

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator in the National Nuclear Security Administration, including official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$12,000), **[\$356,200,000]** \$343,869,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of the Administrator	351	359	351
10.00 Total new obligations	351	359	351
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	11	13	7
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	350	353	344
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	364	366	351
23.95 Total new obligations	-351	-359	-351
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	13	7	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	340	356	344
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-2	-3	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	12		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	350	353	344
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	85	91	100
73.10 Total new obligations	351	359	351
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-341	-350	-346
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	-1		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	91	100	105
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	288	291	284
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	53	59	62
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	341	350	346
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	350	353	344
90.00 Outlays	341	350	346

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	155	154	156
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	4	5	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7	7	7
11.9 Total personnel compensation	166	166	168
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	46	46	46
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	11	11	11
22.0 Transportation of things	2		
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	4	4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	7	7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	44	44	38
25.2 Other services	34	35	35
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	20	21	20
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	4	9	9
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	10	10	7
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	351	359	351

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,691	1,784	1,857

NAVAL REACTORS

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, **[\$807,900,000]** \$786,000,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval reactors development	737	773	756
00.02 Program direction	25	30	30
10.00 Total new obligations	762	803	786
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	762	801	786
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	764	803	786
23.95 Total new obligations	-762	-803	-786
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	766	808	786
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-4	-7	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	762	801	786
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	211	246	257
73.10 Total new obligations	762	803	786
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-727	-792	-786

General and special funds—Continued

NAVAL REACTORS—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	246	257	257
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	588	681	668
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	139	111	118
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	727	792	786
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	762	801	786
90.00 Outlays	727	792	786

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	16	17	17
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	4	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	4	2	2
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	679	713	696
31.0 Equipment	27	32	32
32.0 Land and structures	28	32	32
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1		
99.9 Total new obligations	762	803	786

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	179	204	204

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and the purchase of not to exceed [19] 40 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only, including not to exceed two buses; [\$6,226,471,000, together with \$300,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the Department of Defense] \$6,630,133,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall reduce proportionately each program, project, and activity funded by appropriations in titles I through VI of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-287) to fund this transfer: *Provided further*, That \$91,100,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Project 01-D-108, Microsystems and engineering sciences applications (MESA), Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico: *Provided further*, That \$40,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Project 04-D-125, chemistry and metallurgy facility replacement project, Los

Alamos Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico: *Provided further*, That \$1,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated for Project 04-D-103, Project engineering and design (PED), various locations: *Provided further*, That a plant or construction project for which amounts are made available under this heading but not exclusive to the Atomic Energy Defense Weapons Activities account, with a current estimated cost of less than \$10,000,000 is considered for purposes of section 3622 of Public Law 107-314 as a plant project for which the approved total estimated cost does not exceed the minor construction threshold and for purposes of section 3623 of Public Law 107-314 as a construction project with a current estimated cost of less than the minor construction threshold. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Directed stockpile work	1,340	1,450	1,421
00.02 Campaigns	2,265	2,432	2,080
00.03 Readiness in technical base and facilities	1,543	1,795	1,631
00.04 Secure transportation asset	166	220	212
00.05 Nuclear weapons incident response	89	119	119
00.06 Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization	231	365	284
00.07 Safeguards and security	601	797	709
00.10 Environmental projects and operations			174
01.00 Total, Direct program	6,235	7,178	6,630
09.01 Reimbursable program	2,531	2,998	2,998
10.00 Total new obligations	8,766	10,176	9,628

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	535	846	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	9,076	9,330	9,628
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-2		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	9,612	10,176	9,628
23.95 Total new obligations	-8,766	-10,176	-9,628
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	846		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	6,273	5,927	6,630
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-37	-50	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-25		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	1	455	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	6,212	6,332	6,630
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	1,799	2,998	2,998
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	1,065		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	2,864	2,998	2,998
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	9,076	9,330	9,628

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,890	1,575	2,468
73.10 Total new obligations	8,766	10,176	9,628
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-8,015	-9,283	-9,519
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1,065		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,575	2,468	2,577

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	5,950	7,114	7,307
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	2,065	2,169	2,212
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	8,015	9,283	9,519

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-1,708	-2,897	-2,899

88.40	Non-Federal sources	-90	-101	-99
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-1,798	-2,998	-2,998
	Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1,065		
88.96	Portion of offsetting collections (cash) credited to expired accounts	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	6,212	6,332	6,630
90.00	Outlays	6,218	6,285	6,521

Weapons activities provides for the maintenance and refurbishment of nuclear weapons to sustain confidence in their safety, reliability, and performance; expansion of scientific, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities to enable certification of the enduring nuclear weapons stockpile; and manufacture of nuclear weapon components under a comprehensive test ban. Weapons activities also provide for continued maintenance and investment in the Department's enterprise of nuclear stewardship, including maintaining the capability to return to the design and production of new weapons and to underground nuclear testing, if so directed by the President. The major elements of the program include the following:

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

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

Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF).—Provides the underlying physical infrastructure and operational readiness for the Directed Stockpile Work and Campaign activities. These activities include ensuring that facilities are operational, safe, secure, and compliant with regulatory requirements, and that a defined level of readiness is sustained at facilities funded by the Office of Defense Programs. Beginning in 2006, NNSA will assume the management of newly generated waste at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Y-12 National Security Complex.

Secure transportation asset.—Provides for the safe, secure movement of nuclear weapons, special nuclear material, and weapon components between military locations and nuclear complex facilities within the United States. Includes Program Direction funding for couriers.

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

Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization.—Focuses on a multi-year effort to restore physical infrastructure of the weapons complex and supports responsive infrastructure requirements of the Nuclear Posture Review. This activity provides funds to accomplish deferred maintenance and utilities replacement while improving facility management practices to preclude further deterioration.

Environmental projects and operations program.—The 2006 Budget for this program reflects the transfer of the management of environmental restoration, legacy waste disposition, and decontamination and decommissioning activities at the NNSA sites of Kansas City Plant, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Nevada Test Sites, Sandia National Laboratories, Pantex Plant, and Separations Process Research Unit; from the Environmental Management program to the National Nuclear Security Administration beginning in 2006.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.	
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	25	31	35
11.5	Other personnel compensation	9	12	14
11.9	Total personnel compensation	34	43	49
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	11	20	21
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	6	6	5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	31	44	45
25.2	Other services	335	375	370
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	12	12
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	4,578	5,210	4,895
25.5	Research and development contracts	76	85	80
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	5	6	6
26.0	Supplies and materials	8	11	11
31.0	Equipment	304	360	271
32.0	Land and structures	778	931	807
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	63	72	55
99.0	Direct obligations	6,235	7,178	6,630
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	2,531	2,998	2,998
99.9	Total new obligations	8,766	10,176	9,628

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.	
1001	Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	404	555	675

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense, defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, **[\$1,420,397,000] \$1,637,239,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
00.05	Nonproliferation and verification research and development	228	227	272
00.15	Nonproliferation and international security	112	175	80
00.20	International nuclear materials protection and cooperation	276	327	344
00.25	Global initiatives for proliferation prevention	40	41	38
00.30	HEU transparency implementation	18	21	20
00.35	International nuclear safety and cooperation	22	1	
00.50	Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production	128	42	132
00.55	Fissile materials disposition	294	858	589
00.60	Russian plutonium disposition	49	230	64
00.70	Offsite source recovery		8	
00.80	Global threat reduction initiatives			98
10.00	Total new obligations	1,167	1,930	1,637
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	306	502	

General and special funds—Continued**DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION—Continued****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,367	1,428	1,637
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	.....	.....
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-5	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,669	1,930	1,637
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,167	-1,930	-1,637
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	502	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,328	1,420	1,637
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-8	-11	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-5	.....	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	20	15	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,335	1,424	1,637
50.00 Reappropriation (of 97-0134 funds transfer amounts expiring)	32	4	.....
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,367	1,428	1,637
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	963	966	1,116
73.10 Total new obligations	1,167	1,930	1,637
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,158	-1,780	-1,534
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	-5	.....	.....
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	966	1,116	1,219
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	361	785	901
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	797	995	633
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,158	1,780	1,534
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,367	1,428	1,637
90.00 Outlays	1,158	1,780	1,534

The mission of this program is to (1) prevent the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; (2) advance the technologies to detect the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction worldwide; (3) and eliminate or secure inventories of surplus materials and infrastructure usable for nuclear weapons. The program addresses the danger that hostile nations or terrorist groups may acquire weapons of mass destruction or weapons-usable material, dual-use production technology or weapons of mass destruction expertise. In 2006, work will be done in the following major areas.

Nonproliferation and verification research and development will conduct research, development, testing, and evaluation leading to prototype demonstrations and detection systems that strengthen the U.S. response to current and projected threats to national security and world peace posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons and diversion of special nuclear material. The program interfaces directly with operational agencies to provide innovative systems and technologies to meet their nonproliferation, counter-proliferation and counter-terrorism responsibilities.

Nonproliferation and international security efforts will control export of items and technology useful for weapons of mass destruction (WMD); augment export control cooperation to include emerging suppliers and high-traffic transit states; break up existing and preventing future proliferation networks; develop verification technologies for countries of proliferation concern; implement international safeguards in conjunction with the International Atomic Energy Agency

(IAEA); develop and implement policy in support of global nonproliferation regime; develop and implement transparency measures and monitoring visits for treaties and agreements to ensure compliance, and nuclear materials are secure; develop capabilities and administer programs to implement the U.S. highly enriched uranium (HEU) minimization policy; develop and implement innovative approaches to improve regional security, and conduct international emergency management and cooperation activities.

International nuclear materials protection and cooperation will continue to improve the security of nuclear material and nuclear warheads in Russia and other countries of proliferation concern by installing basic rapid upgrades and thorough comprehensive upgrades. Reducing the potential for diversion of nuclear warheads and nuclear materials has been a critical priority for the United States. Russia and the United States have expanded cooperation in this area significantly to include Strategic Rocket Forces sites containing nuclear warheads. The United States, through DOE/NNSA's Second Line of Defense Program, will continue to work with international partners to enhance their capabilities to detect, deter, and interdict illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials, including the screening of containerized cargo at strategic international seaports.

Global initiatives for proliferation prevention (GIPP) encompasses the efforts of the Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (IPP) and the Nuclear Cities Initiative (NCI) programs to reduce the risk of adverse migration of former Soviet nuclear and other WMD expertise, and to work with the Russians in downsizing their nuclear weapons complex. Engaging foreign weapons scientists is a top U.S. nonproliferation priority. The dismantlement of Iraq and Libya's WMD programs compound the threat of scientists migration and proliferation of WMD skills and expertise. The competition for individuals capable of developing and producing WMD has intensified as the number of rogue states and terrorists organizations vying for WMD expertise has multiplied. GIPP, while retaining Russia/FSU as its primary focus, must broaden its focus to states outside of the FSU in 2006.

HEU transparency implementation will continue to work with Russia to provide confidence to the U.S. that the Russian highly enriched uranium (HEU) being down blended is from its military stockpile. The 1993 U.S.-Russia HEU Purchase Agreement, which provides for Russian HEU to be down blended to non-weapons form and used to fuel reactors here in the U.S., remains an extremely impressive nonproliferation achievement.

Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production enhances nuclear nonproliferation by assisting the Russian Federation in ceasing its production of weapons-grade plutonium production by providing replacement power production capacity. This will result in the shutdown of the world's last three plutonium producing reactors, and eliminate the production of 1.2 metric tons of plutonium per year. The 2005 funding will enable NNSA to maintain a schedule that allows completion of the Seversk project in 2008.

Fissile materials disposition conducts activities in both the United States and Russia to dispose of fissile materials that would pose a threat to the United States if acquired by hostile nations or terrorist groups. In 2006, it will continue down blending surplus U.S. HEU; complete site preparation activities for the U.S. Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility; and continue construction of the U.S. and Russian Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facilities.

Global threat reduction initiative removes and/or secures high-risk nuclear radiological materials and equipment around the world that pose a threat to the U.S. and the international community; addresses all vulnerable materials removal and radioactive source security and recovery; targets research reactors and medical isotopes production processes

worldwide for conversion to suitable LEU fuels and targets; eliminates stockpiles of Russian-origin and U.S.-origin spent nuclear fuel in foreign research reactors through repatriation of such material to Russia and the U.S.; prevents proliferation of nuclear weapons by securing nearly three tons of weapons-grade plutonium in the BN-350 breeder reactor at Actual, Kazakhstan; purchases Russian HEU fuel for use in U.S. research reactors; identifies, recovers, and stores, on an interim-basis, certain domestic radioactive sealed sources, and other radiological materials that pose a security risk to the U.S. and/or world community; reduces the international threat posed by radiological materials that could be used in a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or "dirty bomb."

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	8	13	11
25.2 Other services	158	167	160
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	19	20	19
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	677	1,416	1,143
25.5 Research and development contracts	116	120	116
31.0 Equipment	49	50	49
32.0 Land and structures	126	130	126
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	13	13	12
99.9 Total new obligations	1,167	1,930	1,637

CERRO GRANDE FIRE ACTIVITIES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0312-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	74	54	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-20	-54	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	54		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	20	54	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	20	54	

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

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	106	2	2
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-105		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2	2	2
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2	2	2

Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2,013	5	5
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2		
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-2,005		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	5	5	5

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	2		

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

The Environmental Management program was restructured in 2004. Activities funded in this account in 2003 and prior years were transferred to the Defense Site Acceleration Completion and Defense Environmental Services accounts.

DEFENSE SITE ACCELERATION COMPLETION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense site acceleration completion activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, **[\$6,096,429,000] \$5,183,713,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 2006 Accelerated Completions	1,221	1,255	1,017
00.02 2012 Accelerated Completions	2,217	2,143	1,943
00.03 2035 Accelerated Completions	1,875	1,891	1,915
00.04 Safeguards and Security	299	263	288
00.05 Technology Development and Deployment	69	62	21
00.06 High Level Waste Proposal		290	
10.00 Total new obligations	5,681	5,904	5,184
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	26	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5,609	5,878	5,184
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	95		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5,707	5,904	5,184
23.95 Total new obligations	-5,681	-5,904	-5,184
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	26		

New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	5,651	6,097	5,184
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-33	-49	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-9	-170	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	5,609	5,878	5,184

Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	241	2,524	2,490
73.10 Total new obligations	5,681	5,904	5,184
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5,638	-5,938	-5,703
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	2,241		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,524	2,490	1,971

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3,059	4,115	3,629
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	2,579	1,823	2,074
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	5,638	5,938	5,703

Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	5,609	5,878	5,184

General and special funds—Continued

DEFENSE SITE ACCELERATION COMPLETION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
90.00 Outlays	5,638	5,938	5,703

The 2006 Budget for this appropriation reflects the transfer of a number of environmental activities at sites managed by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) from the Environmental Management program to NNSA beginning in 2006. This includes legacy waste treatment, storage and disposal; facility decontamination and decommissioning; and environmental remediation at sites where NNSA will have continuing operations (i.e., Kansas City Plant, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratory, Nevada Test Site, Pantex Plant, and the Separations Process Research Unit).

