



OTHER ACCOMPANYING INFORMATION

— Inspector General's Management Challenges —

On an annual basis, the Office of Inspector General identifies what it considers to be the most significant management challenges facing the Department of Energy. Now codified as part of the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, this effort assesses the agency's progress in addressing previously identified challenges and considers emerging issues facing the Department. The management challenges identified below constitute a major factor in setting priorities for Office of Inspector General audits, inspections, and other evaluations of Department of Energy programs and operations.

This year, we have identified seven management challenges, which include Safeguards and Security, Environmental Cleanup, Stockpile Stewardship, Contract Administration, Project Management, Cyber Security, and Human Capital Management. Representing risks inherent to the Department's complex missions as well as those related to management operations, these challenges are, for the most part, not amenable to immediate resolution and must, therefore, be addressed through a concentrated, persistent effort, resulting in positive results over time. In addition to identifying the above management challenges, we have also developed a "watch list," which consists of management issues that do not meet the threshold of being classified as management challenges, yet warrant continued attention by Department management. This year, the watch list consists of the following operational and programmatic functions: Worker and Community Safety and Infrastructure Modernization.

By aggressively addressing these challenges, the Department can enhance program efficiency and effectiveness; reduce or eliminate operational deficiencies; decrease fraud, waste, and abuse; and achieve substantial monetary savings. We look forward to working with senior management in a continuing effort to improve the Department's programs and operations.

Safeguards and Security

With the advancement of the Manhattan Project and the race to develop the atomic bomb during World War II, the origins of the Department are inextricably linked to principals of national security. While the Department has shifted its focus over its history as the needs of the Nation have changed, special emphasis on safeguards and security has remained a vital aspect of the Department's mission. The Department plays a key role in the Nation's security by ensuring the safety of the country's nuclear weapons, advancing nuclear non-proliferation, and providing safe and efficient nuclear power plants for the United States Navy. In order to faithfully execute and preserve this mission, the Department employs numerous protective force personnel, maintains various classified materials and other sensitive property, and develops policies designed to protect national security and other critical assets.

Over the past year, the Department has continued to make strides toward improving national security as well as safeguarding the

agency's numerous employees and facilities. While this progress represents a positive step, we conducted reviews during FY 2007, which highlighted the need for continued improvement in this area. For example, in light of the importance of safeguarding weapons parts in the post 9-11 environment, an audit was initiated to determine whether selected National Nuclear Security Administration sites had adequate accountability controls over classified weapons parts. Two of the three sites reviewed had not implemented adequate lifecycle controls and did not track many classified non-nuclear weapons parts in their custody. Accordingly, we made recommendations to improve accountability for all classified weapons parts.

The above example highlights the importance of a strong Safeguards and Security program and the necessity for continued focus and improvement by Department management on this crucial management challenge.

Environmental Cleanup

Since its establishment, the Department has maintained an important environmental mission. With the end of the Cold War, this mission has taken on greater importance, as efforts to dispose of large volumes of solid and liquid radioactive waste became more essential as a result of more than 50 years of nuclear defense work and energy research. The Department is responsible for cleaning contaminated sites and disposing of radioactive waste resulting from nuclear weapons production, nuclear powered naval vessels, and commercial nuclear energy production.

Due to the risks and hazards associated with this difficult and costly task, we conducted a series of reviews during FY 2007 to assess the Department's activities in fulfilling its mission with regard to environmental cleanup. For example, a review to determine if the Department had developed a comprehensive strategy for the remediation of specific burial grounds at the Hanford Site disclosed that planned Departmental actions did not address all pertinent issues. We found that the Department's remediation strategy may produce a waste package that, in some cases, will not meet the Department's current acceptance criteria for interim storage. In addition, the remediation strategy did not reflect the cost to prepare significant quantities of radioactive waste for final disposition. As a result, the Department may incur up to \$188 million more than planned to store, monitor, and manage waste retrieved from the burial grounds. We made recommendations to ensure that these issues are addressed as remediation plans for burial grounds evolve at the Hanford Site.

This review highlights just one example of the monumental task that the Department faces to ensure that contaminated materials and radioactive waste are disposed of in a safe, timely, and cost effective manner. Overseeing the largest cleanup effort in the world, in FY 2007, the Department made significant progress at several contaminated sites. However, the Department continues to experience delays

in accelerated cleanup programs and has been challenged by ongoing concerns at the Yucca Mountain Project. As has been the case in previous years, Environmental Cleanup remains a management challenge that warrants significant attention on the part of Departmental management.

