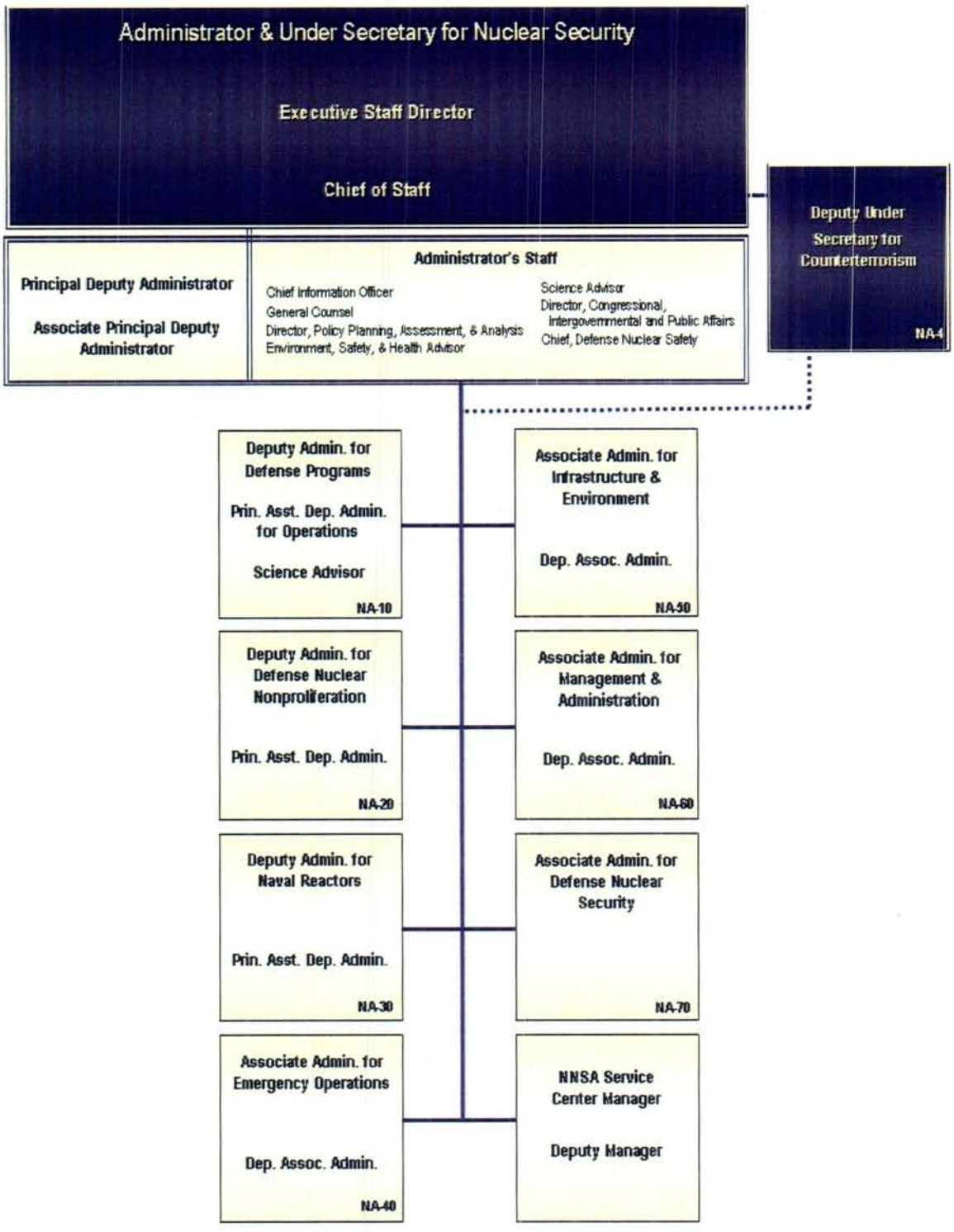
The Program's responsibility includes all related facilities, radiological controls, and environmental, safety, and health matters, as well as selection, training, and assignment of personnel. All of this work is accomplished by a lean network of dedicated research labs, nuclear-capable shipyards, equipment contractors and suppliers, and training facilities which are centrally controlled by a small Headquarters staff. The Director of Naval Reactors is Admiral Kirkland H. Donald; he also serves as the Deputy Administrator for Naval Reactors in the National Nuclear Security Administration.

The Program uses two Government-owned, contractor-operated laboratories, the Bettis and Knolls Atomic Power Laboratories, which employ about 6,800 personnel, and are predominantly involved with the design, development and operational oversight of nuclear propulsion plants for naval vessels. Through these laboratories, and through testing conducted at the Advanced Test Reactor located at the Idaho National Laboratory, the Program will complete scheduled design, analysis and testing of reactor plant components and systems, and will conduct planned development, testing, examination, and evaluation of nuclear fuel systems, materials, and manufacturing and inspection methods necessary to ensure the continued safety and reliability of reactor plants in Navy warships. The Program will also accomplish planned testing, maintenance and servicing of land-based prototype nuclear propulsion plants, and will execute planned inactivation of shutdown, land-based reactor plants in support of environmental cleanup goals. Finally, the Program will carry out the radiological, environmental and safety monitoring and ongoing cleanup of facilities necessary to protect people, minimize release of hazardous effluents to the environment, and comply with all applicable regulations.

NNSA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS OFFICE OVERVIEW

Emergency Operations has several critical functions: providing the Nation's capability for highly technical and highly trained specialized emergency response assets in the event of a threatened or actual nuclear or radiological WMD attack; serving as the Secretary's Emergency Management Officer for all DOE site emergencies and providing a stand-alone Emergency Communications Network connecting DOE Headquarters with all field sites, laboratories and select other Federal agencies; and, Continuity coordinator – ensuring that DOE will be able to carry out its mission essential functions in the event of a disaster or major continuity event.

NNSA ORGANIZATION CHART



OFFICE OF SCIENCE

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 1,100
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $4.7 Billion
Headed by: Political Appointee

OFFICE OVERVIEW

The DOE Office of Science (SC) has as its mission the delivery of remarkable discoveries and scientific tools to transform our understanding of nature and advance the national, economic, and energy security of the nation. This bold mission is part—but not all—of our story. A key strategy for accomplishing this mission and a hallmark of SC and its predecessors for more than six decades has been the support of fundamental science of great scale. The Manhattan Project, created to address a critical national security need during World War II, is an example. The energy security challenges that we face today are of comparable magnitude and call for an unprecedented level of focus and dedication from American science.

Within the U.S. Federal Government, the SC plays a unique and complementary role as a mission-driven science agency supporting discovery science in areas spanning each of its six science programs, in addition to mission-relevant, use-inspired research necessary to advance DOE's missions in energy, environment, and national security. SC also plays a special role in the construction and operation of major scientific user facilities for the Nation. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) join SC as the top three largest supporters of basic research in the U.S. Research supported by the NIH focuses on a broad range of life and medical sciences, including clinical trials; the agency's budget request for FY 2009 was $29.47 billion. Research supported by the NSF includes support for the social sciences and humanities, in addition to basic and applied research in broad areas of biology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics. NSF's budget request for FY 2009 was $6.85 billion.

The research programs and the scientific tools and facilities that are supported by SC collectively undertake major scientific and technological challenges of great scale and with great impact on science and society. SC draws upon the scientific and technical expertise of investigators from more than 300 academic institutions and from all of the DOE laboratories to pursue these efforts.

Science of great scale means developing the solutions to a sustainable energy future. The 21st century brought with it the recognition of staggering challenges for advanced energy technologies. Finite supplies of fossil fuel resources, uneven distribution of those resources, and the negative environmental effects of their use demand changes in how we meet current and future energy needs. It is unlikely that incremental advances in current energy technologies, many of which are rooted in 19th century discoveries and 20th century development, will meet the need for the projected doubling or tripling of world energy consumption by the end of the 21st century. This challenge is unprecedented in its scale and complexity. It encompasses new and improved energy technologies, climate and environmental concerns, national security, and economic competitiveness. Today the research supported by SC touches virtually every aspect of energy resources, production, conversion, transmission, storage, efficiency, and waste mitigation. Solutions to our energy challenges will require transformational advances in both science and technology. Achieving these advances will require a sustained commitment to large-scale, multidisciplinary research efforts. Breakthroughs in science will be essential.

It is because scientific breakthroughs will be essential that great scale also means advancing the frontiers of knowledge through focused research programs. SC supports large-scale research programs in high energy and nuclear physics, plasma physics and magnetic fusion energy sciences, condensed matter and materials physics, chemistry, biology, environmental sciences, applied mathematics, and computational science. These programs advance the science that underpins the challenges of our energy future, including our ability to predict and mitigate the environmental consequences associated with our energy choices. These research programs advance the frontiers of our understanding of the nature of matter—nuclei, atoms, molecules and the biological and non-biological materials that make up our world—and, importantly, provide for the next generation of tools and concepts that will enable us to understand, predict, and ultimately control the material world around us. Tapping the scientific talent from U.S.

colleges and universities and from the national laboratories—and inspiring new generations of talent—is essential.

Finally, science of great scale means providing the nation's researchers with state-of-the-art user facilities, the large machines of modern science. Increasingly, they are first-of-a kind facilities, and they are in the billion-dollar-class range. These facilities offer capabilities that are unmatched anywhere in the world and enable U.S. researchers and industries to remain at the forefront of science and technology. They include electron and proton accelerators and colliders for probing matter on scales from the subatomic to the macroscopic; the world's forefront neutron scattering facility and the world's best suite of synchrotron light sources for probing the structure and function of materials; and the world's largest and fastest computational resources devoted to the most challenging societal problems of our time. These facilities also include technologically advanced, large-scale field sites for investigating the effects of clouds on atmospheric radiation; comprehensively equipped nanoscience and molecular science centers; and facilities for rapid genome sequencing.

SC has a Fiscal Year 2009 request of $4,722 million and manages its research portfolio through six interdisciplinary program offices:

Basic Energy Sciences: FY 2009 budget request of $1,568 million; by producing advances in the core disciplines of basic energy sciences—materials sciences, chemistry, geosciences, and physical bioscience. The scientific discoveries at the frontiers of these disciplines impact energy resources, production, conservation, efficiency, and the mitigation of adverse impacts of energy production and use—discoveries that will help accelerate progress toward long-term energy independence, economic growth, and a sustainable environment.

Advanced Scientific Computing Research: FY 2009 budget request of $369 million; by advancing fundamental mathematics and computer science research that enables simulation and prediction of complex physical, chemical, and biological systems; providing the forefront computational capabilities needed by researchers to enable them to extend the frontiers of science; and delivering the fundamental networking research and facilities that link scientists across the nation to the Department-sponsored computing and experimental facilities.

Biological and Environmental Research: FY 2009 budget request of $569 million; by advancing research in genomics and systems biology of microbes and plants to harness their capabilities for energy and environmental solutions; by developing models to predict climate over decades to centuries; by developing science-based methods for cleaning up environmental contaminants and for long-term stewardship of the sites; by providing regulators with a stronger scientific basis for developing future radiation protection standards; and by advancing research in radiochemistry and imaging instrumentation and development of an artificial retina.

Fusion Energy Sciences: FY 2009 budget request of $493 million; by advancing the theoretical and experimental understanding of plasma and fusion science and the means for confining plasmas to yield energy. Advances in plasma physics and associated technologies will bring the United States closer to making fusion energy a part of the Nation's energy solution.

High Energy Physics: FY 2009 budget request of $805 million; by advancing understanding of the basic constituents of matter, deeper symmetries in the laws of nature at high energies, and mysterious phenomena that are commonplace in the universe, such as dark energy and dark matter.

Nuclear Physics: FY 2009 budget request of $510 million; by supporting peer-reviewed scientific research to advance knowledge and provide insights into the nature of energy and matter, and, in particular, to investigate the fundamental forces which hold the nucleus together and determine the detailed structure and behavior of the atomic nuclei.

In addition, SC sponsors a range of science education initiatives through its Workforce Development for Teachers and Scientists program.

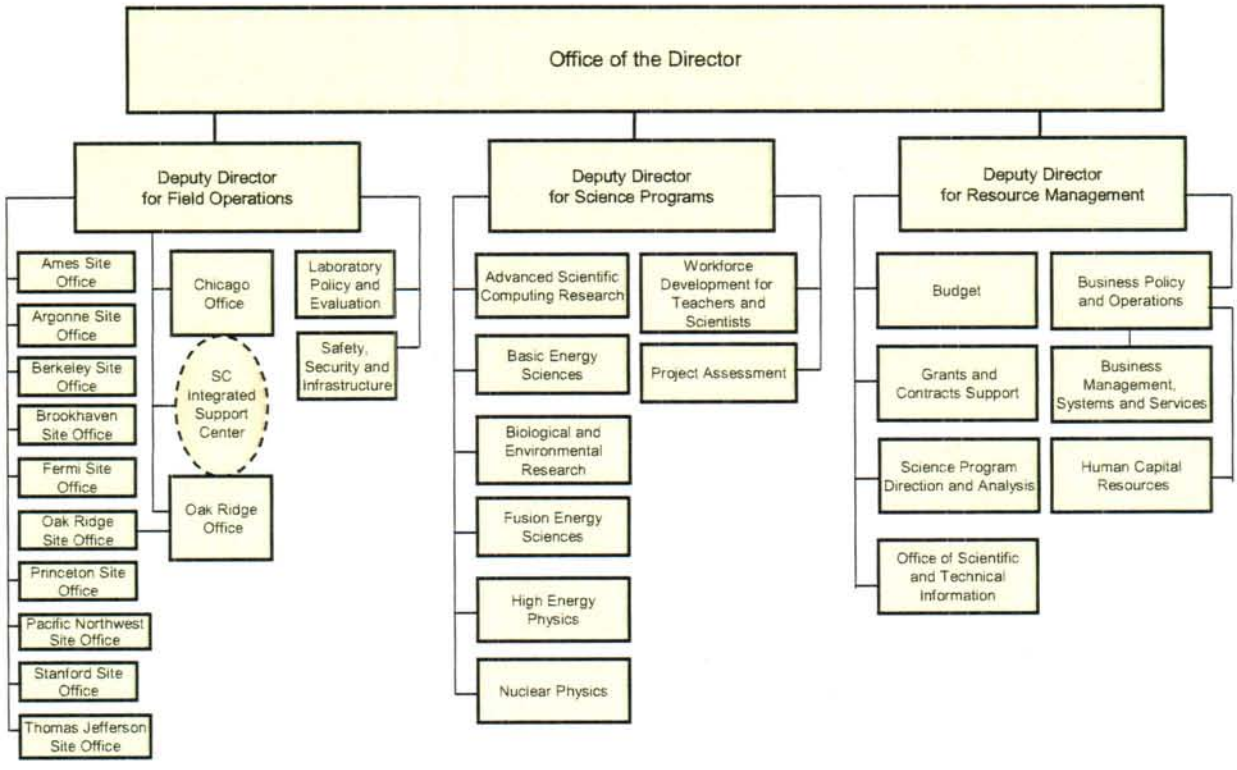
SC makes extensive use of peer review and federal advisory committees to develop general directions for research investments, to identify priorities, and to determine the very best scientific proposals to support. In addition, the Office of Science uses its six federal advisory committees to provide scientific guidance, and as an important means of communication with, and building consensus within, the scientific community.

Our lives have been fundamentally reshaped by SC-supported discoveries. The entire field of nuclear medicine arose largely as an outgrowth of "accelerator science" spearheaded by SC and its predecessor agencies to support research in high energy and nuclear physics. At the core of MRIs are superconducting magnets, a technology first successfully developed by Office of Science-supported scientists at Fermilab to build the atom smashing Tevatron. PET Scans grew out of pioneering advances by the Office of Science and predecessor agencies in particle accelerators, biological radiotracer molecules, photodetectors, and high-speed computers. Today particle accelerators producing X-rays, protons, neutrons, or heavy ions—once built mainly as research tools for physicists—provide advanced cancer treatment for millions of patients and are found at every major medical center in the United States.

The Information Age itself would have been impossible without the fundamental breakthroughs produced research supported by SC—including key discoveries essential to the development of the Standard Model of high energy physics. Our world of "smart" cellular phones, cameras, music players, and appliances rely on the utilization of such phenomena and tools as the giant magnetoresistive effect and plasma hambers first investigated by SC-sponsored researchers.

The SC-sponsored discoveries are part of the very fabric of our contemporary high-tech world—a legacy of its historic role as the primary federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences.

SC ORGANIZATION CHART



The National Laboratory Directors' Council (NLDC)

The *National Laboratory Directors' Council (NLDC)* is an organization formed by the Laboratory Directors from each of the seventeen DOE National Laboratories; a list of the current Directors is given in Table 1. The NLDC thus represents the scientific and technological leadership deployed across the DOE laboratory complex. The NLDC seeks to promote advances in the various DOE missions, increase the effectiveness of DOE and the National Laboratories through collaboration and coordination on high-level, strategic issues and concerns of broad interest, and provide a forum for presenting the Secretary and DOE senior management with consensus views on matters that affect the laboratories and their ability to contribute to the DOE mission. The NLDC is one mechanism for coordinating the interactions across the whole DOE laboratory complex.

Governance

A subset of four NLDC members comprises an Executive Committee that organizes and coordinates the activities of the NLDC. The Executive Committee consists of a Spokesperson (Bob Rosner), and one Director each from an NNSA Laboratory (Tom Hunter), a Multi-program Laboratory (Dan Arvizu), and a program-dedicated Laboratory (Pier Oddone), elected by the NLDC members. The current Executive Committee has served for about eighteen months, and an election for a new Executive Committee is set to take place by the end of the calendar year. The incoming and outgoing Executive Committees will overlap in the first meeting with the new DOE administration.

DOE Interactions

The NLDC Executive Committee holds a monthly teleconference with the Secretary of Energy and DOE senior management to identify, discuss and resolve issues on behalf of the NLDC and the DOE laboratory complex. Every third month, the meeting is a face-to-face meeting either in Washington DC or at a site location. From DOE, attendees include the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, the three Undersecretaries or their representative, and the Chief of Staff; other functionaries (e.g., the General Counsel or Assistant Secretaries) join for part of the meeting depending on the topic and assuming their input is germane to the discussion. From the NLDC, attendees include the four Executive Committee members and an executive secretary; other NLDC members join as warranted by the topics. The NLDC executive secretary works with DOE on the agenda, prepares briefing materials for the NLDC, and develops the minutes; the briefing materials and minutes are shared with DOE and all the NLDC members.

Topics for discussion range over a broad spectrum. In the past year, routine topics have included nanosafety, cybersecurity, nuclear energy, the Transformational Energy Action Management (TEAM) initiative to track the status on energy efficiency goals, branding of DOE, and the entrepreneur-in-residence program. In the coming year, DOE leadership with the NLDC can build upon the results and move into more strategic discussions regarding how to best address the national needs in energy and the DOE missions with the DOE laboratory complex, both in the short and long-term.

Working Groups

To provide insights on specific issues and impacts, and to help work with the various DOE offices on implementation, the NLDC has three standing Working Groups that represent the spectrum of issues discussed: research, operations, and information technology. Like the NLDC, an Executive Committee that is representative of the seventeen Laboratories governs each working group; the current leadership for each is summarized in Table 2. While the formal interface with DOE is through the NLDC, each working group has routine interactions with DOE counterparts to facilitate discussions and issues resolution.

The Chief Research Officers (CRO) Working Group advises the NLDC on scientific and programmatic issues, serving as a forum for communication and coordination of the major activities related to the strategic direction for the laboratories. The current chair of the CRO group is Doon Gibbs (BNL). In the past year, the CRO group or their representatives have worked on developing a paradigm for implementing nanosafety requirements at the Laboratories, developed a position paper on the Future of the National Laboratories, and developed a Laboratory Director position on the future need for nuclear energy. Their primary interface in DOE is with the principal deputy in the various research program offices.

The Chief Operations Officers (COO) Working Group advises the NLDC on issues and improvement opportunities related to the management and operation of the National Laboratory infrastructure. The COO evaluates resource impacts of administrative and regulatory requirements to facilitate productive and cost-effective utilization of the DOE laboratory system; promotes practices based upon performance-based management; and shares best practices and lessons learned. The current chair of the COO group is Jeff Smith (ORNL). In the past year, the COO group or their representatives have interfaced directly with the operations representatives from each of the three Undersecretaries as well as the directors of the various administrative support groups in DOE. They have provided specific input on reducing regulatory burden across the complex, developing contractor assurance models that support the relationship between DOE and the laboratory contractors, and implementing requirements on nanosafety and energy efficiency goals.

The Chief Information Officers (CIO) Working Group advises the NLDC on issues related to computing, information processing and cybersecurity. They serve as a forum for communication and coordination of the major activities in scientific computing and information processing throughout the DOE National Laboratories. The current chair of the CIO group is Roy Whitney (TJNAF). During the past year, they provided specific input and detailed comments on the technical and management requirements (TMR's) promulgated by the DOE Office of the CIO (OCIO) and on improving cyber-security performance across the complex. The CIO group has routine interactions with the DOE OCIO and representatives from the three Undersecretaries.

Table 1: Laboratories and Directors (as of November 6, 2008)

DOE Laboratory (Contractor)	**Director** (e-mail)	**NLDC Role**
AMES Laboratory *(Iowa State University of Science & Technology)*	Dr. Alexander H. King (alexking@ameslab.gov)	
Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) *(UChicago Argonne, LLC)*	Dr. Robert Rosner (r-rosner@anl.gov)	NLDC Executive Committee, Chair
Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) *(Brookhaven Science Associates)*	Dr. Samuel Aronson (samaronson@bnl.gov)	
E.O. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) *(University of California)*	Dr. Steven Chu (schu@lbl.gov)	
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (FNAL) *(Fermi Research Alliance, LLC)*	Dr. Piermaria J. Oddone (pjoddone@fnal.gov)	NLDC Executive Committee
Idaho National Laboratory (INL) *(Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC)*	Mr. John J. Grossenbacher (john.grossenbacher@inl.gov)	
Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) *(Los Alamos National Security, LLC)*	Dr. Michael R. Anastasio (manastasio@lanl.gov)	
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) *(Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC)*	Dr. George H. Miller (miller21@llnl.gov)	
National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) *(Government-owned, government-operated)*	Mr. Carl O. Bauer (carl.bauer@netl.doe.gov)	
National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) *(Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC)*	Dr. Dan E. Arvizu (dan_arvizu@nrel.gov)	NLDC Executive Committee
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) *(UT-Battelle, LLC)*	Dr. Thom Mason (mastont@ornl.gov)	
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) *(Battelle Memorial Institute)*	Mr. Michael Kluse (mkluse@pnl.gov)	
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) *(Princeton University)*	Professor Robert Goldston (rgoldston@pppl.gov)	
Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) *(Lockheed Martin Corporation)*	Dr. Thomas O. Hunter (tohunte@sandia.gov)	NLDC Executive Committee
Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) *(Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC)*	Dr. Samit K. Bhattacharyya (samit.bhattacharyya@srnl.doe.gov)	
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) *(Stanford University)*	Professor Persis S. Drell (persis@slac.stanford.edu)	
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (TJNAF) *(Jefferson Science Associates, LLC)*	Dr. Hugh (Mont) Montgomery (mont@jlab.org)	
NLDC staff	Dr. Adam Cohen (acohen@anl.gov)	NLDC Executive Committee Secretary

Table 2: NLDC Working Group Executive Committees (as of November 6, 2008)

Working Group	Executive Committee Membership
Chief Research Officer (CRO) Working Group	Dr. Doon Gibbs, Chair (gibbs@bnl.gov)
	Dr. Young-Kee Kim (ykkim@fnal.gov)
	Dr. David Hill (david.hill@inl.gov)
	Dr. Cherry Murray (murray38@llnl.gov)
	Dr. James (Jim) B. Roberto (robertojb@ornl.gov)
	Dr. Rick Stulen (rhstule@sandia.gov)
Chief Operations Officer (COO) Working Group	Mr. Jeff Smith, Chair (smithj@ornl.gov)
	Mr. Juan Alvarez (juan.alvarez@inl.gov)
	Mr. Steven D. Liedle (liedle1@llnl.gov)
	Mr. William Glover (bill_glover@nrel.gov)
Chief Information Officer (CIO) Working Group	Mr. Roy Whitney, Chair (whitney@jlab.org)
	Mr. Jerry Johnson (JerryJ@pnl.gov)
	Mr. Art Hale, Chair-elect (alhale@sandia.gov)
	Ms. Jill Deem (jill_deem@nrel.gov)
	Ms. Becky Verastegui (verasteguirj@ornl.gov)

OFFICE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

OFFICE OVERVIEW

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 400 FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $1.3 Billion Headed by: Political Appointee

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) leads the Federal government's research, development, and deployment (RD&D) efforts to strengthen America's energy security, environmental quality, and economic vitality through public-private partnerships that: enhance energy efficiency and productivity; bring clean, reliable and affordable energy technologies to the marketplace; and provide consumers with energy choices while reducing energy imports and greenhouse-gas emissions.

EERE pursues its mission by investing in research and development that has a potential for providing high-value to the Nation's energy future R&D whose risk and benefits would not be initiated by the private sector. EERE works with public and private sector decision makers, partners and other stakeholders to develop the research programs and policies to facilitate the commercialization and deployment of advanced clean energy fuel, use and generation technologies such as appliance efficiency standards, buildings codes, Federal fleet initiatives, energy education activities, and financial assistance grants. EERE develops the technology and provides the technical assistance needed to rapidly scale up the use of renewable energy through best practices, policy options, regulations and technologies that will strengthen the U.S. economy, protect the environment and increase national energy security by reducing dependence on traditional energy sources.

EERE works to provide a balanced and diverse portfolio of solutions within fiscal constraints to address the most urgent energy and environmental challenges facing our country today through RD&D; dramatically increasing clean and efficient energy use; and providing the information necessary to enable large and rapid improvements in energy systems to achieve our goals.

The EERE goals and budget are implemented by a Federal work force of nearly 600 professionals, organized to increase energy security through: (a) reduced oil imports through our Fuels and Vehicles portfolio (Vehicles, Biomass and Hydrogen) of $593.2 million; (b) clean diverse power through our Renewable Generation portfolio (Solar, Wind, Geothermal and Water) of $241.6 million; and (c) more productive energy use through our energy efficiency portfolio (Buildings, Industry, Federal Energy and Weatherization/Intergovernmental) of $266.4 million. EERE also pursues management excellence through business management, planning, support, analysis and coordination systems and services (Program Direction, Project Management Centers, Laboratory Facilities and Infrastructure and Program Support) of $155.8 million.

Key Program Focus:

Hydrogen Technology-$146.2 million: Focuses on hydrogen and fuel cell technologies to reduce dependence on oil in the transportation sector, as well as to enable clean, reliable energy for stationary and portable power generation.

Biomass and Biorefinery Systems R&D-$225.0 million: Conducts research and development (R&D) to transform domestic, renewable and abundant biomass resources into cost-competitive, high performance biofuels, bioproducts and biopower.

Solar Energy-$156.1 million: Focuses on solar power RD & D which will diversify and clean electricity generation by accelerating PV use through less expensive, more efficient, and highly reliable systems.

Wind Energy-$52.5 million: Focuses on accelerating the market penetration of wind energy by improving the performance and reliability of wind technology, reducing risks and barriers to project development, and enhancing critical energy infrastructure.

Geothermal Technology-$30.0 million: Conducts Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) R&D in engineered reservoirs to advance the technology as an economically competitive contributor to the U.S. energy supply.

Water Power-$3.0 million: Supports the development and deployment of water power technologies and electric generation through resource assessments, technology characterizations, and Cooperative Research and Development Agreements.

Vehicle Technologies-$221.1 million: Conducts R&D to make cars, trucks, and buses more efficient and capable of operating on non-petroleum fuels.

Building Technologies-$123.8 million: Develops and promotes deployment of technologies to make new and existing homes and buildings less energy intensive.

Industrial Technologies-$62.1 million: Supports reduced energy usage by the U.S. industrial sector through R&D, validation, and dissemination of energy-efficiency technologies and operating practices.

Federal Energy Management Program-$22.0 million: Leads Federal efforts to improve energy security, increase environmental stewardship, increase energy diversity and reduce energy costs within the Federal Government.