2006 accelerated completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear weapons production. This account includes all geographic sites with an accelerated cleanup plan closure date of 2006 or earlier (such as Rocky Flats, Fernald and Mound). In addition, this account provides funding for Environmental Management (EM) sites where overall site cleanup will not be complete by 2006 but cleanup projects within a site (for example, spent nuclear fuel removal or transuranic (TRU) waste shipped off-site) will be complete by 2006.

2012 accelerated completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear weapons production. This account includes all geographic sites with an accelerated cleanup plan closure date of 2007 through 2012. In addition, this account provides funding for EM sites where overall site cleanup will not be complete by 2012 but cleanup projects within a site (for example, spent nuclear fuel removal or TRU waste shipped off-site) will be complete by 2012.

2035 accelerated completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear weapons production. This account provides funding for site closures and site specific cleanup and closure projects that are expected to be completed after 2012. EM has established a goal of completing cleanup at all its sites by 2035.

Safeguards and security.—Provides funding to support safeguards and security required for sites at which EM has responsibility. This includes activities related to site-specific safeguards and security plans, facilities master security plans, cyber security plans, and personnel security programs at EM sites.

Technology development and deployment.—This program focuses on high priority technical needs at near-term closure sites and projects. In addition, the technology program will focus on identifying technical vulnerabilities and alternative solutions in support of EM's accelerated cleanup strategies.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	7	7	7
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	32	33	31
25.2 Other services	450	466	440
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	27	28	26
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	4,250	4,418	3,778
25.5 Research and development contracts	14	15	14
31.0 Equipment	33	34	32
32.0 Land and structures	839	873	825
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	22	23	21

99.9 Total new obligations	5,681	5,904	5,184
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DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for defense-related environmental services activities that indirectly support the accelerated cleanup and closure mission at environmental management sites, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other necessary expenses, [and the purchase of not to exceed three ambulances for replacement only,] **[\$937,976,000] \$831,331,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Community and Regulatory Support	65	60	62
00.02 Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	449	459	451
00.03 Non-Closure Environmental Activities	166	182	87
00.04 Program Direction	261	300	231
00.05 Spent Nuclear Fuel Management		17	
10.00 Total new obligations	941	1,018	831
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	54	88	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	968	930	831
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-40		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	46		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,029	1,018	831
23.95 Total new obligations	-941	-1,018	-831
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	88		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 New budget authority (gross), detail	991	938	831
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-6	-8	
40.36 Unobligated balance permanently reduced	-15		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-3		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	968	930	831
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated Balance, start of year	728	299	216
73.10 Total new obligations	941	1,018	831
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-971	-1,101	-911
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-607		
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	209		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	299	216	136
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays (gross), detail	580	789	717
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	391	312	194
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	971	1,101	911
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	968	930	831
90.00 Outlays	972	1,101	911

The 2006 Budget for this appropriation reflects the transfer of a number of environmental activities at sites managed by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) from Environmental Management program to NNSA beginning in 2006. This includes community and regulatory support and program direction funding for sites where NNSA will have continuing operations (i.e., Kansas City Plant, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratory, Nevada Test Site, Pantex Plant, and the Separations Process Research Unit). Management of newly generated waste at Lawrence Livermore National Lab and Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant,

funded in the appropriation, will also transfer from EM to NNSA.

Non-closure environmental activities.—Funds ongoing activities that indirectly support the Environmental Management accelerated cleanup and closure mission. These activities provide valuable support to other Departmental priorities and missions.

Community and regulatory support.—Funds activities that are indirectly related to on-the-ground cleanup results and are integral to EM's ability to conduct cleanup at sites (for example, Agreements in Principle with State regulators and tribal nations, and Site Specific Advisory Boards).

Program direction.—Provides the funding necessary for oversight and management functions for the EM program, including Federal salaries and benefits, travel, and other costs.

Federal contribution to the uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) fund.—Funds the Federal Government contribution to the Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund, as required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	150	159	138
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	5	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	3	4
11.9 Total personnel compensation	160	167	147
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	38	41	35
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	4	4	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	5	5
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	6	7	6
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26	28	24
25.2 Other services	494	539	419
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	27	29	25
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	111	122	102
25.5 Research and development contracts	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	64	70	58
99.9 Total new obligations	941	1,018	831

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,708	1,641	1,350

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses, necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, and classified activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, **[\$692,691,000]** and the purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including not to exceed two buses; **\$635,998,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.10 Energy security and assurance	22		
00.20 Security and safety performance assurance			301
00.30 Security	294	296	
00.35 Independent oversight and performance assurance	24	24	

00.40 Environment, safety, and health (Defense)	141	128	77
00.45 Legacy management (Defense)	30	50	45
00.55 Defense-related administrative support	86	92	88
00.65 Defense activities at INEEL	111	113	121
00.75 Hearings and appeals	4	4	4
10.00 Total new obligations	712	707	636

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	22	20	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	697	687	636
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	10		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	732	707	636
23.95 Total new obligations	-712	-707	-636
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	20		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	674	693	636
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-3	-6	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	26		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	697	687	636

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	260	460	376
73.10 Total new obligations	712	707	636
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-677	-791	-751
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	168		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	460	376	261

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	551	515	477
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	126	276	274
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	677	791	751

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	697	687	636
90.00 Outlays	677	791	751

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

Energy security and assurance.—The conference report on the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005" called for this program's functions to be merged into the Office of Electricity

General and special funds—Continued

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES—Continued

Transmission and Distribution within the Energy Supply account.

Environment, safety and health (Defense).—The Office of Environment, Safety and Health is a corporate resource that provides Departmental leadership and management to protect the workers, public, and environment. The programs in the other defense activities are oversight, health studies, and employee compensation support as well as program direction.

Office of Legacy Management (Defense).—The programs within this office support long-term stewardship activities at sites where active remediation has been completed following cessation of Departmental missions. These activities include ground-water monitoring, administration of post closure contractor liabilities, records management, and disposition of assets excess to current Department needs.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	91	66	55
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	99	70	59
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	22	15	15
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	3	3
23.2 Rental payments to others	2		
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	57	51	51
25.2 Other services	255	301	245
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	34	30	30
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	187	191	187
25.5 Research and development contracts	8	14	14
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6	4	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	6	5	5
31.0 Equipment	8	4	4
32.0 Land and structures	3		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	16	17	17
99.9 Total new obligations	712	707	636

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	853	925	876

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of Public Law 97-425, as amended, including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, **[\$231,000,000]** \$351,447,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct Program Activity	386	231	351
10.00 Total new obligations	386	231	351
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	388	229	351
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	388	231	351
23.95 Total new obligations	-386	-231	-351
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	390	231	351
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-2	-2	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	388	229	351
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	31	87	116
73.10 Total new obligations	386	231	351
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-330	-202	-320
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	87	116	147
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	291	172	263
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	39	30	57
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	330	202	320
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	388	229	351
90.00 Outlays	330	202	320

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

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

Since passage of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended, the Nuclear Waste Fund has incurred costs for activities related to disposal of high-level waste generated from the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy. At the end of 2004, the balance owed by the Federal Government to the Nuclear Waste Fund was approximately \$852 million (including principal and interest). The "Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal" appropriation was established to ensure payment of the Federal Government's contribution to the nuclear waste repository program. Through 2004, a total of approximately \$2,359 million has been appropriated to support nuclear waste repository activities attributed to atomic energy defense activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3	1	1
25.2 Other services(service contracts)	1	1	1
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	42	14	20
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	314	206	304
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	26	9	25
99.9 Total new obligations	386	231	351

ENERGY PROGRAMS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

SCIENCE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and purchase of not to exceed [four] forty-seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including not to exceed one ambulance, [\$3,628,902,000] and not to exceed two buses, \$3,462,718,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 High energy physics	718	736	714
00.03 Nuclear physics	380	405	371
00.05 Biological and environmental research	625	582	456
00.06 Basic energy sciences	993	1,105	1,146
00.07 Advanced scientific computing research	197	233	207
00.09 Science laboratory infrastructure	56	44	40
00.11 Program direction	144	160	163
00.14 Fusion energy sciences	257	274	290
00.15 Safeguard and securities	47	67	69
00.17 Workforce development for teachers & scientists	6	8	7
00.18 Small business innovation research	103		
00.19 Small business technology transfer	12		
10.00 Total new obligations	3,538	3,614	3,463
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	27	14	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3,523	3,600	3,463
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3,552	3,614	3,463
23.95 Total new obligations	-3,538	-3,614	-3,463
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	14		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	3,505	3,629	3,463
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-21	-29	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	39		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	3,523	3,600	3,463
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,859	2,059	2,115
73.10 Total new obligations	3,538	3,614	3,463
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3,336	-3,558	-3,444
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,059	2,115	2,134
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,951	2,088	2,009
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,385	1,470	1,435
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3,336	3,558	3,444
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3,523	3,600	3,463
90.00 Outlays	3,336	3,558	3,444

High energy physics.—The High Energy Physics (HEP) research program focuses on gaining insights into the fundamental constituents of matter, the fundamental forces in nature, and the mysterious forms of unseen energy and matter that dominate the universe. The program encompasses both experimental and theoretical particle physics research and related advanced accelerator and detector technology research

and development (R&D). The primary mode of experimental research involves the study of collisions of energetic particles using large particle accelerators or colliding beam facilities.

In addition to contributing to breakthrough discoveries such as the existence of the invisible “dark energy” that permeates empty space, state-of-the-art technology developed for accelerators and detectors contributes to progress in fields such as fast electronics, high-speed computing, superconducting magnet technology, and high-power radio frequency devices. HEP research also continues to make major contributions to accelerator technology and provides the expertise necessary for the expansion of such technology into fields such as medical diagnostics and research using synchrotron light sources.

The HEP budget request will support the continued operation of two of the Department’s major HEP facilities: the Fermilab Tevatron and the Stanford B-Factory; and commencement of operations of the Neutrinos at the Main Injector (NuMI) facility of Fermilab, which will complete its construction phase in 2005. In addition, \$7.4 million is provided for the Department’s contribution to continued U.S. participation in the Large Hadron Collider project at the European Center for Nuclear Research.

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

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

The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider research program at Brookhaven National Laboratory will continue with two of the four major detectors pursuing the characterization of new states of matter formed at high energies and densities.

The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility/Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility experimental program will continue its studies focused on understanding the substructure of the nucleon. Research and development aimed at doubling the available energy of this facility continues. Operations of the Holifield Radioactive Ion Beam Facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the Argonne Tandem Linear Accelerator System at Argonne National Laboratory will be supported for the study of nuclear structure and nuclear astrophysics, as will the operation of accelerator laboratories at universities.

Biological and environmental research.—This program develops the knowledge base necessary to identify, understand, and anticipate the long-term health and environmental consequences of energy use and development and utilizes the Department’s unique scientific and technological capabilities to solve major scientific problems in the environment, medicine, and biology. Planned activities include programs in global climate change; environmental remediation; molecular, cellular, and systemic studies on the biological effects of radiation; structural biology; medical applications of nuclear technology; and the Human Genome Program. The program also supports science related to carbon sequestration and sequencing of genomes of microbes that use carbon dioxide to produce methane and hydrogen. In conjunction with the advanced sci-

General and special funds—Continued

SCIENCE—Continued

entific computing research program, a global systems application is continued to accelerate progress in coupled general circulation model development through use of enhanced computer simulation and modeling. The Genomics:GTL activity, aimed at understanding the composition and function of biochemical networks that carry out essential processes of living organisms, is funded at \$87.2 million. Medical applications research is reduced.

Basic energy sciences.—The basic energy sciences (BES) program funds basic research in the physical, biological, and engineering sciences that supports the Department’s nuclear and non-nuclear technology programs. The BES program supports a substantial basic research budget for materials sciences, chemical sciences, energy biosciences, engineering, and geosciences. The program supports a number of research areas that are unique within the Federal Government: in many basic research areas, such as materials science, funding provided by the BES program represents a large percentage, or even the sole source, of Federal funding. The request includes \$32.5 million for hydrogen and fuel cell research as part of the President’s Hydrogen Initiative.

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

The BES budget request includes continued support to maintain utilization of the Department’s large state-of-the-art national user facilities. The proposed funding will maintain the quality of service and availability of facility resources to users, including university and government scientists, as well as private companies who rely on unique BES facilities for their basic research needs. Research areas that will benefit from the facilities funding include structural biology, materials science, superconductor technology, and medical research and technology development.

In addition, the BES request includes \$75.6 million to complete construction of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory to meet the Nation’s neutron scattering needs. The request includes \$8.1 million to continue design and fabrication of additional instruments beyond the initial instrument suite included in the construction project. The SNS will provide significant scientific, technical, and economic benefits that derive from neutron scattering and materials irradiation research. Reflecting the high priority given to nanoscale research, BES funding for the multi-agency national nanotechnology program is \$204.3 million and includes funding for the nanoscale science research centers (NSRCs) at the Lawrence Berkeley, Brookhaven, and Sandia national laboratories. Equipment is funded for the NSRC at Argonne National Laboratory, where the State of Illinois is providing funding for the building. The request also includes \$2.5 million for project engineering and design and \$83 million for construction of the Linac Coherent Light Source at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

Fusion energy sciences.—The fusion energy sciences program continues to implement the recommendations of the reports by the National Research Council, the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board, and recommendations of the Fusion Energy Science Advisory committee. The mission of the program is to advance plasma science, fusion science, and fusion technology. The program emphasizes the underlying basic research in plasma and fusion sciences, with the long-term goal of harnessing fusion as a viable energy source. The program centers on the following goals: understanding the physics of plasmas; identification and exploration of innovative and cost effective development paths to fusion energy; and exploration

of the science and technology of energy producing plasmas, as a partner in an international effort.

The budget includes \$49.5 million for the U.S. contribution to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) program, a burning plasma physics experiment that is an essential next step toward eventually developing fusion as a commercially viable energy source.

The budget request also provides for support of basic research in plasma science in partnership with NSF, and investigation of innovative confinement concepts, along with continued operation of DIII-D and Alcator C-Mod to develop a fuller understanding of the physics of magnetically confined plasma and to identify approaches that may improve the economical and environmental attractiveness of fusion in the long run. Fabrication of the National Compact Stellarator experiment will continue at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory in collaboration with Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Enabling technology research will also be conducted in support of the science experiments.

Science laboratories infrastructure.—The goal of this program is to provide funds for rehabilitating, replacing, or demolishing deficient common-use utilities, roads, and buildings and to correct environment, safety, and health deficiencies at the civilian science laboratories. The excess facilities disposition subprogram and the Oak Ridge Landlord activity are also funded here.

Advanced scientific computing research.—This program includes research in mathematical, information, and computational sciences. The purpose of this program is to support advanced computational research—applied mathematics, computer science, and networking—to enable the analysis, simulation, and prediction of complex physical phenomena. The program also supports the operation of large supercomputer user facilities and network facilities. The request includes research, integrated with other science programs, on application of computer simulation and modeling to science problems. The budget includes research funds to identify and address major architectural bottlenecks affecting the performance of existing and planned scientific applications for the next generation of high-end supercomputers.