Stockpile Stewardship

The Department is responsible for the maintenance, certification, and reliability of the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile. In order to ensure that our nuclear weapons continue to serve their essential deterrence role, the Department maintains stockpile surveillance and engineering capability, refurbishes selected nuclear systems, and sustains the ability to restore the manufacturing infrastructure for the production of replacement weapons, if necessary.

Given the importance and complexity of the Department's role in ensuring the vitality of the U.S. nuclear stockpile, we have classified Stockpile Stewardship as a significant management challenge. Over the past year, the Office of Inspector General has conducted a number of reviews to examine the Department's activities and management strategies in this crucial arena. For example, in 2001, the Office of Inspector General reported that the Department was behind schedule in conducting several stockpile surveillance tests, a key component of the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Plan. A recent review to determine whether the National Nuclear Security Administration had resolved the weapons testing backlog revealed that while the Department made some progress, significant weapons testing backlogs continued to exist in the surveillance program. From our perspective, elimination of the existing surveillance testing backlog depends, in large part, on the successful implementation and execution of existing Departmental initiatives.

While the Department has taken several steps over the past few years to further enhance the safety and reliability of the country's weapons stockpile, further action is necessary. As illustrated in a number of Office of Inspector General reviews, the Department can continue to improve its Life Extension and Surveillance programs and enhance existing practices related to the cost and scheduling of various stockpile stewardship projects.

Contract Management

As the largest civilian contracting agency in the Federal Government, the Department places significant reliance on the private sector, employing over 100,000 contractor employees. Contracts are awarded to industrial companies, academic institutions, and non-profit organizations that operate a broad range of Department facilities. In fact, most of the Department's operations are carried out through contracts that consume more than 90 percent of the agency's budget. As a result, effective contract administration is an essential component of the Department's management of its many programs.

During FY 2007, the Office of Inspector General conducted reviews that highlighted the need for improved management of

Department contracts. For example, a recent review determined that the Department did not have a system to determine the number and propriety of Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) and Change of Station (COS) assignments at contractor-operated facilities. The Department was not actively ensuring that the IPA and COS assignments were cost effective and operated in accordance with existing procedures or good business practices, or that taxpayer-provided funds supporting these assignments were put to the best possible use. While IPA and COS programs can be beneficial, it is incumbent upon Department officials to ensure that the program is managed in the best interests of the U.S. taxpayers. Accordingly, the report included recommendations to address the problems in this area and to place the IPA and COS programs on a positive path forward.

To its credit, in response to several of our reviews, the Department has developed strategies and programs to improve deficiencies in the area of Contract Management. However, given the number of contracts handled by the Department on a yearly basis, combined with the continuing concerns found during our reviews, the area of Contract Management remains a significant management challenge.

Project Management

The Department undertakes numerous unique and complex multi-million dollar projects in order to support its many goals and objectives. In recent years, the Department has responded to weaknesses in the area of project management in order to improve the discipline and structure for monitoring project performance. Utilizing stronger policies and controls to ensure that ongoing projects are reevaluated frequently, the Department has made project management a primary area of focus.

Recent Office of Inspector General reviews have identified additional improvements that are necessary to ensure that the Department's project management practices are effective and accomplish the goals of the agency. For example, in one of the largest and most important of its environmental remediation activities, the Department is constructing a \$12.2 billion Waste Treatment Plant at the Hanford Site. In order to meet quality assurance standards, the Plant design called for the installation of a computerized network to monitor the operation of the Plant. Our review determined that the Waste Treatment Plant control system acquired by the Department did not meet applicable quality assurance standards. Under the circumstances, we concluded that the Department can not be sure that the Plant's current system is suitable for processing high-level nuclear waste. Moreover, the review raised concerns as to the adequacy of the Department's quality assurance process in the development and deployment of large-scale projects.

Given the complexity and importance of the Department's numerous multi-million dollar projects and the results of recent Office of Inspector General reports, Project Management remains a significant management challenge.

Cyber Security

Given the importance and sensitivity of the Department's numerous projects, laboratories, and assets, along with the vast array of data that is produced, cyber security has become a crucial aspect of the Department's overall security structure as well as the security of the Nation as a whole. In 2005, the Department established a Cyber Security Improvement initiative, the goal of which was to identify improvements for cyber security controls within the Department. In recent years, threats to the Government's information systems have become a major security risk. As a result of these risks and in light of events in recent years involving intrusions to the Department's systems, the Office of Inspector General has categorized Cyber Security as a significant management challenge.