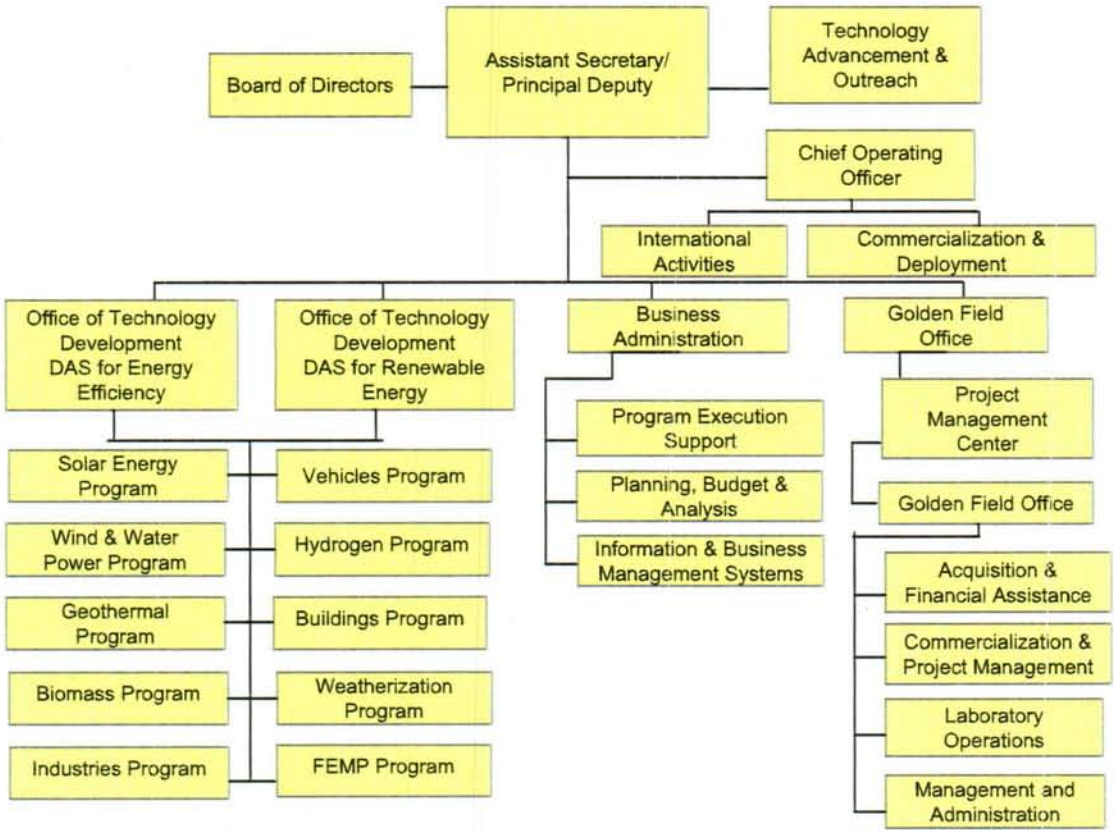
Facilities and Infrastructure-$14.0 million: Enables the acquisition and maintenance of scientific capabilities and support infrastructure at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), EERE's primary national laboratory in Golden, Colorado.

Weatherization and Intergovernmental Activities-$58.5 million: Accelerates the adoption of EERE technologies and practices by state and local governments, tribal governments, and international partners through technical and financial assistance.

Program Direction-$121.8 Million: Provides personnel and operational resources for executive and technical direction and oversight of EERE programs, including operations at headquarters and the field Project Management Center.

Program Support-$20.0 million: Provides strategic information and analyses for decision makers, promotes consistent outreach to inform decisions for both portfolio investment and market adoption of EERE based processes, individual technologies and energy systems.

EERE ORGANIZATION CHART



OFFICE OF FOSSIL ENERGY

OFFICE OVERVIEW

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 800
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $1.1 Billion
Headed by: Political Appointee

Ensuring Fossil Energy Resource Availability

Fossil fuels – coal, oil, and natural gas -- currently account for a combined 86 percent of domestic energy consumption, a share the Energy Information Administration projects will be maintained through at least 2030. Consequently, the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Fossil Energy (FE) has a key role in helping America meet its present and future need for secure, reasonably priced, and environmentally sound fossil energy supplies.

FE's staff consists of about 1,000 scientists, engineers, technicians, and administrative staff, with headquarters locations in downtown Washington, D.C., and in Germantown, MD. The office also includes the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), with locations in Morgantown, WV; Pittsburgh, PA; Tulsa, OK; Albany, OR; and Fairbanks, AK. Key programs at NETL include the development of advanced coal, natural gas, and oil technologies. FE also maintains and operates the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), based in New Orleans, LA, and the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center (RMOTC) in Casper, WY; and manages the 2-million-barrel emergency Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve and the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, which control oil-bearing lands owned by the U.S. government.

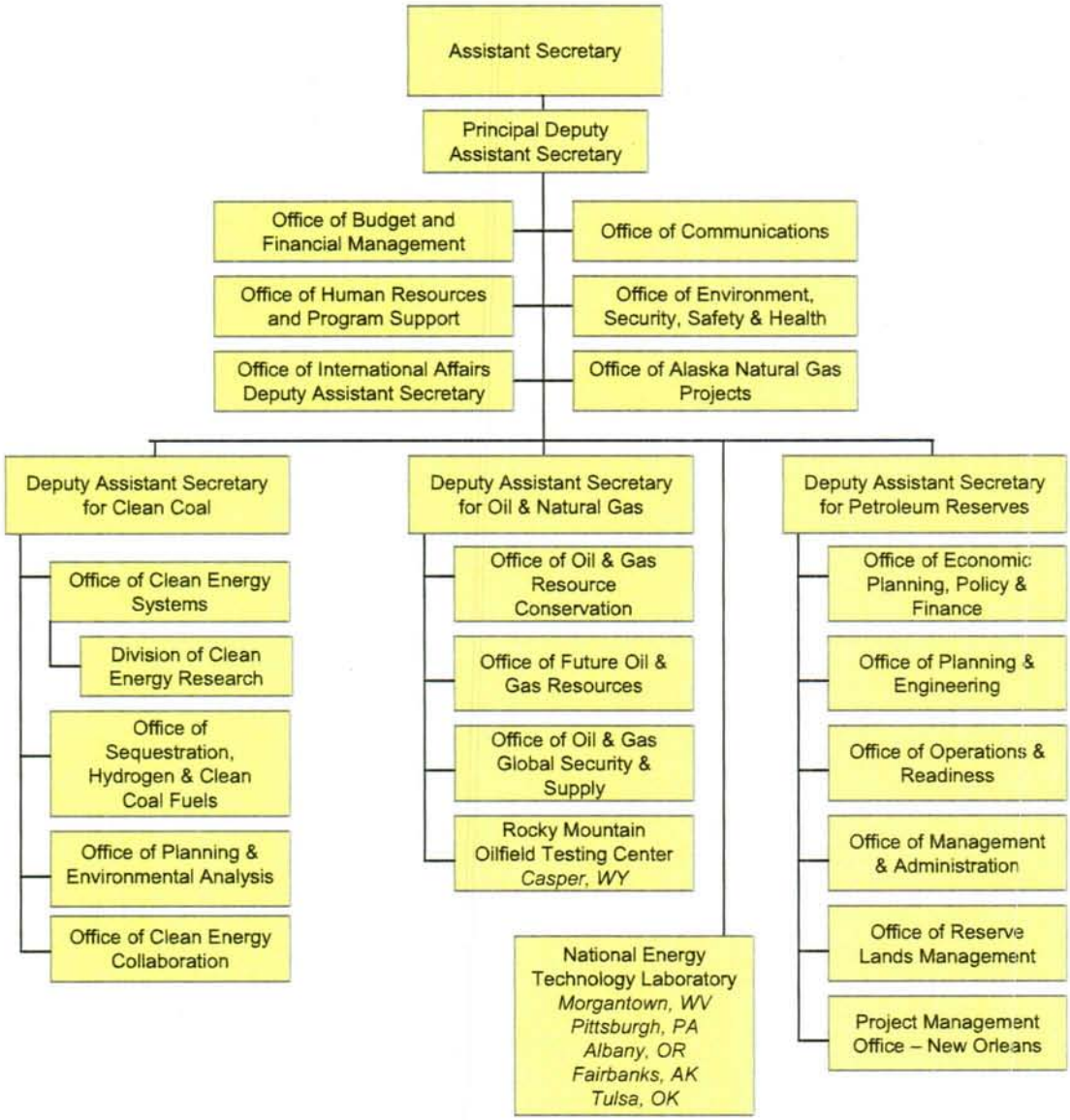
FE research and development (R&D) programs are leading efforts to make possible greater reliance on the nation's most abundant energy resource—coal—in an environmentally sensitive way. FutureGen promotes advanced, full-scale integration of Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology to produce electric power from coal while capturing and sequestering carbon dioxide (CO_2), resulting in near-zero atmospheric emissions coal energy systems. Other key coal R&D programs include pollution control innovations for traditional power plants, including mercury reduction; improved gasification technologies; advanced combustion systems; development of stationary power fuel cells; improved turbines for future coal-based combined cycle plants; and creation of a portfolio of technologies that can capture and permanently store greenhouse gases.

About two-thirds of the nation's petroleum reserve cannot be extracted economically with conventional means. Historically, FE programs have examined how more efficient extraction technologies might enable this unused resource to play an expanded role in supplementing the national petroleum supply. In recent years, FE has also looked at how natural gas production and utilization might be increased through improved characterization of reserves and through better infrastructure.

As part of its responsibility for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), FE has initiated proceedings to select sites needed to expand the SPR from its current 727 million barrel-capacity to 1 billion barrels, as directed by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 — an action that will further minimize the threat of severe oil supply disruptions.

Taken as a whole, FE's activities help ensure that as the nation strives to reduce its reliance on imported energy sources, new energy technologies and methodologies will be in place to promote the efficient and environmentally sound use of America's abundant fossil fuels.

FE ORGANIZATION CHART



OFFICE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 450
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $1.4 Billion
Headed by: Political Appointee

OFFICE OVERVIEW

The Office of Nuclear Energy (NE) promotes nuclear power as a resource capable of meeting the Nation's energy, environmental, and national security needs by resolving technical and regulatory barriers through research development and demonstration. NE supports the Department's Strategic Goals of: improvement of the quality of the environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impacts to land, water, and air from energy production and use and prevention of the spread and acquisition of nuclear and radiological materials for use in weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. As well as managing the emerging world-class Idaho National Laboratory (INL), NE partners with industry, academia, state and local governments, and other countries to promote nuclear facilities that rely upon advanced fuel technologies that will help to develop new generation capacity while making improvements in environmental quality. NE serves the present and future energy needs of the Nation by managing the safe operation and maintenance of the DOE critical nuclear infrastructure that provides nuclear technology goods and services.

Under the Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy, the organization oversees the NE functional areas of: Nuclear Power Deployment, Corporate Business Operations, Fuel Cycle Management, Corporate and Global Partnership Development, along with the Idaho Operations Office.

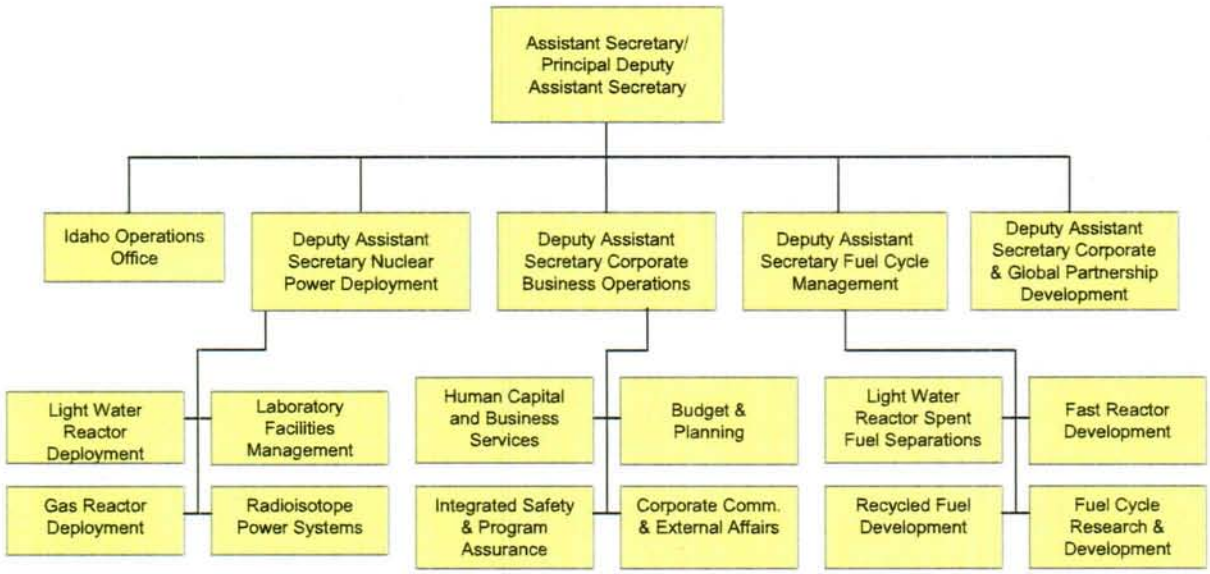
In addition to INL, NE manages facilities and/or conducts research and development activities at most of the Department's national laboratories.

To facilitate the construction of new nuclear power plants in the U.S., NE manages the nuclear power plant standby support. Under this program, the Department offers risk insurance for sponsors of new nuclear power plants protecting against the financial impact of certain delays during construction or in gaining approval for operation that are beyond the sponsors' control.

The NE FY 2009 budget request also supplies $487 million for development of the MOX Fuel Fabrication Facility at the Department's Savannah River Site. The mission of the MOX program is to dispose of surplus weapons-grade plutonium by fabricating it into fuel for use in nuclear reactors. This program supports the Strategic Themes of Nuclear Security and Weapons of Mass Destruction.

To learn more about NE, visit our Web site at www.nuclear.energy.gov

NE ORGANIZATION CHART



OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 60
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $134 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

OVERVIEW

The Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE) is an Assistant Secretary-level organization responsible for leading the national effort to modernize the electric grid, enhance security and reliability of the energy infrastructure and mitigate the impact of and facilitate recovery from, disruptions to the energy supply.

The mission of OE is supported by a Federal work-force of approximately 80 individuals and is organized within four divisions – (1) Research and Development, (2) Permitting, Siting and Analysis, (3) Infrastructure Security Energy Restoration, and (4) Resource Management. OE's $134 million FY 2009 budget request is $19 million or 17% above the FY 2008 request and $6 million or 4.3% below the FY 2008 appropriation.

As a young organization, established in 2005, OE is one of the Department's smaller program offices, but it has one of the most important missions in the energy portfolio. OE's objective is to create a future electricity system that is less vulnerable to disruptions, more efficient and available to serve new markets and energy demands. OE's mission is advanced through its unique ability to bring together technology, policy and operations to ensure the security, reliability and resiliency of our Nation's energy infrastructure under any circumstance. By applying a systems understanding, in partnership with stakeholders, OE develops advanced technologies and innovative policies and facilitates the creation and implementation of sound, strategic energy infrastructure policy plans with state and local governments and with our international partners.

OE's key programmatic activities are designed to:

- help address and reduce our nation's electric transmission congestion;
- increase the capacity and efficiency of the electric grid with advanced technologies such as superconducting cables, smart grid systems, energy storage and others; and
- enhance risk management decisions to ensure that critical infrastructure is available and that operational capabilities are in place to respond to and recover from major disasters.

These and other activities are performed with support from DOE's National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) site office in Morgantown, WV.

The implementation of OE's mission is achieved through the following four functions of the organization:

- Research and Development (R&D) -- Leads efforts to develop technologies that can improve the reliability, energy efficiency, system efficiency, and security of the Nation's electricity delivery system. Key R&D program areas include: High Temperature Superconductivity, Visualization and Controls, Renewable and Distributed Systems Integration, and Energy Storage.

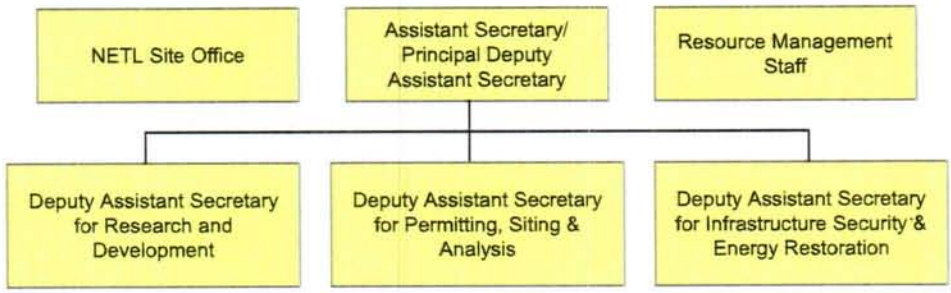
- Permitting, Siting and Analysis (PSA) – Through OE's Assistant Secretary, functions as DOE's electricity policy advisor to the Secretary. It provides objective policy assistance and analysis to States and regions on State electricity policies. PSA also analyzes transmission congestion, proposes National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors for the Secretary's consideration, coordinates Federal agency reviews of applications to site transmission facilities, and issues permits for cross-border transmission and authorizes exports of electricity.

- Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration (ISER) -- Leads DOE's infrastructure and preparedness planning, analysis, and operational efforts. It develops strategies, policies and plans to successfully execute energy sector responsibilities.

- Resource Management (RM) -- Supports the OE organization and implements proven best business practices. RM institutionalizes an integrated business management, human capital and

resource management approach and strategy to advance DOE's and OE's continuous business process improvement.

OE ORGANIZATION CHART



OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OVERVIEW

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 1,300
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $5.5 Billion
Headed by: Political Appointee

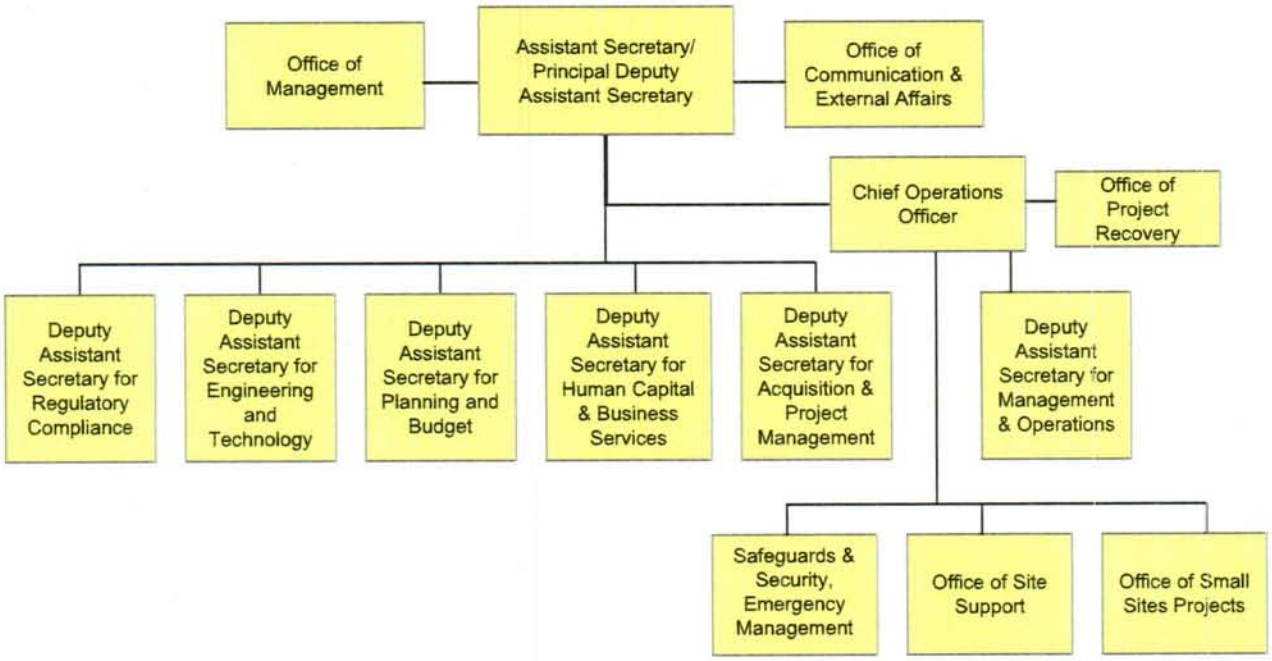
The mission of the Office of Environmental Management (EM) is to complete the safe cleanup of the environmental legacy brought about from five decades of nuclear weapons development and government-sponsored nuclear energy research.

The EM program has made significant progress in the last decade in shifting away from risk management to embracing a mission completion philosophy based on reducing risk and reducing environmental liability. As an established operating cleanup completion and risk reduction program, EM is demonstrating the importance of remaining steadfast to operating principles while staying focused on the mission. For example:

- EM is constructing and operating facilities to treat radioactive liquid tank waste into a safe, stable form to enable ultimate disposition.
- EM is securing and storing nuclear material in a stable, safe configuration in secure locations to protect national security.
- EM is transporting and disposing of transuranic and low-level wastes in a safe and cost effective manner to reduce risk.
- EM is decontaminating and decommissioning facilities that provide no further value to reduce long-term liabilities and maximize resources for cleanup.
- EM is remediating soil and ground water contaminated with radioactive and hazardous constituents.
- EM is fulfilling its commitments to reduce risk and complete cleanup across all sites for the generations to come.

With this focus on cleanup completion and risk reducing results, safety still remains the utmost priority. EM will continue to maintain and demand the highest safety performance. All workers deserve to go home as healthy as they were when they came to the job in the morning. There is no schedule or milestone worth any injury to the work force.

EM ORGANIZATION CHART



OFFICE OF CIVILIAN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 200
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $495 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

OFFICE OVERVIEW

Recognizing the need for the permanent disposal of nuclear waste in a geologic repository, Congress enacted the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) in 1982. The law established the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, and directed the Department of Energy (DOE) to study potentially suitable sites for a geologic repository. In 1987, this law was amended to direct the Secretary to characterize only one site, Yucca Mountain in Nevada. The Yucca Mountain site is on federally controlled land in the Mojave Desert about 90 miles northwest of Las Vegas.

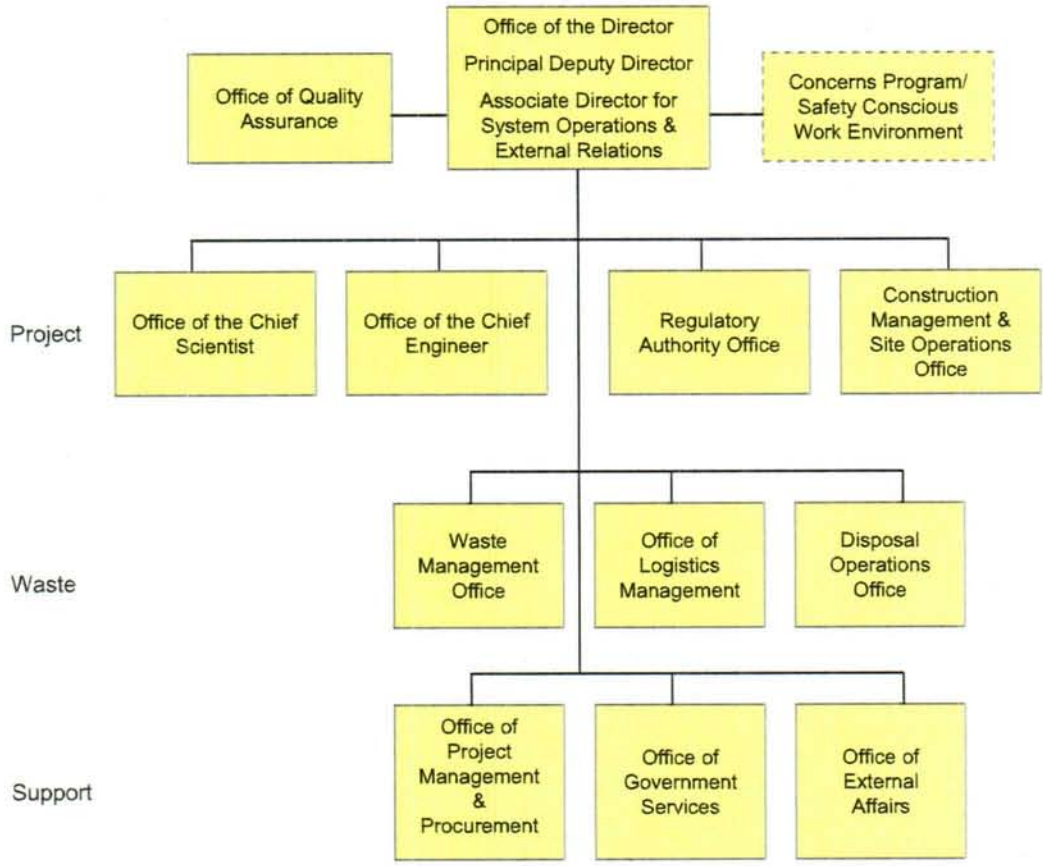
In 2002, the Secretary concluded that the Yucca Mountain site was scientifically and technically suitable for development as a repository. In accordance with the process defined in the NWPA, the Secretary formally recommended the Yucca Mountain site to the President. The President subsequently recommended the site to the Congress. Congress subsequently passed a joint resolution approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada for a repository, and the site designation took effect when the President signed the repository siting joint resolution in July 2002 (Public Law No: 107-200).

In accordance with the NWPA, on June 3, 2008, DOE submitted an application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for a license to construct a repository at Yucca Mountain. NRC accepted (docketed) the application on September 8, 2008. With this docketed application, DOE's Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management is moving forward towards meeting its congressionally mandated directive to develop, build, and operate a deep-underground facility that will safely isolate the Nation's spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste from people and the environment.

The Yucca Mountain license application is the culmination of more than two decades of expert scientific research and engineering by more than 2,000 scientists and engineers, representing not only federal and contractor employees but also eight DOE national laboratories, the U.S. Geological Survey, and many colleges and universities. The application presents the scientific, engineering and design information for the repository and demonstrates how the national repository will protect people and the environment for thousands of generations. Natural features of the mountain - including its geology, hydrology, seismology, volcanology, climate, distance above the water table, and isolation - make Yucca Mountain a suitable location for a repository. These features, combined with engineered barriers - including the solid nature of the waste, robust waste packages, and other features within the mountain provide assurance that the nuclear materials will be safely isolated from the environment.

Moving forward now with Yucca Mountain is critical to our Nation's energy and national security. The licensing and constructing of the repository at Yucca Mountain will provide a permanent solution for the management of the Nation's nuclear waste, allow the federal government to address its growing liabilities associated with the failure to begin acceptance of spent nuclear fuel from commercial power plants, and support the expanded use of nuclear energy needed to meet the Nation's growing energy needs.

OCRWM ORGANIZATION CHART



OFFICE OF LEGACY MANAGEMENT

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 50
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $186 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

OFFICE OVERVIEW

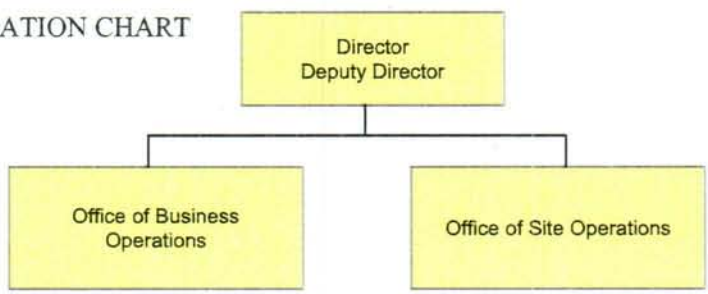
To demonstrate its commitment to providing a long-term, sustainable solution to the legacy of the Cold War, the Department established the Office of Legacy Management (LM) in December, 2003. LM was formed by combining the Office of Worker and Community Transition (WT) with several components of the Office of Environmental Management (EM). LM retained the core functions of the old WT office – workforce restructuring and economic development, while adding the responsibility for EM closure sites that have been cleaned up but no longer have an ongoing Departmental mission.

To fulfill its role successfully, LM has adopted the following as its five main goals:

- Protect human health and the environment through effective and efficient long-term surveillance and maintenance. The Department's environmental legacy responsibilities stem primarily from the activities of the Department and predecessor agencies, particularly during World War II and the Cold War. LM is responsible for over 80 sites where active environmental remediation has been completed. The majority of the sites under LM responsibility are either Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act sites or sites associated with the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program.
- Preserve, protect, and make accessible legacy records and information. LM manages over 100,000 cubic feet of physical records and 6 terabytes of information. LM processed over 2,500 requests for information under the Privacy Act, Freedom of Information Act, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, and other inquires in FY08 alone.
- Support an effective and efficient work force structured to accomplish departmental missions and assure contractor worker pension and medical benefits. LM has Department-wide policy responsibility for implementing section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993. Section 3161 was enacted to mitigate the impacts of the end of the Cold War on employees of defense nuclear facilities. LM is also responsible for funding retirement benefits (i.e., pensions, medical insurance, and life insurance) for former management and operating contractor employees associated with DOE's closure sites.
- Manage Legacy land and assets, emphasizing protective real and personal property reuse and disposition. LM is charged with the transfer, reuse or disposal of real and personal property that no longer support an ongoing Departmental mission.
- Improve program effectiveness through sound management. LM recognizes the importance of incorporating the appropriate planning, budget, and performance processes with the appropriate labor and skill mix. This is evident by LM's designation in February 2007, by the Office of Management and Budget, as a High Performing Organization, only the second such designation in the federal government.

In addition to Department-wide responsibility for contractor work force restructuring, LM coordinates the Department's overall effort for contractor labor relations and labor standards, economic development, and environmental justice.

LM ORGANIZATION CHART



POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 4,600
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $209 Million; See "Financing" below
Headed by: Career Employees at all four PMAs

OVERVIEW

General

The power marketing administrations (PMAs) are agencies within the Department of Energy (DOE) whose primary mission is to market the electrical power produced at Federal dams. None of the PMA employees are political appointees. The PMA Administrators, as well as all other PMA employees (excluding contractors), are career Federal employees.

The federal power marketing program began in the 1900s when power produced at federal water projects in excess of project pumping needs was sold in order to repay the Government's investment in the projects. By law (Flood Control Act of 1944), the PMAs market this power ". . . in such a manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles."

There are four PMAs – Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA), Southwestern Power Administration (SWPA), and Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) - each operating in a different geographic region. The four PMA Administrators report to the Deputy Secretary of Energy.

Each of the PMAs by law is a distinct and self contained entity within DOE, much like a wholly owned subsidiary of a corporation. The four PMAs share some common characteristics, but each also has unique features stemming from history, geography, and specific authorizing statutes. These differences mean the policies and programs of one PMA often are not completely applicable to another. As a result of these differences, each PMA must be evaluated separately when considering the impact of new policies.