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

Workforce development for teachers and scientists.—The mission of this program is to train young scientists, engineers, and technicians in the scientifically and technically advanced environment of the Office of Science national laboratories to meet the demand for a well-trained scientific and technical workforce, including the teachers that educate the workforce.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	76	85	89
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	4
11.9 Total personnel compensation	82	91	95
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	17	20	21
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	3	3

25.1	Advisory and assistance services	6	5	5
25.2	Other services	49	58	55
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Govern- ment accounts	6	5	7
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,850	1,994	1,955
25.5	Research and development contracts	32	33	32
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2	2	2
26.0	Supplies and materials	2	2	2
31.0	Equipment	249	237	258
32.0	Land and structures	330	336	262
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	906	821	759
99.9	Total new obligations	3,538	3,614	3,463

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equiv- alent employment	894	1,004	999

ENERGY SUPPLY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy supply activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, [and the purchase of not to exceed 9 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and one ambulance.] **[\$946,272,000] \$902,674,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Hydrogen technology	81	94	99
00.04 Solar energy	80	86	84
00.05 Wind energy	39	40	44
00.06 Hydropower	5	5	1
00.07 Geothermal technology	24	26	23
00.08 Biomass and biorefinery systems R&D	88	80	50
00.09 Intergovernmental activities	15	17	12
00.11 Departmental energy management program	2	2	2
00.13 Facilities and infrastructure	13	11	16
00.14 Program direction	16	19	19
00.15 Renewable Program Support	5	3	3
00.91 Total, Energy efficiency and renewable energy	368	383	353
01.03 Electric transmission and distribution	86	118	96
01.04 Nuclear energy research and development	288	402	390
01.05 Legacy Management	31	30	30
01.06 Environment, safety & health	23	28	34
01.91 Total, Other Energy Supply	397	579	550
08.00 Total, direct program	765	962	903
09.10 Reimbursable program	838	1,500	1,500
10.00 Total new obligations	1,603	2,462	2,403
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	114	63	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,551	2,399	2,403
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obli- gations	1	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,666	2,462	2,403
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,603	-2,462	-2,403
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	63	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	757	946	903
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-4	-8	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-10	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	743	938	903
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	768	1,461	1,500

68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	40	.....	.....
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	808	1,461	1,500
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,551	2,399	2,403

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	497	582	763
73.10 Total new obligations	1,603	2,462	2,403
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,475	-2,281	-2,481
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	-2	.....	.....
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1	.....	.....
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Fed- eral sources (unexpired)	-40	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	582	763	685

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,157	1,883	1,906
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	318	398	575
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,475	2,281	2,481

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-474	-979	-1,005
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-294	-482	-495
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-768	-1,461	-1,500
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-40	.....	.....

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	743	938	903
90.00 Outlays	706	820	981

The purpose of Energy Supply Research and Development activities is to develop new energy technologies and improve existing energy technologies. Included in this mission are basic and applied research and targeted programs in technology development that reflects both public policy and market needs. These programs have significant potential to contribute to economic growth, increased energy security, and a cleaner environment.

This account provides funds for both operating expenses and capital equipment for the advancement of the various energy technologies under examination in the energy supply, research and development mission.

The 2006 Budget continues the Hydrogen Fuel Initiative to accelerate the worldwide availability and affordability of hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles. The initiative is a partnership with energy companies focused on research and development to advance hydrogen production, storage, and infrastructure. It complements the FreedomCAR partnership with the auto industry, which is aimed at developing viable hydrogen fuel cell vehicle technology.

Energy efficiency and renewable energy.—This program undertakes research and development of renewable energy and related technologies to meet the growing need for clean and affordable energy. Program activities range from basic research in universities and national laboratories to cost-shared applied research, development, and field validation in partnership with the private sector. Specific activities of the 2006 program include:

Hydrogen technology: As a key component of the President's Hydrogen Fuel Initiative, this program develops hydrogen production, storage, and delivery technologies that are more energy efficient, cleaner, safer, and lower in cost. The long-term aim is to develop hydrogen technology that will allow the Nation to aggressively move forward to achieve a vision of a cleaner, more secure energy future. Current research on hydrogen production, storage, and delivery will facilitate a decision by industry to commercialize a hydrogen infrastructure for fuel cell vehicles by 2015.

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY SUPPLY—Continued

Solar energy: Develop lower cost, higher performance, more reliable solar energy systems for the production of electricity and hot water. Activities include more efficient crystalline silicon and thin film photovoltaic (PV) modules and systems as part of an industry-led research effort. Concentrating solar power activities are focused on lowering the cost of centrally-produced electricity from solar energy. Solar heating activities are focused on cooperative industry efforts to develop advanced solar technology for water heating.

Wind energy: Develop low wind-speed technology in partnership with industry to allow wind power to be cost-competitive in more prevalent, lower-wind speed resource areas, and support activities to reduce electric grid integration and technology acceptance barriers to wind energy use.

Geothermal technology: Continue development of enhanced geothermal systems that will allow the broader use of geothermal energy throughout the United States. Conduct cooperative research with industry, universities, and other government agencies to reduce the cost of geothermal development and to identify new resources.

Biomass and biorefinery systems: Conduct research, development, and technology validation on advanced technologies that will enable future biorefineries to sustainably convert cellulosic biomass to fuels, chemicals, heat and power.

Intergovernmental activities: The Tribal Energy program helps Native Americans develop renewable energy resources on their lands and helps Tribal leaders develop energy plans. The International Renewable Energy program promotes the use of renewable energy resources in international markets. The Renewable Energy Production Incentive provides financial incentive payments for State and local governments and non-profit cooperatives generating electricity through renewable technologies.

Departmental energy management program: Continue to fund, through internal competition, the most cost effective opportunities to improve energy efficiency in DOE's facilities, employing renewable technologies as appropriate.

Facilities and infrastructure.—The budget includes \$10.5 million to complete construction of the Science and Technology Facility (S&TF) at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, in addition to \$5.8 million for general plant projects and general purpose equipment. The S&TF will allow the photovoltaics, hydrogen, and other programs to address complex materials problems common to thin-film and nanostructure energy technologies, and will relieve overcrowding in the current Solar Energy Research Facility.

Electric transmission and distribution.—The mission of the Office of Electric Transmission and Distribution (OETD) is to lead a national effort to modernize and expand America's electricity delivery system to ensure a more reliable and robust electricity supply, as well as economic and national security, and reduce the likelihood and impact of reliability events, including blackouts. This effort is accomplished through research, development, demonstration, technology transfer, and education and outreach activities in partnership with industries, businesses, utilities, States, and other Federal programs and agencies, universities, national laboratories, and other stakeholders.

Beginning in 2005, the functions of the Office of Energy Assurance are being incorporated into OETD; thus, OETD's functions are expanding to also support the Department of Energy's efforts to protect the Nation against significant energy supply disruption. America's energy supply is essential to a strong economy and national security.

Nuclear energy.—The 2006 Budget continues to support the Nuclear Power 2010 program which supports demonstration

of key regulatory approval processes in order to encourage the deployment of new, advanced nuclear plants in the United States in the 2010 timeframe. The budget continues to support the Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative, where the United States will participate in multi-nation research and development projects in support of next-generation nuclear reactors and fuel cycles. In collaboration with the Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems program, the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative aims to develop technologies that will reduce the volume of high level waste from spent nuclear fuel, reduce the long-term radiotoxicity of spent nuclear fuel, reduce the long-term proliferation threat posed by civilian inventories of plutonium in spent fuel, and recover the energy content in spent nuclear fuel in a proliferation-resistant manner. The Department supports the Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative, which will develop advanced technologies that can be used in tandem with next generation nuclear plants to generate economic, commercial quantities of hydrogen to support a sustainable, clean energy future for the U.S. The Department continues to support the University program, preserving the education and training infrastructure needed to develop the next generation of nuclear scientists and engineers.

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

Environment, safety and health.—The Office of Environment, Safety and Health is a corporate resource that fosters protection of workers, the public, and the environment. The office develops and improves policies; monitors environment, safety, and health performance; and provides guidance, resources, and information sharing.

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	31	39	37
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	3	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	34	43	40
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	7	9	8
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24	30	28
25.2 Other services	41	52	49
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6	8	7
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	397	500	469
25.5 Research and development contracts	5	6	6
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	12	15	15

32.0	Land and structures	19	24	22
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	216	271	255
99.0	Direct obligations	765	962	903
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	838	1,500	1,500
99.9	Total new obligations	1,603	2,462	2,403

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	393	388	427
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment			

NON-DEFENSE SITE ACCELERATION COMPLETION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental management site acceleration completion activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, **[\$151,850,000] \$172,400,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 2006 Accelerated Completions	45	46	15
00.02 2012 Accelerated Completions	113	98	129
00.03 2035 Accelerated Completions	4	8	28
10.00 Total new obligations	162	152	172
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	162	151	172
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	163	152	172
23.95 Total new obligations	-162	-152	-172
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	163	152	172
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-1	-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	162	151	172
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	73	47	53
73.10 Total new obligations	162	152	172
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-171	-146	-166
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-17		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	47	53	59
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	114	106	120
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	57	40	46
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	171	146	166
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	162	151	172
90.00 Outlays	171	146	166

2006 accelerated completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear energy research and development. This account includes geographic sites with an accelerated cleanup plan closure date of 2006 or earlier (such as Lawrence Berke-

ley National Laboratory). In addition, this account provides funding for EM sites where overall site cleanup will not be complete by 2006 but cleanup projects within a site (for example, spent nuclear fuel removal or waste shipped off-site) will be complete by 2006.

2012 accelerated completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear energy research and development. This account includes all geographic sites with an accelerated cleanup plan closure date of 2007 through 2012 (such as, Brookhaven National Laboratory and West Valley Demonstration Project). In addition, this account provides funding for EM sites where overall site cleanup will not be complete by 2012 but cleanup projects within a site (for example, spent nuclear fuel removal or waste shipped off-site) will be complete by 2012.

2035 accelerated completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear energy research and development. This account provides funding for site closures and site-specific cleanup and closure projects that are expected to be completed after 2012. EM has established a goal of completing cleanup at all its sites by 2035.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
25.2 Other services	10	9	11
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	135	127	143
25.5 Research and development contracts	17	16	18
99.9 Total new obligations	162	152	172

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for non-defense environmental services activities that indirectly support the accelerated cleanup and closure mission at environmental management sites, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other necessary expenses, **[\$291,296,000] and the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles, of which five shall be for replacement only; \$177,534,000**, to remain available until expended.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Community and Regulatory Support	1		
00.02 Environmental Cleanup Projects	43	46	46
00.03 Non-Closure Environmental Activities	267	243	131
00.04 Legacy Management	27		
10.00 Total new obligations	338	289	177
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	337	289	177
23.95 Total new obligations	-338	-289	-177
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 New budget authority (gross), detail	339	291	177
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-2	-2	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	337	289	177
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balances, start of year	173	172	103
73.10 Total new obligations	338	289	177
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-228	-358	-213
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-122		
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	11		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	172	103	67
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays (gross), detail	165	202	124

General and special funds—Continued

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	63	156	89
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	228	358	213
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	337	289	177
90.00 Outlays	228	358	213

Non-closure environmental activities.—Funds activities that indirectly support EM's accelerated cleanup and closure mission such as gaseous diffusion plant uranium programs. These activities, while not in direct support of cleanup, provide valuable services to other Departmental priorities and missions.

Community and regulatory support.—Funds activities that are indirectly related to on-the-ground cleanup results but are integral to EM's ability to conduct cleanup at our sites (for example, Agreements in Principle with State regulators and Tribal Nations and Site Specific Advisory Boards).

Environmental cleanup projects.—Provides funds to support surveillance, maintenance, and eventual decontamination and decommissioning of the Fast Flux Test Facility.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	7	6	5
25.2 Other services	149	127	43
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	82	70	57
32.0 Land and structures	97	83	69
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	338	289	177

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), **[\$579,911,000]** \$491,456,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$4,000,000]** is to continue a multi-year project for construction, renovation, furnishing, and demolition or removal of buildings at National Energy Technology Laboratory facilities in Morgantown, West Virginia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: *Provided*, That of the amounts provided, **[\$18,000,000]** is to continue a multi-year project coordinated with the private sector for FutureGen, without regard to the terms and conditions applicable to clean coal technology projects: *Provided further*, That the initial planning and research stages of the FutureGen project shall include a matching requirement from non-Federal sources of at least 20 percent of the costs: *Provided further*, That any demonstration component of such project shall require a matching requirement from non-Federal sources of at least 50 percent of the costs of the component: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided, \$50,000,000 is available, after coordination with the private sector, for a request for proposals for a Clean Coal Power Initiative providing for competitively-awarded research, development, and demonstration projects to reduce the barriers to continued and expanded coal use: *Provided further*, That no project may be selected for which sufficient funding is not available to provide for the total project: *Provided further*, That funds shall be expended in accordance with the provisions governing the use of funds contained under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in 42 U.S.C. 5903d: *Provided further*, That the Department may include provisions for repayment of Government contribu-

tions to individual projects in an amount up to the Government contribution to the project on terms and conditions that are acceptable to the Department including repayments from sale and licensing of technologies from both domestic and foreign transactions: *Provided further*, That such repayments shall be retained by the Department for future coal-related research, development and demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That any technology selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology, and any project selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology Project, for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. 7651n, and chapters 51, 52, and 60 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations: *Provided further*, That funds shall be expended in accordance with the provisions governing the use of funds contained under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in prior appropriations: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein made available shall be used for the field testing of nuclear explosives in the recovery of oil and gas: *Provided further*, That up to 4 percent of program direction funds available to the National Energy Technology Laboratory may be used to support Department of Energy activities not included in this account.

In addition, \$257,000,000, to become available on October 1, 2006 and remain available until expended, to continue the FutureGen project, subject to the terms and conditions under this heading. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 President's Coal Research Initiative	221	798	236
00.02 Other power systems	70	79	65
00.03 Oil and gas research and development	77	83	20
00.04 Program direction and management support	102	112	98
00.05 Environmental restoration	9	11	8
00.06 Cooperative research and development ventures	8	10	3
00.07 Import/Export authorizations	2	4	2
00.08 Plant and capital equipment	7	7	.....
00.09 Advanced metallurgical process	10	10	8
00.10 National Academy Program Review .....	.....	2	.....
00.11 Special Recruitment Program .....	.....	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	506	1,117	441
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	388	545	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	659	572	491
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	4	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,051	1,117	491
23.95 Total new obligations	-506	-1,117	-441
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	545	.....	50
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	681	580	491
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-8	-8	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-14	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	659	572	491
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	468	478	980
73.10 Total new obligations	506	1,117	441
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-491	-615	-557
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-4	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	478	980	864
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	264	229	196
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	227	386	361
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	491	615	557
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	659	572	491
90.00 Outlays	491	615	557

Note.—Excludes \$5 million in budget authority in BY for natural gas infrastructure activities transferred to the Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety. Comparable amounts for PY (\$10 million) and CY (\$10 million) are included above.