As required by the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), the Office of Inspector General initiated a review to determine whether the Department's unclassified cyber security program adequately protects data and information systems. Our evaluation for FY 2007 found that the Department has taken steps to improve cyber security practices and continued to maintain strong network perimeter defenses against malicious intruders and other external threats. Certain problems, however, persist and additional action is needed to reduce the risk of compromise to information systems. Specifically, the Department should address continuing problems with the certification and accreditation of agency systems, a complex-wide inventory of information systems, and the protection of personal information. The risk of compromise to the Department's information and systems remains higher than acceptable. In order to combat this challenge, the Department has in place an aggressive effort to address existing weaknesses and it continued implementation of its plan to revitalize the cyber security program. To aid the Department in its ongoing efforts, we made several recommendations designed to enhance overall cyber security controls.

As the FISMA and related reports have indicated, the risks associated with protecting the Department's computer systems and personnel

information continue to exist. Due to the evolving nature of cyber security threats, immediate as well as long-term action is necessary to ensure the protection of the Department's information systems.

Human Capital Management

In the 2001 President's Management Agenda, the Office of Management and Budget recognized strategic management of human capital as one of the Government's "most glaring problems." The Agenda specifically outlined concerns that the Department's staff lacked adequate project and contract management skills required to oversee large projects. Subsequently, the Department undertook an effort to perform a critical skills gap analysis in order to review and evaluate specific critical skill needs.

Adding to existing concerns in the area of Human Capital Management, the Department has experienced a 27 percent reduction in the workforce since 1995. In addition, 26 percent of the Department's workforce will be eligible to retire within the next three years. When combined with other factors, the Department is faced with a difficult challenge to ensure that its workforce has the knowledge and skills that are necessary to fulfill the agency's various missions. Recent Office of Inspector General reviews have noted concerns related to Human Capital Management in various areas, including the Department's acquisition workforce and in the establishment of a new loan guarantee program.

As part of the Department's Human Capital Management Strategic Plan, during FY 2007, the Department continued its efforts to reshape its workforce through increased emphasis on performance and accountability. As a result, the Department instituted reorganizations in various program offices in order to address issues of performance excellence and leadership continuity. While these are positive steps, the area of Human Capital Management is an ongoing challenge that will require the attention of Department management in the years to come.

— Summary of Financial Statement Audit and Management Assurances —

Audit Opinion	Unqualified				
Restatement	No				
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Ending Balance
Accounting for Obligations and Undelivered Orders	√		√		
Total Material Weaknesses	1	0	1	0	0

Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (FMFIA Section II)						
Statement of Assurance	Qualified, due to scope limitation.					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
Accounting for Obligations and Undelivered Orders	√		√			
Total Material Weaknesses	1	0	1	0	0	0

Effectiveness of Internal Control over Operations (FMFIA Section II)						
Statement of Assurance	Unqualified					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
No Material Weaknesses reported						
Total Material Weaknesses	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conformance with financial management system requirements (FMFIA Section IV)						
Statement of Assurance	Systems conform to financial management system requirements					
Non-Conformances	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
No non-conformances reported						
Total non-conformances	0	0	0	0	0	0

Conformance with Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA)		
	Agency	Auditor
Overall Substantial Compliance	Yes	Yes
1. System Requirements		Yes
2. Accounting Standards		Yes
3. USSGL at Transaction Level		Yes

— Financial Management Systems Plan —

The Integrated Management Navigation System (I-MANAGE) Program is the Department's solution for managing enterprise-wide systems initiatives to achieve improved financial and business efficiencies, integrated budget and performance, and expanded electronic government in support of the President's Management Agenda. The I-MANAGE Program is a collaborative Departmental effort to define and provide a modern, integrated corporate business system for the Department of Energy. The Project Portfolio is comprised of enterprise-wide systems initiatives to include: the Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS), I-MANAGE Data Warehouse (IDW), Standard Budget System (SBS), Strategic Integrated Procurement Enterprise System (STRIPES), and Corporate Human Resource Information System (CHRIS).

The I-MANAGE Program provides information for managers, ensures common goals and objectives are identified and followed, and eliminates redundant systems and data. The Program also provides more efficient use of finite human resources and allows DOE programs and projects to be managed as a portfolio with visibility and understanding of interrelationships, cost/benefits and dependencies. A blueprint for unified systems has been established and followed to align with the Department's Enterprise Architecture and cyber-security standards.

Current Systems

Standard Accounting and Reporting System

STARS provides the Department with a modern, comprehensive and responsive financial management system that will be the foundation for linking budget formulation, budget execution, financial accounting, financial reporting, cost accounting and performance measurement. The financial management component will be integrated with the other major corporate business systems, procurement and human resources.