PMA Projects and Sales

The PMAs sell hydroelectric power generated at multipurpose water projects owned and operated primarily by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. (BPA also sells electric power from one nuclear project owned by Energy Northwest.) The PMAs generally sell power and set rates on a project or system basis, rather than for individual dams. In FY 2007, the four PMAs marketed power from 133 Federal power plants with maximum operating capabilities of 35,998 megawatts, approximately 3 percent of the Nation's powerplant capacity. In certain cases, the Federal hydropower is supplemented with power purchased from other sources in order to "firm up" the variable hydropower resource and sell a more valuable product.

PMA Assets

The three largest PMAs (excluding SEPA) own, operate, and maintain a total of 33,603 circuit miles of transmission line, 561 substations, and extensive communications and control networks. BPA's transmission comprises about 75 percent of the Pacific Northwest's high-voltage transmission. SEPA has no transmission facilities; it negotiates arrangements with other utilities to use their transmission facilities to deliver power from federal dams to customers.

Rates and Revenues

Each PMA develops cost-based rates for the firm power it sells. Rates are set to collect enough revenue to pay for annual operation and maintenance (O&M) of the power features (and a proportionate share of the joint-use features of the project), including the power O&M expenses of the generating agency, and repay with interest the capital investment in power generation and transmission facilities.

In addition, BPA's and WAPA's rates are set to collect additional revenue to repay certain other capital costs, generally for a project's irrigation features, that are assigned to power users for repayment. Non-power-related costs have been assigned to power users for repayment when other project beneficiaries (e.g. water users) are unable to repay their share of the project's capital costs. In addition, BPA collects

through rates funds necessary to implement extensive programs designed to mitigate adverse impacts of the Columbia River power system on fish and wildlife populations.

The PMAs use open public processes in setting rates and allocating power. Proposed rates for SEPA, SWPA, and WAPA are submitted to the Deputy Secretary of Energy for approval on an interim basis, and then forwarded to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for final approval. By law, BPA's rate proposals go directly to FERC.

In FY 2007, the four PMAs generated $4.8 billion in total revenue, 68 percent of that from BPA.

PMA customers

The four PMAs sign multi-year contracts for the sale of Federal power to their 1,342 customers. By law, "preference" in the sale of power is given to municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, irrigation districts, and other publicly-owned entities. These PMA customers, in turn, serve millions of retail power users. In addition, BPA provides direct electrical service to several large industrial customers, primarily two aluminum smelters. BPA also is mandated to extend the availability of its power to residential and small farm customers of investor-owned utilities within its service area.

Load Growth Responsibility

BPA has the responsibility to acquire the output of new resources when needed to meet the growth of electric loads in its regions. The other three PMAs do not need to meet electrical load growth – they generally market only that power produced by the Federal dams that is in excess of the projects' needs.

Financing

BPA is self-financed through a revolving fund – power revenues are deposited into this fund and are then available for BPA to spend. BPA also uses permanently authorized borrowing authority of $4.45 billion to finance capital investments. Given these financing mechanisms, BPA does not receive annual appropriations.

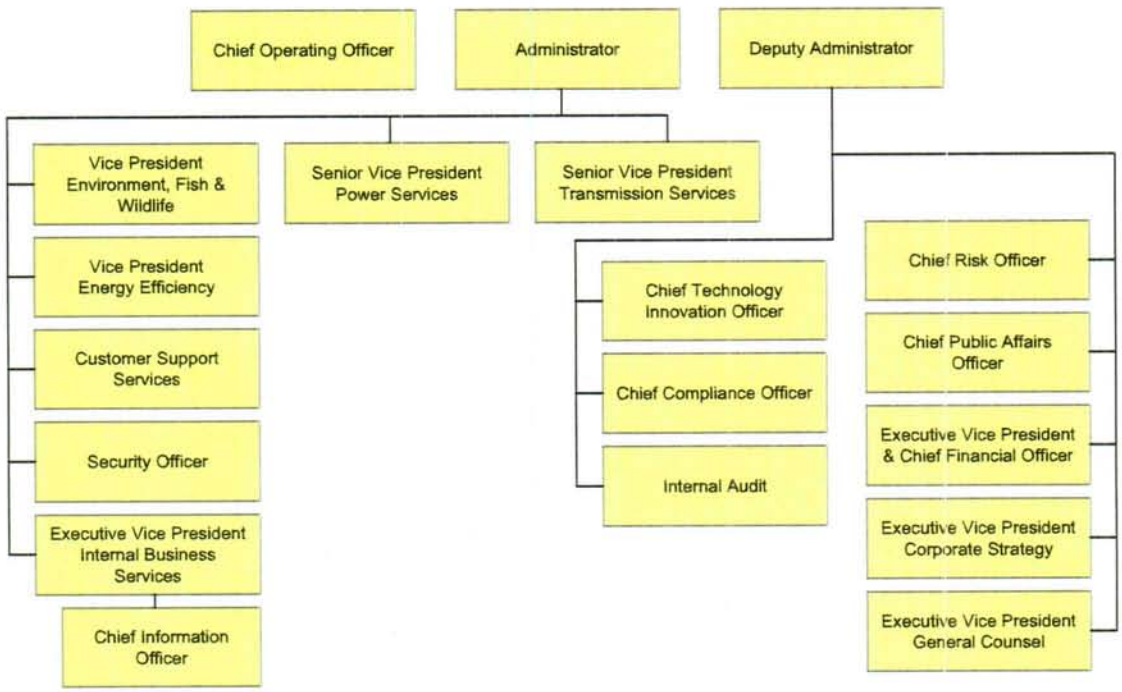
The purchase power and wheeling expenses of SEPA, SWPA, and WAPA are being financed via each PMA's power revenues, subject to caps specified in law. These three PMAs also use certain alternative financing arrangements, like net billing, to fund purchase power and wheeling expenses. The rest of SEPA's and SWPA's program is funded through annual appropriations from Congress, and their budget authority is included within DOE's annual budget request. WAPA's program is financed through a combination of revolving fund, appropriations, and alternative financing arrangements.

The power revenues collected by SEPA and SWPA and not used to finance purchase power and wheeling expenses are deposited in the General Fund in the U.S. Treasury. Most of WAPA's power revenues not needed for purchase power and wheeling expenses or its revolving fund are deposited into the Reclamation Fund in the U.S. Treasury.

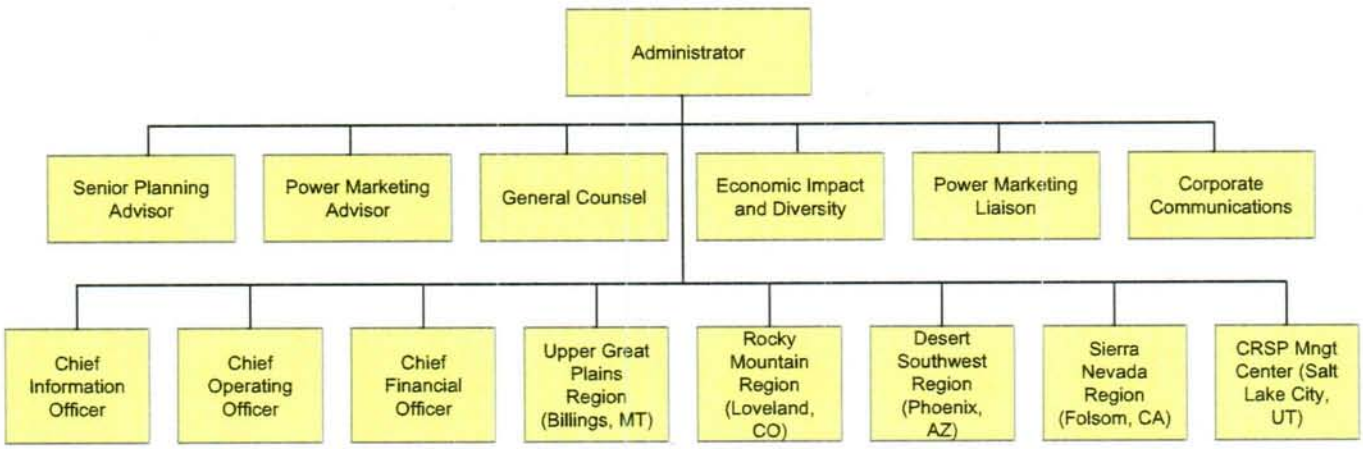
Staffing

Federal employment by the four PMAs totals 4,563 full-time equivalents (FTE) in FY 2008 over one-quarter of DOE's total FTEs. BPA, SWPA, and WAPA also make use of contractors for support functions.

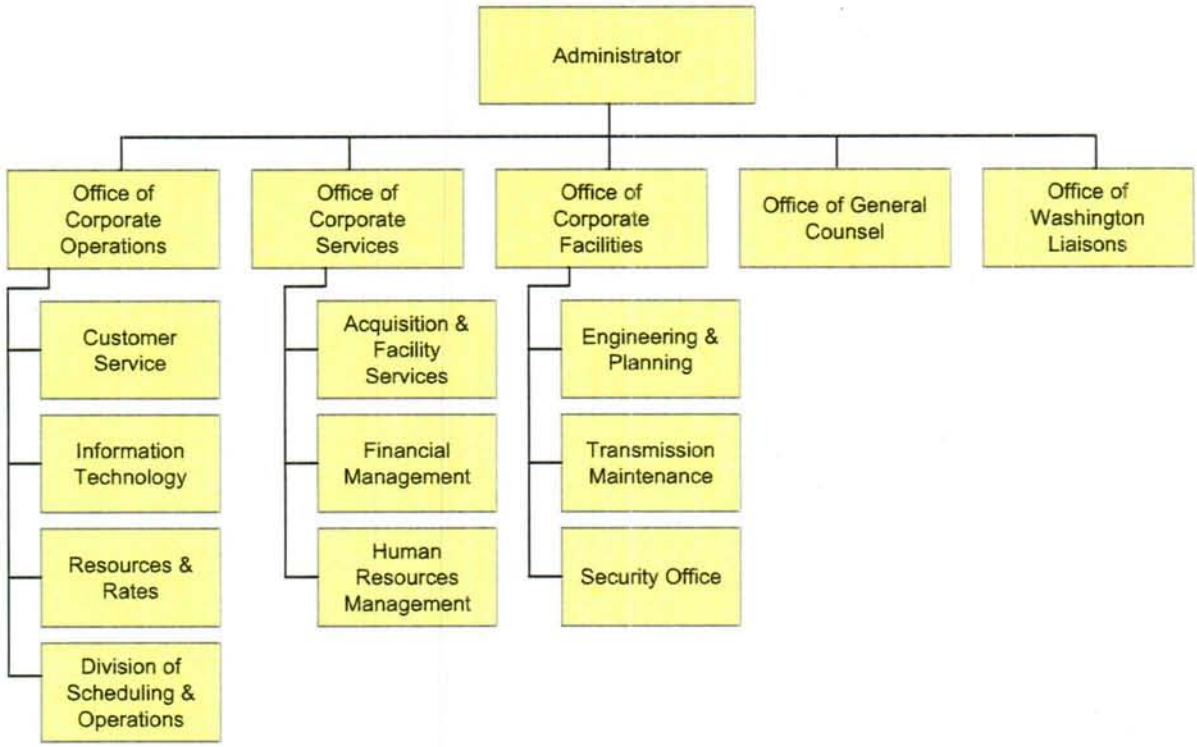
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION CHART



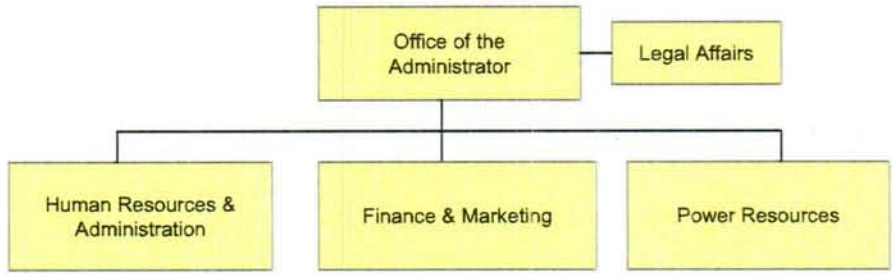
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION CHART



SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION CHART



SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATION CHART



ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OVERVIEW

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 360
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $111 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

What is the Energy Information Administration? The Energy Information Administration (EIA) - created by the Congress in 1977- is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Energy and is located in Washington, D.C.

What does EIA do? EIA is the Nation's premier source of unbiased energy data, analysis and forecasting. EIA provides this information to promote sound policy making, efficient energy markets, and public understanding about energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. By law, EIA's products are prepared independent of Administration policy considerations. EIA neither formulates nor advocates any policy proposals.

EIA conducts over 60 recurring surveys providing current data on a broad range of energy resources, reserves, production, consumption, distribution and related economic and statistical information.

EIA issues a wide range of weekly, monthly and annual reports on energy production, stocks, demand, imports, exports, and prices, and prepares analyses and special reports on topics of current interest. Examples include:

Weekly Reports: *This Week in Petroleum* • *Coal News and Markets* • *Natural Gas Weekly Update* • *Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report* •*Weekly Coal Production Report* • *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*

Monthly Reports: *Short-Term Energy Outlook* • *Natural Gas Monthly* • *Electric Power Monthly* • *Monthly Energy Review*

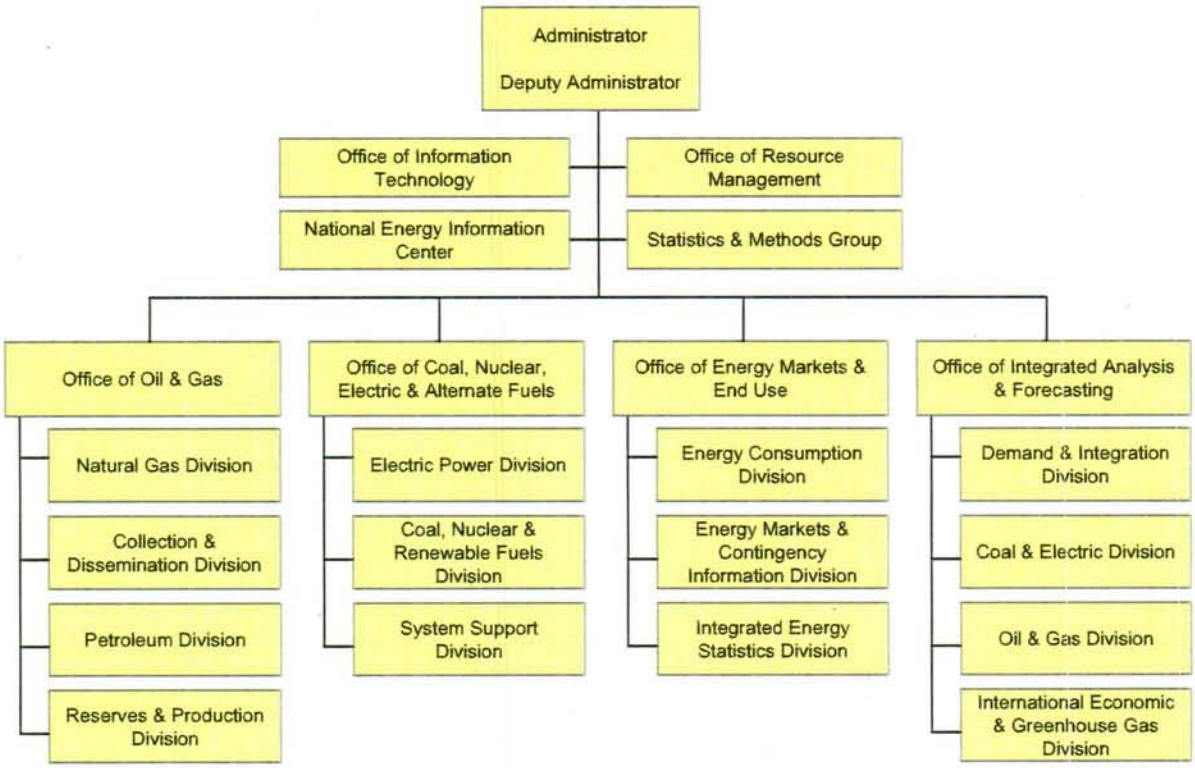
Annual Reports: *Annual Energy Outlook with Projections to 2030* • *Annual Energy Review* • *International Energy Outlook* • *Natural Gas Annual* • *Annual Coal Report*

Special Reports: *Energy in Briefs* • *Analysis of Oil and Gas Production in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge* • *Energy Market and Economic Impacts of S.2191, the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2007* • *Federal Financial Interventions and Subsidies in Energy Markets 2007* • *State Energy Profiles* • *Residential Natural Gas Price Information for Consumers* • *Country Analysis Briefs*

Who uses EIA's products? EIA's data and analyses are widely used by Federal and state agencies, the Congress, industry, news media, consumers, and educators. All of EIA's products can be accessed through its Web site, http://www.eia.doe.gov, which logs more than 2 million user sessions per month.

What are EIA's resources? The Fiscal Year 2008 appropriation for EIA is $95,460,000, and EIA has a staff of 365 federal employees. EIA's Fiscal Year 2009 budget request is $110,595,000.

EIA ORGANIZATION CHART



STAFF AND SUPPORT OFFICES

Staff and support offices provide for the Department's internal care and feeding. As program offices (such as NNSA, EERE, PMAs, etc.) directly work towards the Department's missions, staff and support offices are there to enable the Department to achieve its missions. Staff and support offices take care of issues and items such as: budgeting, security, litigation, staffing, contract and project management, public relations, and many others.

Chief Financial Officer

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 220
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $45 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

The mission of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is to assure the effective management and financial integrity of the Department's programs, activities, and resources. The CFO develops, implements, and monitors Department-wide policies and systems in the areas of budget formulation and execution, program analysis and evaluation, finance and accounting, independent cost analysis, internal controls, corporate systems, strategic planning, cost analysis, and loan guarantees. The CFO works toward the following goal: Institutionalize a fully integrated resource management strategy that supports mission needs and postures the Department for continuous business process improvement.

The CFO and its field office counterparts operate under extensive Federal law and other Treasury, OMB, and Government Accountability Office (GAO) regulations, covering the full life cycle of budget formulation and financial execution transactions and reporting. In addition to laws, regulations, and reporting requirements generally applicable to Federal business transactions, the CFO provides for fiscal management of Departmental activities that include reprogramming of funds, intradepartmental allocations of obligation authority, financing of management and operating contracts, the unique features of the power marketing administrations, recording and updating of estimates of environmental restoration liabilities, conduct of "work for others" in the national laboratory system, petroleum reserves acquisition and drawdown transactions, Working Capital Fund management, and other matters pertaining to unique DOE activities. The CFO home page provides access to the DOE Accounting Handbook, budget formulation materials, DOE budget and performance data, Working Capital Fund reports, and related policies and procedures (www.cfo.doe.gov).

Chief Information Officer

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 120
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $116 Million
Headed by: Career Employee

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) oversees a comprehensive, DOE-wide Information Technology (IT) management program that ensures that the Department acquires, manages, secures, and disposes of IT resources so as to support DOE missions well, and at lowest cost. This includes defining clear roles, responsibilities, and accountability for effective line management oversight of both federal and contractor organizations, as well as providing the backbone for a safe and secure IT environment. To achieve mission goals, the OCIO builds, modernizes, and maintains components of the Department's headquarters IT infrastructure and promulgates strong cyber security policies to the entire Department to provide risk-based approaches to protect Departmental IT systems, resources, and processes. The OCIO also supports the Department's efforts to implement a fully integrated resource acquisition and management strategy that leverages opportunities for cost savings, supports mission needs, and postures the Department for continuous business process improvement. To ensure that the OCIO's workforce is capable of meeting the challenges of the 21st Century, the OCIO focuses on attracting, motivating, and retaining a highly skilled and diverse workforce.

The missions of the OCIO are to:

- Oversee and manage the effective use and security of IT that meets mission requirements throughout the Department;
- Enable improved DOE mission accomplishment while strengthening the protection of systems and data;
- Provide advice and assistance to the Secretary of Energy and other senior managers to ensure that IT is acquired and information resources are managed in an effective and efficient manner, including implementing the policies and procedures of legislation;
- Coordinate and articulate a shared vision and corporate perspective among the Department's information activities;
- Champion Departmental initiatives to effectively manage information and to provide for corporate systems that add value to the businesses of the Department; and,
- Ensure information created and collected by the Department is provided to internal and external customers and stakeholders in a timely, cost-effective, secure, and efficient manner.

Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 25
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $5 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

The Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs (CI) leads the Department's relations with Members of Congress and with Governors of the 50 States and the U.S. Territories and with sovereign Tribal Nations.

CI works with the Secretary and senior Department officials to develop policy and outreach strategies to explain and encourage support within the Congress and among Governors for the Department's goals and missions. CI monitors legislation, articulates the Department's views to Members and key Committee staff, and supports the Secretarial Officers in their Congressional hearings and meetings. CI also manages ongoing, interactive communication with Governors and Tribal leaders and assures that their views and concerns are appropriately represented in the Department's policy and program deliberations.

Economic Impact and Diversity

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 25
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $4 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

The mission of the Office of Economic Impact and Diversity (ED) is to identify the impact of energy policies on minorities, minority businesses and minority institutions; to promote equal opportunity in employment and contracting at DOE and DOE's major facility contractors; and to assure that small businesses receive a fair and equitable share of Departmental contracts and subcontracts.

In order to achieve this mission, ED:

- Develops and administers a Department-wide small business program to increase small business participation in contracting;
- Develops and administers the Department's equal employment opportunity and affirmative action programs to further assure diversity;
- Administers the Department's minority education program to increase initiatives with minority educational institutions.

General Counsel

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 160
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $31 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

The Office of the General Counsel (GC) is responsible for providing comprehensive legal services to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and all Departmental elements, except the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and for effectively representing the Department as counsel before Federal, State,

and other governmental agencies and (with the Department of Justice) courts. These services are intended to advance the missions and objectives of the Department through advice, negotiation, dispute resolution, rulemaking, legislation, and, when necessary, litigation. GC is organized so as to provide each Departmental element (Fossil Energy, Science, etc.) with "program counsel" specifically skilled in its unique issues. Separate elements of GC provide specialized legal expertise for issues that affect many program offices, such as procurement, fiscal, regulatory, and environmental law.

In addition to serving as program counsel to the program offices, GC performs special Department-wide responsibilities including:

- Administration of the Department's ethics program;
- Liaison with the Office of the Federal Register for the publication of all notices in the daily Federal Register;
- Coordination with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in OMB with regard to clearance of DOE rulemaking notices;
- Coordination with OMB with regard to clearance of, and comments on, legislative proposals;
- Establishing property rights in and licensing of intellectual property owned by DOE, resolving claims of patent and copyright infringement, and granting of all patent waivers, which determine contractor ownership of new inventions;
- Managing and directing the litigation of bid protests involving headquarters and field contract actions before the Government Accountability Office;
- Acting on administrative claims filed pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act; and
- Administration of the Department's dispute resolution program that relies primarily on mediation to resolve internal and external disputes in order to avoid the costs and delay of litigation.

Heath, Safety and Security

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 340
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $447 Million
Headed by: Career Employee

The Office of Health, Safety and Security (HSS) is DOE's central organization responsible for health, safety, environment, and security; providing corporate-level leadership and strategic vision to coordinate and integrate these programs. HSS is responsible for policy development and technical assistance; safety analysis; corporate safety and security programs; education and training; complex-wide independent oversight; and enforcement. The Chief Health, Safety and Security Officer advises the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on all matters related to health, safety, and security across the complex.

HSS's activities affect the operations of all Under Secretaries and their respective line organizations with respect to environment, safety, health, and security. HSS provides the corporate-level leadership and strategic vision necessary to better coordinate and integrate health, safety, environment, security, enforcement, and independent oversight programs at the Department. Working in partnership with the Department of Energy's safety and security communities in the program offices and at the field sites, as well as with the Department's workers and stakeholders, HSS is committed to continuous strengthening of the Department's safety and security programs.

Hearings and Appeals

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 20
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $7 Million
Headed by: Career Employee

The Office of Hearings and Appeals (HG) is the quasi-judicial arm of DOE for conducting hearings and issuing initial Departmental decisions with respect to adjudicative proceedings which the Secretary has delegated to HG. Specifically, HG conducts security clearance eligibility and whistleblower hearings, and adjudicates appeals of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and other determinations reached by DOE officials. In addition, HG rules upon applications for exception and petitions for special redress filed by firms seeking relief from generally applicable requirements of a DOE rule, regulation or order.

HG conducts hearings and issues decisions under 10 CFR Parts 710 and 712. Both Parts 710 and 712 determine who may handle classified or nuclear material, or have access to nuclear facilities. HG exercises a similar role in promoting environmental responsibility. Under 10 CFR Part 708, HG investigates complaints, conducts hearings and considers appeals filed by contractor employees ("whistleblowers") who claim reprisal as a result of making a protected disclosure (e.g. reporting a matter related to public health and safety). HG promotes overall management excellence by virtue of its delegated authority to consider various appeals, applications and petitions, filed by individuals and firms seeking redress from DOE actions, orders, rules and regulations.

Human Capital Management

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 140
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $31 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

The Office of Human Capital Management (HC) strives to work through collaborative partnerships to provide quality, responsive, innovative HC services and proactive problem identification and resolution to attract, develop, motivate, and retain a high performing workforce. In support of DOE missions, HC:

- Provides leadership to the DOE on the impact and use of policies, proposals, programs, technology, and partnership agreements/relationships related to all aspects of HCM; and
- Attracts, acquires, develops, and maintains a diverse and highly qualified DOE workforce.

HC is responsible for the recruitment, retention, and development of the workforce. Moreover, it is responsible for ensuring that all human capital operations are conducted within the authorities and statutory requirements applicable to such activities. These authorities include the Chief Human Capital Officers Act (CHCO) Act of 2002; Title 5, U.S. Code; the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR); the annual Defense Authorization Act; and the DOE Organization Act. It is also tasked with ensuring the well-being of each employee and partners various entities, including the Office of Administration and the Office of Health, Safety and Security, to achieve this objective.

Intelligence and Counterintelligence

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 150
FY 2009 Budget Request: Classified
Headed by: Political Appointee

The Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (IN) supports the national security mission of the Department and provides the Secretary, the Secretary's staff, and other DOE policymakers with timely, technical intelligence analyses on all aspects of foreign nuclear weapons, nuclear materials and energy issues worldwide. The Office also helps protect the Department's assets from foreign penetration. IN informs U.S. national security policy by collecting and analyzing information in the fields of nuclear terrorism, counterintelligence, cyber threats, nuclear proliferation, strategic surprise, and energy and environmental security.

DOE's nationwide complex of laboratories and plants is a vital resource for addressing national security challenges, both within DOE and beyond. DOE's intelligence network specializes in longer-term, strategic perspectives on some of the most challenging issues facing the U.S. today. IN's distinctive trademark is the combination of that strategic horizon with the ability to leverage DOE's technological excellence, and a commitment to challenge analytic conventions, solve hard problems, and anticipate the future.

The IN organization is increasingly being seen as a major player in the intelligence community. The organization is focused on the unique and value-added areas of expertise: all things nuclear; energy; science and technology; cyber threat; and counterintelligence.

Inspector General

Number of Federal Employees = 240
FY 2009 Budget Request = $52 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

The mission of the Office of the Inspector General (IG) is to promote the effective, efficient, and economical operation of the Department's programs through audits, investigations, inspections, and other reviews to detect and prevent waste, fraud, abuse, and violations of law.

Operating independently under the Inspector General Act of 1978, IG has the following responsibilities and functions:

- Conduct audits, investigations, and inspections to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in Department, National Nuclear Security Administration, and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission programs and operations;
- Keep the Secretary of Energy informed of findings concerning fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of Department programs and operations;
- Develop recommendations to remedy these problems;
- Receive and investigate complaints from employees regarding mismanagement, abuse of authority, danger to public health and safety, or violations of law, rules, or regulations; and
- Conduct, supervise and coordinate relationships between the Department and other Federal, state, and local agencies concerning the identification and prosecution of criminal and civil violations of law.

As such, the Office of Inspector General's goal is to operate a robust review program and provide timely performance information and recommendations to improve the Department's programs and operations.

Management

Number of Federal Employees = 230
FY 2009 Budget Request = $67 Million
Headed by: Career Employee

The Office of Management's (MA) primary functions include policy development and oversight for the Department's $260 billion project management portfolio, approximately $25 billion in annual procurement obligations, $85 billion real property inventory and $74 million for the aviation fleet. MA also provides procurement services to DOE headquarters organizations. Administrative functions include the management of headquarters facilities, executive correspondence control, Secretarial scheduling and advance, management of Departmental directives, and the delivery of other services critical to the Department. MA also fulfills the statutory responsibilities of the Chief Freedom of Information Officer, Senior Agency Privacy Official, Chief Acquisition Officer, and the Department's Senior Procurement Executive.

The following offices are under the MA administrative umbrella:

Office of Engineering and Construction Management (OECM): The mission of OECM is to support the successful completion of the Department of Energy's capital asset and environmental clean-up projects and the sound management of the Department's Real Property portfolio through policy, guidance and oversight.

- Office of Procurement and Assistance Management (OPAM): The mission of OPAM is to ensure the development and implementation of Department of Energy-wide policies, procedures, programs, and management systems pertaining to procurement and financial assistance, personal property management, and related activities and to provide procurement services to headquarters elements.
- Office of Administration: The mission of the Office of Administration is to provide to Headquarters employees the most expeditious and efficient administrative services, including a variety of facilities and logistics services, in a safe and healthy environment and to achieve the highest possible customer satisfaction in accordance with Federal Management Regulations.