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

President's coal research initiative.—The Department's coal research and development efforts include the Clean Coal Power Initiative (CCPI) funded at \$68 million in the 2006 Budget. CCPI focuses on FutureGen, a \$1 billion project cost-shared with the private sector, which will create the world's first fossil fuel fired, zero emissions, electricity and hydrogen producing power plant. The Budget includes \$18 million in 2006 and \$257 million to become available in 2007 towards the government's share for FutureGen, and \$50 million in 2006 for other CCPI cooperative cost-shared programs between the government and industry to address the most critical barriers to coal's use in the power sector. Other supporting coal activities include (1) Central systems, which includes the technologies for advanced coal-fueled power systems, and innovations for existing plants (2) Sequestration R&D, which focuses on greenhouse gas capture and reduction and (3) Advanced research, which through early concept research, bridges fundamental research and engineering development. The Department will continue to increase involvement of the private sector and academia to help conduct and direct research toward the most critical challenges to expansion of coal use for power generation in the United States.

Other power systems.—Other Power Systems focuses on fuel cell technology for distributed power generation systems.

Oil and gas.—The Oil and Gas programs will effect an orderly termination of activities. Funding for these programs in the 2006 Budget will be used to fulfill environmental remediation, contract termination, and other legal obligations incurred by the termination process. Prior year funds will be used to complete ongoing projects.

Program direction and management support.—The program provides the funding for all headquarters and indirect field personnel and overhead expenses in Fossil Energy and Clean Coal Technology. In addition, it provides support for day-to-day project management functions.

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

Import/Export Authorization.—This program will continue regulatory reviews and oversight of the transmission of natural gas across the U.S. borders. Regulatory reviews and oversight of the transmission of electricity across the U.S. borders is transferred to the Office of Electric Transmission and Distribution.

25.2	Other services	30	32	32
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	8	8
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	49	50	50
25.5	Research and development contracts	258	859	196
26.0	Supplies and materials	10	11	9
32.0	Land and structures	7	3	1
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7	8	7
99.9	Total new obligations	506	1,117	441

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	748	771	731

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, **[\$18,000,000] \$18,500,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval Petroleum Reserves	23	18	19
10.00 Total new obligations	23	18	19
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	12	7	7
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	18	18	19
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	30	25	26
23.95 Total new obligations	-23	-18	-19
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7	7	7
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	18	18	19
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	14	14	16
73.10 Total new obligations	23	18	19
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-23	-16	-18
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	14	16	17
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3	11	12
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	20	5	6
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	23	16	18
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	18	18	19
90.00 Outlays	23	16	18

Following the sale of the NPR-1 (Elk Hills) site mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (P.L. 104-106), the most significant post-sale activity is the settlement of ownership equity shares with the former unit partner, Chevron USA Inc. Additional activities include environmental remediation and cultural resource activities. The account also funds activities at the two remaining Naval Petroleum Reserve properties:

The Naval Petroleum Reserve 3 in Wyoming (Teapot Dome field).—A stripper well oil field that the Department is maintaining until it reaches its economic production limit.

The Buena Vista Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve 2 in California.—A checkerboard pattern of government and privately

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	58	59	54
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	62	63	58
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	13	13	11
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	4	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	57	63	62

General and special funds—Continued

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES—Continued

owned tracts adjacent to the Elk Hills field. Of the 30,181 acres, 10,446 acres are owned by the government and leased by private oil companies. Discussions have begun with the Department of the Interior on transfer of this asset.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	3	3
25.2 Other services	6	4	4
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	10	7	8
31.0 Equipment	2		
99.9 Total new obligations	23	18	19

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	25	32	32

ENERGY CONSERVATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out energy conservation activities, **[\$649,092,000] \$846,772,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That **\$230,000,000** is for the weatherization assistance grants program pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq., and **\$41,000,000** **[\$44,798,000]** is for State energy program grants pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6323, notwithstanding section 3003(d)(2) of Public Law 99-509. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

[SEC. 101. For an additional amount for the Department of Energy for the weatherization assistance program pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq. and notwithstanding section 3003(d)(2) of Public Law 99-509, **\$230,000,000**, to remain available until expended.] (*Miscellaneous Appropriations and Offsets Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Vehicle Technologies	172	168	166
00.02 Fuel Cell Technologies	64	75	84
00.03 Weatherization Assistance Program Grants	227	228	230
00.04 State Energy Program Grants	44	45	41
00.05 State Energy Activities	2	2	1
00.06 Gateway Deployment	37	36	27
00.07 Distributed Energy Resources	60	61	57
00.08 Building Technologies	57	69	58
00.09 Industrial Technologies	92	83	56
00.10 Biomass and Biorefinery Systems R&D	8	8	22
00.11 Federal Energy Management Program	20	19	17
00.13 Program Management	97	91	89
10.00 Total new obligations	880	885	848
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	27	16	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	866	869	848
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	896	885	848
23.95 Total new obligations	-880	-885	-848
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	16		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	889	879	847
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-11	-11	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-10		

43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	868	868	847
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)		1	1
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-2		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	-2	1	1
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	866	869	848
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	664	617	627
73.10 Total new obligations	880	885	848
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-926	-875	-861
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3		
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	617	627	614
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	401	392	382
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	525	483	479
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	926	875	861
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources		-1	-1
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	2		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	868	868	847
90.00 Outlays	926	874	860

The Administration's energy efficiency programs have the potential to produce substantial benefits for the Nation—both now and in the future—in terms of economic growth, increased energy security and a cleaner environment through the research and development of energy efficiency and pollution prevention technologies. These programs carry out the Department's responsibility under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and other authorizing legislation.

The 2006 Budget continues the Hydrogen Fuel Initiative to accelerate the worldwide availability and affordability of hydrogen infrastructure and hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles. The initiative is a partnership with energy companies focused on research to advance hydrogen production, storage, and infrastructure. It complements the FreedomCAR partnership with the auto industry, which is aimed at developing viable hydrogen fuel cell vehicle technology.

Vehicle technologies.—This program supports the FreedomCAR and 21st Century Truck partnerships with industry. Program activities encompass a suite of technologies, including lightweight materials, electronic power control, high power storage, and hybrid electric drive motors. This program also supports research to improve the efficiency of advanced combustion engines, using fuels with formulations developed for such engines, and incorporating non-petroleum based components. In general, program R&D seeks technology breakthroughs that will enable America's highway transportation to greatly reduce petroleum use.

Fuel cell technologies.—This program supports both the Hydrogen Fuel Initiative and the FreedomCAR partnership. The program develops fuel cell technologies for transportation and stationary applications that are more efficient, reliable, durable and lower in cost. The long-term aim is to develop advanced fuel cell technology that will allow the Nation to aggressively move forward to achieving a vision of a cleaner, more secure energy future. The current fuel cell research efforts will help facilitate a decision by industry to commercialize hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles by the year 2015.

Weatherization and intergovernmental.—The Weatherization and Intergovernmental program funds activities that fa-

ilitate the movement of energy efficient and renewable energy products into the marketplace.

Conservation grant programs.—The Weatherization Assistance Program improves the energy efficiency of low-income homes by providing technical assistance and formula grants to State and local weatherization agencies. The State Energy Program provides financial assistance to States through formula grants, enabling states to individually tailor energy efficiency projects to local needs.

Gateway deployment.—This is an integrated activity designed to provide technical and financial assistance to States and communities through activities such as Rebuild America, Energy Efficiency Information and Outreach, Building Codes Training and Assistance, Clean Cities, ENERGY STAR, and Inventions and Innovations.

Distributed energy resources.—This program funds research and development to transform the current, electrical generation sector to a smarter, more flexible and more efficient energy system through the development and integration of distributed generation and combined heat and power technologies.

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

Industrial technologies.—The program focuses on funding cost-shared research in critical technology areas identified in partnership with industry. The Industries of the Future (Specific) program encourages the most energy-intensive industries to develop a strategic vision and a “technology roadmap” to help achieve that vision. The Industries of the Future (Crosscutting) program develops technologies, such as sensors and controls, combustion, and advanced industrial materials, which may contribute to significant energy benefits in multiple industries.

Biomass and biorefinery systems R&D.—The program focuses on reducing processing energy requirements and production costs in biomass processing plants and future integrated industrial biorefineries.

Federal energy management program.—This program reduces the cost and environmental impact of the Federal government by advancing energy efficiency and water conservation, promoting the use of renewable energy, and managing utility costs in Federal facilities and operations.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0215–0–1–272	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	37	43	45
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	40	46	48
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	10	12	13
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24	24	23
25.2 Other services	18	18	17
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	35	35	33
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	270	269	256
25.5 Research and development contracts	48	48	46
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1

31.0 Equipment	6	6	6
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	421	419	398
99.0 Direct obligations	879	884	847
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	880	885	848

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89–0215–0–1–272	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	397	441	435
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	7	7	6

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), **[\$172,100,000]** \$166,000,000, to remain available until expended. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0218–0–1–274	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Storage facilities operations	147	185	149
00.02 Management	15	34	17
10.00 Total new obligations	162	219	166
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	39	49	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	171	170	166
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	211	219	166
23.95 Total new obligations	–162	–219	–166
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	49	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	173	172	166
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	–2	–2	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	171	170	166
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	67	75	125
73.10 Total new obligations	162	219	166
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–153	–169	–168
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	–1	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	75	125	123
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	74	94	91
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	79	75	77
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	153	169	168
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	171	170	166
90.00 Outlays	153	169	168

The object of this program is to reduce the vulnerability of the United States to energy supply disruptions by maintaining a crude oil stockpile capable of rapid deployment at the direction of the President. This program enables the President to meet the Nation’s membership commitments within the International Energy Agency’s coordinated energy emergency response plans and programs to deter the use of

General and special funds—Continued**STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE—Continued**

energy supply disruptions and to take effective, co-ordinated action should such an energy supply disruption occur.

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	10	10	10
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	24	34	24
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	122	168	125
99.9 Total new obligations	162	219	166

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	113	128	128

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0233-0-1-274	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct Program Activity	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	1	1	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	10	10	9
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	11	10	9
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-1	-1
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	10	9	8
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	5	5	6
73.10 Total new obligations	1	1	1
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	5	6	7
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	1		

This account provides for the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. This account funds all Strategic Petroleum Reserve petroleum inventory acquisitions, associated transportation costs, U.S. Customs duties, terminal throughput charges, in-

cremental drawdown costs, and other related miscellaneous costs. The Department was directed to fill the Reserve to 700 million barrels, principally using royalty oil from federal offshore leases. Fill operations commenced April 2002 with completion planned in the last quarter of 2005. Filling the SPR addresses the President's initiative to enhance the energy security of the United States by strengthening the nation's capability to respond to potential oil supply disruptions. The Petroleum Account received \$1,955,000 in 2003 for transportation related to Royalty Oil. Funding was not requested in the 2004 or 2005 budgets for Royalty Oil due to a contractual change making transportation charges for Royalty-In-Kind fill the responsibility of the contractors. The Petroleum Account also funds drawdown and sales operations of the Reserve. To provide additional authority in the event of a drawdown, the 2000 Interior Appropriations Act included language providing "that the Secretary of Energy hereafter may transfer to the SPR Petroleum Account such funds as may be necessary to carry out drawdown and sale operations of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve . . ."

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, **[\$85,000,000]** \$85,926,000, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Obligations by program activity	85	84	86
10.00 Total new obligations	85	84	86
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	4		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	81	84	86
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	85	84	86
23.95 Total new obligations	-85	-84	-86
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Discretionary	82	85	86
40.35 Appropriation	-1	-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	81	84	86
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Change in obligated balances	25	21	22
73.10 Total new obligations	85	84	86
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-89	-83	-85
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	21	22	23
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	57	59	60
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	32	24	25
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	89	83	85
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	81	84	86
90.00 Outlays	88	83	85

This program supports energy information activities designed to provide timely, accurate and relevant energy information for use by the Administration, the Congress, and the general public. The activities funded in this program include the design, development and maintenance of information systems on petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear, electricity, alternate fuel sources, and energy consumption. This includes collecting data and ensuring its accuracy; preparing forecasts

of alternative energy futures; and preparing reports on energy sources, end-uses, prices, supply and demand, and associated environmental, economic, international, and financial matters. In addition, the National Energy Information Center disseminates statistical and analytical publications, reports, and data files in hard-copy and electronic formats, and responds to public inquiries. Finally, this activity provides survey and statistical design standards, documentation standards, and energy data public-use forms clearance and burden control services.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	32	33	34
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	34	35	36
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	7	7	7
25.1 Consulting services—non-Government contracts	1	1	1
25.2 Other services—service contracts	26	23	24
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	9	9	9
26.0 Supplies and materials	8	9	9
99.9 Total new obligations	85	84	86

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	358	369	369

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct Program Activity	1		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 11.1)	1		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1		
23.95 Total new obligations	-1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1		
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations	1		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1		
90.00 Outlays	1		

Hearings and appeals.—The Office of Hearings and Appeals issues all final orders of an adjudicatory nature other than those over which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or the Board of Contract Appeals have jurisdiction. It decides any remaining petroleum enforcement actions and administers refund proceedings involving funds derived from such actions. These activities were phased out at the end of 2004.

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	5		

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$3,000), **[\$210,000,000] \$220,400,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed **[\$210,000,000] \$220,400,000** of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year **[2005] 2006** shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year **[2005] 2006** so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2005] 2006** appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 Energy Infrastructure	137	141	146
09.02 Competitive Markets	32	33	34
09.03 Market Oversight	33	36	40
09.99 Total reimbursable program	202	210	220
10.00 Total new obligations	202	210	220
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	4	7	7
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	205	210	220
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	209	217	227
23.95 Total new obligations	-202	-210	-220
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7	7	7
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	204	210	220
68.00 Reimbursable collections (cash)	1		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	205	210	220
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	24	26	27
73.10 Total new obligations	202	210	220
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-201	-209	-218
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	26	27	29
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	184	179	187
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	17	30	31
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	201	209	218
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.45 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)	-205	-210	-220
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-4	-1	-2

General and special funds—Continued

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION—Continued

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

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

Energy infrastructure.—The Commission must promote a secure, high quality and environmentally responsible infrastructure through consistent policies to meet market and operational demands. The Commission determines just and reasonable rates for the interstate transportation of natural gas and oil on the pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction and sets rates for the interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electric energy. It approves rates for all Federal power marketing administrations, but not for TVA. The Commission also certifies three special classes of power generators: cogeneration facilities, small power production facilities, and exempt wholesale generators. Furthermore, the Commission authorizes tariff provisions, as appropriate, to allow the gas and oil pipelines and public utilities to adjust their services to meet their customers' needs and the utilities' needs to meet competition in their markets. The Commission has and will continue to develop creative and flexible pricing policies and new incentive mechanisms to promote the development of the nation's electric and gas infrastructures and support a competitive wholesale marketplace while assuring consumers' access to reliable service at a reasonable price.

The Commission will continue to ensure that environmental concerns involving energy projects are properly addressed and that the public interest is protected when proposed hydropower projects are licensed or existing projects are relicensed and when new natural gas foreign and interstate facilities and services are authorized. The Commission issues preliminary permits, exemptions, licenses and relicenses for non-federal hydroelectric projects, enforces their terms and conditions, and performs dam safety inspections. It regulates over 1,600 hydroelectric projects, which supply about 5 percent of the electric energy generated in the United States. The Commission investigates to determine the amount of headwater benefits derived from federally owned and FERC-licensed headwater improvements, collects this amount from licensees, and returns it to the U.S. Treasury. The Commission also issues certificates authorizing the construction and operation of natural gas pipelines liquefied natural gas import terminal facilities and other jurisdictional interstate natural gas facilities.