I-MANAGE Data Warehouse

IDW is the nucleus for integrating data from all of the Department's business management information systems and facilitating corporate reporting and management decision-making. Data in the IDW will come from the authoritative Departmental corporate business systems. This data-centric approach to integrating data will allow the Department to rapidly respond to new and changing demands for information.

Corporate Human Resource Information System

CHRIS is a single, integrated human resource (HR) system created through a phased approach to provide the highest quality HR information and services to the Department's executives, managers and employees. The primary objectives for CHRIS are to: enhance operational efficiencies; reduce paperwork; eliminate redundant information systems; eliminate non-value added work; and provide strategic information necessary to make informed human resource management decisions.

Systems Underway

Strategic Integrated Procurement Enterprise System

STRIPES is the procurement and contracts management component of the overall I-MANAGE program. STRIPES will also represent the overall DOE approach to providing financial assistance through an OMB approved Grants Management Line of Business response. The STRIPES solution will replace and consolidate as many as 30 Federal corporate, regional and local procurement-related systems across the Department. The goal is to use existing enterprise financial management and other resource planning functionality in a fully integrated solution. The scope of the STRIPES project is focused on conducting those activities required or directly associated with planning, awarding and administering various unclassified acquisition and financial assistance instruments; thereby, increasing the internal efficiency of the Department. STRIPES will begin phased deployment in January 2008.

Standard Budget System

SBS will be the first DOE-wide budget formulation and budget execution system. This initiative will implement financial management goals outlined in the President's Management Agenda. SBS will standardize budget formulation and streamline execution processes, integrate budget and performance data, consolidate corporate budget data, provide analytic capability for slice/dice and what-if projections, and integrate with other business management and field systems. Budget formulation will begin deployment in early FY 2009.

— Improper Payments Information Act Reporting Details —

Improper Payments

Improper payments are monitored by the Department on an annual basis to ensure our error rates remain at minimal levels.

For determining payments subject to the *Improper Payments Information Act*, the Department includes all payments, whether from contracts or grants. The Departmental erroneous payment rate has remained below one percent since the inception of our tracking program in FY 2002.

Improper Payment Rates and Outlook (\$ in millions)

Payment Type	FY 2006			FY 2007			FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010		
	Outlays \$	Improper Outlays \$	% of Improper Outlays	Outlays \$	Improper Outlays \$	% of Improper Outlays	Outlays \$	Improper Outlays \$	% of Improper Outlays	Outlays \$	Improper Outlays \$	% of Improper Outlays	Outlays \$	Improper Outlays \$	% of Improper Outlays
Vendor/Contracts	16,148	10	.06	16,753	16	.10	16,214	13.1	.08	16,181	11.8	.07	16,198	12.5	.08
Payroll	6,646	8	.12	6,373	3	.05	6,347	5.5	.09	6,496	6.8	.10	6,421	6.1	.10
Travel	494	.5	.10	438	.4	.09	466	.4	.09	479	.4	.08	473	.4	.08
Other	363	0	0	409	.3	.07	386	.2	.05	375	.1	.03	380	.2	.05
Total	23,651	18.5	.08	23,973	19.7	.08	23,413	19.2	.08	23,531	19.1	.08	23,472	19.2	.08

Recovery Auditing

The Department has established a policy for implementing recovery auditing requirements. This policy prescribes requirements for identifying overpayments to contractors and establishes reporting stan-

dards to track the status of recoveries. Analysis of payment activities confirmed a low percentage of overpayments and a high recovery rate. The Department will continue to focus on both the identification and recovery of improper payments to maintain our record of low payment errors and ensure effective stewardship of public funds.

Recovery Auditing (\$ in millions)

FY 2006				FY 2004 – FY 2005		FY 2004 – FY 2006	
Amount Subject to Review	Actual Amount Reviewed and Reported*	Amounts Identified for Recovery	Amounts Recovered	Amounts Identified for Recovery	Amounts Recovered	Cumulative Amounts Identified for Recovery	Cumulative Amounts Recovered
\$20,570	\$9,231	\$15	\$10	\$28.5	\$25.8	\$43.5	\$35.8

* Utilized a statistically determined sample size at the 90 percent level of confidence.

— Management's Response to Audit Reports —

Pursuant to the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-504), agency heads are to report to Congress on the status of final action taken on audit report recommendations. This report complements a report prepared by the Department's Office of Inspector General (IG) that provides information on audit reports issued during the period and on the status of management decisions made on previously issued IG audit reports.