- Office of Information Resources: is to develop and oversee implementation of policies and procedures for processing directives, Freedom of Information Act requests (FOIA) and Privacy Act requests.
- Office of Aviation Management: The Office of Aviation Management's mission is to establish aviation policies, aviation program oversight, and program management that ensure the delivery of effective, efficient, secure and safe aviation services to support accomplishment of the Department's programmatic goals and objectives. The Department's aviation fleet includes 24 aircraft valued at $74.4 million.
- Office of the Executive Secretariat: The mission of the Office of Executive Secretariat is to provide direct support to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and the Heads of Departmental Elements to ensure timely and coordinated responses to correspondence, Congressionally-mandated reports, and legislative requirements. The Secretariat uses its electronic document tracking and reporting systems to monitor the flow of critical documents and executive commitments, to gather statistical data, and to share pertinent information with Departmental principals.
- Office of Scheduling: The mission of the Office of Scheduling is to manage the official calendar for the Secretary of Energy and to provide support for all official travel by the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Energy, both foreign and domestic.

Policy and International Affairs

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 90
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $23 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

The Office of Policy and International Affairs (PI) delivers advice to the Department's leadership on existing and prospective energy-related policies, based on integrated and well-founded data and analysis. PI has primary responsibility for the Department's international energy activities including international emergency management, national security, and international cooperation in science and technology. PI has primary responsibility for coordinating the efforts of diverse elements in the Department to ensure a unified voice in our policy and international affairs. PI works closely with organizational elements within the Department, other Federal agencies, national and international organizations and institutions and the private sector to coordinate and align national energy policy and international energy agreements. PI coordinates DOE initiatives on climate change technology, greenhouse gas reduction reporting, and clean energy technology exports.

The Assistant Secretary for PI is the primary policy advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary on domestic and international policy analysis, development, evaluation, and implementation. PI provides Departmental leadership strategies to implement the National Energy Policy. PI represents the Department and the United States Government in interagency processes, intergovernmental forums, and bilateral and multilateral proceedings that address matters relating to the development and implementation of national and international energy policies, strategies and objectives.

Public Affairs

Number of Federal Employees ≈ 20
FY 2009 Budget Request ≈ $4 Million
Headed by: Political Appointee

The Office of Public Affairs (PA) communicates information about the Department's work in a timely, accurate, and accessible way to the news media and the general public. PA performs critical functions which directly support the mission of the Department and the Secretary.

These functions include:

- Communicating the Departmental message, policies, initiatives and information to the news media and the general public;
- Managing and coordinating public affairs activities for Headquarters, field offices and sites, and DOE laboratories;

- Serving as primary spokesperson for the Department;
- Responding to requests for information from the public and the news media;
- Arranging interviews with the news media;
- Providing speechwriting services to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary;
- Preparing written press releases about Departmental activities and sharing Departmental highlights with the news media and the general public.

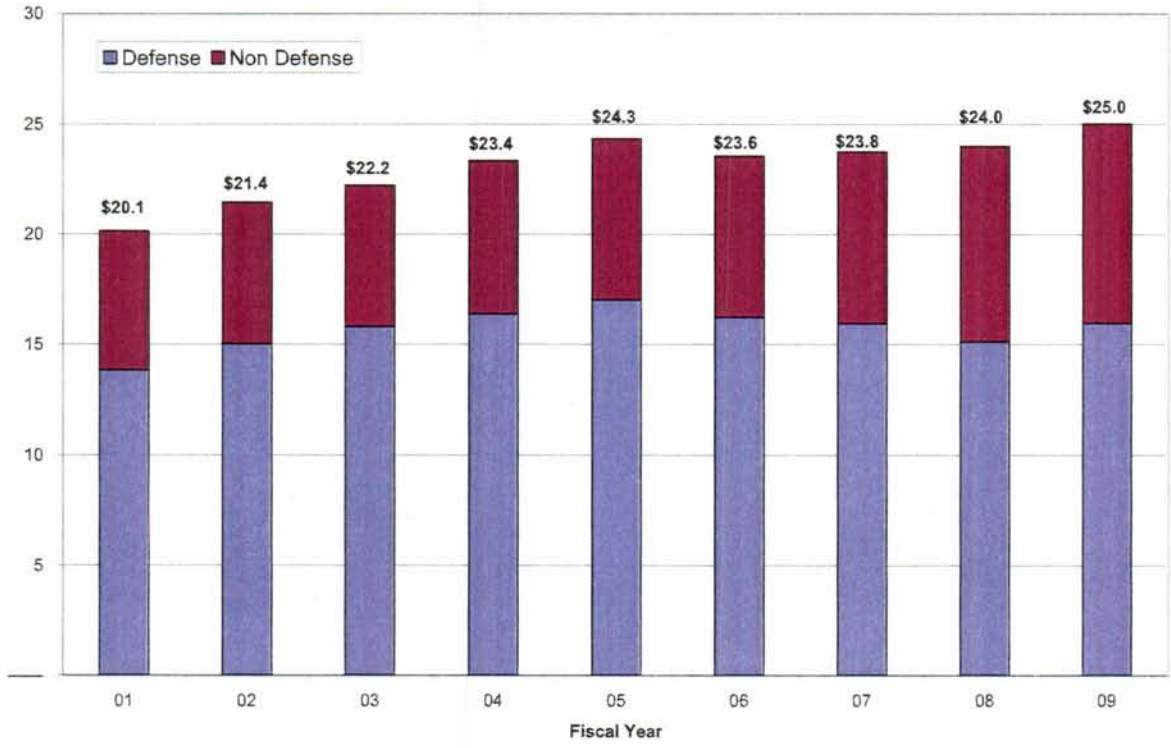
Budget Overview

SECTION THREE

BUDGET OVERVIEW

This section discusses the recent history of the Department's budget, the Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 budget request, appropriations by state and by national laboratory, and recent funding histories of DOE major initiatives.

Department of Energy Funding Summary (2001-2009)
(dollars in billions)



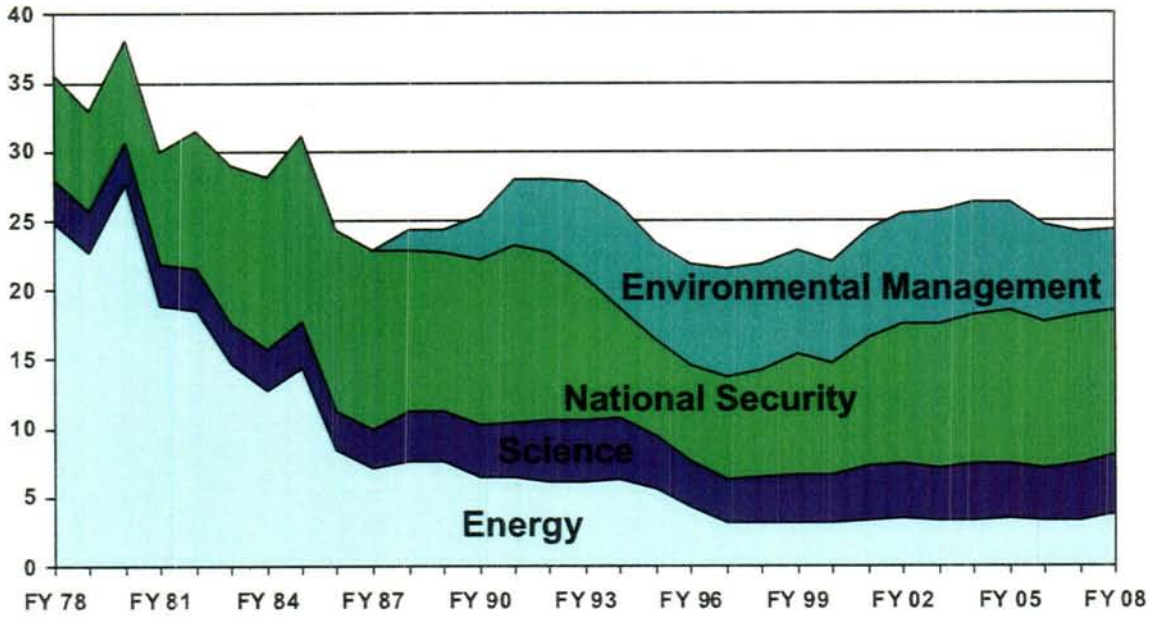
Under the Continuing Resolution signed into law on September 30, 2008, the Department is operating at 43% of the fiscal year (FY) 2008 funding level through March 6, 2009. The FY 2008 appropriated budget was $24.0 billion.

The DOE FY 2009 budget request is $25.0 billion. Over the past eight years, the total funding appropriated to DOE (topline) has increased by nearly $5 billion (24%). However, most of this growth took place between FY 2001 and FY 2005 in the National Nuclear Security Administration and Environmental Management budgets. DOE's topline decreased by $772 million (3.2%) between FY 2005 and 2006 and has been essentially flat since then.

Fiscal Year 2009

The FY 2009 budget request addresses five broad areas:

- National security - $9.1 billion (36% of DOE's budget)
- Cleanup of legacy environmental contamination - $6.2 billion (25%)
- Scientific discovery - $4.7 billion (19%)
- Energy technologies - $3.9 billion (16%)
- Corporate management - $1.1 billion (4%)



National Security
The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is responsible for the management and security of the Nation's nuclear weapons, defense nuclear nonproliferation, and naval reactor programs. The request includes:

- $1.7 billion to ensure the operational readiness of the nuclear weapons in the stockpile
- $1.7 billion for operation, maintenance, and construction of the nuclear weapons complex facilities
- $1.2 billion for programs to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction
- $828 million for development, operation, and disposal of all naval nuclear reactors
- Additional items totaling $3.6 billion

Cleanup of Legacy Environmental Contamination
DOE is responsible for cleaning up contaminated sites and disposing of radioactive waste left behind as a byproduct of nuclear weapons production, nuclear powered naval vessels, and commercial nuclear energy production. The request includes:

- $5.5 billion to clean up radioactive waste and contamination resulting from defense activities during the Cold War and civilian nuclear activities conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission
- $186 million to support DOE's long-term stewardship responsibilities of remediated sites and payment of pensions and benefits for former contractor workers after site closure
- $495 million for the geologic repository of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain, Nevada

Scientific Discovery
DOE supports basic research and technological capabilities that underpin the Department's mission areas. The request includes:

- $2.2 billion for basic research activities at universities and DOE national laboratories
- $1.8 billion for operation and construction of scientific user facilities, such as light sources, neutron sources, and nanoscience centers
- $209 million for the international ITER project, an experiment to study and demonstrate the scientific and technical feasibility of fusion power
- Additional items totaling $448 million

Energy Technologies
DOE develops advanced energy technologies to increase energy efficiency, increase energy supplies, and modernize our energy infrastructure. The request includes:

- $1.3 billion for developing renewable energy sources and conversion technologies in areas such as hydrogen technology, solar energy, biomass and biorefinery systems, and energy efficient vehicle and building technologies
- $134 million to modernize the electric grid, enhance the reliability of the energy infrastructure, and facilitate recovery from disruptions to the energy supply
- $624 million for the development of advanced coal technologies, including cost-effective carbon capture and storage
- $344 million for expansion of the strategic petroleum reserve from 727 million barrels to 1.5 billion barrels
- $1.4 billion for nuclear energy activities, including licensing of new nuclear power plants and developing advanced, proliferation-resistant nuclear fuel technologies
- Additional items totaling $159 million

Corporate Management
Corporate Management includes programs that address DOE's overall management practices and systems. The request includes:

- $155 million for management organizations of the Department
- $209 million for the Power Marketing Administrations to promote a diverse supply and delivery of reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy
- $447 million for health, safety, and security of DOE work environments and the surrounding communities
- $111 million for the Energy Information Administration which provides unbiased energy information, analysis, and forecasting
- Additional items totaling $167 million

Department of Energy
FY 2009 Internal Statistical Table by Organization
(dollars in thousands - OMB Scoring)

	FY 2008 Current Approp.	FY 2009 Congressional Request	FY 2009 House Mark	FY 2009 Senate Mark
Discretionary Summary By Organization				
National Security				
Weapons	6,297,466	6,618,079	6,036,560	6,524,579
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,334,922	1,247,048	1,530,048	1,909,056
Naval Reactors	774,686	828,054	828,054	828,054
Office of the Administrator	402,137	404,081	428,581	404,081
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	8,809,211	9,097,262	8,823,243	9,665,770
Energy and Environment				
Energy				
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	1,704,112	1,255,393	2,519,752	1,928,259
Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability	136,170	134,000	149,250	166,900
Fossil Energy	888,545	1,126,929	1,055,477	1,110,629
Nuclear Energy	1,031,161	1,419,463	1,317,663	881,811
Total, Energy	3,759,988	3,935,785	5,042,142	4,087,599
Environment				
Environmental Management	5,756,869	5,528,000	5,748,494	6,093,250
Civilian Radioactive Waste Management	386,440	494,742	494,742	388,390
Office of Legacy Management	188,833	185,981	185,981	185,981
Total, Environment	6,332,142	6,208,723	6,429,217	6,667,621
Total, Energy and Environment	10,092,130	10,144,508	11,471,359	10,755,220
Science				
Science	4,082,883	4,721,969	4,861,669	4,640,469
Corporate Management				
Office of the Secretary	5,751	5,700	5,700	5,700
Cost of Work and Revenues	-69,827	-68,780	-68,780	-68,780
Chief Information Officer	110,135	115,500	115,500	115,500
Chief Financial Officer	41,998	45,048	43,548	45,048
Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	4,459	----	----	----
Management	65,033	67,000	65,500	67,000
Human Resources	27,986	31,436	31,436	31,436
Hearings and Appeals	4,565	6,603	6,603	6,603
Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	4,733	4,700	4,700	4,700
Public Affairs	3,339	3,780	3,780	3,780
Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs	----	----	4,500	----
General Counsel	29,889	31,233	31,233	31,233
Policy and International Affairs	21,039	23,000	21,500	23,000
Economic Impact and Diversity	6,443	4,400	4,400	4,400
Inspector General	46,057	51,927	51,927	51,927
Health, Safety and Security	424,471	446,868	446,868	447,918
Energy Information Administration	95,460	110,595	120,595	110,595
Power Marketing Administrations	244,953	209,139	209,139	234,139
Total, Corporate Management	1,066,484	1,088,149	1,098,149	1,114,199
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	-34,411	-36,932	-36,932	-36,932
Total, Discretionary Funding	**24,016,297**	**25,014,956**	**26,217,488**	**26,138,726**

Department of Energy
FY 2009 Internal Statistical Table by Organization
(dollars in thousands - OMB Scoring)

	FY 2008 Current Approp.	FY 2009 Congressional Request	FY 2009 House Mark	FY 2009 Senate Mark
Mandatory Funding				
Bonneville power administration				
New borrowing authority	434.000	288.000	288.000	288.000
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
Spending authority from offsetting collections (Other)	2,871.937	3,261.000	3,260.000	3,260.000
Spending authority from offsetting collections (HS)	13.063	12.000	13.000	13.000
Total, Spending authority from offsetting collect	2,885.000	3,273.000	3,273.000	3,273.000
Offsetting collections	-3,293.000	-3,549.000	-3,549.000	-3,549.000
Total, Bonneville power administration	26.000	12.000	12.000	12.000
WAPA emergency fund	970	500	500	500
Payments to states	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Ultra-deepwater unconv. natural gas & other petro.				
Ultra-deepwater unconv. natural gas & other petro	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000
Receipts Ultra-deepwater unconv. natural gas	-50.000	-50.000	-50.000	-50.000
Repeal Ultra-deepwater unconv. nat. gas & other	----	-50.000	-50.000	-50.000
Repeal Receipts Ultra-deepwater unconv.natural gas	----	50.000	50.000	50.000
Total, Intrafund transactions	----	----	----	----
Deductions for offsetting receipts				
Intrafund transaction - earnings on investments				
Nuclear waste disposal fund	1,072.000	-1,173.000	-1,173.000	-1,173.000
Decontamination and decommissioning fund	-220.000	-227.193	-227.193	-227.193
Total, Intrafund transactions	-1,292.000	-1,400.193	-1,400.193	-1,400.193
Proprietary receipts from the public				
Oil and gas sale proceeds at the NPRs	-9.469	-6.000	-6.000	-6.000
Nuclear waste fund	-766.000	-764.000	-764.000	-764.000
Power marketing administrations				
Bonneville power administration				
Repayments on misc. recoverable costs	-18.000	-31.000	-31.000	-31.000
Sale of electric energy, reclamation fund	-34.000	-38.000	-38.000	-38.000
Total, Bonneville power administration	-52.000	-69.000	-69.000	-69.000
Southeastern power administration				
Sale and transmission of electric energy	-166.704	-166.146	-166.146	-166.146
Continuing fund	64.064	50	50	50
Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern power admin	-11.901	500	500	500
Southwestern power administration				
Sale and transmission of electric energy	-83.900	-95.700	-95.700	-95.700
Continuing fund	300	300	300	300
Western area power administration				
Sale of power & other utilities				
Reclamation fund	-199.967	-123.776	-123.776	-123.776
Not otherwise classified	-30.000	-30.000	-30.000	-30.000
Total, Sale of power & other utilities	-229.967	-153.776	-153.776	-153.776
Falcon & Amistad				
Falcon dam	-2.372	-2.000	-2.000	-2.000
Falcon & Amistad O&M fund	-2.500	-3.000	-3.000	-3.000
Total, Falcon & Amistad	-4.872	-5.000	-5.000	-5.000
Total, Western area power administration	-234.839	-158.776	-158.776	-158.776
Total, Power marketing administrations	-484.980	-488.772	-488.772	-488.772
Total, Proprietary receipts from the public	-1,260.449	-1,258.772	-1,258.772	-1,258.772
Total, Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2,552.449	-2,658.965	-2,658.965	-2,658.965
Total, Mandatory Funding	**-2,522.479**	**-2,643.465**	**-2,643.465**	**-2,643.465**
Total, Department Of Energy	**21,493.818**	**22,371.491**	**23,574.023**	**23,495.261**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2009 Statistical Table by Appropriation
(dollars in thousands - OMB Scoring)

	FY 2008 Current Approp.	FY 2009 Congressional Request	FY 2009 House Mark	FY 2009 Senate Mark
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation				
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies				
Appropriation Summary:				
Energy Programs				
Energy efficiency and renewable energy	1,704,112	1,255,393	2,519,752	1,928,259
Electricity delivery and energy reliability	136,170	134,000	149,250	166,900
Nuclear energy	958,903	853,644	1,238,852	803,000
Legacy management	33,872	----	----	----
Fossil energy programs				
Clean coal technology	-58,000	----	----	----
Fossil energy research and development	727,181	754,030	853,978	876,730
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	20,272	19,099	19,099	19,099
Strategic petroleum reserve	186,757	344,000	172,600	205,000
Northeast home heating oil reserve	12,335	9,800	9,800	9,800
Total, Fossil energy programs	888,545	1,126,929	1,055,477	1,110,629
Uranium enrichment D&D fund	622,162	480,333	529,273	515,333
Energy information administration	95,460	110,595	120,595	110,595
Non-Defense environmental cleanup	182,263	213,411	257,019	269,411
Science	4,082,883	4,721,969	4,861,669	4,640,469
Nuclear waste disposal	187,269	247,371	247,371	195,390
Departmental administration	148,415	154,827	154,827	154,827
Inspector general	46,057	51,927	51,927	51,927
Innovative technology loan guarantee program	4,459	----	----	----
Total, Energy Programs	9,090,570	9,350,399	11,186,012	9,946,740
Atomic Energy Defense Activities				
National nuclear security administration:				
Weapons activities	6,297,466	6,618,079	6,036,560	6,524,579
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,334,922	1,247,048	1,530,048	1,909,056
Naval reactors	774,686	828,054	828,054	828,054
Office of the administrator	402,137	404,081	428,581	404,081
Total, National nuclear security administration	8,809,211	9,097,262	8,823,243	9,665,770
Environmental and other defense activities:				
Defense environmental cleanup	5,411,231	5,297,256	5,425,202	5,771,506
Other defense activities	754,359	1,313,461	826,453	827,503
Defense nuclear waste disposal	199,171	247,371	247,371	193,000
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	6,364,761	6,858,088	6,499,026	6,792,009
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	15,173,972	15,955,350	15,322,269	16,457,779
Power marketing administrations:				
Southeastern power administration	6,404	7,420	7,420	7,420
Southwestern power administration	30,165	28,414	28,414	28,414
Western area power administration	228,907	193,346	193,346	218,346
Falcon & Amistad operating & maintenance fund	2,477	2,959	2,959	2,959
Colorado River Basins	-23,000	-23,000	-23,000	-23,000
Total, Power marketing administrations	244,953	209,139	209,139	234,139
Federal energy regulatory commission	----	----	----	----
Subtotal, Energy And Water Development and Related Agencies	24,509,495	25,514,888	26,717,420	26,638,658
Uranium enrichment D&D fund discretionary payments	-458,787	-463,000	-463,000	-463,000
Excess fees and recoveries, FERC	-34,411	-36,932	-36,932	-36,932
Total, Discretionary Funding	**24,016,297**	**25,014,956**	**26,217,488**	**26,138,726**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2009 Statistical Table by Appropriation
(dollars in thousands - OMB Scoring)

	FY 2008 Current Approp.	FY 2009 Congressional Request	FY 2009 House Mark	FY 2009 Senate Mark
Mandatory Funding				
Bonneville power administration				
New borrowing authority	434,000	288,000	288,000	288,000
Transfer to the corps	----	----	----	----
Contract authority	----	----	----	----
Spending authority from offsetting collections	2,885,000	3,273,000	3,273,000	3,273,000
Offsetting collections	-3,293,000	-3,549,000	-3,549,000	-3,549,000
Change in uncollected customer payments	----	----	----	----
Total, Bonneville power administration	26,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Southeastern power continuing fund	----	----	----	----
WAPA emergency fund	970	500	500	500
Payments to states	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Spectrum relocation activities				
Power marketing administrations				
Western power administration	----	----	----	----
Southwestern power administration	----	----	----	----
Bonneville power administration	----	----	----	----
Total, Power marketing administrations	----	----	----	----
National Nuclear Security Administration				
Office of the administrator	----	----	----	----
Departmental Administration				
Chief information officer	----	----	----	----
Total, Spectrum relocation activities	----	----	----	----
Ultra-deepwater unconv. natural gas & other petro.				
Ultra-deepwater unconv.natural gas & other petro	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Receipts Ultra-deepwater unconv. natural gas	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
Repeal Ultra-deepwater unconv. nat. gas & other	----	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
Repeal Receipts Ultra-deepwater unconv.natural gas	----	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total, Ultra-deepwater unconv. natural gas & other	----	----	----	----
Deductions for offsetting receipts				
Intrafund transaction - earnings on investments				
Nuclear waste disposal fund	-1,072,000	-1,173,000	-1,173,000	-1,173,000
Decontamination and decommissioning fund	-220,000	-227,193	-227,193	-227,193
Total, Intrafund transactions	-1,292,000	-1,400,193	-1,400,193	-1,400,193
Proprietary receipts from the public				
Oil and gas sale proceeds at the NPRs	-9,469	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000
Nuclear waste fund	-766,000	-764,000	-764,000	-764,000
Power marketing administrations				
Bonneville power administration				
Repayments on misc. recoverable costs	-18,000	-31,000	-31,000	-31,000
Sale of electric energy, reclamation fund	-34,000	-38,000	-38,000	-38,000
Total, Bonneville power administration	-52,000	-69,000	-69,000	-69,000
Southeastern power administration				
Sale and transmission of electric energy	-166,704	-166,146	-166,146	-166,146
Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, SEPA	-11,901	500	500	500
Continuing fund	64,064	50	50	50
Southwestern power administration				
Sale and transmission of electric energy	-83,900	-95,700	-95,700	-95,700
Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy SWPA	----	----	----	----
Continuing fund	300	300	300	300
Western area power administration				
Sale of power & other utilities				
Reclamation fund	-199,967	-123,776	-123,776	-123,776
Sale of Power not otherwise classified	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000
Total, Sale of power & other utilities	-229,967	-153,776	-153,776	-153,776

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FY 2009 Statistical Table by Appropriation
(dollars in thousands - OMB Scoring)

	FY 2008 Current Approp.	FY 2009 Congressional Request	FY 2009 House Mark	FY 2009 Senate Mark
Falcon & Amistad				
Sale and Transmission of Elect. Falcon dam	-2,372	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
Falcon & Amistad O&M fund	-2,500	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000
Total, Falcon & Amistad	-4,872	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000
Total, Western area power administration	-234,839	-158,776	-158,776	-158,776
Total, Power marketing administrations	-484,980	-488,772	-488,772	-488,772
Total, Proprietary receipts from the public	-1,260,449	-1,258,772	-1,258,772	-1,258,772
Total, Deductions for offsetting receipts	-2,552,449	-2,658,965	-2,658,965	-2,658,965
Total, Mandatory Funding	-2,552,479	**-2,643,465**	**-2,643,465**	**-2,643,465**
Total, Department Of Energy	24,491,918	**22,371,491**	**23,574,023**	**23,495,261**

Appropriations by State

(dollars in thousands)

State	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009 Request
Alaska	4,392	9,477	449
Alabama	34,381	31,155	27,588
American Samoa	254	——	——
Arkansas	7,957	10,347	9,724
Arizona	112,772	128,229	110,548
California	2,411,588	2,231,310	2,201,153
Colorado	687,197	652,165	575,976
Connecticut	23,682	19,493	26,127
District of Columbia	2,641,067	3,475,178	3,890,867
Delaware	5,404	5,206	3,647
Florida	35,786	25,949	28,611
Georgia	54,664	71,694	75,827
Guam	263	173	111
Hawaii	2,998	2,941	2,610
Iowa	55,916	57,481	56,629
Idaho	1,107,135	1,167,797	1,202,194
Illinois	1,017,846	888,824	955,335
Indiana	22,993	24,508	17,047
Kansas	7,971	7,926	5,259
Kentucky	177,684	158,059	157,946
Louisiana	120,241	122,211	198,613
Massachusetts	86,775	82,510	65,889
Maryland	160,672	89,762	95,708
Maine	3,654	4,168	997
Michigan	38,516	45,500	16,995
Minnesota	34,199	27,759	47,552
Missouri	464,987	473,793	546,931
Mississippi	3,647	28,849	32,808
Montana	48,334	55,586	59,744
North Carolina	26,380	23,692	23,599
North Dakota	102,332	117,790	113,926
Nebraska	36,892	41,137	42,238
New Hampshire	3,566	4,046	2,005
New Jersey	99,574	102,508	97,655
New Mexico	4,375,097	4,536,467	4,227,103
Nevada	722,905	728,533	755,880
New York	959,143	976,583	1,017,696
Northern Mariana Islands	253	166	105
Ohio	678,771	378,323	376,840
Oklahoma	29,111	30,957	29,598
Oregon	23,627	11,802	9,532
Pennsylvania	476,053	497,810	519,619
Puerto Rico	777	604	484
Rhode Island	3,923	3,844	2,414
South Carolina	1,942,326	1,931,111	2,258,948
South Dakota	39,621	38,088	35,350
Tennessee	2,471,258	2,440,822	2,517,332
Texas	598,071	617,034	651,707
Utah	63,135	72,672	73,527
Virgina	134,160	120,783	157,746
Virgin Islands	277	179	112
Vermont	1,743	1,615	279
Washington	2,374,926	2,459,803	2,419,217
Wisconsin	44,854	58,070	48,556
West Virgina	190,962	247,840	201,942
Wyoming	35,744	34,095	21,781
All Other (foreign)	1,015	1,250	1,000
Undesignated State	358,444	652,705	629,486
Total	**25,167,915**	**26,028,379**	**26,648,562**