In 2004, the Commission continued to coordinate closely with representatives of all agencies having a role in natural gas safety and security matters, including the U.S. Coast Guard, the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and state and local law enforcement. In addition, the Commission placed increased emphasis on plant security measures and improvements in conducting biennial inspections of jurisdictional LNG facilities and in signing an agreement to coordinate security and safety reviews of these facilities with the Coast Guard and the Office of Pipeline Safety. In the hydropower program, the Commission further developed its Hydropower Security Program by creating and launching the Dam Assessment Methodology for Security and Vulnerability Risk in coordination with other Federal agencies. Coordination of Commission security efforts with the FBI and the Office of Homeland Security continued.

The Commission participated in workgroups with agencies and licensee representatives to assist in developing a unified and effective national response to security at dams.

The Commission, under existing authority, promotes electricity grid reliability by: (1) fostering regional coordination and planning of the interstate grid through independent system operators (ISOs) and regional transmission organizations (RTOs); (2) adopting transmission pricing policies that provide price signals for the most reliable and efficient operation and expansion of the grid; and (3) providing pricing incentives at the wholesale level for investment in grid improvements and ensuring opportunities for cost recovery in wholesale transmission rates. In April 2004, the Commission issued a policy statement on matters related to electric system reliability in which it addressed the need to expeditiously modify the North American Electric Reliability Council's (NERC) reliability standards in order to make these standards clear and enforceable. The Commission supports public utility compliance with the reliability standards, stating that Good Utility Practice includes compliance with these standards. The Commission coordinates its reliability efforts with other federal and state agencies, and Canadian provincial regulators, and is also coordinating with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on issues related to transmission grid reliability and nuclear plant safety.

Competitive wholesale energy markets.—The Commission fosters nationwide competitive wholesale energy markets in addition to continuing to regulate transmission providers subject to its jurisdiction. Since enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Commission has introduced a number of initiatives to foster wholesale competition in the generation sector of the electric utility industry. In 1996, the Commission issued Order Nos. 888 and 889, which require all jurisdictional public utilities to provide open access transmission service to all eligible wholesale customers under non-discriminatory terms and conditions. At the end of 1999, the Commission issued Order No. 2000, which called on utilities to voluntarily form regional transmission organizations (RTOs), with Commission approval, to facilitate the efficient exchange of electricity over large regions of the country.

The Commission envisions that regional authorities will play a significant role in establishing regional power markets. The Commission will rely on regional state committees to address significant market design features for their regions while ensuring that seams issues between regions are minimized. State commission and market participants in each region will have sufficient flexibility to work out the details of how certain core elements will be implemented in their respective regions.

As of the end of 2004, the Commission has facilitated a steady, positive evolution of RTOs and competitive markets, as evidenced by the following examples:

- The Midwest Independent System Operator, Inc. (Midwest ISO) operates in all or parts of fourteen Midwestern states and one Canadian province.
- The Southwest Power Pool's (SPP) proposal to establish an RTO was conditionally accepted by the Commission in February 2004 and RTO status was granted in October 2004.
- The PJM Interconnection (PJM), which was granted RTO status in late 2002 and has since integrated a number of additional utilities' transmission systems, is working with the Midwest ISO to create a joint and common market that will span from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. Moreover, in October 2004 the Commission conditionally approved Virginia Power's application to join PJM Interconnection and create PJM South, which would extend the RTO's geographic scope throughout Virginia and into a portion of North Carolina.

- ISO-New England was granted RTO status in March 2004, subject to fulfillment of certain market design requirements.

- The New York ISO and ISO-New England have working groups that are striving to make the two ISOs act as if they were a single operator, and dispatch across seams in a manner that would be more consistent with dispatch over internal constraints.

- The California ISO, currently operating as a statewide ISO, is in the process of implementing a redesign of its wholesale electricity markets.

- WestConnect RTO was given preliminary approval to operate in parts of the Desert Southwest States, and continues to explore staged implementation.

- Grid West, the successor to RTO West, representing owners of a vast majority of the high-voltage transmission grid in the Pacific Northwest, has adopted bylaws that will govern a nonprofit membership corporation to further develop a new regionally focused independent transmission provider.

The Commission is committed to encouraging competitive market institutions across the lower 48 states, and to implementing clear, self-enforcing market rules across the Nation's regional bulk power markets that balance the interests of all market participants. To that end, the Commission proposed an incentive pricing policy to further encourage development of regional transmission networks and needed investment in transmission infrastructure, and to improve grid performance.

Market oversight.—The Commission must protect customers and market participants through vigilant and fair oversight of the transitioning energy markets. The Commission will ensure procompetitive market structures by identifying and remedying problems, assessing market and infrastructure conditions against objective benchmarks, and periodically reviewing and revising market rules for sustained, long-term development of energy markets. This will allow for correction of major potential problems in the markets before they become serious. The Commission will also issue an annual State of the Markets Report, to review overall market performance for both natural gas and electricity and highlight longer term issues. In addition, the Commission will continue to ensure that mergers and consolidations will not harm competition. The Commission will detect abuses of market power quickly and use prohibitions and monetary remedies as necessary to remove, prevent, and deter abuses. The Commission will conduct investigations as warranted and act on complaints, using litigation before administrative law judges as necessary.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations: Reimbursable obligations ...	202	210	219
99.5 Below reporting threshold			1
99.9 Total new obligations	202	210	220

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,228	1,280	1,295

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

[(DEFERRAL)]

Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, \$257,000,000 [shall not be available until October 1, 2005: *Provided*, That funds made available in previous appropriations Acts shall be available for any ongoing project regardless of the separate request for proposal under which the project was selected] *are cancelled. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 CCT Program	1	68	10
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.5)	1	68	10
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	341	242	14
22.00 New budget authority (net)	-98	-160	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	243	82	14
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-68	-10
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	242	14	4
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance permanently reduced	-88		
40.38 Unobligated balance deferred to future years	-97	-257	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	-185	-257	
55.00 Funds becoming available from prior year deferrals	87	97	257
55.35 Advance appropriation permanently reduced			-257
55.90 Advance appropriation (total discretionary)	87	97	
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	-98	-160	
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	35	27	80
73.10 Total new obligations	1	68	10
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-9	-15	-25
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	27	80	65
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1		
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	8	15	25
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	9	15	25
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	-98	-160	
90.00 Outlays	9	15	25

The Budget proposes to cancel \$257 million in prior-year balances. These balances are no longer needed to complete active projects in this program. The Budget proposes to redirect these funds to the Fossil Energy program for work on the "FutureGen" project to develop a coal-fired, nearly emissions-free electricity and hydrogen generation plant.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	9	9	9
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	9	9	9
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

General and special funds—Continued

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION—Continued

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

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

Negotiated settlement agreements dated February 16, 1994, resolved all past disputes as well as restructured the Gas Purchase Agreements pricing provisions. In a separate agreement with DOE, DGC agreed to pay DOE \$25 million over the 7 year period of time DGC receives the demand payments from the pipeline companies. Final payment of the \$25 million was received in 2004.

Funds in this account are used to pay for expenses and responsibilities related to the Department's prior operation of the Great Plains Coal Gasification Project and the administration of the Asset Purchase Agreement and related contracts and agreements which transferred the facility to the private sector. The largest recent costs were for technical analysis to determine the reduction in net synthetic natural gas production at the Great Plains Synfuels Plant caused by the operation of an Anhydrous Ammonia Synthesis Plant within the larger gasification facility, and its effect on revenues. Remaining outstanding obligations are for carrying out contractual obligations to the termination of the contract in 2009. The Federal revenue sharing receipts are based on this review and analysis. Federal Revenue Sharing Receipts during 2004 were \$51.8 million. Revenue Sharing Receipts during 2005 are expected to total \$64.1 million.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

For necessary expenses in fulfilling installment payments under the Settlement Agreement entered into by the United States and the State of California on October 11, 1996, as authorized by section 3415 of Public Law 104-106, **[\$36,000,000, to become available on October 1, 2005] \$48,000,000, for payment to the State of California for the State Teachers' Retirement Fund, of which \$46,000,000 will be derived from the Elk Hills School Lands Fund. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.)**

Unavailable Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	154	118	82
Appropriations:			
05.00 Elk Hills school lands fund	- 36	- 36	- 36
05.01 Elk Hills school lands fund			- 46
05.99 Total appropriations	- 36	- 36	- 82
07.99 Balance, end of year	118	82	

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Elk Hills school lands fund	36	36	84
10.00 Total new obligations	36	36	84
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	36	36	84
23.95 Total new obligations	- 36	- 36	- 84
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation			2

40.20	Appropriation (special fund)			46
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)			48
55.20	Advance appropriation (special fund)	36	36	36
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	36	36	84
Change in obligated balances:				
73.10	Total new obligations	36	36	84
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	- 36	- 36	- 84
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	36	36	84
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	36	36	84
90.00	Outlays	36	36	84

Title XXXIV, Subtitle B of Public Law 104-106 required the Department to sell the government's interest in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) pursuant to the terms of the Act. The sale occurred in February 1998, following a statutorily-required 31-day congressional review period.

Section 3415 of the Act required, among other things, that the Department make an offer of settlement based on the fair value of the State of California's longstanding claims to two parcels of land ("school lands") within the Reserve. Under the Act, nine percent of the net proceeds were reserved in contingent fund in the Treasury for payment to the State. In compliance with the Act and in order to remove any cloud over title which could diminish the sales value of the Reserve, the Department entered into a settlement agreement with the State on October 11, 1996. That agreement calls for payment to the State, subject to appropriations, of nine percent of the net proceeds of sale, payable over a seven-year period (without interest), commencing in 1999. Under the settlement agreement and provided that funds are appropriated, the first five installments are for \$36 million each year, and the remaining balance is to be paid in two equal installments in years six and seven unless the seventh payment needs to be deferred in whole or in part due to the equity finalization schedule. The 2004 advance appropriation of \$36,000,000 was the sixth payment in 2005. In keeping with the revised equity finalization schedule, the 2006 Budget requests \$48,000,000 in new budget authority in addition to the FY 2005 advance appropriation for the seventh installment payment of \$36,000,000.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
25.2 Other services	36		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions		36	84
99.9 Total new obligations	36	36	84

PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER FEDERAL POWER ACT

Unavailable Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Receipts:			
02.00 Licenses under Federal Power Act from public lands and national	3	3	3
Appropriations:			
05.00 Payments to States under Federal Power Act	- 3	- 3	- 3
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct Program Activity	3	3	3
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	3	3
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	3	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	3	3	3

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

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

[For necessary expenses for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operations, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 2000, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended]. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5369-0-2-274	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Northeast home heating oil reserve	5	5	7
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	5	5	7
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	7	7	7
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5	5	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	12	12	7
23.95 Total new obligations	-5	-5	-7
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7	7	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	5	5	
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	5	5	5
73.10 Total new obligations	5	5	7
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5	-5	-6
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	5	5	6
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		5	
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	5		6
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	5	5	6
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	5	5	
90.00 Outlays	5	5	6

The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve, including the lease of commercial storage space, quality and management

surveillance support from Defense Energy Support Center, development and maintenance of the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve bid platform, travel, and other technical and management support to maintain readiness, is funded in 2006 from carryover balances.

New contracts for the storage, operation and maintenance of the reserve commenced on October 1, 2002. Contracts were awarded to Amerada Hess (for 1,000,000 barrels in New York harbor) to Morgan Stanley (for 500,000 barrels in New Haven, CT), and to Motiva (for 250,000 barrels in New Haven, CT and 250,000 barrels in Providence, RI).

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Public Law 97-425, as amended (the "Act"), including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, [\$346,000,000] \$300,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: Provided, That of the funds made available in this Act for Nuclear Waste Disposal, \$3,500,000 shall be provided to the State of Nevada solely for expenditures, other than salaries and expenses of State employees, to conduct scientific oversight responsibilities and participate in licensing activities pursuant to the [Nuclear Waste Policy] Act [of 1982, Public Law 97-425, as amended]: Provided further, That [\$8,000,000] \$7,000,000 shall be provided to affected units of local governments, as defined in [Public Law 97-425,] the Act, to conduct [scientific oversight responsibilities and participate in licensing activities pursuant to the Act:] appropriate activities and participate in licensing activities: Provided further, That the distribution of the funds as determined by the units of local government shall be approved by the Department of Energy: Provided further, That the funds for the State of Nevada shall be made available solely to the Nevada Division of Emergency Management by direct payment and units of local government by direct payment: Provided further, That within 90 days of the completion of each Federal fiscal year, the Nevada Division of Emergency Management and the Governor of the State of Nevada and each local entity shall provide certification to the Department of Energy that all funds expended from such payments have been expended for activities authorized by [Public Law 97-425] the Act and this Act: Provided further, That failure to provide such certification shall cause such entity to be prohibited from any further funding provided for similar activities: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated may be: (1) used directly or indirectly to influence legislative action on any matter pending before Congress or a State legislature or for lobbying activity as provided in 18 U.S.C. 1913; (2) used for litigation expenses; or (3) used to support multi-State efforts or other coalition building activities inconsistent with the restrictions contained in this Act: Provided further, That all proceeds and recoveries realized by the Secretary in carrying out activities authorized by the [Nuclear Waste Policy] Act [of 1982, Public Law 97-425, as amended], including but not limited to, any proceeds from the sale of assets, shall be available without further appropriation and shall remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.)

Unavailable Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	14,041	15,907	17,093
Receipts:			
02.20 Nuclear waste disposal fund	776	749	754
02.40 Earnings on investments, Nuclear waste disposal fund	1,315	849	894
02.99 Total receipts and collections	2,091	1,598	1,648
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	16,132	17,505	18,741
Appropriations:			
05.00 Nuclear waste disposal	-226	-346	-300
05.01 Salaries and expenses, Nuclear Regulatory Commission		-69	-69
05.03 Appropriation temporarily reduced	1	3	
05.99 Total appropriations	-225	-412	-369
07.99 Balance, end of year	15,907	17,093	18,372

General and special funds—Continued

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Nuclear waste disposal fund	118	273	219
00.02 Program direction	74	82	81
10.00 Total new obligations	192	355	300
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	15	12	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	189	343	300
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	204	355	300
23.95 Total new obligations	-192	-355	-300
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	12	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	226	346	300
40.37 Appropriation temporarily reduced	-1	-3	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-36	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	189	343	300
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	116	148	239
73.10 Total new obligations	192	355	300
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-160	-264	-322
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	148	239	217
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	80	172	150
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	80	92	172
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	160	264	322
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	189	343	300
90.00 Outlays	160	264	322
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	25,881	30,518	32,333
92.02 Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	30,518	32,333	32,333

Growing quantities of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste have been accumulating at commercial nuclear reactor sites and storage facilities across the country for half a century. They come from nuclear plants generating commercial electric power, nuclear weapons production, the operation of naval reactors, and Federal research and development activities. At Congress's direction, DOE has investigated the suitability of a storage site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas, for over 20 years. Based on sound science and compelling national interests, the President signed House Joint Resolution 87 approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada for development as a geologic repository for the Nation's nuclear waste. The Budget provides sufficient funding for DOE to prepare a license application. The Administration is committed to ensuring the environmentally sound and safe disposal of the Nation's radioactive waste.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	19	23	23
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	.....	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	20	27	27

12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5	28	28
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	.....	5	5
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	5	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	.....	75	30
25.2 Other services .....	.....	17	1
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	.....	24	10
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	159	105	150
31.0 Equipment	3	12	3
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	57	41
99.9 Total new obligations	192	355	300

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	194	240	244

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For necessary expenses in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning, remedial actions, and other activities of title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, **[\$499,007,000] \$591,498,000**, to be derived from the Fund, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$80,000,000] \$20,000,000** shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Unavailable Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	3,249	3,545	3,899
Receipts:			
02.00 Assessments, Decontamination and decommissioning fund	193	198	203
02.40 Earnings on investments, Decontamination and decommissioning fund	68	192	207
02.41 General fund payment—Defense, Decontamination and decommission	449	459	451
02.99 Total receipts and collections	710	849	861
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	3,959	4,394	4,760
Appropriations:			
05.00 Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-416	-499	-591
05.10 Appropriation temporarily reduced	2	4	.....
05.99 Total appropriations	-414	-495	-591
07.99 Balance, end of year	3,545	3,899	4,169

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Uranium Enrichment D&D Activities	363	416	571
00.02 Uranium/Thorium Reimbursement	51	79	20
10.00 Total new obligations	414	495	591
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	414	495	591
23.95 Total new obligations	-414	-495	-591
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	416	499	591
40.37 Appropriation temporarily reduced	-2	-4	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	414	495	591
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	.....	121	148
73.10 Total new obligations	414	495	591

73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-415	-468	-563
73.32	Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	122		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	121	148	176
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	293	347	414
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	122	121	149
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	415	468	563
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	414	495	591
90.00	Outlays	415	468	563
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	3,410	3,657	4,110
92.02	Total Investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par Value	3,657	4,110	4,380

Uranium enrichment D&D fund.—Funds projects to maintain, decontaminate, decommission and otherwise remediate the gaseous diffusion plants at Portsmouth, Paducah, and Oak Ridge. In addition, Uranium/Thorium Licensee Reimbursement program activities are funded within this appropriation.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
25.2 Other services	90	108	134
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	319	381	451
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	5	6	6
99.9 Total new obligations	414	495	591

Public enterprise funds:

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Isotope production and distribution	24	35	33
10.00 Total new obligations	24	35	33
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	7	7	7
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	24	35	33
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	31	42	40
23.95 Total new obligations	-24	-35	-33
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7	7	7
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	24	35	33
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	5	6	6
73.10 Total new obligations	24	35	33
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-23	-35	-33
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	6	6	6
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		35	33
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	23		
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	23	35	33
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-24	-35	-33

Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		
90.00	Outlays	-1	

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3	3	3
25.2 Other services	1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	18	29	27
32.0 Land and structures	2	2	2
99.9 Total new obligations	24	35	33

Trust Funds

ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	4	4	4
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	4	4	4
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		
90.00	Outlays		

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

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1	1	1
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		
90.00	Outlays		

The Alaska Power Administration (APA) was created in 1967 by the Secretary of the Interior to assume the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation in Alaska—the operations, maintenance, transmission, and power marketing of the two Federal hydroelectric projects (Eklutna and Snettisham), and

General and special funds—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued

the investigation of future water and power development programs.

The Alaska Power Administration Asset Sale and Termination Act (Public Law 104–58), signed into law on November 28, 1995, authorizes and directs the sale of all Alaska Power Administration assets and the subsequent termination of APA. The Eklutna project was sold on October 2, 1997, for a cash payment of \$5,953,000. The Snettisham project was sold on August 18, 1998, for \$81,966,177.

All remaining Alaska activities of APA, including the Juneau headquarters office, were terminated on September 30, 1998. Unobligated transition and termination balances were used to complete remaining close-out activities and report preparation in Washington, D.C. in 1999.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of [operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of] *program direction activities related to the marketing of electric power and energy, [including transmission wheeling and ancillary services] pursuant to [the provisions of] section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, [\$5,200,000] \$5,600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, for fiscal year 2006 and each year thereafter, amounts collected by the Southeastern Power Administration to recover expenses related to program direction activities shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making program direction expenditures: Provided further, That for 2006 the collections by the Southeastern Power Administration to recover expenses related to program direction activities shall not exceed \$5,600,000: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the General Fund for program direction activities shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2006 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2006 appropriation net of these collections of not to exceed \$0. In addition, notwithstanding [the provisions of] 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to [\$34,000,000] \$32,713,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0302–0–1–271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Program direction	5	5	6
09.01 Purchase power and wheeling	31	34	32
10.00 Total new obligations	36	39	38
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	36	39	38
23.95 Total new obligations	–36	–39	–38
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	5	5	.....
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)—Purchase Power and Wheeling	31	34	32
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash) .....	.....	.....	6
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	31	34	38
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	36	39	38
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	3	3	3

73.10	Total new obligations	36	39	38
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	–36	–39	–38
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	3	3	3
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	36	39	38
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.40	Non-Federal sources—Purchase Power and Wheeling Offsetting Collections	–31	–34	–32
88.40	Non-Federal sources .....	.....	.....	–6
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	–31	–34	–38
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	5	5	.....
90.00	Outlays	5	5	.....

Performance Metrics

Identification code 89–0302–0–1–271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.	
Southeastern Power Administration:				
12202	Achieve high ratings for efficiency (see PART volume for details)	174/98	>100/>90	>100/>90
12203	Make planned annual debt payments to the Treasury to repay the long-term cost of building hydropower facilities.	\$26M	\$34M	\$31M

The Southeastern Power Administration (Southeastern) markets power generated at Corps of Engineers hydroelectric generating plants in an eleven-State area of the Southeast. Deliveries are made by means of contracting for use of transmission facilities owned by others. There are 23 projects now in operation.

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

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

Use of receipts for Corps O&M and Southeastern funding.—In 2006, the Administration proposes to fund U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' power related operation and maintenance costs in Southeastern's service area from Southeastern receipts derived from the sale of power. Proprietary receipts estimated for FY 2006 are decreased to reflect implementation of this proposal. The President's 2006 Budget also proposes to offset Southeastern's appropriation for Program Direction activities with receipts collected from the sale of Federal power and related services that would otherwise be deposited into a receipt account at Treasury. The net 2006 appropriation for such activities from the General Fund will be \$0.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Provision is made for the payment of wheeling fees and for the purchase of electricity in connection with the disposal of power under contracts with utility companies. Customers are encouraged to use alternative funding mechanisms, including customer advances and net billing to finance these activities. Offsetting collections to fund these ongoing operating services are also available

up to \$32.7 million. Estimates for these activities are reduced in 2006 to reflect average water levels over the past 20 years and prevailing electricity prices in 2004.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3	4	4
25.2 Other services	2	1	2
99.0 Direct obligations	5	5	6
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	31	34	32
99.9 Total new obligations	36	39	38

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	41	42	42

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

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

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for [administrative expenses] program direction activities, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500 in carrying out [the provisions of] section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power administration, [\$29,352,000] \$30,166,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, for fiscal year 2006 and each year thereafter, amounts collected by the Southwestern Power Administration to recover expenses related to operations and maintenance and program direction activities shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making operations and maintenance and program direction expenditures: *Provided further*, That for 2006 the collections by the Southwestern Power Administration to recover expenses related to operations and maintenance and program direction activities shall not exceed \$27,000,000: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the General Fund for operations and maintenance and program direction activities shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2006 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2006 appropriation net of these collections of not to exceed \$3,166,000.

In addition, notwithstanding [the provisions of] 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to [\$2,900,000] \$1,235,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures; in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, beginning in fiscal year 2005 and thereafter, such funds as are received by the Southwestern Power Administration from any State, municipality, corporation, association, firm, district, or individual as advance payment for work that is associated with Southwestern's transmission facilities, consistent with that authorized in section 5 of the Flood Control Act, shall be credited to this account and be available until expended]. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 System operation & maintenance	3	5	
00.03 Construction	7	5	3
00.04 Program direction	18	19	
02.93 Direct program subtotal	28	29	3
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 Operations and maintenance			7
09.04 Program direction			20
09.05 Purchase power and wheeling			1
Reimbursable program:			
09.10 Reimbursable activities	7	7	7
09.20 Customer advances		15	14
09.99 Total reimbursable program	7	22	49
10.00 Total new obligations	35	51	52
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	35	51	52
23.95 Total new obligations	-35	-51	-52

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	29	29	3
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	6	22	49
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	35	51	52

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	19	18	18
73.10 Total new obligations	35	51	52
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-36	-51	-62
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	18	18	8

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	26	40	51
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	10	11	11
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	36	51	62

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-3	-7	-7
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-3	-15	-42
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-6	-22	-49

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	29	29	3
90.00 Outlays	30	29	13

Performance Metrics

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Southwestern Power Administration:			
12402 Achieve high ratings for efficiency (see PART volume for details)	184/100	>100/>90	>100/>90
12403 Make planned debt payments to the Treasury to repay the long-term cost of building hydropower facilities.	\$25M	\$7M	\$28M
12404 Provide power at the lowest possible cost by keeping average operation and maintenance cost per kilowatt-hour below the National average for hydropower.	0.0156	0.0196	0.0199

The Southwestern Power Administration (Southwestern) operates in a six-State area as a marketing agent for hydroelectric power produced at Corps of Engineers dams. It also operates and maintains 1,380 miles of high voltage transmission line, 24 substations and switching stations, and 47 VHF radio and microwave stations. Southwestern markets and delivers its power at wholesale rates primarily to publicly and cooperatively owned electric distribution utilities. Its

General and special funds—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION—Continued

power sales contracts provide for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers all costs of operation and all capital invested in power, with interest, in keeping with statutory requirements.

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

Program direction.—This subprogram provides for costs related to the operation, maintenance, and support functions of the power system and includes salaries and benefits, travel, support services, rent, communications, and other related expenses.

Systems operation and maintenance.—Provision is made for essential electrical and communications equipment replacement and upgrades, technical services, and supplies and materials necessary for the safe reliable operation and cost effective maintenance of the power and transmission system.

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

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

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

Use of receipts for Corps O&M and Southwestern funding.—In 2006, the Administration proposes to fund U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' power related operation and maintenance costs in Southwestern's service area from Southwestern receipts derived from the sale of Federal power. Proprietary receipts estimated for 2006 are reduced to reflect implementation of this proposal. The President's 2006 Budget also proposes to offset Southwestern's appropriation for Program Direction and Operations and Maintenance activities with receipts collected from the sale of Federal power and related services that would otherwise be deposited into a receipt account at Treasury. The capital intensive activities within the Construction subprogram are not proposed for offset by receipts; the net appropriation will continue to reflect these capital activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	12	13	.....
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	.....
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	.....
25.2 Other services	7	7	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	.....
31.0 Equipment	4	4	1
99.0 Direct obligations	28	29	3
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	7	22	49
99.9 Total new obligations	35	51	52

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	172	179	.....
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment .....	.....	.....	179

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

A Continuing Fund of \$300,000, replenished from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power in the southwestern area, is available permanently for emergency expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service (16 U.S.C. 825s-2). The fund was last activated during fiscal year 2003 to repair transmission facilities due to storm damage.

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

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500; **[\$173,100,000]** \$240,757,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$167,236,000]** \$236,595,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: *Provided*, That [of the amount herein appropriated, \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended on a nonreimbursable basis to the Western Area Power Administration to design, construct, operate and maintain transmission facilities and services for the Animas-LaPlata Project as authorized by section 301(b)(10) of Public Law 106-554: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated, \$6,200,000 is for deposit into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account pursuant to title IV of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated, \$6,000,000 shall be available until expended on a nonreimbursable basis to the Western Area Power Administration for Topock-Davis-Mead Transmission Line Upgrades: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provision of 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$227,600,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures.] *notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, for fiscal year 2006 and each year thereafter, amounts collected by the Western Area Power Administration to recover expenses related to operations and maintenance and program direction activities shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making operations and maintenance and program direction expenditures: Provided further, That for 2006 the collections by the Western Area Power Administration to recover expenses related to operations and maintenance and program direction activities shall not exceed \$186,800,000: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for operations and maintenance and program direction activities shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2006 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2006 appropriation net of these collections of not to exceed \$53,957,000, of which \$49,796,000 is derived from the Reclamation Fund.*

*In addition, notwithstanding [the provision of] 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to **[\$227,600,000]** \$148,500,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: *Provided, That notwithstanding section 402(b)(3)(B) of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992, the FY 2006 contribution of \$6,650,000 from the Secretary of Energy, Western Area Power Administration, to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account shall be made from receipts deposited to the Western Area Power Administration Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund**

on a reimbursable basis from Colorado River Storage Project customers. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Systems operation and maintenance	36	39	.....
00.04 Program direction	122	114	.....
00.05 Utah mitigation and conservation fund	6	6	.....
00.91 Total operating expenses	164	159	.....
01.01 Capital investment	13	14	54
09.01 Reimbursable program	382	651	713
10.00 Total new obligations	559	824	767
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	111	86	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	534	738	767
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	645	824	767
23.95 Total new obligations	-559	-824	-767
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	86	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	11	6	4
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	167	167	50
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-1	-1	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	177	172	54
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	364	566	713
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-7	.....	.....
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	357	566	713
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	534	738	767
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	202	220	303
73.10 Total new obligations	559	824	767
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-548	-741	-832
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	7	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	220	303	238
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	437	643	737
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	111	98	95
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	548	741	832
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-66	-87	-105
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-298	-479	-608
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-364	-566	-713
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	7	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	177	172	54
90.00 Outlays	184	175	119

Performance Metrics

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Western Area Power Administration:			
13002 Achieve high ratings for efficiency (see PART volume for details)	177/98	>100/>90	>100/>90
13003 Make scheduled debt payments to the Treasury to repay the long-term cost of building hydropower facilities.	\$38.0M	N/A	.....

The Western Area Power Administration (Western) markets electric power in 15 western States from federally-owned power plants operated primarily by the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission. Western operates and maintains about 17,000 circuit-miles of high-voltage transmission line, more than 270 substations/switchyards, and associated power system control, communication and electrical facilities for 15 separate power projects. Western also constructs additions and modifications to existing facilities.

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

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

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

Purchase power and wheeling.—Provision is made for the payment of wheeling fees and for the purchase of electricity in connection with the disposal of power under contracts with utility companies. Customers are encouraged to contract for power and wheeling on their own, or use alternative funding mechanisms, including customer advances, net billing and bill crediting to finance these activities. Ongoing operating services are also available on a reimbursable basis up to \$148.5 million. In addition, these activities are reduced in 2006 to reflect average water levels over the past 20 years and prevailing electricity prices in 2004.