Funding History Table of DOE Initiatives and Major Projects

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Approp.	FY 2006 Approp.	FY 2007 Current Op. Plan	FY 2008 Approp	FY 2009 Request
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy					
Solar America Initiative	NA	NA	156.000	220,000	229.000
Biofuels Commercial/Demonstration Projects	13,000	15,000	130,000	103,000	138.000
FreedomCAR and Fuels	157,000	171,000	192,000	208,000	237,000
Twenty in Ten Initiative (renewable/alt fuels)	NA	NA	379,857	415,000	446,000
Weatherization Grants	228,000	243,000	200.000	224,758	—
Fossil Energy					
FutureGen	17,258	17,326	52,504	72,262	156,000
Clean Coal Power Initiative	47,944	48,135	58,758	67,444	85.000
Carbon Sequestration	44.327	64,714	97,228	115,620	149,132
Oil and Gas Technologies	76,617	62,606	14.334	24,087	—
SPR Expansion	NA	NA	NA	NA	171,400
Nuclear Energy					
Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative (AFCI)	67,462	78,408	166.091	179,353	301,500
Generation IV (Incl. Next Generation Nuclear Plant)	39,683	53,263	35,214	114,917	70,000
Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative	8,929	24,057	18,855	9,909	16,600
Nuclear Power 2010	49,605	65,340	80,291	133,771	241,600
Science					
American Competitiveness Initiative	NA	NA	3,836,613	4.082,883	4,721.969
ITER	NA	19,315	60,000	26,070	214,500
LINAC Coherent Light Source (LCLS)	53,674	88,188	114,161	66,389	53,967
National Synchrotron Light Source (NSLS-II)	1,000	4,800	25,000	49,727	103,273
12 GeV Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF)	2,300	4,500	9,500	14,377	28,623
Climate Change Science Program	126,985	130,461	125,758	128,363	145,940
Environmental Management					
Waste Treatment and Immobilization Program	684,480	520,759	690,000	683,721	690,000
DUF6 Conversion Facilities (Portsmouth/Paducah)	99,200	84,945	94,676	28,386	33,000
Salt Waste Processing Facility	29,261	57,932	113,344	107,199	141,000
National Nuclear Security Administration					
Reliable Replacement Warhead	8,928	24,750	35,846	1,526	10,000
Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition	74,400	59,400	75,790	135,888	183.712
Pit Manufacturing and Certification	263,545	238,663	242,392	213,832	198,829
Civilian Radioactive Waste Management	572,384	495,000	445,706	386,440	494,742
Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee	NA	NA	NA	4.459	—
Cross-cutting					
Climate Change Technology Program					
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	1.234,000	1,166,000	1,238,460	1,722.407	1,247.893
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	57,000	77,000	99,143	85,212	100,200
Nuclear Energy	291,000	343,000	500	804	867
Science	386,000	391,000	486,525	498,965	833,301
Fossil Energy	374,000	397,000	508,092	604,104	719,406
Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	—	—	—	4,459	—
Policy and International Affairs	—	—	501	1,059	2.000
Total, Climate Change Technology Program	2,342,000	2,374,000	2,333.221	2.917,010	2,903.667
Advanced Energy Initiative					
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	NA	631,000	854.000	922,000	936.000
Fossil Energy	NA	462,000	522,000	618,000	747.000
Nuclear Energy	NA	251,000	335.000	497,000	697.000
Science	NA	393,000	495,000	508,000	788,000
Total, Advanced Energy Initiative	NA	1,737.000	2,206,000	2,545,000	3,168,000
Physical Sciences Facility*					
Science	4,960	4,950	10.000	24,773	41.155
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	5,000	12,870	7,920	24,772	13.147
Total, Physical Sciences Facility	11,960	17,820	19,920	64,545	77,302
Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility**	374,444	247,000	263,415	163,789	467.808

*Includes funding from the Department of Homeland Security: FY05 $2M; FY07 $2M; FY08 - $15M; FY09 - $23M

**Includes $115M rescission in FY08

DOE Appropriations by Laboratory
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2007 Appropriation	FY 2008 Appropriation	FY 2009 Request
Ames Laboratory	$25,073	$23,879	$27,410
Argonne National Laboratory	$391,618	$382,136	$419,295
Brookhaven National Laboratory	$445,845	$462,955	$520,861
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	$347,734	$321,397	$379,097
Idaho National Laboratory	$918,188	$963,061	$887,545
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	$431,697	$453,070	$483,829
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	$1,288,982	$1,163,027	$1,100,799
Los Alamos National Laboratory	$1,800,324	$1,852,802	$1,838,300
National Energy Technology Laboratory	$582,158	$703,157	$770,989
National Renewable Energy Laboratory	$327,390	$293,074	$227,809
Oak Ridge National Laboratory	$932,505	$888,159	$1,066,091
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory	$361,151	$405,510	$409,444
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory	$72,830	$75,464	$77,523
Sandia National Laboratories	$1,496,659	$1,403,546	$1,428,868
SLAC National Accelerator Center	$359,574	$291,121	$318,897
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility	$94,113	$97,656	$125,802
All remaining sites and field offices	$15,191,933	$15,294,888	$16,463,089
Total Department Of Energy	$25,167,915	$25,167,915	$26,648,562

DOE Laboratory Total Operating Budget - 2008
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2008 Appropriation	FY 2008 Work for Others*	FY2008 Total Budget
Ames Laboratory	$23,879	$3,471	$27,350
Argonne National Laboratory	$382,136	$116,103	$499,785
Brookhaven National Laboratory	$462,955	$55,281	$512,751
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	$321,397	$4,466	$325,863
Idaho National Laboratory	$963,061	$269,472	$1,232,487
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	$453,070	$106,591	$560,570
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	$1,163,027	$258,142	$1,423,522
Los Alamos National Laboratory	$1,852,802	$249,410	$2,094,054
National Energy Technology Laboratory	$703,157	$2,804	$705,961
National Renewable Energy Laboratory	$293,074	$14,034	$307,107
Oak Ridge National Laboratory	$888,159	$292,929	$1,174,138
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory	$405,510	$236,400	$641,463
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory	$75,464	$1,007	$76,472
Sandia National Laboratories	$1,403,546	$837,088	$2,240,610
SLAC National Accelerator Center	$291,121	$10,264	$301,675
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility	$97,656	$9,658	$107,188

*Work for Others includes reimbursable work for federal and non-federal entities.

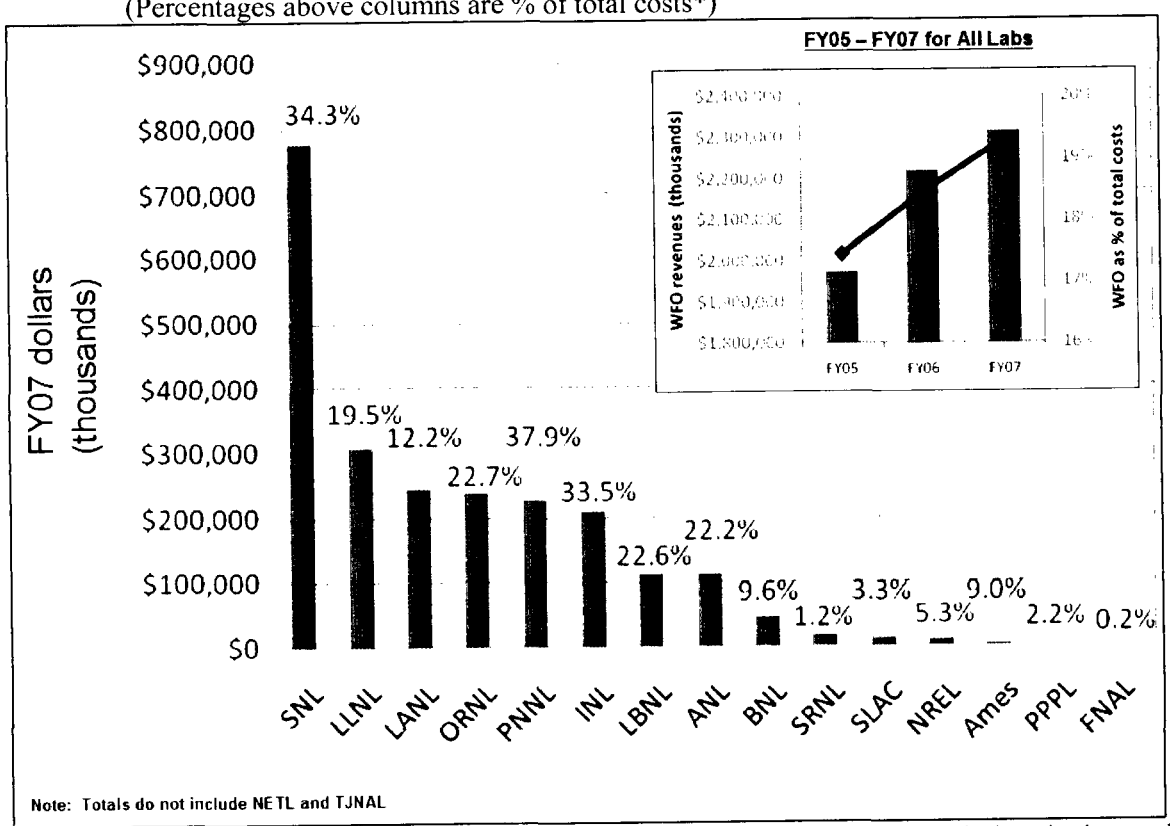
Work For Others at DOE National Laboratories

Over the past decades, the 17 DOE National Laboratories have developed substantial capabilities in areas not directly tied with the DOE mission, such as homeland security, intelligence, space, and health. Many laboratories accept significant revenues from customers outside of DOE, including DOD, DHS, intelligence agencies, other federal agencies, and to a smaller extent, state and local governments as well as foreign sources and the private and non-profit sectors. Examples include NASA, NIH, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (French government atomic energy commission), Boeing, General Motors, and the University of California.

Across the national lab complex, this reimbursable work has grown to over $2 billion per year, or about 19% of total costs*, although the amount and percentage of Work for Others (WFO) varies widely between individual laboratories. The majority of the WFO revenue is generated by the three primary "defense" national labs (Sandia, Lawrence Livermore, and Los Alamos) that are overseen by NNSA.

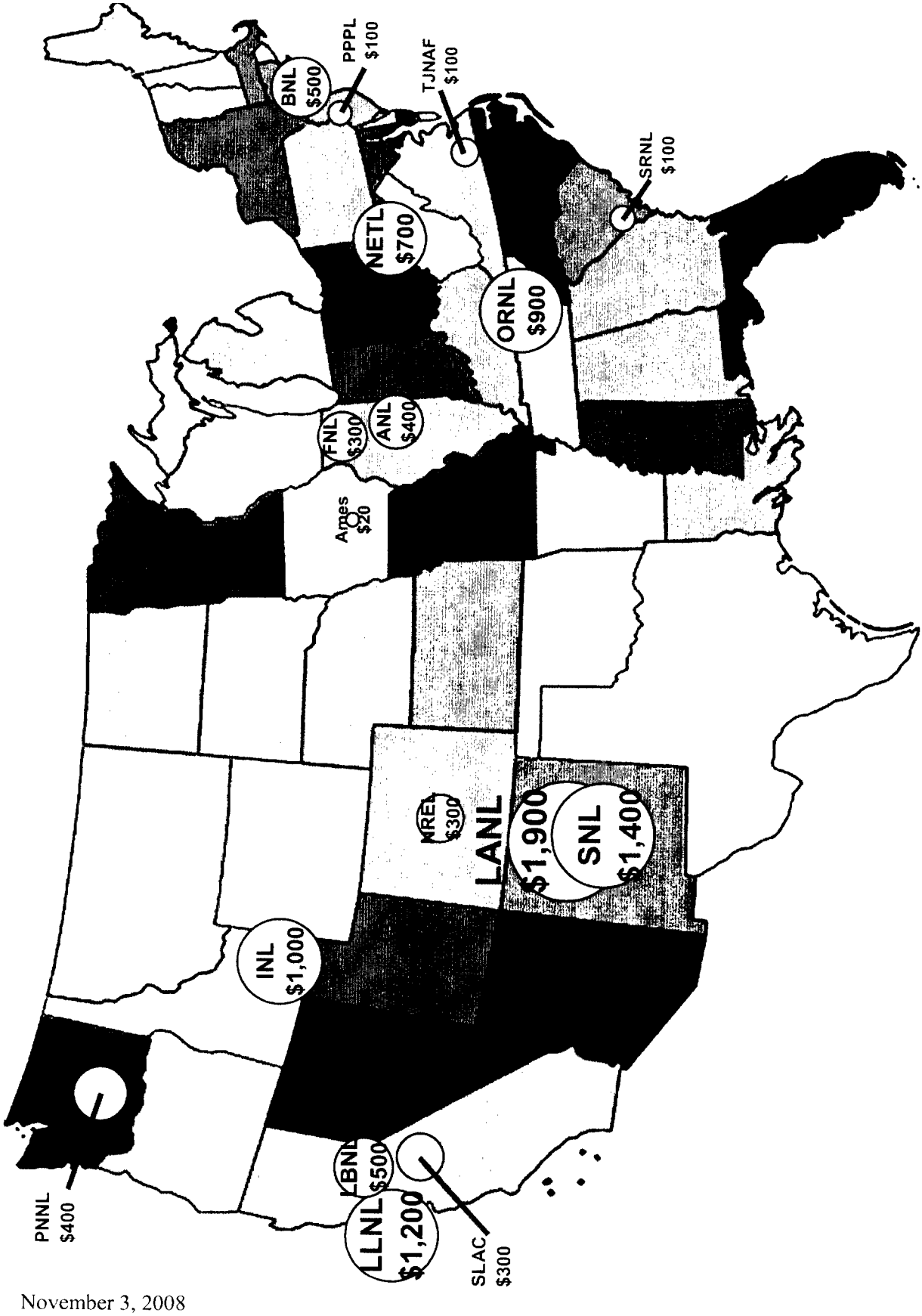
Figure 1 shows the dollar amount of FY07 WFO revenues at each DOE lab, as well as WFO as a percentage of total lab costs. The inset graph gives a composite picture of the lab complex from FY05 to FY07.

Figure 1. FY07 Work For Others (WFO) Revenues at Each DOE National Laboratory
(Percentages above columns are % of total costs*)



* Total costs are defined as all direct and allocable costs to projects, based on cost accounting standards, as implemented at each lab, and as reported to DOE

DOE National Laboratory Locations and Budgets



November 3, 2008

Federal & Contractor Employees

SECTION FOUR

STAFFING: FEDERAL AND CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES

Section Four is divided into two sections: Federal Employees and Contractor Employees. The Federal section describes DOE's federal employees' numbers by program and by site, demographics, retirement projections and union membership. The Contractor section discusses recent trends in the number of DOE's contractor employees and numbers by site.

FEDERAL STAFFING

The Department strives to ensure that Human Capital Management programs and polices facilitate the creation of a Department-wide performance culture and attract, motivate and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce capable of meeting the challenges of the 21st Century.

The Department requires a highly technical and specialized workforce to accomplish its scientific and technological missions. There is increasing competition for individuals with the knowledge, skills and competencies that the Department needs. As a result, recruitment and retention of critical staff is more difficult. The Department continues to explore the use of corporate recruitment and retention strategies, especially through the use of recruitment, retention, relocation and student loan incentives.

The Department's federal workforce consists of about 14,000 DOE employees, including NNSA. However, the number of federal employees on board is below the number of requested and enacted full time equivalent (FTE) employee positions. The number of FTEs requested each year is approximately 16,000.

In terms of demographics, 62.2 percent of DOE's 2008 federal workforce is male, and 76 percent is white. From 2004 to 2008, the proportion of males has stayed nearly the same (from 63.3 percent to 62.2 percent), and there has been a slight decline (from 52.8 percent to 50.9 percent) in the proportion of white males in the DOE federal workforce. Currently, in 2008, 24 percent of DOE's federal workforce is of minority race, and 37.8 percent is female.

DOE's federal workforce is highly educated. Since DOE is a science and technology agency, this is not unexpected. One-third of DOE's 2008 federal workforce has an education level of a Master's degree or higher. Out of all DOE federal employees, those with Bachelor's degrees make up the largest proportion, at 36 percent. Thirty percent of DOE federal employees are in scientific and technical occupations, and 25 percent are in management and administration occupations.

The Department's federal workforce is aging and presenting a significant retirement challenge that threatens to rob the organization of critical skills. The average employee age is over 49 years and a significant number (30 percent) will be eligible to retire in the next three years. In 2007, retirements exceeded historical trends and attrition reached 7.6 percent. The attrition rate for the first half of 2008 climbed higher, to 8.3 percent. A continuation of this trend can deprive the organization of the skills needed to perform its mission.

The following charts illustrate DOE's federal staffing numbers by office and by site, demographics, retirement eligibilities and union membership.

DOE'S FEDERAL EMPLOYEES BY PROGRAM

The following Staffing Analysis Charts display DOE's number of FTEs by program over the last five years. The data is shown in reporting organization format referred to as Program Secretarial Officer (PSO). The first chart displays FTE totals for Staff and Support Offices. The next chart displays subtotals for FTEs reporting to the Under Secretary and the Under Secretary for Science. The last chart shows subtotals for the Under Secretary of Nuclear Security, the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). FERC employee numbers are included because their FTEs are reported as part of the Department in the budget. While FERC has a reporting relationship with the Secretary, there is very little interaction with other Departmental elements. The grand totals for the entire Department are displayed at the end of the last chart.

Note that a lack of data over different periods indicates a Departmental re-organization through actions such as office closures, re-structuring, or consolidations. These areas have been footnoted. The end of year (EOY) on-board employee totals are provided for a comparison for Fiscal Year (FY) 2008. This is done to show any trends by organization that may not be evident by the use of FTEs, such as increased hiring late in the year, high levels of attrition or other downsizing since the FTE usage would be an average over the year.

Staffing Analysis Chart 1: Staff and Support Offices (SSO) have 2,220 FTEs on board at the end of FY 2008.

October 31, 2008

DOE - Five Year Organizational FTE Analysis

(Organizations are shown in Reporting Relationship)

		FY 2008		FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2005	FY 2004
	Organization	EOY On-Board	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage
Departmental Staff & Support Offices							
HQ	Ofc of the Secretary	24	28.5	27.9	23.1	26.7	31.2
HQ	Chief Information Officer	130	113.4	91.9	86.7	99.4	107.5
HQ	Congress'l & Intgv't Affairs	26	25.7	25.2	25.9	23.2	24.5
HQ	Economic Impact & Diversity	28	26.6	25.7	31.0	31.6	30.5
HQ	Energy Information Admin	358	352.5	352.6	349.4	355.2	359.3
HQ	General Counsel	165	160.7	151.4	136.2	143.1	145.1
HQ	Hearings & Appeals	22	21.9	22.2	26.6	26.8	26.0
HQ	Health, Safety & Security	350	339.4	345.7	-	-	-
	* Security & Safety Perf Assurance	-	-	-	231.6	266.6	277.6
	* Environment, Safety & Health	1	8.4	-	191.9	197.5	205.6
	* Dept Rep to the DNFSB	-	-	-	-	3.9	4.0
HQ/Field	Inspector General	240	233.5	247.3	260.2	263.3	246.1
HQ	Intelligence & Counterintell	152	135.0	109.7	-	-	-
	* Counterintelligence	-	-	-	-	27.0	28.7
	* Intelligence	-	-	-	96.0	55.2	51.2
	1/ Management, Budget & Eval	-	-	-	-		628.0
HQ	Chief Financial Officer (+Loan Guar)	227	210.3	200.1	210.1	215.1	-
HQ	Human Capital Management	144	134.0	126.7	104.8	106.9	-
HQ	Management	239	231.8	236.3	251.7	282.0	-
HQ	Policy & International Affairs	95	92.3	88.6	93.5	92.7	94.1
HQ	Public Affairs	19	20.9	19.1	17.5	18.7	24.1
	** Sec of Energy Advisory Board	-	-	-	4.0	4.4	4.3
	Sub-Total SSO	**2,220**	***2,134.9***	***2,070.4***	***2,140.2***	***2,239.3***	***2,287.8***

Staffing Analysis Chart 2: The Under Secretary (US) offices have 3,369 FTEs on board at the end of FY 2008. The Under Secretary for Science (USS) offices have 1.095 FTEs on board at the end of FY 2008.

October 31, 2008

DOE - Five Year Organizational FTE Analysis

(Organizations are shown in Reporting Relationship)

		FY 2008		FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2005	FY 2004
	Organization	EOY On-Board	Projected FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage
The Under Secretary							
HQ/Field	**Civ Radioactive Waste Mgt**	**200**	**189.1**	**180.1**	**166.3**	**175.7**	**171.9**
HQ/Field	**Electricity Del & Energy Reliability**	**62**	**58.9**	**55.3**	**51.7**	**37.3**	**-**
	* **Electric Transmission & Distrib**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18.0**
	* **Energy Assurance**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.0**
	* **Energy Security & Assurance**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.4**	**-**
HQ	**Energy Eff & Renew Energy**	**302**	**290.2**	**288.3**	**368.1**	**415.0**	**433.3**
FIELD	**Golden Field Office**	**123**	**120.9**	**123.0**	**101.5**	**83.0**	**74.5**
HQ	**Environmental Mgmt**	**308**	**269.1**	**277.4**	**272.4**	**302.2**	**326.0**
FIELD	**Small Sites**	**94**	**65.0**	**46.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**
FIELD	* **Albuquerque Ops Ofc**	**-**	**12.3**	**19.5**	**23.5**	**29.8**	**39.4**
FIELD	* **Nevada Ops Office**	**-**	**14.1**	**25.7**	**24.0**	**28.4**	**32.1**
FIELD	* **Oakland Ops Office**	**-**	**1.9**	**3.7**	**13.6**	**27.4**	**63.7**
FIELD	**Carlsbad Field Office**	**40**	**40.8**	**42.3**	**42.0**	**42.4**	**44.0**
FIELD	**Consolidated Business Ctr**	**198**	**163.8**	**142.5**	**119.9**	**42.2**	**-**
FIELD	**Portsmouth and Paducah**	**45**	**41.2**	**40.4**	**34.2**	**29.4**	**18.0**
FIELD	**Ohio Field Office**	**-**	**7.2**	**16.2**	**30.9**	**68.1**	**121.8**
FIELD	**Richland Ops Office**	**289**	**264.8**	**231.1**	**239.1**	**254.5**	**299.3**
	Office of River Protection	**89**	**89.0**	**106.0**	**101.0**	**105.0**	**105.0**
FIELD	3/ **Rocky Flats Projects Office**	**-**	**-**		**3.7**	**28.3**	**51.8**
FIELD	**Savannah River Ops**	**314**	**307.3**	**316.6**	**327.5**	**359.9**	**383.4**
HQ	**Fossil Energy**	**130**	**133.7**	**139.8**	**139.8**	**155.7**	**151.8**
FIELD	**Nat'l Energy Tech Lab**	**591**	**579.7**	**600.1**	**599.0**	**543.6**	**526.1**
FIELD	2/ **Tulsa - NPTO**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27.0**
FIELD	2/ **Albany Research Center**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**74.7**	**82.6**
FIELD	**NPOSR**	**11**	**11.8**	**12.0**	**13.6**	**16.1**	**17.0**
FIELD	**Strategic Petroleum Reserve**	**91**	**88.8**	**88.8**	**88.8**	**92.5**	**90.6**
HQ/Field	**Legacy Management**	**52**	**53.8**	**54.3**	**58.3**	**73.1**	**55.6**
HQ	**Nuclear Energy**	**149**	**149.0**	**138.0**	**129.8**	**129.5**	**128.2**
FIELD	**Idaho Ops Office**	**281**	**273.4**	**274.0**	**270.0**	**284.8**	**304.7**
	Sub-Total US	***3,369***	***3,225.8***	***3,221.1***	***3,218.7***	***3,405.0***	***3,579.8***
The Under Secretary for Science							
HQ	Office of Science	317	313.3	309.4	312.7	309.3	315.2
FIELD	Chicago Office	220	217.2	195.5	229.8	288.4	327.0
FIELD	Ames Site Office	4	3.5	3.3	3.3	1.5	-
FIELD	Argonne Site Office	26	26.3	23.1	26.4	11.3	-
FIELD	Berkeley Site Office	22	21.2	19.8	21.1	20.6	-
FIELD	Brookhaven Site Office	25	23.0	26.4	25.8	10.1	-
FIELD	Fermi Site Office	16	15.3	14.0	14.8	7.4	-
FIELD	4/ New Brunswick Laboratory	-	-	26.0	-	-	-
FIELD	Pacific Nothwest Site Ofc	35	34.4	34.5	35.3	35.6	22.4
FIELD	Princeton Site Office	12	12.0	11.5	12.0	5.5	-
FIELD	Stanford Site Office	15	14.2	10.3	10.4	9.9	-
FIELD	Oak Ridge Office	391	384.9	389.4	398.7	407.5	420.8
FIELD	Thomas Jefferson Site Office	12	11.7	10.3	11.0	4.7	-
	Sub-Total USS	***1,095***	***1,077.0***	***1,073.5***	***1,101.3***	***1,111.8***	***1,085.4***

Staffing Analysis Chart 3:
The Under Secretary for Nuclear Security (NNSA) has 2,658 FTEs on board at the end of FY 2008.
Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) have 4,631 FTEs on board at the end of FY 2008.
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has 1,347 FTEs on board at the end of FY 2008.

DOE has a total of 15,320 FTEs on board at the end of FY 2008.

October 31, 2008

DOE - Five Year Organizational FTE Analysis

(Organizations are shown in Reporting Relationship)

		FY 2008		FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2005	FY 2004
	Organization	EOY On-Board	Projected FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage	Actual FTE Usage
The Under Secretary for Nuclear Security							
HQ	NNSA - Ofc of Administrator	76	78.5	74.8	65.5	50.6	44.4
HQ	Emergency Operations	93	87.5	75.1	72.2	42.9	35.5
HQ	Infrastructure & Security	36	31.3	27.5	28.4	20.3	29.8
HQ	Management & Admin	154	140.2	141.3	131.2	94.1	82.7
HQ	Def Nuclear Security	20	22.8	23.8	25.9	17.7	1.7
HQ	Deputy Admin for DP	747	719.6	678.2	662.1	625.8	591.8
FIELD	Y-12 Site Office	82	81.9	83.3	81.0	77.4	72.1
FIELD	Pantex Site Office	74	76.6	83.2	84.3	83.1	71.7
FIELD	Sandia Site Office	84	82.1	83.4	87.4	85.9	85.8
FIELD	Kansas City Site Office	43	42.7	43.6	47.1	49.3	50.2
FIELD	Los Alamos Site Office	112	103.1	101.6	107.2	99.8	90.7
FIELD	Nevada Site Office	95	94.7	95.9	98.9	98.0	106.5
FIELD	Livermore Site Office	95	95.7	94.5	89.9	91.8	88.2
FIELD	Savannah River Site Office	36	32.9	27.2	23.6	21.4	21.6
FIELD	NNSA Service Center	470	439.5	437.2	451.5	427.7	503.1
HQ	Deputy Admin for NN	229	223.3	226.8	233.0	225.4	212.5
HQ	HQ Naval Reactors	98	71.3	66.7	70.5	58.7	51.5
FIELD	NR Lab Research Center	114	119.3	-	-	-	-
	* Pittsburgh Naval Reactors	-	-	65.5	69.8	69.2	66.7
	* Schenectady Naval Reactors	-	-	59.8	58.7	58.1	60.5
	Subtotal - NNSA	**2,658**	***2,543.0***	***2,489.4***	***2,488.2***	***2,297.2***	***2,267.0***
FIELD	Bonneville Power Admin	3,053	2,924.2	2,896.3	2,922.8	3,045.7	3,135.9
FIELD	Southeastern Power Admin	37	36.5	38.9	40.6	41.9	41.4
FIELD	Southwestern Power Admin	172	166.2	165.8	170.7	172.3	172.4
FIELD	Western Area Power Admin	1,369	1,339.9	1,340.3	1,348.7	1,334.4	1,322.7
	Subtotal PMAs	**4,631**	***4,466.8***	***4,441.3***	***4,482.8***	***4,594.3***	***4,672.4***
	FERC	1,347	1,281.5	1,302.9	1,262.9	1,257.7	1,228.0
	DOE Total	**15,320**	**14,729.0**	**14,552.6**	**14,694.1**	**14,905.3**	**15,120.4**

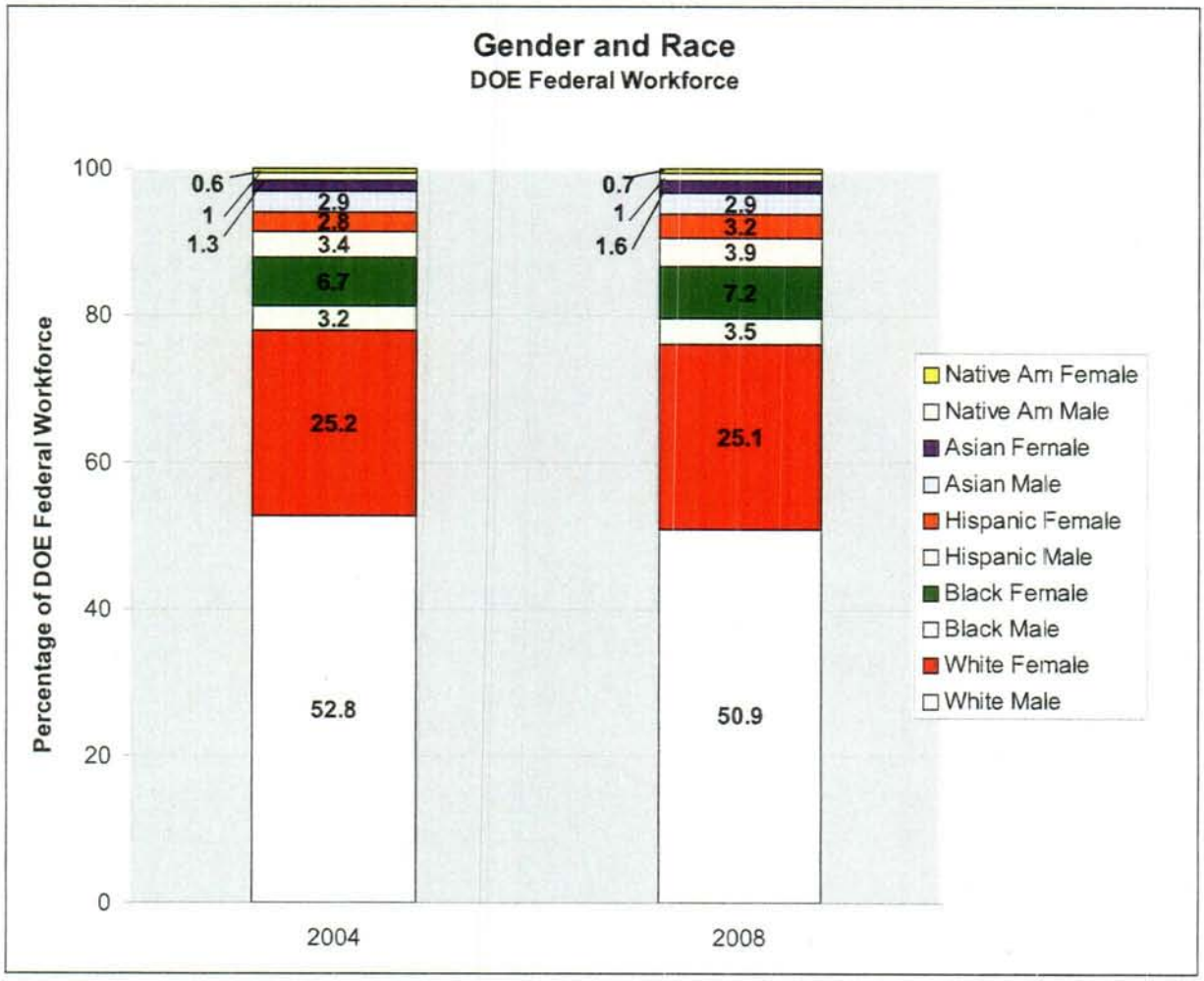
* Organizations that were abolished and resources were absorbed by the organization listed directly above.
** Organizations that were abolished.
1/ This Organization was divided into the three separate organizations listed below this line.
2/ These two Organizations merged into NETL Organization.
3/ Site clean-up completed and Office closed.
4/ NBL previously assigned to the Office of Security - FTEs within the HQ numbers

FEDERAL STAFFING DEMOGRAPHICS AND SKILLS

Gender and Race

The chart below shows the change in the diversity of DOE's federal workforce from 2004 to 2008. Progress towards a more diverse workforce has been moderate. The charts show a slight decrease in the proportion of white males and modest increases in females and the other races.