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

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

Utah mitigation and conservation.—This account is earmarked primarily for environmental mitigation expenditures covering fish and wildlife, and recreation resources impacted by the Central Utah Project and the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) in the State of Utah. The 2006 Budget proposes to provide mitigation on a reimbursable basis from increased receipts to the Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund derived from CRSP customers. CRSP has facilities that cause environmental effects in Utah. Receipts in the amount of \$6.7 million will be deposited into the Utah Reclamation, Mitigation and Conservation account in the U.S. Treasury. Western sells and transmits power from two projects in Utah. Western does not transmit power from the Central Utah Project.

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

General and special funds—Continued

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

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

The 2006 Budget proposes to offset entirely the appropriation from the Reclamation Fund for Program Direction and Systems Operation and Maintenance activities with receipts collected from the sale of power and related services that would otherwise be deposited to the Reclamation Fund. The capital intensive activities within System Construction are not proposed for offset by receipts; the net appropriation will continue to reflect these capital activities.

In 2006, the Administration proposes that financing of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' operation and maintenance costs in Western's service area, allocated to the power function for repayment, may be funded from Western receipts derived from the sale of power and related services. Similarly, the Administration proposes that financing of the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation's operation and maintenance costs in Western's service area that are allocated to the power function for repayment, as well as a portion of Reclamation's hydropower research and development activities, will be funded from Western receipts derived from the sale of power and related services. Proprietary receipts estimated for 2006 are decreased to reflect the implementation of this proposal.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	61	56	.....
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	.....
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	5	.....
11.9 Total personnel compensation	67	62	.....
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	20	16	.....
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	.....
22.0 Transportation of things	3	3	.....
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	.....
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	4	.....
25.2 Other services	21	26	.....
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	.....
26.0 Supplies and materials	7	7	1
31.0 Equipment	10	19	15
32.0 Land and structures	20	23	38
33.0 Investments and loans	13	.....	.....
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6	6	.....
99.0 Direct obligations	177	173	54
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	382	651	713
99.9 Total new obligations	559	824	767

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,061	1,043	.....
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment .....	.....	.....	1,045

EMERGENCY FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5069-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Emergency fund	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 32.0)	1	1	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1	1	1
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2	2	2
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-1	-1
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1	1	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	1	1	1
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations	1	1	1
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2	.....	.....
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	1	.....	.....
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	1	.....	.....
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1	1	1
90.00 Outlays	1	.....	.....

A continuing fund of \$500,000 maintained from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power is available to defray expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service. The fund was last activated during 2004 to repair a 19-mile section of the Casper-Dave Johnston-Glendo South 115-kV transmission line in Wyoming.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, **[\$2,827,000, \$2,692,000, [to remain available until expended, and] to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 423 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995: Provided, That for fiscal year 2006, \$2,692,000 in amounts collected by the Western Area Power Administration to recover expenses related to operations and maintenance activities of the Falcon and Amistad Dams shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, for the sole purpose of operations, maintenance, and emergency costs: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading are available until expended: Provided further, That the appropriations derived from such Fund shall be reduced as collections are received during fiscal year 2006 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2006 appropriations from such Fund of not more than \$0. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.)**

Unavailable Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	3	2	2
Receipts:			
02.20 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund receipts	2	3	.....
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	5	5	2
Appropriations:			
05.00 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	-3	-3	.....
07.99 Balance, end of year	2	2	2

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct Program Activity	3	3	
09.01 Reimbursable program			3
10.00 Total new obligations	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	3	
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)			3
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2	2	2
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2	2	2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	2	2
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1	1	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3	3	3
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources			-3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3	3	
90.00 Outlays	3	3	

Pursuant to section 423(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Western Area Power Administration is requesting funding from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, to defray operations, maintenance, and emergency (O,M&E) expenses for the hydroelectric facilities at Falcon and Amistad Dams on the Rio Grande River. Most of these funds will be made available to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission through a reimbursable agreement. \$200,000 in the fund is for an emergency reserve that will remain unobligated unless unanticipated expenses arise. Revenues in excess of O,M&E will be paid to the General Fund to repay the costs of replacements and the original investment with interest. The President's 2006 Budget proposes to deposit revenues resulting from the Falcon and Amistad Dams power system operations in the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund as offsetting collections, resulting in a net appropriation of zero.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
25.3 Direct obligations: Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	3	
99.0 Reimbursable obligations: Reimbursable obligations			3
99.9 Total new obligations	3	3	3

Public enterprise funds:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93-454, are approved for official

reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500. During fiscal year [2005] 2006, no new direct loan obligations may be made. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.02 Power business line	1,432	1,629	1,629
09.03 Residential exchange	126	144	144
09.05 Bureau of Reclamation	60	63	65
09.06 Corps of Engineers	137	145	149
09.07 Colville settlement	17	17	18
09.10 U.S. Fish & Wildlife	17	18	19
09.20 Planning council	7	9	9
09.21 Fish and Wildlife	138	139	139
09.23 Transmission business line	238	281	298
09.24 Conservation and energy efficiency	61	62	63
09.25 interest	378	413	421
09.26 Pension and health benefits	31	27	23
09.29 total operating expenses	853	931	953
09.41 Power business line	111	131	119
09.42 Transmission services	274	198	267
09.43 Fish and wildlife	9	36	36
09.44 Capital equipment	28	35	36
09.46 Conservation & energy efficiency	17	33	29
09.50 Misc. Accounting Adjustments	1,233		
09.51 Projects funded in advance	41	154	147
10.00 Total new obligations	4,355	3,534	3,611
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year			193
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	4,632	3,727	3,727
22.60 Portion applied to repay debt	-277		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	4,355	3,727	3,920
23.95 Total new obligations	-4,355	-3,534	-3,611
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year		193	309
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
61.00 Transferred to other accounts	-75		
66.10 Contract authority	1,202		
67.10 Authority to borrow	480	295	295
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	3,317	3,737	3,737
69.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-89		
69.47 Portion applied to repay debt		-305	-305
69.49 Portion applied to liquidate contract authority	-203		
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	3,025	3,432	3,432
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	4,632	3,727	3,727
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	617	1,805	1,612
73.10 Total new obligations	4,355	3,534	3,611
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3,256	-3,727	-3,727
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	89		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,805	1,612	1,496
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	3,256	3,727	3,727
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-38	-90	-90
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-3,279	-3,647	-3,647
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-3,317	-3,737	-3,737
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	89		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,404	-10	-10
90.00 Outlays	-61	-10	-10

Public enterprise funds—Continued

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued

		Performance Metrics		
Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271		2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Bonneville Power Administration:				
8201	Achieve high customer satisfaction ratings (scores above 7.2) based on annual independent surveys (scale 1-10):	7.0	7.2to7.8	7.2to7.8
8202	Achieve high ratings for: Efficiency (actual generation output in cycles/second(cps) vs the 60 cps goal):	199/94	>100/>90	>100/>90
8203	Make planned debt payment to the Treasury to repay the long-term cost of building hydropower:	\$592M	\$303M	\$372M

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is a Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest. BPA markets hydroelectric power from 21 multipurpose water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 10 projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, plus some energy from non-Federal generating projects in the region. These generating resources and BPA's transmission system, planned by the end of 2005 to consist of an estimated 15,000 circuit miles of high-voltage transmission lines and 284 substations, are operated as an integrated power system with operating and financial results combined and reported as the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). BPA provides about forty-five percent of the region's electric energy supply and about three-fourths of the region's electric power transmission capacity.

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

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

BPA finances its \$3.7 billion annual cost of operations and investments primarily using power revenues and loans from the U.S. Treasury. The amount of loans from the U.S. Treasury is currently capped by statute at \$4.45 billion. BPA has also started seeking non-federal participation and joint financing and ownership of its transmission system upgrades and other investments. BPA will coordinate with the Secretary of Energy or his designee on such alternative financing opportunities before exercising its borrowing authority.

Consistent with scorekeeping procedures developed under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, some agency lease-purchase transactions constitute a form of Federal agency debt for budget purposes. This reflects the fact that these long-term transactions result in liabilities that make a claim on future agency resources. (The scorekeeping procedures are discussed at more length elsewhere in the budget documents.) During 2004, BPA entered into such a lease purchase transaction. As stated above, BPA's debt to the U.S. Treasury is currently limited by statute. To ensure the integrity and usefulness of this limitation, the Administration is proposing legislation calling for certain nontraditional financing transactions that are entered into after the date the legislation is enacted and that are similar to debt-like transactions to be treated as debt and counted toward BPA's statutory debt limit. This legislative proposal will be fully vetted with BPA stakeholders.

Operating expenses: Transmission services business line.—Provides funding from revenues for electric transmission research and development and program support of the capital investment program described below for transmission services. Provides for operating an estimated 15,000 miles of line and 284 substations, and for maintaining the facilities and equipment of the Bonneville transmission system in 2006.

Power business line.—Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective resources. These resources are needed to serve BPA's portion of the region's forecasted net electric load requirements. Also includes protection, mitigation and enhancement of fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act. Provides for payment of the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of the 31 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation hydro projects, and amortization on the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation capital investment in power generating facilities and irrigation assistance at Bureau facilities. Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation. Also provides for extending the benefits of low cost Federal power to the residential and small farm customers of investor-owned and publicly-owned utilities, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act and for activities of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council required by the Pacific Northwest Power Act.

Interest.—Provides for payments to the U.S. Treasury for interest on borrowings to finance BPA's transmission services, conservation, capital equipment, fish and wildlife, and associated projects capital programs under \$4.45 billion borrowing authority provided by the Transmission Act as amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98-50 and Public Law 108-7. In implementing the new borrowing authority, Bonneville will encourage private-sector or other non-federal financing or joint financing of transmission line expansions and additions, develop a five-year investment plan with the participation of the regional Infrastructure Technical Review Committee or its successor in the region, use funds only for authorized purposes, include the proposed use of the funds in its annual budget submissions, and select projects based on cost effectiveness criteria for achieving the objective. This category also includes interest on Corps of Engineers, BPA and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation appropriated debt.

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

Power business line.—Provides for direct funding of additions, improvements, and replacements at existing Federal hydroelectric projects in the Northwest. Also provides for capital investments to implement environmental activities, and protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act. Also provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation.

Capital equipment/Capitalized bond premium.—Provides for general purpose ADP equipment, office furniture and equipment, and software capital development in support of all BPA programs. Also provides for bond premiums incurred for refinancing of bonds.

Contingencies.—Although contingencies are not specifically funded, the need may arise to provide for purchase of power

in low-water years; for repair and/or replacement of facilities affected by natural and man-made emergencies, including the resulting additional costs for contracting, construction, and operation and maintenance work; for unavoidable increased costs for the planned program due to necessary but unforeseen adjustments, including engineering and design changes, contractor and other claims and relocations; or for payment of a retrospective premium adjustment in excess nuclear property insurance.

Financing.—The Transmission Act provides for the use by BPA of all receipts, collections, and recoveries in cash from all sources, including the sale of bonds, to finance the annual budget programs of BPA. These receipts result primarily from the sale of power and wheeling services. The Transmission Act also provides for authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury at rates comparable to borrowings at open market rates for similar issues. As amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98–50 and Public Law 108–7, it allows for \$4.45 billion of borrowing to be outstanding at any time. In order to accommodate Bonneville’s projections of its investment needs through 2010, including potential financing through transactions that would count against its debt cap under proposed legislation, the Budget is proposing to increase the limit on Bonneville’s borrowing authority by \$200 million. The 2006 capital obligations are estimated to be \$487.5 million. To the extent BPA capital borrowing authority is insufficient in 2006, BPA would use cash reserves generated by revenues from customers, if available, to finance some of these investments.

In 2004, BPA made payments to the Treasury of \$1.053 billion and also expects to make payments of \$775.0 million in 2005 and \$848.0 million in 2006. The 2006 payment will be distributed as follows: interest on bonds and appropriations (\$453.0 million), amortization (\$372.0 million), and other (\$23.0 million). BPA also received credits totaling \$83.5 million applied against its Treasury payments in 2004 to reflect amounts diverted to fish mitigation efforts in the Columbia and Snake River systems.

Direct loans.—During 2006, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

Operating results.—Total revenues are forecast at approximately \$3.6 billion in 2006.

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

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

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–4045–0–3–271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	2	2	2
1290 Outstanding, end of year	2	2	2

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–4045–0–3–271	2003 actual	2004 actual
ASSETS:		
Federal assets:		
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	414	587

Investments in US securities:			
1106 Receivables, net	5	6	
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	331	241	
1601 Net value of assets related to pre-1992 direct loans receivable and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable: Direct loans, gross			
Other Federal assets:			
1802 Inventories and related properties	82	78	
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	3,578	3,834	
1901 Other assets	12,130	13,268	
1999 Total assets	16,540	18,014	
LIABILITIES:			
2102 Federal liabilities: Interest payable	26	13	
Non-Federal liabilities:			
2201 Accounts payable	148	86	
2203 Debt	13,951	13,857	
2207 Other	826	2,078	
2999 Total liabilities	14,951	16,034	
NET POSITION:			
3300 Cumulative results of operations	1,589	1,980	
3999 Total net position	1,589	1,980	
4999 Total liabilities and net position	16,540	18,014	

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–4045–0–3–271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	232	262	266
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8	9	10
11.9 Total personnel compensation	240	271	276
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	60	69	70
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	11	12	12
22.0 Transportation of things	2	2	2
23.2 Rental payments to others	23	26	26
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	6	6	6
25.2 Other services	3,250	2,285	2,337
25.5 Research and development contracts	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	46	52	53
32.0 Land and structures	80	91	93
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	53	60	61
43.0 Interest and dividends	579	655	670
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	4,355	3,534	3,611
99.9 Total new obligations	4,355	3,534	3,611

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89–4045–0–3–271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	3,136	3,166	3,166

**COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA
POWER ADMINISTRATION**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–4452–0–3–271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Program direction	36	39	40
09.02 Colorado River storage project	122	153	107
09.03 Fort Peck project	24	15	17
09.05 Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation			7
10.00 Total new obligations	182	207	171
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	65	75	76
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	192	207	171
22.40 Capital transfer to general fund		1	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	257	283	247
23.95 Total new obligations	–182	–207	–171
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	75	76	76

Public enterprise funds—Continued

**COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA
POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.	
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
Discretionary:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	191	230	194
68.10	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	1		
68.27	Capital transfer to general fund	-23		-23
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	192	207	171
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	26	36	36
73.10	Total new obligations	182	207	171
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-171	-207	-171
74.00	Change in uncollected customer payments from Fed- eral sources (unexpired)	-1		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	36	36	36
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	171	207	171
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-11	-10	-10
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-180	-220	-184
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-191	-230	-194
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority		-23	-23
90.00	Outlays	-20	-23	-23

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

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

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

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

Fort Peck project.—Revenue collected by Western is used to defray operation and maintenance and power marketing expenses associated with the power generation and trans-

mission facilities of the Fort Peck Project, Corps of Engineers—Civil, to defray emergency expenses, and to ensure continuous operation. The Corps operates and maintains the power generating facilities, and Western operates and maintains the transmission system and performs power marketing functions.