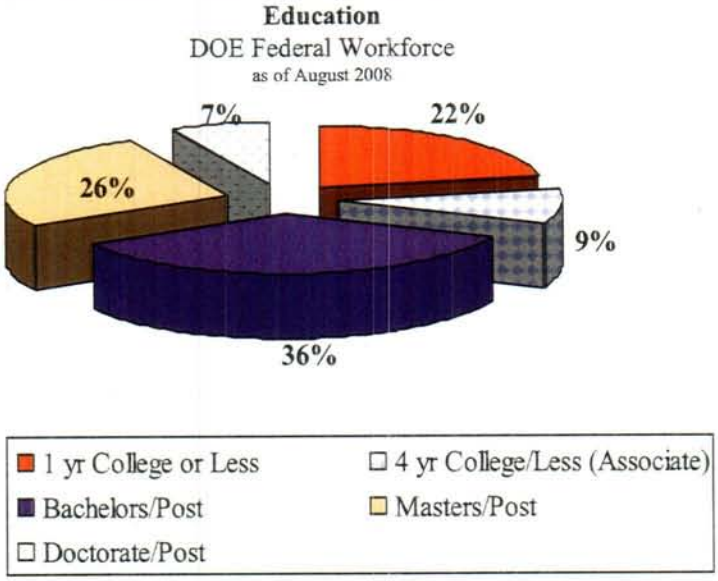
Regarding gender, 63.3 percent of DOE's workforce was male in 2004. The proportion decreased a small amount, to 62.2 percent in 2008.



FEDERAL STAFFING DEMOGRAPHICS AND SKILLS, CONTINUED

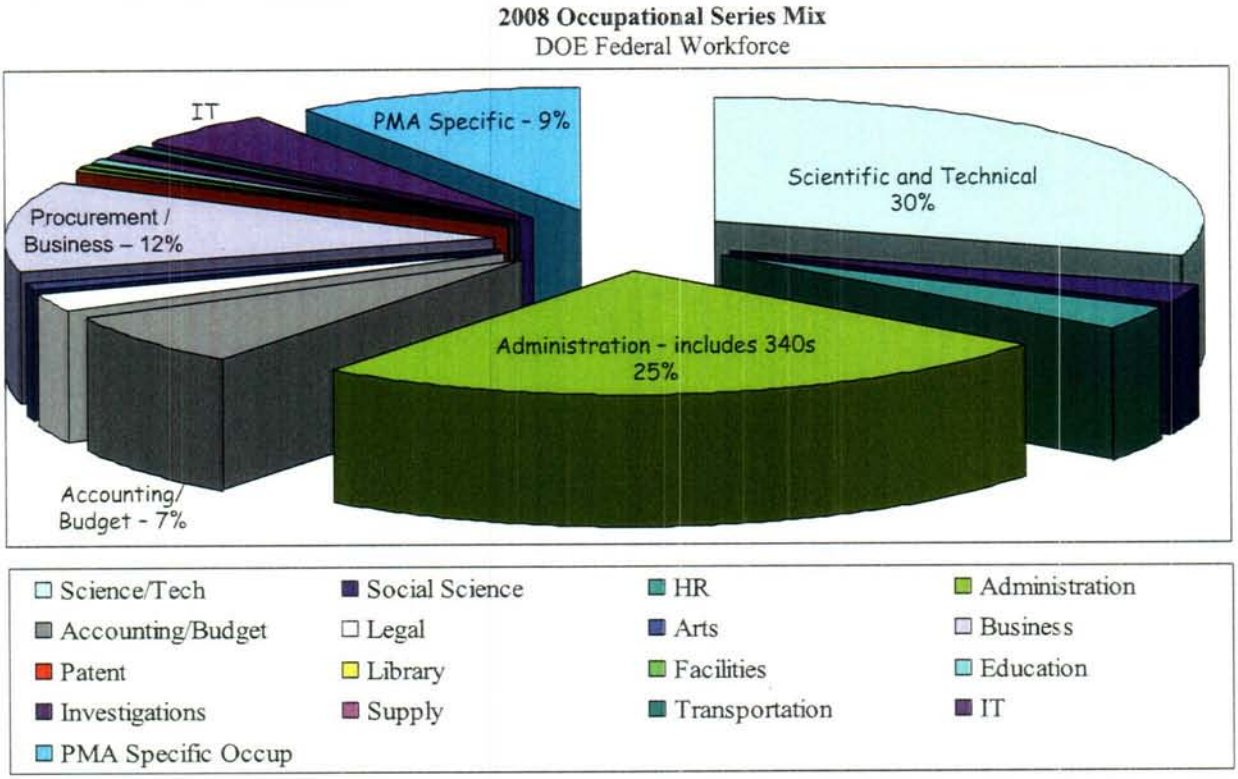
Education

The pie chart below indicates a highly educated workforce with most employees having earned a Bachelors Degree or higher. This is not unexpected in a Science and Technology agency.



Occupational Mix

The pie chart below displays the occupational makeup of DOE's federal workforce. The pie slices are groupings of different categories of occupations, called Occupational Series (OS). The Scientific and Technical workforce makes up 30 percent of DOE's workforce.

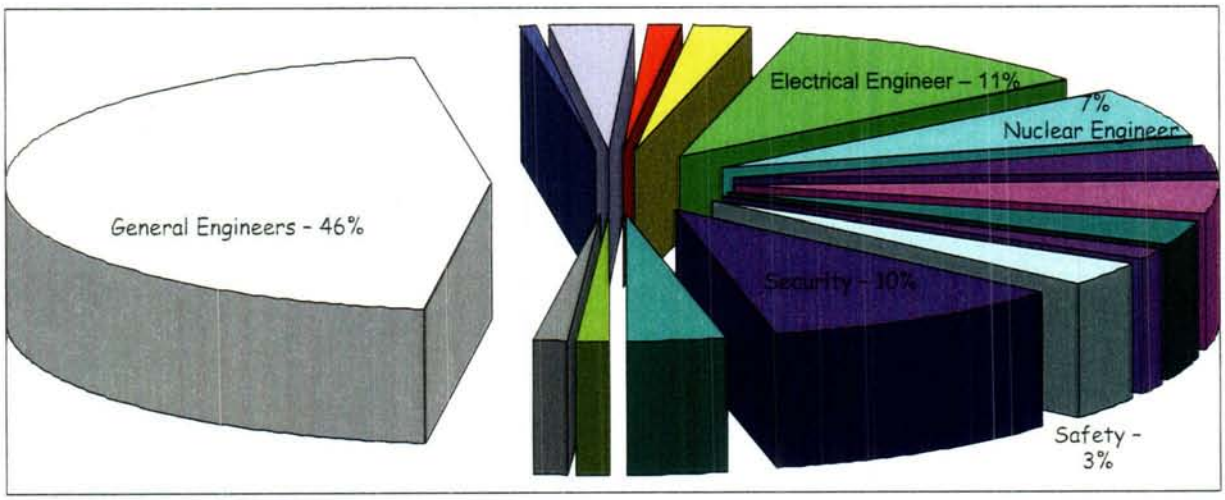


Scientific and Technical Workforce Breakdown
As indicated in the chart above, DOE's scientific and technical workforce makes up 30% of DOE's total workforce. A breakdown of this workforce is shown in the chart below.

The Scientific and Technical workforce is defined as the Engineering, Physical Science, Safety & Occupational Health Manager, Safety Technicians, Environmental Protection Specialists, Fire Protection and Fire Prevention Specialist, Industrial Hygienists, Environmental Health Technicians, Quality Assurance Specialists and all Excepted Service Employees (Pay Plan EK) hired under the National Defense Authorization Act.

The chart below shows that General Engineers, Electrical Engineers, and Nuclear Engineers together make up nearly two-thirds of DOE's federal Scientific and Technical workforce. Several engineering series that have small populations are combined into a "miscellaneous engineers" category.

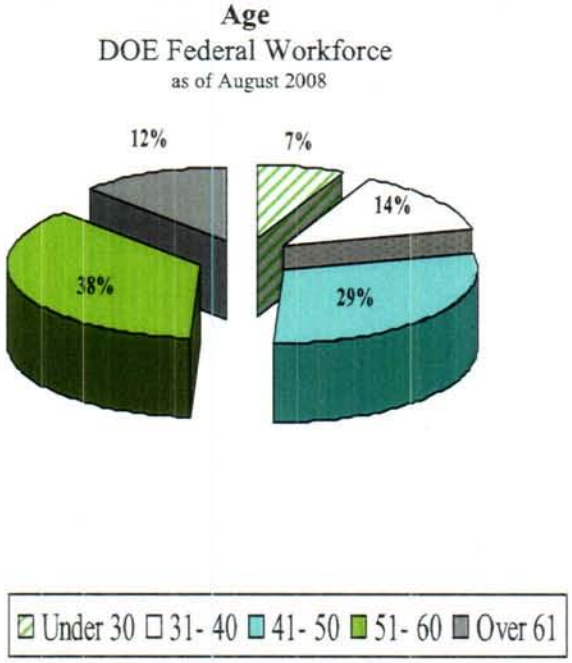
2008 Scientific and Technical Occupations
DOE Federal Workforce



FEDERAL STAFFING RETIREMENT

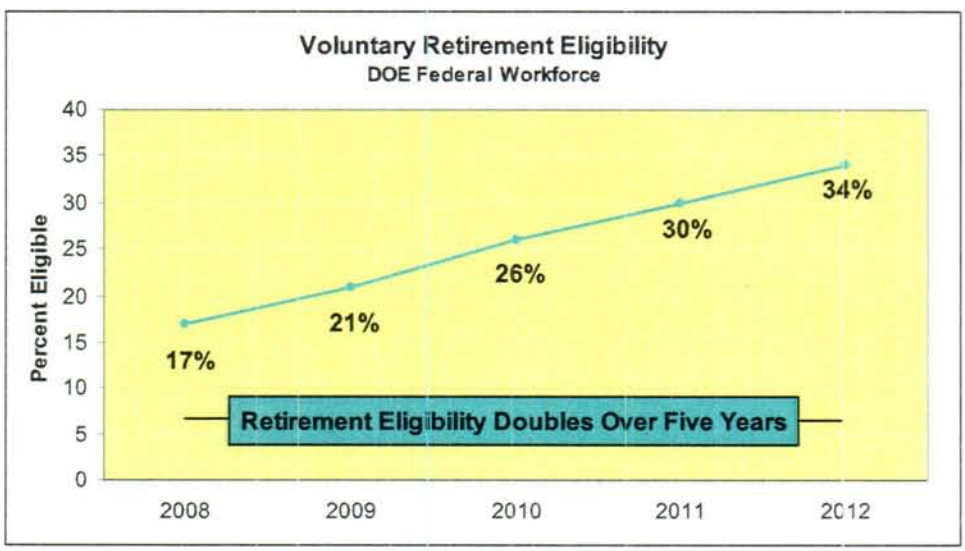
Age

DOE's federal workforce is aging. The pie chart below displays the current age distribution of DOE's federal workforce. Over the last five years, there has been a slight increase in overall age with decreases in the under 30 and 41-50 populations and increases in the over 51 population.



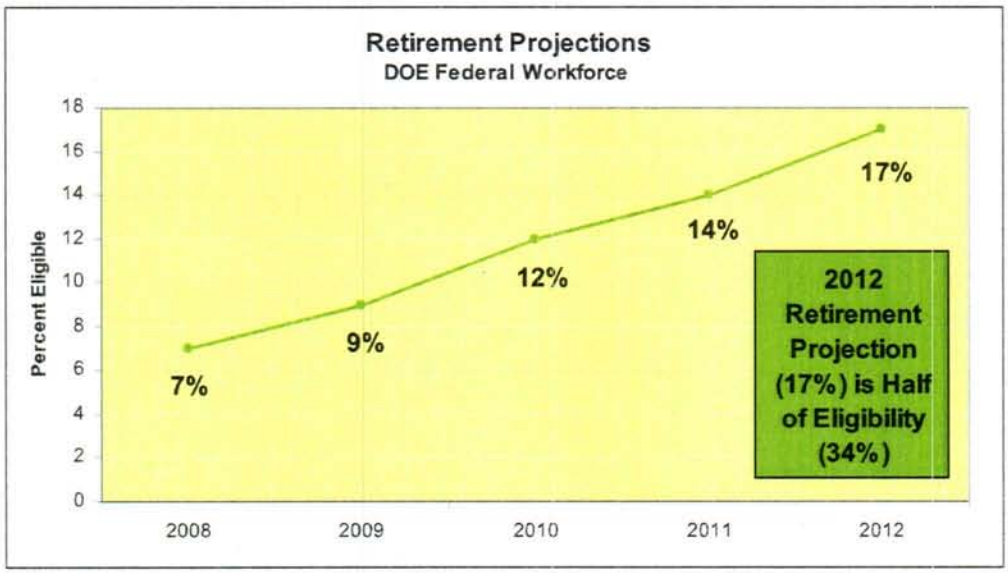
Retirement Eligibility

The Department's retirement prognosis, coupled with the aging workforce, presents a significant human capital challenge to DOE. This chart below shows the percentage of the present population that will be eligible to retire over the next four years. This is simply an eligibility chart, not a prediction of what will happen. Even so, this chart indicates that 34 percent of the current federal employee population will be eligible to retire by the end of 2012.



Retirement Projections

Based on historical data when employees usually retire, the chart below shows a somewhat different view of retirement. DOE's retirement projection model uses data on employees three years after eligibility and/or 60 years of age. This data currently shows a projection of 7.7 percent of the workforce actually retiring as opposed to 17 percent eligible in 2008, and a projection of 17 percent retiring in FY 2012 as opposed to eligible retirements of 34 percent.



FEDERAL EMPLOYEE UNION

Department of Energy Headquarters, Labor Relations
The National Employees Treasury Union (NTEU) has had bargaining recognition with DOE Headquarters (HQ) since 1979. Colleen Kelly is the current national President of NTEU. Jared Gross is the NTEU national representative for the NTEU HQ Chapters.

There are two NTEU Chapters:

- Chapter 213 covers 1,013 bargaining unit employees in the immediate Washington D.C area. President: David Schoeberlein; Executive Vice President: Wanda Klimkiewicz (retired)
- Chapter 228 covers 562 bargaining unit employees in the Germantown Complex. President: Barry Clark; Executive Vice President: Thomas Evans.

Bargaining unit employees are employees of the Agency not excluded by Statute, i.e. managers, supervisors or confidential employees, who are entitled to representation by a recognized labor organization and are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Bargaining unit employees may elect to pay dues or not pay dues. As of September 2008, 6,299 DOE employees, located at eight sites Department-wide, are included in bargaining units.

The Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) is the written document incorporating the agreed-to conditions of employment affecting bargaining unit employees. Conditions of employment subject to bargaining include, but are not limited to, personnel policies, practices and matters such as hours of work, leave administration, performance management, awards, merit promotions, hours of work, discipline.

The union has an obligation to represent all bargaining unit employees whether they pay dues or not. Representation includes collective bargaining, grievances, formal meetings, responses to proposed disciplinary actions, and third party representation.

The union has a right to be present and invited to comment or speak during formal meetings with bargaining unit employees. Generally a meeting is formal when held with a supervisor or higher level manager; has a scheduled time and place; an established agenda; is mandatory, may have a note taker; and discusses changes in personnel policies and procedures, and other conditions of employment. It is not an operational staff meeting.

Bargaining unit employees are entitled to representation during investigatory meetings or interviews. Known as *Weingarten Rights*, the employee may request union representation during any examination by an Agency representative in connection with an investigation if the employee reasonably believes that the examination may result in disciplinary action against the employee. In accordance with the CBA, DOE HQ bargaining unit employees who may be subject to discipline as a result of the investigation will be apprised of their *Weingarten Rights* at the beginning of the investigatory interview.

NTEU is the most visible union due to its location at headquarters. However, The American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) is the largest union within the department. AFGE is located at most of DOE's field sites. Below is a list of all federal labor unions within DOE, as of April 2008:

- BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
  Columbia Power Trades Council (CPTC)
  - International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), Local 125 (Portland, OR)
  - International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAMAW), District Lodge 24 (Portland, OR)
  - International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades (Painters), Painters District Council 55, Local 360 (Portland, OR)

- International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 701 (Gladstone, OR)
- Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Local 16 (Portland, OR)
- United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada, Local 290 (Tualatin, OR)
- International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America, Local 58 (Vancouver, WA)

Laborers International Union of North America (LIUNA), Local 335 (Vancouver, WA)
American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 928 (Portland, OR)

- FEDERAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CENTERS
  American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1995 (Morgantown, WV)
  American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1916 (Pittsburgh, PA)

- **HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**
  NTEU, Local 213 (Washington, DC)
  NTEU, Local 228 (Germantown, MD)

- IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE
  International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers (IFPTE), Local 94 (Idaho, ID)

- OAK RIDGE OPERATIONS OFFICE
  Office of Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU), Local 268 (Oak Ridge, TN)
  Graphic Arts International Union (GAIU), Local 234 (Oak Ridge, TN)

- RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE
  National Federation of Federal Employees (NFFE), Local 181(Richland, WA)

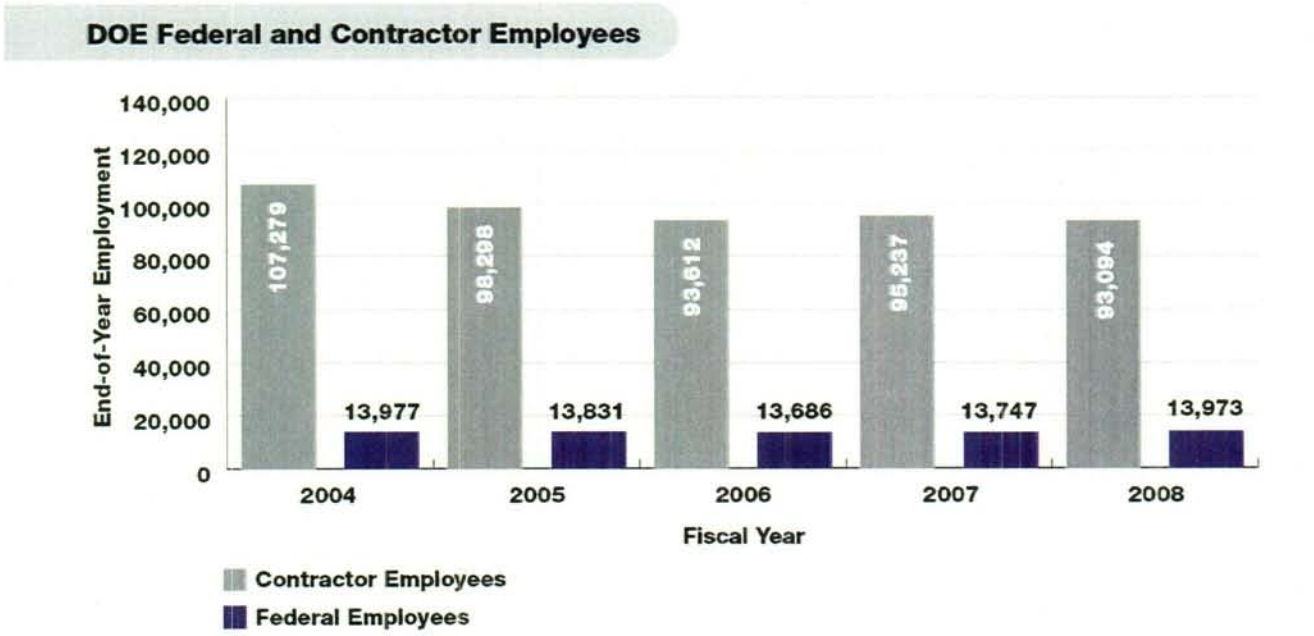
- SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION
  International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), Local 1002 (Tulsa, OK)

- WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION
  American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Locals 3824 (Loveland, CO) & Local 3807 (Watertown, SD)
  International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), Locals 640 (Phoenix, AZ), 1245 (Folsom, CA), 1795 (Loveland, CO), 1959 (Sioux Falls, SD), & 2159 (Montrose, CO)

For further guidance and assistance, please contact the DOE HQ Employee and Labor Relations Division, extension 6-1542.

DOE CONTRACTOR STAFFING

Across the DOE complex, there are far more DOE contractor employees than federal employees. Contractor employees are critical for carrying out the work at DOE's nationwide complex of headquarters and field organizations, national laboratories, power marketing administrations, and special purpose offices, and its vast array of energy programs. As shown in the graph below, since 2004, the number of DOE contractor employees has decreased to approximately 93,000 contractors in 2008. Since 1993, Congress has appropriated over a billion dollars for workforce separation benefits and activities across the DOE complex, and a total of 53,364 contractor employee separations have occurred.



The chart below displays the projected number of DOE contractor employees by the end of Fiscal Year 2009 by program and by site. The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), labeled in the chart as Defense Programs (DP), Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (NN), and some of Other DOE Programs is projected to employ the most contractor employees, at approximately 32,000. The Office of Environmental Management (EM) is projected to employ the second highest number of contractor employees, at roughly 23,000 contractor employees. The Office of Science (SC) follows with approximately 14,000 contractor employees. Work for Others (WFO) is also projected to employ a large number of contractor employees, at approximately 12,000 contractor employees. WFO takes place at DOE's national laboratories. This work is performed for entities other than DOE, including work for other federal agencies such as DOD and DHS.

Geographically, the Hanford area of Washington State, which has a national laboratory and large EM cleanup projects, is projected to employ the highest number of contractor employees. This area, which includes the Hanford Site, the Office of River Protection, and the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, is projected to employ nearly 13,000 contractor employees. DOE's Oak Ridge, Tennessee facilities, which also have large EM cleanup projects and a national laboratory, are projected to have the next highest number of contractor employees. The Oak Ridge facilities, including the Y-12 National Security Complex, are projected to have a total of approximately 10,000 contractor employees by the end of Fiscal Year 2009.

Management Contractor Team Employment by Site and Program

Headcount by End of Fiscal Year 2009 Projected (Preliminary)

SITE	PROGRAM								
	DP	EM	NE	SC	EE	NN	Other DOE	WFO	Total
Ames Laboratory	0	0	0	360	0	0	12	12	384
Argonne National Laboratory East - Illinois	0	29	64	1,010	122	0	1361	362	2,948
Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory							2,220		2,220
Brookhaven National Laboratory	4	24	18	2,548	13	27	16	220	2,870
East Tennessee Technology Park									0
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	0	0	0	1,952	0	0	0	0	1,952
Fernald	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hanford Site (excludes PNNL)	0	4,179	0	0	0	0	67	170	4,416
Hanford Site (Office of River Protection only)	0	4,414	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,414
Idaho National Laboratory	0	2,415	1,944	27	54	725	120	1,085	6,370
Kansas City Plant	2,220	0	0	0	0	10	2	433	2,665
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	0	0	0	1,704	90	26	50	869	2,739
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	4,162	107	7	124	11	184	390	966	5,951
Los Alamos National Laboratory	4,104	395	165	318	96	518	696	1,053	7,345
Mound									0
National Renewable Energy Laboratory	0	0	0	167	1,069	4	0	120	1,360
Naval Reactors Facility (Pittsburgh)							1,169		1,169
Nevada Test Site	777	178	0	0	0	30	49	221	1,255
Oak Ridge Complex-Wide (Wackenhut)	680	143	0	139	0	0	0	0	962
Oak Ridge Institute of Science & Education	64	3	1	86	1	2	106	290	553
Oak Ridge National Laboratory	53	37	137	2,447	307	260	366	837	4,444
Pacific Northwest National Lab	37	386	43	831	180	633	324	1,730	4,164
Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (Prime Contractors)	0	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	483
Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (USEC)		1,666							1,666
Pantex Plant	3,312	23	0	0	0	19	11	0	3,365
Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (Prime Contractors)	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	302
Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (USEC)		1,162							1,162
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory	0	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	429
Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandia National Laboratories	3,633	75	0	0	165	349	588	3,418	8,228
Savannah River Site	1,084	6,542	52	7	8	269	42	211	8,215
Schenectady Naval Reactors							2,488		2,488
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory	0	7	0	1,480	0	0	0	0	1,487
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	532	0	532
Thomas Jefferson National Laboratory	0	0	0	629	0	0	0	66	695
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	0	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	645
West Valley	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	192
Y-12 National Security Complex	3,550	0	0	0	0	300	0	200	4,050
Yucca Mountain							750		750
Total	23,680	23,407	2,431	14,258	2,116	3,356	11,359	12,263	92,870

Note: Management contractor team is comprised of those prime contractors performing defense and certain non-defense work that historically was done under a management and operating contract. At some sites, subcontractors are also included.

November 3, 2008

Contract Management

SECTION FIVE

DOE's CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

DOE primarily accomplishes its work in the field. This section describes DOE's history and strategies with managing its contracts.

DOE CONTRACTING FACTS

In carrying out its mission, DOE manages a vast array of energy programs and a nationwide complex of headquarters and field organizations, national laboratories, power marketing administrations, and special purpose offices. Contracting is critical to DOE's mission accomplishment. Historically, annual procurement obligations represent 85% of DOE's total annual obligations. The following is DOE's funding profile for FY-2007 by instrument type, number and total obligations:

Total:	**$25.7 Billion**
M&O and Site and Facilities Mgmt Contracts:	$19,475 Million (76%); 25 contracts
Other Contracts:	$ 3,702 Million (14%); 2,627 contracts
Interagency Agreements:	$ 304 Million (1%)
Financial Assistance:	$ 2,253 Million (9%)

DOE Major Site and Facility Contracts

DOE contracts run the gamut from providing supplies and services to the acquisition of research and development. The most significant aspect of the Department's contracting is its unique Management and Operating (M&O) contracts. Under this form of contracting, for-profit and not for-profit organizations, including academic institutions, manage DOE's research and development laboratories, nuclear weapons laboratories, the production and dismantlement of nuclear weapons, and nuclear waste management operations. Developed by the Manhattan Project and the Atomic Energy Commission, M&O contractors have a separate regulatory base and were established to meet mission objectives in concert with the operation of a government-owned facility. Most of the M&O contracts are for the operation of national laboratories that are federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs). The relationship of FFRDCs to the Government is viewed as closer than the typical "arms-length" relationship with contractors. Funding is provided by DOE via letter of credit. The M&O contractor does not provide working capital. The number of M&O contracts has declined from 41 in 1994 to 25 today.

Historically, DOE did not compete its M&O contracts. However, beginning in late 1996, DOE established competition as the norm, following government-wide competition requirements. Section 301 of the recent Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 require the Department to compete M&O contracts unless the Secretary personally grants a waiver and notifies Congress. In addition, on January 30, 2004, the Secretary of Energy announced that 10 other M&Os would be competed. All M&O contracts are now subject to competition using standard Federal Acquisition Regulation procedures. In FY 2007, the Department led the entire federal government in competitive performance, competing 85% of its contracting dollars. Below is a FY 2007 list of M&O contracts.

Sponsor	DOE Site/Facility	M&O Contractor	FY 2007 Obligations
EE	National Renewable Energy Laboratory	Midwest Research Institute	$ 276,608,396
EM	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	Washington TRU Solutions	$ 145,010,313
EM	Savannah River Site (includes Savannah River National Laboratory)	Westinghouse Savannah River	$ 1,371,357,712
FE	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	Dyn McDermott Petroleum Operations Company	$ 116,624,661
NE	Idaho National Laboratory	Battelle Energy Alliance	$ 975,295,354
NNSA	Pantex Plant	BWXT Pantex LLC	$ 477,153,326

NNSA	Y-12 Plant	BWXT Y-12 LLC	$ 819,396,985
NNSA	Kansas City Plant	Honeywell FM&T	$ 569,316,207
NNSA	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	Lawrence Livermore National Security LLC	$ 13,836,279
NNSA	Los Alamos National Laboratory	Los Alamos National Security LLC	$ 2,038,024,541
NNSA	Nevada Test Site	National Security Technologies, LLC	$ 450,179,135
NNSA	Sandia National Laboratories	Lockheed Martin - Sandia Corporation	$ 2,466,159,469
NNSA/NR	Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory	Knolls Atomic Power Lab (KAPL)	$ 303,627,711
NNSA/NR	Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory	Bechtel Bettis	$ 223,818,389
RW	Civilian Radioactive Waste Repository (Yucca)	Bechtel SAIC Company, LLC	$ 198,047,697
SC	Ames Laboratory	Iowa State University	$ 7,361,648
SC	Argonne National Laboratory	University of Chicago Argonne, LLC	$ 672,295,603
SC	Brookhaven National Laboratory	Brookhaven Science Associates	$ 489,596,202
SC	Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	Fermi Research Alliance, LLC	$ 338,278,202
SC	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	University of California	$ 1,469,107,183
SC	Oak Ridge National Laboratory	University of Tennessee – Battelle, LLC	$ 1,217,080,737
SC	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory	Battelle Memorial Institute	$ 656,185,450
SC	Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory	Princeton University	$ 73,977,068
SC	Stanford Linear Accelerator Facility	Stanford University	$ 368,937,803
SC	Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Laboratory	Jefferson Science Associates, LLC	$ 102,356,864

During FY 2008, a new M&O contract was competitively awarded to Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC, for the Savannah River Site (EM) as a successor to the contract held by Westinghouse Savannah River Company. In addition, a competitively awarded successor contract for the management and operation of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (EERE) was completed. The award, valued at approximately $1.1 billion over 5 years, was made to the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC. Both contracts are valued at approximately the same level as their predecessors. A competitively awarded successor contract for the management and operation of the Bettis and KAPL laboratories for the Naval Reactors program was completed in September 2008. The award, which is valued at approximately $6 billion over five years, was made to Bechtel Marine Propulsion. DOE is in the final stages of the process for selecting an M&O contractor for operation of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL). The solicitation closed on September 8, 2008 and selection is anticipated in early 2009. The annual operating budget for PPPL is approximately $80 Million a year with a 5 year base period and a 5 year award term. DOE also anticipates a competitive successor award for the management and operation of the Yucca Mountain Repository during the first quarter of FY 2009.

In addition to M&O contracts, DOE has other types of major site and facility management contracts (FMCs). These non-M&O FMCs evolved from former M&O contracts due to a change in the mission of the facility (e.g. from production to environmental remediation). Below is a FY 2007 list of non-M&O FMC contracts:

Sponsor	DOE Site/Facility	FMC Contractor	FY 2007 Obligations
EM	Fernald Remediation and Restoration Project	Fluor Fernald Inc.	$ 253,687,751
EM	Environmental Management at Oak Ridge	Bechtel Jacobs Co. LLC	$ 217,163,828
EM	Hanford Project	Fluor Daniel Hanford Inc.	$ 690,918,830
EM	Hanford Tank Waste and Immobilization Plant	Bechtel National Inc.	$ 611,645,267
EM	Cleanup Project at Idaho National Laboratory	CH2M WG Idaho LLC	$ 404,570,947
EM	Infrastructure Services for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	TPMC Theta/Pros2Serve Management LLC	$ 16,818,155
EM	West Valley Demonstration Project	West Valley Environmental Services	$ 18,823,593
EM	Paducah Gas Plant Site	Paducah Remediation Services LLC	$ 82,596,138
EM	Portsmouth Remediation Project	LATA/Parallax Portsmouth LLC	$ 62,028,452
EM	Infrastructure Services for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant	Swift and Staley Mechanical Contractors Inc.	$ 12,968,337
EM	River Corridor Cleanup	Washington Closure LLC	$ 204,783,701
EM	Tank Farms River Protection Project	CH2M Hill Hanford Group Inc.	$ 368,738,966

During FY 2008, three FMC contracts were awarded through competition. These contracts work in support of the Office of Environmental Management's mission at the Hanford Site. The Plateau Remediation Contract was awarded to CH2M Hill Plateau Remediation LLC with an estimated value of $4.52 billion over the contract life. Washington River Protection Solutions, LLC was awarded a contract to manage the Office of River Protection's tank farm operation. The estimated value of that award is $7.1 billion over the contract term. A third contract for Mission Support Operations for the Hanford site has been awarded, but an unsuccessful offeror has filed a challenge to that award with the Government Accountability Office (GAO). A decision by the GAO is expected by the end of the first quarter of FY 2009. These three contracts replace the existing Tank Farms River Protection and Hanford Project contracts. DOE also expects to award a contract during the first quarter of FY 2009 for Liquid Waste Disposition at the Savannah River Site. Current on-going competitions include the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility at DOE's Idaho site and the TRU Waste Processing Facility in Oak Ridge.

Project Management

SECTION SIX

DOE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

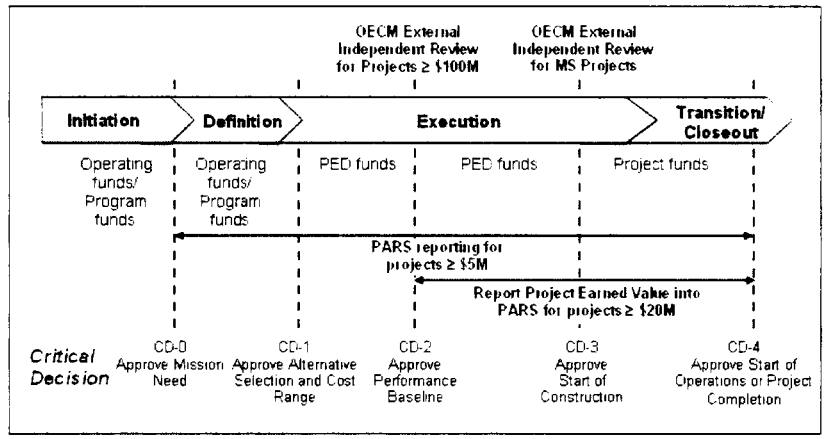
The Department's project portfolio is large, complex, and technically challenging. Many of the projects are unique, one-of-a-kind initiatives that involve cutting-edge technology. This section describes the Department's strategy for managing projects.

DOE PROJECT MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Department of Energy's $260 billion portfolio of contracts and projects demands a sophisticated and flexible structure to manage contract and project risks systematically; control cost, schedule, and scope baselines; acquire, develop, and retain contract and project management personnel; optimize use of available resources; and transfer new technologies and management practices efficiently between projects. The Department's project portfolio is large, complex, and technically challenging. Many of the projects are unique, one-of-a-kind initiatives that involve cutting-edge technology. The portfolio represents the diverse nature of DOE missions, encompassing energy systems and research, nuclear weapons development and stewardship, environmental restoration, contaminated and complex facility deactivation and decommissioning, waste management, and basic and applied energy and scientific research. Few other government or private sector organizations are challenged by projects of a similar magnitude, diversity, and complexity. To complete these complex projects within budget, schedule, and scope, the Department must employ highly sophisticated project management capabilities, processes, and procedures.

DOE'S Project Acquisition Order

In July 2006, the Department issued DOE Order 413.3A, Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets, to provide project management guidance for construction projects and nuclear waste cleanup projects. The requirements identified are mandatory for all DOE capital asset acquisition projects with a Total Project Cost greater than or equal to $20 million. The Order establishes a system for initiating, executing and completing projects through a series of project phases and Critical Decisions (CDs), representing a logical maturing of broadly stated mission needs into well-defined requirements resulting in operationally effective, suitable, and affordable facilities, systems, and other products. A Project Assessment and Reporting System (PARS) is used to track the completion of project requirements. The following figure illustrates the typical implementation of the DOE Acquisition Management System for Line Item Projects.



Earned Value Management System (EVMS): DOE Order 413.3A requires that an Earned Value Management System that is compliant with national standards such as ANSI/EIA-748-A-1998 be employed by the contractor for projects with a Total Project Cost greater than or equal to $20M. Projects having a Total Project Cost between $20 million and $50 million must have an Earned Value Management System that is self-certified by the contractor as ANSI/EIA-748-A-1998 compliant. Projects having a Total Project Cost or Environmental Management Total Project Cost greater than or equal to $50

million require an ANSI/EIA-748-A-1998 compliant system certified by the Office of Engineering and Construction Management.

Project Acquisition Developments

The Department is one of two agencies that have been on the Government Accountability Office (GAO) High Risk List since inception of the list in 1990. As such, DOE has been under increased Congressional, GAO, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) scrutiny over its contract and project management practices. While progress has been made in improving project delivery, many of our high visibility, high cost and technically complex projects have encountered significant cost increases and schedule delays that have resulted in budget reductions, budget holds pending Secretarial certifications of project reporting systems, and increased oversight from external organizations. The 2008 House Energy and Water Development Report on Appropriations directed the Department to work with GAO to develop an action plan providing a path forward to be removed from the High Risk List.

Significant progress has been made in complying with the 2008 Congressional direction. A Root Cause Analysis (RCA) was conducted in coordination with the OMB and GAO. The RCA report was published in April 2008. A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) that provides quantifiable, actionable measures with key milestone dates for progress assessment was approved by the Secretary of Energy in July 2008.

Project Status and Stages

The tables on the following pages provide a snapshot of the Department's portfolio of all its construction and environmental management (EM) cleanup projects, their estimated costs, and current performance status as of October 24, 2008. Currently, the Department's portfolio of construction projects consists of 58 projects in pre Critical Decision-2 (CD-2) planning with a total estimated value ranging from about $33 billion to $63 billion, and 50 projects in post CD-2 execution with an estimated total project cost of $27 billion. The completion dates on these construction projects extends out to 2020. For the Environmental Management Program, the Department's portfolio consists of a total of 57 near-term projects in post CD-2 execution with an estimated near-term baseline total project cost of $35 billion, and 39 pre-CD-2 out-year planning program components ranging from about $142 billion to $195 billion. The completion dates for some of the EM near-term cleanup projects extend out to 2020, while some of the EM out-year planning program schedules extend several more decades, in some cases past 2060.

The status column identifies the project performance status using the following criteria:

- Green – Project is expected to meet its Performance Baseline (scope, cost and schedule).
- Yellow – Project is at risk of breaching its Performance Baseline.
- Red – Project is expected to breach its Performance Baseline.

While there are a total of 14 construction projects coded RED or YELLOW, ten of them are on a watch list for closer management attention. These ten include the five Waste Treatment Plan projects (WA), the Sodium Bearing Waste Treatment project (ID), the Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride project (KY), the Salt Waste Processing Facility (SC), the Chemistry & Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement Project Radiological Laboratory Utility Office Building (NM), and the Zheleznogorsk Plutonium Production Elimination Program (Russia). In addition, there are 12 EM cleanup projects that are coded RED or YELLOW, seven of which are on the watch list for closer management attention: Nuclear Facility D&D - Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor and Nuclear Facility D&D - High Flux Beam Reactor (NY), Nuclear Facility D&D - Energy Technology Engineering Center (CA), Solid Waste Stabilization & Disposition - LANL Legacy (NM), Soil and Water Remediation - LLNL, site 300 (CA), Solid Waste Stabilization and Disposition – NTS (NV), and Downblend of U-233 in Building 3019 (TN).

Program	Project Number	Project name	Site	Post CD-2 Approved Total Project Cost	Critical Decision Status	Pre CD-2 Cost Range Low	Pre CD-2 Cost Range High	Status
EE	08-EE-01	Energy System Integration Facility (ESIF)	NREL		0	95.00	120.00	N/A
EE	06-EE-01	Research Support Facilities (RSF)	NREL		1	50.00	78.20	N/A
EE	07-EE-01	Integrated Biorefinery Research Facility (IBRF)	NREL		1	15.00	30.00	N/A
	EE Construction Project Portfolio Subtotals			**0**		**160**	**228**	
EM-L		Calcine Disposition Project (CDP)	INL		0	2,000.00	16,000.00	N/A
EM-L		Idaho Spent Fuel Facility (ISFF) Project	INL		0	460.00	560.00	N/A
EM-L		Interim Pretreatment System (IPS) (part of ORP-0014)	ORP		0	180.00	310.00	N/A
EM-L	RL-0013 (M-91)	Obtaining Processing Capabilities for Large-Package Waste and Remote-Handled Waste at Hanford (RL-00 13)	Richland		0	300.00	600.00	N/A
EM-L		Demonstration Bulk Vitrification System (DBVS) (part of ORP-0014)	ORP		1		191.20	N/A
EM-L	08-D-414	Plutonium Disposition Project	SRS		1	300.00	500.00	N/A
EM-L	04-D-423	3013 Container Surveillance & Storage Capability (CSSC) Project in K-Area	SRS		1	95.20	113.40	N/A
EM-L	06-D-401	Sodium Bearing Waste Treatment (SBWT)	INL	461.60	3			R
EM-L	01-D-16-D	WTP - High Level Waste (HLW) Facility (part of 01-D-416)	ORP	3,308.00	3			Y
EM-L	01-D-16-A	WTP - Low Activity Waste (LAW) Facility (part of 01-D-416)	ORP	1,748.00	3			Y
EM-L	01-D-16-B	WTP - Analytical Laboratory (LAB) (part of 01-D-416)	ORP	676.00	3			Y
EM-L	01-D-16-C	WTP - Balance of Facilities (BOF) (part of 01-D-416)	ORP	1,137.00	3			Y
EM-L	01-D-16-E	WTP - Pretreatment (PT) Facility (part of 01-D-416)	ORP	5,394.00	3			Y
EM-L	02-U-101	Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride 6 Conversion (DUF6)	PPPO	429.60	3			R
EM-L	05-D-405	Salt Waste Processing Facility (SWPF)	SRS	900.00	2			R
	EM Construction Project Portfolio Subtotals			**14,054**		**3,335**	**18,275**	N/A
FE		Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Expansion to 1B Barrels	TBD		0	4,000.00	5,000.00	N/A
FE	04-FE-100	NETL Technology Support Facility	NETL (PA)	36.00	3			G
	FE Construction Project Portfolio Subtotals			**36**		**4,000**	**5,000**	
NA-D		TRU Waste Facilities	LANL		0	20.00	65.00	N/A
NA-D	09-D-402	Los Alamos Neutron Science Center Refurbishment (LANSCE-R)	LANL		0	165.00	238.00	N/A
NA-D		TA-55 Radiography Facility	LANL		0	20.00	65.00	N/A
NA-D	10-D-XXX	TA-55 Infrastructure Reinvestment Project, TRP II	LANL		2	55.40	70.00	N/A
NA-D		Weapons Surveillance Facility	Pantex		0	101.00	135.00	N/A
NA-D		Fuel Fabrication Capability (FFC)	TBD		0	46.00	85.00	N/A
NA-D		Complex Command Center (CCC)	Y-12		1	42.00	137.00	N/A
NA-D		Kansas City Responsive Infrastructure Manufacturing and Sourcing Project	KCP		1	175.0	265.0	N/A
NA-D	04-D-125	Chemistry & Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement (CMRR)	LANL		1	745.00	975.00	N/A
NA-D	08-D-701	Nuclear Materials Safeguards and Security Upgrades Project (NMSSUP) Phase II	LANL		1	240.00	300.00	N/A
NA-D	07-D-220	Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (RLWTF)	LANL		2	82.00	104.00	N/A
NA-D		Uranium Processing Facility (UPF)	Y-12		1	1,400.00	3,500.00	N/A
NA-D	05-D-170	Security Improvements	Y-12		1	62.70	95.60	N/A
NA-D	08-D-804	TA-55 Infrastructure Reinvestment, TRP 1	LANL	26.70	2			G
NA-D	08-D-801	High Pressure Fire Loop (HPFL)	Pantex	34.96	2			R
NA-D	05-D-140-02	Test Capabilities Revitalization (Phase II)	SNL		3	64.70	74.30	N/A
NA-D	01-D-703	CGR-1.5.06-Waste Management Risk Mitigation TA 50/54.5	LANL	38.90	3			R
NA-D	04-D-125A	Chemistry & Metallurgy Research Facility Replacement Project (CMRR) - PHASE A Radiological Laboratory Utility Office Building (RLUOB) Project	LANL	164.00	3			R
NA-D	06-D-403	Tritium Facility Modernization (TFM)	LLNL	13.20	3			G
NA-D		National Ignition Facility (NIF) Demonstration Program	LLNL	1,254.28	3			G
NA-D	96-D-111	National Ignition Facility (NIF)	LLNL	2,248.10	3			G
NA-D	08-D-601	Mercury Highway Construction	NTS	13.84	3			G
NA-D	04-D-128	Criticality Experiments Facility (CEF) (formerly TA-18 Mission Relocation)	NTS	149.60	3			G
NA-D	06-D-601	Electrical Distribution System Upgrade (EDSU)	Pantex	19.90	3			G
NA-D	04-D-103-02	High Explosive Pressing Facility (HEPF)	Pantex	80.58	3			R
NA-D	08-D-806	Ion Beam Laboratory	SNL	39.64	3			G
NA-D	07-D-253	Heating System Modernization (HSM), TA-1	SNL	61.31	3			G
NA-D	99-D-143	Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility (MOX)	SRS	4,810.00	3			R
NA-D	01-D-124	Highly Enriched Uranium Materials Facility (HEUMF), Building 9720-82	Y-12	549.10	3			G
NA-D	05-D-402	Beryllium Capability (BeC) Project	Y-12	36.12	3			G
NA-D	08-D-602	Potable Water System Upgrade	Y-12	62.60	3			G
NA-D	06-D-603	Steam Plant Life Extension	Y-12	61.50	3			G
NA-D	06-D-402	Replace Fire Stations No. 1 & No. 2	NTS	42.57	3			G
NA-D	06-D-602	Gas Main and Distribution System Upgrade (GMDSU)	Pantex	10.82	3			G
NA-N	99-D-141-01	Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility (PDCF)	SRS		1	2,400.00	3,200.00	N/A
NA-N	99-D-141-02	Waste Solidification Building (WSB)	SRS		1	245.00	330.00	N/A
NA-N	EWGPPZ1	Zheleznogorsk Plutonium Production Elimination Program	Russia	570.50	3			R
	NNSA Construction Project Portfolio Subtotals			**10,288**		**5,703**	**9,391**	

Program	Project Number	Project name	Site	Post CD-2 Approved Total Project Cost	Critical Decision Status	Pre CD-2 Cost Range Low	Pre CD-2 Cost Range High	Status
NE		Fast Neutron Test Capability	INL		0	50.00	95.00	N/A
NE		Advanced Fuel Cycle Facility (AFCF) (part of GNEP)	TBD		0	1,500.00	3,000.00	N/A
NE		Advanced Burner Reactor (ABR) (part of GNEP)	TBD		0	2,000.00	5,000.00	N/A
NE		Pu 238 Consolidation (Pu-238)	TBD		0	205.00	230.00	N/A
NE		Consolidated Fuel Treatment Center (CFTC) (part of GNEP)	TBD		0	700.00	1,700.00	N/A
NE		Next Generation Nuclear Plant (NGNP)	TBD		0	1,800.00	2,430.00	N/A
NE		Remote Waste Disposition Project (RWDP)	INL		1	71.30	114.60	N/A
	NE Construction Project Portfolio Subtotals			**0**		**6,326**	**12,570**	
RW	OCRWM-YMP	Yucca Mountain Repository Project - Initial Operating Capability (IOC)	Yucca Mountain		1	8,000.00	10,500.00	N/A
RW	OCRWM-NTS	National Transportation System	Yucca Mountain		1	1,100.00	1,500.00	N/A
RW	OCRWM-NVTP	Nevada Transportation System	Yucca Mountain		1	900.00	1,000.00	N/A
	RW Construction Project Portfolio Subtotals			**0**		**10,000**	**13,000**	
SC	10-SC-71	Energy Sciences Building	ANL		0	85.50	96.00	N/A
SC	MEL-001-20	Energy Sciences Building (ESB)	BNL		0	18.00	17.97	N/A
SC	10-SC-72	Renovate Science Labs-Phase II (RSL-II)	BNL		0	45.80	50.80	N/A
SC	05-CH-104-0	User Research Center (URC)	BNL		0	15.40	15.40	N/A
SC	01-FY06 LBNL	Computational Research and Theory Capabilities (CRTC)	LBNL		0	75.00	130.00	N/A
SC	SLI-04-RSB	Research Support Building (RSB)	LBNL		0	16.80	16.80	N/A
SC	07PUP	SNS Power Upgrade (07PUP)	ORNL		0	120.00	160.00	N/A
SC	10-SC-70	Research Support Building & Infrastructure Modernization Project (SLAC)	SLAC		0	81.00	97.40	N/A
SC	09-SC-000	Rare Isotope Accelerator (RIA)	TBD		0	900.00	1,100.00	N/A
SC	09-SC-73	Interdisciplinary Science Building - Phase I	BNL		1	61.80	66.80	N/A
SC	MIE-EDM	Electric Dipole Moment Experiment (EDM)	LANL		1	17.60	19.00	N/A
SC	09-SC-72	Seismic Safety Phase 2	LBNL		1	94.38	97.08	N/A
SC	07SING2	SING II	ORNL		1	40.00	60.00	N/A
SC	QPS1000	Quasi-Poloidal Stellarator Experiment (QPS)	ORNL		1	24.00	29.00	N/A
SC	09-SC-71	Modernization of Laboratory Facilities	ORNL		1	90.00	96.30	N/A
SC	61PA	US Contribution to ITER (US ITER)	ORNL		1	1,450.00	2,200.00	N/A
SC	MIE-001	LCLS Ultrafast Science Instruments (LUSI)	SLAC		1	55.10	60.00	N/A
SC	08-SC-11	PULSE Building Renovation	SLAC		1	10.00	15.00	N/A
SC	MIE-81-SH	Cryogenic Underground Observatory for Rare Events (CUORE)	TBD		1	6.70	8.70	N/A
SC	09-SC-74	Technology & Engineering Development Facility (TEDF)	TJNAF		1	67.00	73.20	N/A
SC	MEL-001-50	Renovation of Science Labs Phase I	BNL	18.07	2			N/A
SC	07-SC-06	National Synchrotron Light Source-II (NSLS-II)	BNL	912.00	2			G
SC	SC-25-06-3	Ground-Based Dark Energy Experiment (GBDEE) (DES)	FNAL	35.15	2			G
SC	SC-25-06-1	NUMI Off-axis Neutrino (v) Appearance (NOvA)	FNAL	278.00	2			G
SC	MEL-001-047	Seismic and Structural Safety of Buildings, Phase I (SSSB)	LBNL	16.00	2			G
SC	07-SC-02	Electron Beam Ion Source (EBIS)	BNL	14.80	3			G
SC	SC-25-07-1	MINERvA	FNAL	16.80	3			G
SC	MEL-001-28	Building 77 Rehabilitation - Phase II	LBNL	13.60	3			G
SC	EF-004-001	Building 51and Bevatron D&D	LBNL	50.00	3			G
SC	MIE-HILHC	ALICE EMCal (previously Large Hadron Collider Detector Upgrade (HI-LHC))	LBNL	13.50	3			G
SC	SC-25-06-2	Reactor Neutrino Detector (RND) (Daya Bay)	LBNL	34.00	3			G
SC	MIE-41-NL	Gamma Ray Energy Tracking In-beam Nuclear Array (GRETINA)	LBNL	18.80	3			G
SC	08-SC-01	User Support Building (USB)	LBNL	35.10	3			G
SC	MIE-06-SC-TEAM	Transmission Electron Aberration-Corrected Microscope (TEAM)	LBNL	27.10	3			G
SC	31MK	SNS Instruments (SING)	ORNL	68.50	3			G
SC	MIE-41NM-FNPB	Fundamental Neutron Physics Beamline (FNPB)	ORNL	9.30	3			G
SC	07-SC-05	Physical Sciences Facility (PSF)	PNNL	224.00	3			G
SC	06-SC-01	12 GeV CEBAF Upgrade	Richland	310.00	3			G
SC	MEL-001-36	Safety and Operational Reliability Improvements (S&ORIP)	SLAC	15.70	3			G
SC	05-R-320	Linac Coherent Light Source (LCLS)	SLAC	420.00	3			G
	SC Construction Project Portfolio Subtotals			**2,532**		**3,274**	**4,409**	
WAPA	OBN0005C	O'Banion 500kV Transmission Line & Transformation Station	TBD		0	150.00	150.00	N/A
	PMA Construction Project Portfolio Subtotals			**0**		**150**	**150**	
	DOE Construction Project Portfolio Totals			**26,911**		**32,949**	**63,023**	

Program	Project Number	Project name	Site	Post CD-2 Approved Total Project Cost for Near Term Baseline	Critical Decision Status	Out Year Planning Estimate or Pre CD-2 Cost Range Low	Out Year Planning Estimate or Pre CD-2 Cost Range High	Status
EM-C		Integrated Facility Disposition Project (IFDP)	Oak Ridge		0	4,000.00	8,000.00	N/A
EM-C		Decontamination & Decommissioning of the Southwest Experimental Fast Oxide Reactor (SEFOR) Project	SEFOR - Arkansas		0	16.00	34.00	N/A
EM-C	PA-0011X	NM Stabilization and Disposition-Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride Conversion	Paducah		1		1,210.30	N/A
EM-C	PO-0040X-D&D II	Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant D&D 2044-2052	Portsmouth		1	5,000.00	12,000.00	N/A
EM-C	PO-0011X	Nuclear Material Stabilization and Disposition - Depleted Uranium	Portsmouth		1		850.40	N/A
EM-C	CBC-SLAC-0030	Soil and Water Remediation - SLAC	SLAC		1	24.00	50.00	N/A
EM-C	OH-WV-0014	Radioactive Liquid Tank Waste Stabilization and Disposition - West Valley High Level Waste Storage, Non-Defense	West Valley		1	366.00	407.00	N/A
EM-C	PO-0041	Nuclear Facility D&D - Portsmouth GCEP	Portsmouth	40.70	2			G
EM-C	CH-ANLE-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - ANL - East	ANL	17.80	3			G
EM-C	OH-AB-0030	Soil and Water Remediation - Ashtabula Closure Project	Ashtabula	25.40	3			G
EM-C	CH-BRNL-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor (BGRR)	BNL	53.80	3			R
EM-C	CH-BRNL-0041	Nuclear Facility D&D - High Flux Beam Reactor (HFBR)	BNL	11.80	3	21.10	47.20	R
EM-C	CB-0080	Operate Waste Disposal Facility - WIPP	Carlsbad	742.90	3	2,540.00	2,930.00	G
EM-C	CB-0090	Transportation - WIPP	Carlsbad	177.50	3	500.00	530.00	G
EM-C	VL-ETEC-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - Energy Technology Engineering Center (ETEC)	ETEC	45.60	3	67.00	106.00	R
EM-C	OH-FN-0030	Soil and Water Remediation - Fernald	Fernald	1,139.50	3			G
EM-C	ID-0014B	Radioactive Liquid Tank Waste Stabilization and Disposition-2012	INL	381.20	3	6,670.00	9,460.00	G
EM-C	ID-0012B-D	SNF Stabilization and Disposition 2012 (Defense)	INL	327.40	3	4,350.00	5,320.00	G
EM-C	ID-0050B	Non-Nuclear Facility D&D - INL	INL	43.40	3			G
EM-C	ID-0011	Nuclear Material Stabilization and Disposition	INL	35.40	3			G
EM-C	ID-0030B	Soil and Water Remediation - 2012	INL	742.70	3	4,440.00	6,120.00	G
EM-C	ID-0040B	Nuclear Facility D&D - INL	INL	753.00	3	1,780.00	1,970.00	G
EM-C	ID-0013	Solid Waste Stabilization and Disposition - includes the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project (AMWTP)	INL	1,656.70	3	530.00	900.00	G
EM-C	VL-SPRU-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - Separations Process Research Unit (SPRU)	KAPL	118.60	3	11.50	12.00	Y
EM-C	VL-LANL-0040D	Nuclear Facility D&D, Defense - LANL	LANL	237.00	3			G
EM-C	VL-LANL-0040N	Nuclear Facility D&D, Non-Defense - LANL	LANL	16.00	3			G
EM-C	VL-LANL-0013	Solid Waste Stabilization & Disposition - LANL Legacy	LANL	565.00	3			R
EM-C	VL-LANL-0030	Soil and Water Remediation - LANL	LANL	1,910.00	3		211.40	G
EM-C	VL-LLNL-0031	Soil and Water Remediation - LLNL, site 300	LLNL	49.00	3			R
EM-C	OH-MB-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - Miamisburg	Miamisburg	152.60	3			G
EM-C	OH-MB-0013	Solid Waste Stabilization and Disposal - Miamisburg	Miamisburg	170.00	3			G
EM-C	OH-MB-0031	Soil and Water Remediation - OU-1 Env. Restoration and Site Support	Miamisburg	34.30	3			G
EM-C	OH-MB-0030	Soil and Water Remediation - Environmental Restoration and Site Support	Miamisburg	54.60	3			G
EM-C	CBC-MOAB-0031	Soil and Water Remediation-Moab	Moab	809.00	3			G
EM-C	VL-NV-0080	Operate Waste Disposal Facility - Nevada	Nevada	114.50	3	399.30	420.20	G
EM-C	VL-NV-0030	Soil and Water Remediation - NTS	Offsite	396.60	3	730.00	1,000.00	G
EM-C	VL-NV-0013	Solid Waste Stabilization and Disposition - NTS	NTS	29.90	3			R
EM-C	OR-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - East Tennessee Technology Park (D&D Fund)	Oak Ridge	1,698.50	3			G
EM-C	OR-0041	Nuclear Facility D&D-Y-12	Oak Ridge	337.80	3	480.60	564.80	G
EM-C	OR-0031	Soil and Water Remediation - Offsites	Oak Ridge	13.40	3			G
EM-C	OR-0013B	Solid Waste Stabilization and Disposition - Oak Ridge	Oak Ridge	597.80	3	270.00	310.00	G
EM-C	OR-0042	Nuclear Facility D&D - Oak Ridge National Laboratory	ORNL	488.90	3	495.20	567.50	G
EM-C	ORP-0014	Radioactive Liquid Tank Waste Stabilization and Disposition - ORP	ORP	2,454.00	3	44,000.00	62,000.00	Y
EM-C	PA-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - Paducah	Paducah	574.40	3	970.00	1,060.00	G
EM-C	PA-0013	Solid Waste Stabilization and Disposition	Paducah	97.20	3	60.00	70.00	G
EM-C	PO-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D of Gaseous Diffusion Plant - Portsmouth	Portsmouth	1,062.80	3			G
EM-C	PO-0011	NM Stabilization and Disposition Portsmouth Uranium Facilities	Portsmouth	55.10	3			Y
EM-C	PO-0013	Solid Waste Stabilization and Disposition - LPP	Portsmouth	185.60	3			G
EM-C	RL-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - Remainder of Hanford	Richland	562.30	3	17,100.00	18,500.00	G
EM-C	RL-0041	Nuclear Facility D&D - River Corridor Closure Project (RCCP)	Richland	3,909.90	3			G
EM-C	RL-0013/RL-0080	RL-0013C Solid Waste Stabilization and Disposition-200 Area- 2035	Richland	931.20	3	11,200.00	12,500.00	G
EM-C	RL-0012	SNF Stabilization and Disposition (K Basin Closure - KBC)	Richland	199.60	3	780.00	820.00	G
EM-C	RL-0011	NM Stabilization and Disposition - PFP	Richland	1,149.40	3	1,030.00	1,060.00	G
EM-C	RL-0042	Nuclear Facility D&D - Fast Flux Test Facility Project (FFTF)	Richland	117.20	3	910.40	973.80	G
EM-C	RL-0030	Soil and Water Remediation - Groundwater/Vadose Zone	Richland	1,144.00	3	6,400.00	6,600.00	G
EM-C	SR-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - SRS	SRS	108.00	3	5,040.00	5,810.00	G
EM-C	SR-0014C	Radioactive Liquid Tank Waste Stabilization and Disposition - SRS	SRS	4,395.00	3	11,850.00	20,350.00	G
EM-C		Balance of Nuclear Materials	SRS	816.00	3	1,500.00	1,880.00	G
EM-C		Enriched Uranium Disposition Project	SRS	1,955.00	3	2,710.00	2,990.00	G
EM-C	SR-0030	Soil and Water Remediation - SRS	SRS	87.00	3	2,840.00	3,330.00	G
EM-C	SR-0013	Solid Waste Stabilization and Disposition - SRS	SRS	419.00	3	2,900.00	3,340.00	G
EM-C	OH-WV-0040	Nuclear Facility D&D - West Valley	West Valley	251.40	3	398.00	470.00	Y
EM-C	OH-WV-0013	Solid Waste Stabilization & Disposition - West Valley	West Valley	186.60	3			Y
EM-C	OR-0011Z	Downblend of U-233 in Building 3019	Oak Ridge	384.80	2			R
	EM Cleanup Project Subtotals			**35,034**		**142,379**	**194,775**	
	DOE Project Portfolio (Construction and Cleanup) Totals			**61,945**		**175,328**	**257,798**	

Congressional Jurisdiction & Oversight

SECTION SEVEN

CONGRESSIONAL JURISDICTION AND OVERSIGHT

Section seven shows how DOE falls within the jurisdiction of several Congressional authorization committees and appropriations subcommittees. Following the list of committees is a table that highlights the high-visibility reports that are due to Congress within six months after Inauguration Day.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

DOE activities fall within the jurisdiction of several Congressional authorization committees and appropriations subcommittees. Each year the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and other senior Departmental officials interact with these various congressional committees, starting with briefings and hearings on the President's Budget Request for the Department and continuing with program and oversight hearings and meetings throughout the year. Department officials provide written and oral testimony and discuss the Administration's proposed policies and budget with Members in open sessions and in Questions for the Record (QFRs) which become part of the Official Hearing Record. Senior officials also interact personally with Members and key staff on committees of jurisdiction and from States particularly interested in and/or affected by DOE activities.