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

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

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2003 actual	2004 actual	
ASSETS:			
Federal assets:			
1101	Fund balances with Treasury	90	110
Investments in US securities:			
1106	Receivables, net	1	2
1206	Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	44	35
Other Federal assets:			
1802	Inventories and related properties	3	3
1803	Property, plant and equipment, net	101	103
1901	Other assets	5	30
1999	Total assets	244	283
LIABILITIES:			
Federal liabilities: Other			
2105	Non-Federal liabilities:	248	298
Accounts payable			
2201	Debt	16	16
2203	Other	5	5
2207	Total liabilities	14	36
2999	Total liabilities	283	355
NET POSITION:			
3300	Cumulative results of operations	-39	-72
3999	Total net position	-39	-72
4999	Total liabilities and net position	244	283

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.	
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	18	20	21
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9	Total personnel compensation	20	22	23
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	6	6	6
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
22.0	Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	2	1
25.2	Other services	133	145	107
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Govern- ment accounts	4	4	1
26.0	Supplies and materials	3	2	2
31.0	Equipment	2	3	2
32.0	Land and structures	3	4	8
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions			7
43.0	Interest and dividends	6	15	10
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	182	207	171
99.9	Total new obligations	182	207	171

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.	
Reimbursable:				
2001	Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equiv- alent employment	262	281	281

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$35,000), **[\$240,426,000]** \$279,976,000, to remain available until expended, plus such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1511 et seq.): *Provided*, That such increases in cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That moneys received by the Department for miscellaneous revenues estimated to total **[\$122,000,000]** \$149,717,000 in fiscal year **[2005]** 2006 may be retained and used for operating expenses within this account, and may remain available until expended, as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95-238, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of miscellaneous revenues received during fiscal year **[2005]** 2006, and any related unappropriated receipt account balances remaining from prior years' miscellaneous revenues, so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2005]** 2006 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than **[\$118,426,000]** \$130,259,000. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Unavailable Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	6		
Receipts:			
02.20 Departmental administration	-6		
04.00 Total: Balances and collections			
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation	105	106	112
00.02 Office of Policy and International Affairs	16	16	19
00.03 Chief Information Officer		3	18
00.04 Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	4	5	5
00.05 Office of Public Affairs	4	2	5
00.07 General Counsel	21	22	24
00.08 Office of the Secretary	5	5	5
00.09 Board of Contract Appeals	1	1	1
00.10 Economic impact and diversity	6	6	6
00.11 Competitive Sourcing Initiative		3	3
09.01 Reimbursable program	73	71	80
10.00 Total new obligations	235	240	278
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	30	13	12
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	217	239	279
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	248	252	291
23.95 Total new obligations	-235	-240	-278
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	13	12	13
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	106	119	130
40.00 Appropriation transfers below reporting threshold	1		
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-1	-2	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	106	117	130
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	111	122	149

70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	217	239	279
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	60	55	59
73.10	Total new obligations	235	240	278
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-239	-236	-272
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	55	59	65
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	182	197	230
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	57	39	42
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	239	236	272
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-74	-74	-72
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-37	-48	-77
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-111	-122	-149
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	106	117	130
90.00	Outlays	128	114	123

Departmental administration.—This account funds policy development and analysis activities, institutional and public liaison functions, and other program support requirements necessary to ensure effective operation and management. Specific activities provided for are:

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

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

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

Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation.—The Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation (OMBE) provides the Department of Energy (DOE) with centralized direction and oversight for the full range of financial, management, program evaluation and administrative services. OMBE coordinates DOE's efforts to achieve the goals of the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and leads implementation of PMA initiatives on Strategic Management of Human Capital; Competitive Sourcing; Improved Financial Performance, Budget and Performance Integration, and Federal Real Property Asset Management. OMBE's financial activities include budget formulation, presentation and execution; oversight of DOE-wide internal controls; and development, maintenance

General and special funds—ContinuedDEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued

and operation of the Department's financial management systems. Management activities include strategic planning and program evaluation; project and contract management policy development and oversight; human resources policy development and delivery of human resource and procurement services to DOE headquarters organizations. Administrative activities include the management of headquarters facilities and the delivery of other services critical to the proper functioning of the Department of Energy. The budget for the Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation also supports the activities of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board (SEAB), an external advisory board chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-436).

Chief Information Officer.—The Chief Information Officer program is responsible for the implementation of the President's Management Agenda for expanding E-Government. In this role, the office develops policies to ensure efficient, economical and effective management, planning and acquisition of information resources and is responsible for coordinating enterprise cyber security policy; technical development; replacement of outdated information systems; and delivering shared and common services.

The office follows a corporate approach to services and tightly integrated budgeting, planning, enterprise architecture and security to achieve a holistic approach to DOE's information systems. The Department of Energy's E-Government Strategic Action Plan provides a road map for this process and identifies 19 specific initiatives including the integration of disparate financial and HR systems, consolidation of desktop and network services and development of the corporate data repository.

The office manages the Cyber Security program, which develops and administers an information systems security program to protect all DOE cyber information and information systems to ensure that DOE business operations proceed without security events such as interruption and compromise.

The office manages the Corporate Management Information Program (CMIP). The CMIP program supports the implementation of the Department of Energy E-Government Strategy, especially the development of cost effective and robust corporate information systems. CMIP has, and continues to transform the Departmental administration of information technology investments through the integration and development of an Enterprise Architecture and a Capital Planning and Investment Control process.

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

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

General Counsel.—This office is responsible for providing legal services to all Department of Energy activities except

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

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

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

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

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	82	82	98
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	7	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	92	92	109
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	18	21	23
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	5	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8	1	1
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	8	7	12
25.2 Other services	14	14	15
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	30	23	27
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	2	2
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1
99.0 Direct obligations	162	169	198
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	73	71	80
99.9 Total new obligations	235	240	278

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,005	1,179	1,169

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, **[\$41,508,000] \$43,000,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct Program Activity	40	41	43
10.00 Total new obligations	40	41	43
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	39	41	43
23.95 Total new obligations	-40	-41	-43
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	39	42	43
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	39	41	43
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	6	8	8
73.10 Total new obligations	40	41	43
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-38	-41	-43
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	8	8	8
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	32	35	37
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	6	6	6
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	38	41	43
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	39	41	43
90.00 Outlays	38	41	43

This appropriation provides agencywide, including the National Nuclear Security Administration, audit, inspection, and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides financial and performance audits of programs and operations. Financial audits include financial statement and financial related audits. Performance audits include economy and efficiency and program results audits. The inspection function provides independent inspections and analyses of the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of programs and operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	28	28	30
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	7	8	8
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	40	41	43

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	246	263	279

Intragovernmental funds:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Payroll and other personnel	5	5	5
09.02 Project Management Career Development Program	1	1	1
Administrative services:			
09.10 Supplies	2	2	3
09.11 Postage	3	3	2
09.12 Photocopying	3	3	2
09.13 Printing & graphics	3	3	3
09.14 Building rental, operations & maintenance	67	64	64
09.15 STARS			3
09.19 Total, Administrative services	78	75	77
Information management systems & operations:			
09.20 Telecommunication	8	8	9
09.21 Office automation equipment & support	1	1	1
09.22 Networking	6	6	6
09.29 Total, Information management systems & operations	15	15	16
Procurement services:			
09.30 Contract closeout	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	100	97	100
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	21	20	10
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	99	87	100
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	120	107	110
23.95 Total new obligations	-100	-97	-100
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	20	10	10
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	99	87	100
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	29	35	45
73.10 Total new obligations	100	97	100
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-94	-87	-99
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	35	45	46
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	90	84	96
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	4	3	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	94	87	99
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-99	-87	-100
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-5		-1

The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides the following common administrative services: rent and building operations, telecommunications, network connectivity, automated office systems including the Standard Accounting and Reporting System, payroll and personnel processing, supplies, printing, copying, mail, training services, project management career development program and procurement man-

Intragovernmental funds—Continued

WORKING CAPITAL FUND—Continued

agement. Establishment of the WCF has helped the Department reduce waste and improve efficiency by expanding customer's choice of the amount, quality and source of administrative services.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	67	64	64
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8	8	8
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	5	5
25.2 Other services	17	17	20
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	100	97	100

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Appropriations under this Act for the current fiscal year shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services.

From appropriations under this Act, transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

None of the funds made available to the Department of Energy under this Act shall be used to implement or finance authorized price support or loan guarantee programs unless specific provision is made for such programs in an appropriations Act.

The Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, private or foreign: *Provided*, That revenues and other moneys received by or for the account of the Department of Energy or otherwise generated by sale of products in connection with projects of the Department appropriated under this Act may be retained by the Secretary of Energy, to be available until expended, and used only for plant construction, operation, costs, and payments to cost-sharing entities as provided in appropriate cost-sharing contracts or agreements: *Provided further*, That the remainder of revenues after the making of such payments shall be covered[,] into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That any contract, agreement, or provision thereof entered into by the Secretary pursuant to this authority shall not be executed prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than 3 calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full comprehensive report on such project, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project.

No funds provided in this Act may be expended by the Department of Energy to prepare, issue, or process procurement documents for programs or projects for which appropriations have not been made.

In addition to other authorities set forth in this Act, the Secretary may accept fees and contributions from public and private sources, to be deposited in a contributed funds account, and prosecute projects using such fees and contributions in cooperation with other Federal, State or private agencies or concerns. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005.*)

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	2004 actual	2005 est.	2006 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
89-089400 Fees and recoveries, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	19	13	13
89-223000 Oil and gas sale proceeds at NPRs.	9	10	10
89-223100 Privatization of Elk Hills			
89-224500 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Falcon Dam	2	2	2

89-224700 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration	86	101	19
89-224800 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration	164	174	77
89-224900 Sale of power and other utilities, not otherwise classified	27	43	15
89-229400 Proceeds from miscellaneous product sales			40
89-288900 Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs, not otherwise classified	33	27	23
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	340	370	199

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. (a)(1) None of the funds in this or any other appropriations Act for fiscal year [2005] 2006 or any previous fiscal year may be used to make payments for a noncompetitive management and operating contract unless the Secretary of Energy has published in the Federal Register and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a written notification, with respect to each such contract, of the Secretary's decision to use competitive procedures for the award of the contract, or to not renew the contract, when the term of the contract expires.

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

(b) In this section:

(1) The term "noncompetitive management and operating contract" means a contract that was awarded more than 50 years ago without competition for the management and operation of Ames Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and Los Alamos National Laboratory.

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

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

SEC. 302. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to—

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

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

SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to augment the funds made available for obligation by this Act for severance payments and other benefits and community assistance grants under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 42 U.S.C. 7274h) unless the Department of Energy submits a reprogramming request [subject to approval by] to the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals (RFPs) for a program if the program has not been funded by Congress.

(TRANSFERS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES)

SEC. 305. The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts

for such activities established pursuant to this title. Balances so transferred may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

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

SEC. 307. When the Department of Energy makes a user facility available to universities or other potential users, or seeks input from universities or other potential users regarding significant characteristics or equipment in a user facility or a proposed user facility, the Department shall ensure broad public notice of such availability or such need for input to universities and other potential users. When the Department of Energy considers the participation of a university or other potential user as a formal partner in the establishment or operation of a user facility, the Department shall employ full and open competition in selecting such a partner. For purposes of this section, the term “user facility” includes, but is not limited to: (1) a user facility as described in section 2203(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13503(a)(2)); (2) a National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Programs Technology Deployment Center/User Facility; and (3) any other Departmental facility designated by the Department as a user facility.

SEC. 308. The Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration may authorize the manager of a covered nuclear weapons research, development, testing or production facility to engage in research, development, and demonstration activities with respect to the engineering and manufacturing capabilities at such facility in order to maintain and enhance such capabilities at such facility: *Provided*, That of the amount allocated to a covered nuclear weapons facility each fiscal year from amounts available to the Department of Energy for such fiscal year for national security programs, not more than an amount equal to 2 percent of such amount may be used for these activities: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this section, the term “covered nuclear weapons facility” means the following:

- (1) ~~the~~ the Kansas City Plant, Kansas City, Missouri~~;~~;
- (2) ~~the~~ the Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee~~;~~;
- (3) ~~the~~ the Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas~~;~~;
- (4) ~~the~~ the Savannah River Plant, South Carolina~~;~~ and
- (5) ~~the~~ the Nevada Test Site.

SEC. 309. Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year ~~2005~~ 2006 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year ~~2005~~ 2006.

SEC. 310. (a) The Secretary of Energy was directed to file a permit modification to the Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) and associated provisions contained in the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). For purposes of determining hereafter compliance of the modifications to the WAP with the hazardous waste analysis requirements of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), or other applicable laws waste confirmation for all waste received for storage and disposal shall be limited to: (1) confirmation that the waste contains no ignitable, corrosive, or reactive waste through the use of either radiography or visual examination of a statistically representative subpopulation of the waste; and (2)

review of the Waste Stream Profile Form to verify that the waste contains no ignitable, corrosive, or reactive waste and that assigned Environmental Protection Agency hazardous waste numbers are allowed for storage and disposal by the WIPP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

(b) Compliance with the disposal room performance standards of the WAP hereafter shall be demonstrated exclusively by monitoring airborne volatile organic compounds in underground disposal rooms in which waste has been emplaced until panel closure.

~~SEC. 311. Section 3113 of Public Law 102-486 (42 U.S.C. 2297h-11) is amended by adding a new paragraph (4) to subsection (a), as follows:~~

~~“(4) In the event that a licensee requests the Secretary to accept for disposal depleted uranium pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall be required to take title to and possession of such depleted uranium at an existing DUF6 storage facility.”~~

~~SEC. 312. The Department of Energy may use the funds appropriated by this Act to undertake any procurement action necessary to achieve its small business contracting goals set forth in subsection (g) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 644(g): *Provided*, That, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Department of Energy for procurement actions resulting from the break-out of requirements from current facility management and operating contracts unless, consistent with requirements of Subpart 19.4 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Secretary of Energy or his duly authorized designee formally requests, considers, and renders an appropriate decision on the views of the Small Business Administration Breakout Procurement Center Representative or the Representative’s duly authorized designee concerning cost effectiveness, mission performance, security, safety, small business participation, and other legitimate acquisition objectives of procurement actions at issue. No later than April 1, 2005, the Secretary of Energy shall submit a report to the Comptroller General and to Congress discussing the Secretary’s plans required by section 15(h) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 644(h), for meeting the Department’s statutory small business contracting goals while taking into account other legitimate acquisition objectives. In preparing the report, the Secretary shall request and consider the views of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration and the Director of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization of the Department of Energy. The report shall discuss the Department’s policies and activities concerning break-outs of procurement requirements from current management and operating contracts, consistent with requirements of this Act, section 15(h) of the Small Business Act, and Subpart 19.4 of the Federal Acquisition Regulations.~~

~~SEC. 313. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Department of Energy to require its management and operating contractors to perform contract management, oversight, or administration functions prohibited by section 7.503 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation in connection with any small business prime contract awarded by the Department of Energy.~~

~~SEC. 314. 311. None of the funds in this Act may be used to dispose of transuranic waste in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant which contains concentrations of plutonium in excess of 20 percent by weight for the aggregate of any material category on the date of enactment of this Act, or is generated after such date. For the purpose of this section, the material categories of transuranic waste at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site include: (1) ash residues; (2) salt residue; (3) wet residues; (4) direct repackaged residues; and (5) scrub alloy as referenced in the “Final Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Certain Plutonium Residues and Scrub Alloy Stored at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site”. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2005.*)~~