Within the Department, the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs (CI) manages overall relations with Members of Congress and supports the Secretary in all Congressional interactions. Additionally, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) provides congressional liaison for its programs, in coordination with CI, and the Chief Financial Officer provides support to the Senate and House Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittees, also in coordination with CI. The Assistant Secretary for CI also manages the Department's relations with Governors of the States and Territories and with sovereign Tribal Nations.

Department of Energy
Congressional Committees of Jurisdiction

- - - Senate Committees - - -

Appropriations

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development

Jurisdiction: All Department programs

Authorization

Committee on Armed Services

Jurisdiction: All NNSA programs • National security aspects of nuclear energy • Defense environmental management (including nuclear waste disposal) • Naval petroleum reserves (except those in Alaska)

Subcommittee: Emerging Threats and Capabilities

Jurisdiction: Nonproliferation programs • Counterterrorism programs • Homeland Defense technology

Subcommittee: Strategic Forces

Jurisdiction: Nuclear forces • Intelligence programs including the National Intelligence Program • Oversight of DOE officials: NNSA and Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Jurisdiction: Coal production, distribution and utilization • Energy policy • Energy regulation and conservation • Energy related aspects of deepwater ports • Energy research and development • Extraction of minerals from oceans and Outer Continental Shelf lands • Naval petroleum reserves in Alaska • Non-military development of nuclear energy • Energy technology research, development, demonstration, and transfer • Power Marketing Administrations • DOE National Laboratories • Energy Information Administration

Subcommittee: Energy

Jurisdiction: Nuclear & fossil fuels • DOE National Laboratories • Global climate change • New technologies R&D • Commercialization of new technologies • Energy conservation programs • Energy information

Subcommittee: Water and Power

Jurisdiction: Power Marketing Administrations • Energy development impacts on water resources • Hydropower • Energy related aspects of deepwater ports

Committee on Environment and Public Works

Jurisdiction: Non-military environmental regulation and control of nuclear energy

Subcommittee: Clean Air and Nuclear Safety

Jurisdiction: Nuclear regulation

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Jurisdiction: Organization and management of U.S. nuclear export policy

Subcommittee: Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security

Jurisdiction: The effectiveness of present national security methods and arms proliferation • Organization and management of U.S. nuclear export policy

Select Committee on Intelligence

Jurisdiction: All intelligence matters

Appropriations

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies

Jurisdiction: All Department programs

Authorization

Committee on Armed Services

Jurisdiction: All NNSA programs • Defense environmental management (including nuclear waste disposal) • Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves • Military applications of nuclear energy including all DOE national security programs

Committee on Energy and Commerce

Jurisdiction: Interstate energy compacts • Measures relating to the exploration, production, storage, supply, marketing, pricing, and regulation of energy resources and other nonconventional energy resources • Measures relating to the general management of DOE, and the management and all functions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission • General national energy policy • Regulation of the domestic nuclear energy industry, including regulation of research and development reactors and nuclear research • Oversight of all laws, programs, and governmental activities relating to nuclear and other energy

Subcommittee: Energy and Air Quality

Jurisdiction: National Energy Policy • Fossil Energy • Renewable Energy Resources and Synthetic Fuels • Energy Conservation • Energy Information • Energy Regulation and Utilization • Utility Issues and Regulation of Nuclear Facilities • Interstate Energy Compacts • Nuclear Energy and Waste • The Clean Air Act • All laws, programs, and government activities affecting such matters

Subcommittee: Oversight and Investigations

Jurisdiction: Oversight of all Department programs within the Committee's jurisdiction, and investigations of such programs

Committee on Natural Resources

Jurisdiction: Measures and matters concerning the transportation of natural gas from and within Alaska, and the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline except ratemaking

Subcommittee: Energy and Mineral Resources

Jurisdiction: Conservation of U.S. uranium supply • Conservation and development of oil and gas reserves of the Outer Continental Shelf • Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline

Subcommittee: Water and Power

Jurisdiction: Generation and marketing of electric power from federal water projects by federally chartered or federal regional power marketing authorities

Committee on Science and Technology

Jurisdiction: All energy research, development, and demonstrations and projects, and all federally owned or operated non-military energy laboratories • Measures related to the commercial application of energy technologies • Science scholarships

Subcommittee: Energy and Environment

Jurisdiction: Legislative jurisdiction and general and special oversight and investigative authority on all matters relating to energy and environmental research, development, and demonstration for the Department • Oversight of National Laboratories and science activities • Energy conservation and

building performance • Alternate fuels for and improved efficiency of vehicles • Distributed power systems and industrial process improvements • Scientific issues related to environmental policy, including climate change

Subcommittee: Research and Science Education

Jurisdiction: Legislative jurisdiction and general and special oversight and investigative authority on all matters relating to science and technology policy and science education

Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming

Jurisdiction: Investigate, study, make findings, and development recommendations on policies, strategies, technologies and other innovations, intended to reduce dependence of the United States on foreign sources of energy and achieve substantial and permanent reductions in emissions and other activities that contribute to climate change and global warming

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

Jurisdiction: All intelligence matters.

REPORTS AND OTHER MILESTONES DUE TO CONGRESS

Congress often enacts legal requirements for DOE to prepare reports on a variety of topics as well as requesting reports in the Committee reports accompanying legislation. The Executive Secretariat Executive Commitments System (ESCS) is used to monitor such statutory reporting requirements for the Department. When the statute or report specifies a deadline, ESCS lists the due dates for these reports as the specified date. When a due date is not specified in statute, a tentative due date is set by the Office of the Executive Secretariat. All program offices have access to the ESCS system and are required to update the status information on a weekly basis.

MAJOR DOE REPORTS/MILESTONES DUE TO CONGRESS
AFTER INAUGURATION
January 20 – June 20, 2009

REPORT	RESPONSIBLE DOE PROGRAM OFFICE	DATE DUE	REPORT REQUIREMENT
Report on Nonproliferation Programs with Russia (Russia & New Independent States – Program Funding) (ESCS-4101)	National Nuclear Security Administration	February 2, 2009	Report - FY 2002 Energy and Water Development Appropriations, Conf. Rpt. 107-258
Rule setting forth requirements for infrastructure development grant recipients on the operation of renewable fuel blend stations (ESCS-4214)	Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	February 9, 2009	Rulemaking – Energy Independence & Security Act
Implementation of the MOX Facility Construction and Operation Plan (ESCS-2015)	National Nuclear Security Administration	February 16, 2009	Report - FY 2003 National Defense Authorization Act, Section 3182
Report on Retirement and Dismantlement of Nuclear Warheads (ESCS-4584)	National Nuclear Security Administration	March 2, 2009	Report - FY 2008 National Defense Authorization Act, P.L. 110-181, Section 3122
Annual Report on Counterintelligence and Security Practices at the National Laboratories (ESCS-1711)	Office of Intelligence	March 3, 2009	Report - FY 2000 National Defense Authorization Act, P.L. 106-65, Section 3152
Freedom of Information Activities Annual Report to the Department of Justice (ESCS-0106)	Office of Management	March 3, 2009	Report - 5 U.S.C. 552(e)
Rule requiring that in order for automobile manufacturer to be eligible for award or loan under section 136 of EISA, adjusted average fuel economy of the manufacturer for light duty vehicles produced by the manufacturer during most recent year that data are available must not be less than the average fuel economy for all light duty vehicles of the manufacturer for model year 2005 (ESCS-4212)	Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	March 15, 2009	Rulemaking - Energy Independence & Security Act
Semi-annual Report to the Secretary on Review of Coordination of Planned Refinery Outages (ESCS-4341)	Energy Information Administration	April 30, 2009	Report - Energy Independence & Security Act
Arrangement, in consultation with USDA and EPA, with NAS for a study of the impact of the renewable fuel standard on industries relating to production of feed grains, livestock, food, forest products, and energy (ESCS-4272)	Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	June 19, 2009	Miscellaneous Mandatory Requirement – Energy Independence & Security Act
Report on a Study of Security Attributes of Smart Grid Systems (ESCS-4347)	Office of Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability	June 19, 2009	Report - Energy Independence & Security Act

NOTE: The above table is not a comprehensive list of all actions due to Congress. This list contains the highest priority actions which will require the attention of the new Administration during its first six months.

If access is needed for the ESCS system, please contact Shena Kennerly, 202-586-0577, Administration and Executive Commitments, Office of the Executive Secretariat.

November 3, 2008

Upcoming Reports & Rulemakings

SECTION EIGHT

UPCOMING REPORTS AND RULEMAKINGS

Section eight contains a list of upcoming reports from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and DOE's Inspector General (IG). A list of DOE's upcoming high-visibility rulemakings follows.

SIGNIFICANT AUDIT REPORTS

Background

Department of Energy programs are responsible for responding to Inspector General (IG) and Government Accountability Office (GAO) audit reports, including identifying and implementing corrective actions to address audit recommendations. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Internal Review, coordinates the corporate audit resolution and follow-up program for the Department and maintains the Departmental Audit Report Tracking System (DARTS) to monitor and report on the status of audits. Provided below is a listing of "significant audits" currently reported in DARTS. Significant audits have been subjectively selected based on impact, sensitivity and/or relation to key programs or initiatives of interest.

Office of the Inspector General Reports			
Departmental Element	**Title of Audit Report**	**Projected Impact or Sensitivity**	**Corrective Action Completion**
Chief Financial Officer	Special Report: Management Challenges at the Department of Energy (IG-0782 / December 2007)	This report influences the Department's identification and characterization of "Leadership Challenges" in the Agency Financial Report.	N/A
Chief Information Officer	The Department's Unclassified Cyber Security Program - 2007 (IG-0776 / September 2007)	Addressing the audit issues will have a positive impact on efforts to resolve the Cyber Security Leadership Challenge reported in the Agency Financial Report.	Completed
Office of Health, Safety and Security	Nanoscale Materials Safety at the Department's Laboratories (IG-0788 / February 2008)	Since field of nanoscale materials research is relatively new, the health and safety risks are still being assessed, and national consensus standards have not yet been developed.	Pending Management Decision
Office of Health, Safety and Security	The Department's Unclassified Foreign Visits and Assignments Program (IG-0791 / March 2008)	There are on-going control issues in the program that must be addressed to reduce the potential risk of access to sensitive information or damage to facilities.	Completed
Office of Environmental Management / National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)	The Department's Progress in Meeting Los Alamos National Laboratory Consent Order Milestones (IG-0793 / April 2008)	Failure to meet consent order dates could result in fines. There is significant Congressional and media interest.	Completed
National Nuclear Security Administration	The Department of Energy's Pandemic Influenza Planning (IG-0784 / December 2007)	This audit is critical to ensure the safety and health of the Department's workforce under Presidential directive.	Completed
Office of Nuclear Energy	Meeting Medical and Research Needs for Isotopes Derived from Uranium-233 (IG-0795 / May 2008)	The alterations to the current strategy would have a significant impact on the safety and security postures at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and would require a change in the Congressional mandate.	Pending Management Decision
Office of Science	Office of Science Laboratory Conferences (IG-0794 / May 2008)	There is significant internal and external interest in managing contractor conference costs.	Completed
Office of Science	Recovery of Costs for the Proprietary Use of the Advance Photon Source (IG-0753 / January 2007)	There is a need to consider the precedential impact, if any, for charging practices at other Departmental user facilities.	Pending Management Decision

Government Accountability Office Audits			
Departmental Element	**Title of Audit Report**	**Projected Impact or Sensitivity**	**Corrective Action Completion**
Chief Financial Officer	GAO High Risk Series: An Update (GAO-07-310 / January 2007)	The report provides a list of GAO's perceived "High Risk" areas for each agency, which are considered in the identification and characterization of the Department's "Leadership Challenges" in the Agency Financial Report.	N/A
Chief Financial Officer	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE): New Loan Guarantee Program Should Complete Activities Necessary for Effective and Accountable Program Management (GAO-08-750 / July 2008)	This program faces significant Congressional interest.	December 2008
Energy Information Administration	ENERGY MARKETS: Increasing Globalization of Petroleum Products Markets, Tightening Refining Demand and Supply Balance and Other Trends Have Implications for U.S. Energy Supply, Prices and Volatility (GAO-08-014 / January 2008)	Energy infrastructure issues are the source of intense Congressional and media interest, heightened by the need to assess the impacts of this area on petroleum prices.	Completed
Office of Environmental Management	NUCLEAR WASTE: Action Needed to Improve Accountability and Management of DOE's Major Cleanup Sites (GAO-08-1081 / September 2008)	Increased and more detailed Congressional reporting related to life cycle baseline cost estimate information.	Pending Management Decision
Office of Management	Department of Energy: Consistent Application of Requirements Needed to Improve Project Management (GAO-07-518 / May 2007)	Addressing the audit issues will have a positive impact on efforts to resolve the Project Management Leadership Challenge reported in the Agency Financial Report and support the Department's existing contract and project management root cause analysis corrective action plan.	Completed
National Nuclear Security Administration	NUCLEAR AND WORKER SAFETY: Actions Needed to Determine the Effectiveness of Safety Improvement Efforts at NNSA (GAO-08-73 / November 2007)	Since 2000, nearly 60 serious or potential accidents have occurred at nuclear weapons labs. Accidents and nuclear safety violations also contributed to the temporary shutdown of facilities at both Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore in 2004 and 2005.	Completed
National Nuclear Security Administration	LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY: Long-term Strategies Needed to Improve Security and Management Oversight (GAO-08-694 / July 2008)	This is one of a series of security related reports/concerns. LANL operations face intense Congressional/media interest.	Pending Management Decision
Office of Nuclear Energy	GLOBAL NUCLEAR ENERGY PARTNERSHIP (GNEP): DOE Should Reassess Its Approach to Designing and Building Spent Nuclear Fuel Recycling Facilities (GAO-08-483 / May 2008)	GNEP has a direct impact on efforts to expand the use of nuclear power.	Completed

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RULEMAKINGS

The majority of rules in the lists below are mandated by Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA), 42 U.S.C. 6291 – 6317.

EPCA authorizes the Department of Energy to establish energy efficiency standards for certain consumer products and certain types of commercial and industrial equipment (covered equipment). Regulations implementing this authority appear in Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations. EPCA provides that any new or amended energy efficiency standard must be designed to achieve the maximum improvement in energy efficiency that is technologically feasible and economically justified and precludes DOE from adopting any standard that would not result in significant conservation of energy. Moreover, DOE may not prescribe a standard for certain equipment if no test procedure has been established for that equipment. EPCA also provides that, in deciding whether a standard is economically justified, DOE must determine whether the benefits of the standard exceed its burdens after receiving comments on the proposed standard. Furthermore, the Secretary may not prescribe an amended or new standard if interested persons have established by a preponderance of the evidence that the standard is likely to result in the unavailability in the United States of any equipment type (or class) with performance characteristics (including reliability), features, sizes, capacities, and volumes that are substantially the same as those generally available in the United States. Finally, Federal energy conservation requirements for commercial equipment generally supersede State laws or regulations concerning energy conservation testing, labeling, and standards for such equipment. DOE can grant waivers of preemption to any State laws or regulations that are superseded in accordance with the procedures and other provisions of EPCA.

I. Department of Energy Rulemakings With Final Action by January 20, 2009

Notes: (1) An asterisk indicates a significant or potentially significant regulatory action. (2) Under "Deadline," a "CD" after "Judicial" means the consent decree in State of New York v. Bodman (2006); (3) The term "NOPR" means notice of proposed rulemaking.

A. Energy Efficiency Rulemakings

Technical amendment to codify energy conservation standards prescribed in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (RIN 1904-AB74)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
OFR reviewing Incorp by Reference	Final rule: 10/00/08	None

Test procedures for battery chargers and external power supplies (RIN 1904-AB75)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Comment period on NOPR	Final rule: 12/00/08	Statutory

Test procedures for metal halide ballasts (RIN 1904-AB87)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 12/00/08	Statutory

Establish definition of "household," which is required before DOE may administratively designate additional product categories for energy efficiency standards under EPCA (RIN 1904-AB52)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Final rule being prepared	Final rule: 12/00/08	None

Energy conservation standards for commercial refrigerators and freezers (RIN 1904-AB59)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline

Comment period on NOPR	Final rule: 12/31/08	Statutory

B. Other Energy

Federal Procurement of Energy Efficient Products (RIN 1904-AB68)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Final rule under review	Final rule: 12/00/08	Statutory

Regulations to implement the Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Incentive Program*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Interim Final Rule being prepared	Interim Final Rule: 60 days after CR, 2009	Statutory

C. Health, Safety, and Security

Revision of DOE Acquisition Regulation security clause to require DOE contractors and subcontractors to conduct background checks on, and drug testing of, prospective employees who will require security clearances to perform duties for DOE (RIN 1991-AB71)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Final rule under review by DOE	Final rule: 11/00/08	None

Amendment of DOE regulation pertaining to the assessment of civil penalties against certain nonprofit educational institutions; this rulemaking is required to conform DOE's regulation to changes made by section 610 of EPAct 2005 (RIN 1990-AA30)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Final rule under review by DOE	Final rule: 11/00/08	None

D. Procurement and Financial Assistance

Technical amendments to DEAR to correct errors and update organizational references (RIN 1991-AB79)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Final rule being prepared	Final rule: 11/00/08	None

Amendment of financial assistance rules and procedures for financial assistance appeals (RIN 1991-AB77)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Final rule being prepared	Final rule: 12/00/08	None

II. Energy Efficiency and Other Energy Rulemakings With Final Action After January 20, 2009

A. Energy Efficiency Rulemakings

Energy conservation standards for residential ranges and ovens; commercial clothes washers (RIN 1904-AB49)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	NOPR: 10/00/08	
	Final rule: 03/31/09	Judicial (CD)

Test procedures for clothes dryers and room air conditioners (standby and off mode) (RIN 1904-AB76)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 03/00/09	Statutory

Test procedures for fluorescent lamp ballasts (standby and off mode) (RIN 1904-AB77)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 03/00/09	Statutory

Test procedures for microwave ovens (standby and off mode) (RIN 1904-AB78)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 04/00/09	Statutory

Test procedure waiver and anti-circumvention rule for manufacturers of consumer and industrial or commercial products (RIN 1904-AB65)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 05/00/09	None

Inclusion of electric drive vehicles in the Alternative Fuel Transportation Program (RIN 1904-AB81)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 05/00/09	Statutory

Amendments to weatherization assistance program for low-income persons (RIN 1904-AB84)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 05/00/09	None

Energy conservation standards for fluorescent and incandescent reflector lamps (RIN 1904-AA92)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	NOPR 11/00/08	
	Final rule: 06/30/09	Judicial (CD)

Test procedures for electric motors (RIN 1904-AB71)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 06/00/09	Judicial (CD)

Test procedures for general services fluorescent lamps, general service incandescent lamps, and incandescent reflector lamps (RIN 1904-AB72)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Final rule being prepared	Final rule: 06/00/09	None

Test procedures for residential clothes washers (RIN 1904-AB88)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	06/00/09	Statutory

Production incentives for cellulosic biofuels (RIN 1904-AB73)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR approved for publication	Final action: 06/00/09	Statutory

Requirements for efficiency certification, compliance and enforcement for commercial heating, air-conditioning, and water heating equipment (RIN 1904-AB64)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Comments received on SNOPR	Final rule: 07/00/09	None

Energy efficiency standards for commercial heating, air conditioning, and water heating equipment (RIN 1904-AB83)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	NOPR 01/00/09 Final action: 07/00/09	Statutory

Energy conservation standards for refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machines (RIN 1904-AB58)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 08/00/09	None

Energy conservation standards for new federal buildings (RIN 1904-AB82)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final action: 08/00/09	Statutory

Determination for external power supplies (non-Class A) (RIN 1904-AB80)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Determination: 12/00/09	Statutory

Test procedures for walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers (RIN 1904-AB85)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 12/00/09	Statutory

Energy conservation standards for small electric motors (RIN 1904-AB70)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Final rule: 02/00/10	Judicial (CD)

Energy conservation standards for pool heaters, direct heating equipment and water heaters (RIN 1904-AA90)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Final rule: 03/31/10	Judicial (CD)

Determination preceding establishment of energy conservation standards for high-intensity discharge lamps (RIN 1904-AA86)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Determination: 06/30/10	Judicial (CD)

Energy efficiency standards for residential refrigerators and freezers (RIN 1904-AB79)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline

Pre-rulemaking	Final rule: 12/00/10	Statutory

Energy conservation standards for clothes dryers and room air conditioners (RIN 1904-AA-89)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Final rule: 06/30/11	Judicial (CD)

Energy conservation standards for residential central air conditioners and heat pumps (RIN 1904-AB47)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Final rule: 06/30/11	Judicial (CD)

Energy conservation standards for fluorescent lamp ballasts (RIN 1904-AB50)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Final rule: 06/30/11	Judicial (CD)

Energy conservation standards for 1-200 HP electric motors (RIN 1904-AA91)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Final rule: 06/30/11	Judicial (CD)

Energy efficiency standards for battery chargers and external power supplies (RIN 1904-AB57)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Final rule: 06/00/11	Statutory

Energy conservation standards for walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers (RIN 1904-AB86)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Pre-rulemaking	Final rule: 12/00/11	Statutory

B. Other DOE Rulemakings With Final Action After January 20, 2009

Revision of DOE's Freedom of Information Regulations (RIN 1901-AA32)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	Final rule: 03/00/09	None

Procedures for the sale or lease of real property at defense nuclear facilities for the purpose of economic development (RIN 1901-AA82)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Comments received on interim final rule	Final rule: 05/00/09	None.

Policies and procedures for handling research misconduct allegations (RIN 1901-AA89)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Comments received on interim final rule	Final rule: 12/00/09	None

Radiation protection of the public and environment in connection with DOE nuclear activities (RIN 1901-AA38)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
Comments received on NOPR; awaiting related EPA action.	Final rule: 00/00/00	None

Investment policy required for qualified defined benefit pension plans (RIN 1991-AB80)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	NOPR: 10/00/08	None

Amend DOE Acquisition Regulation clause dealing with indemnification under the Price Anderson Act (PAA) to incorporate changes to the PAA concerning civil penalties that were made by EPAct 2005 (RIN 1991-AB75)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR drafted, but awaiting issuance of final rule to amend 10 CFR 820.20 (see RIN 1990-AA30).	NOPR: 11/00/08	None

Rescission of obsolete property management regulations (RIN 1991-AB73)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	NOPR: 11/00/08	None

Chronic beryllium disease prevention program amendments (RIN 1992-AA39)*

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	NOPR: 02/00/09	None

Revision of DOE regulations dealing with criteria and procedures for determining eligibility for access to classified matter or special nuclear material; would update regulations to include the substance of adjudicative guidelines in E.O. 12968 (RIN 1992-AA36)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	NOPR: 05/00/09	None

Standards of ethical conduct for employees: exemption from post-employment restrictions for communications furnishing scientific or technological information (RIN 1990-AA31)

Current Stage	Action	Deadline
NOPR being prepared	00/00/00	None

III. Rulemakings Completed Since April, 2007

Revision of the DOE Acquisition Regulation provisions dealing with audit procedures (RIN 1991-AB67)

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 05/24/07	None

Revision of the DOE Acquisition Regulation clause dealing with work authorization by contractors (RIN 1991-AB62) (Merged with RIN 1991-AB65)

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 05/29/07	None

Revision of DOE regulations dealing with occupational radiation protection; rule would adopt newer dosimetric models, dose terms and concentration values, and also clarify requirements for radioactive material transportation (RIN 1901-AA95)

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 06/08/07	None

Energy conservation standards for electric distribution transformers (RIN 1904-AB08)*

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 9/28/07 (issued) 10/12/07 (published)	Judicial (CD)

Test procedures for residential air conditioners and heat pumps (RIN 1904-AB55)

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 10/22/07	None

Loan guarantees for projects employing innovative technologies (RIN 1901-AB21)*

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 10/23/07	Statutory

Energy conservation standards for residential furnaces and boilers (RIN 1904-AA78)*

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 11/08/07 (issued) 11/19/07 (published)	Judicial (CD)

Federal building energy standards (RIN 1904-AB13)

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 12/21/07	Statutory (08/08/06)

Conform DOE regulations to amendments of the Defense Production Act of 1950; the regulations would be used if DOE exercised its delegated authority to establish priorities for the acceptance and performance of contracts and orders to promote the national defense and maximize domestic energy supplies (RIN 1991-AB69)

Action	Deadline
Direct final rule: 02/29/08	None

Determination on need for mandate to require private/local government fleets to acquire alternative fueled vehicles (follow-on to rulemaking on a modified replacement fuel goal under EPAct 1992) (RIN 1904-AB69)

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 03/06/08 (issued) 03/14/08 (published)	Judicial

Update of DOE regulations on marking and handling unclassified controlled nuclear information under section 148 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (RIN 1992-AA35)

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 06/10/08	None

Energy Planning and Management Program: Integrated Resources Planning (RIN 1901-AB24)

Action	Deadline
Final rule: 06/20/08	None

National Nuclear Security Administration regulations to supplement the DOE Acquisition Regulation to address topics unique to NNSA (RIN 1991-AB76)

Action	Deadline
Withdrawn: 08/26/08	None

Department of Energy Acquisition Regulation: Amendment to implement Executive Order 13423 (RIN 1991-AB78)

Action	Deadline
Withdrawn: 08/26/08	

Miscellaneous