Inspector General Audit Reports

The Department responds to audit reports by evaluating the recommendations they contain, formally responding to the IG, and implementing agreed upon corrective actions. In some instances, we are able to take corrective action immediately and in others, action plans with long-term milestones are developed and implemented. The audit resolution and follow-up process is an integral part of the Department's effort to deliver its priorities more effectively and at the least cost. Actions taken by management on audit recommendations increase both the efficiency and effectiveness of our operations and strengthen our standards of accountability.

During FY 2007, the Department took final action on 43 IG reports with the agreed upon actions including final action on eight IG operational, financial and pre-award audit reports with funds put to better use. At the end of the period, 114 reports awaited final action.

Status of Final Action on IG Audit Reports for FY 2007

The following chart provides more detail on the audit reports with open actions and the dollar value of recommendations and funds "put to better use" that were agreed to by management.

Audit Reports	Number of Reports	Agreed-Upon Funds to Better Use (\$ in Millions)
Pending final action at the beginning of the period	102	\$683
With actions agreed upon during the period	55	\$79
Total pending final action	157	\$683
Achieving final action during the period	43	\$359
Requiring final action at the end of the period	114	\$324

Inspector General's Contract Audit Reports

During FY 2007, there are no IG contract audit reports pending final action.

Contract Audit Reports Statistical Table FY 2007

Total Number of IG Contract Audit Reports (Contract and Financial Assistance) and the dollar value of disallowed costs:

	Number of Reports	Disallowed Costs* (\$ in Millions)
Contract audit reports with management decisions on which final action had not been taken at the beginning of the period	0	\$0
Contract audit reports issued on which management decisions were made during the period	0	\$0
Total contract audit reports pending final action during the period	0	\$0
Contract audit reports on which final action was taken during the period	0	\$0
Recoveries	0	-
Reinstatements	0	-
Contract audit reports needing final action at the end of the period	0	\$0

*The amount of costs questioned in the audit report with which the contracting officer concurs and has disallowed as a claim against the contract. Recoveries of disallowed costs are usually obtained by offset against current claims for payment and subsequently used for payment of other eligible costs under the contract.

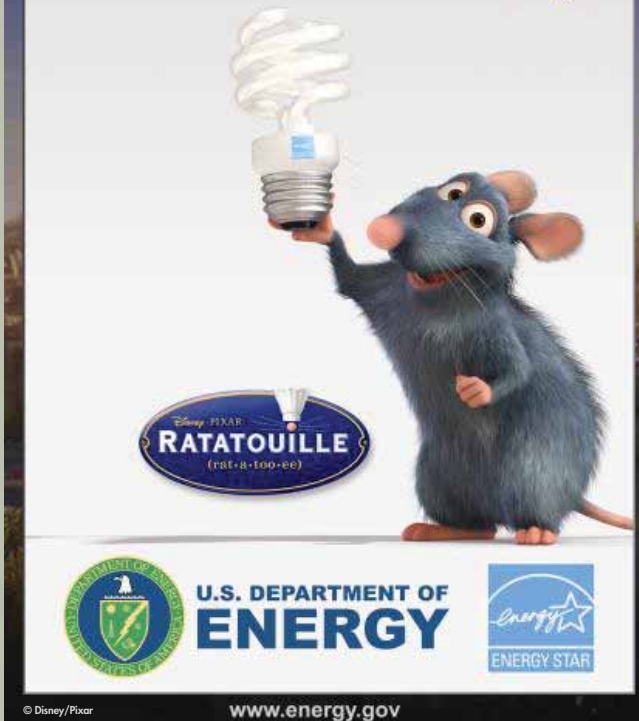
Government Accountability Office Audit Reports

The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) audits are a major component of the Department's audit follow-up program. At the beginning of FY 2007 there were 42 GAO audit reports awaiting final action. During FY 2007, the Department received 36 additional final GAO audit reports, of which 17 required tracking of corrective actions and 19 did not because the reports did not include actions to be taken by the Department. The Department completed agreed-upon corrective actions on 16 audit reports during FY 2007, leaving 42 GAO reports awaiting final action at year-end.

— Glossary of Acronyms —

ABR	Advanced Burner Reactor	HWMA	Hazardous Waste Management Act
ACI	American Competitiveness Initiative	IG	Inspector General
AEI	Advanced Energy Initiative	IOU	Investor Owned Utilities
AFR	Agency Financial Report	IPA	Intergovernmental Personnel Act
ANL	Argonne National Laboratory	IPIA	Improper Payment Information Act
APR	Annual Performance Report	ISM	Integrated Safety Management
ASU	Air Separation Unit	IT	Information Technology
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration	ITM	Ion-Transport Membrane
BPI	Budget and Performance Integration	LCF	Leadership Computing Facilities
BRC	Bioenergy Research Center	LEU	Low Enriched Uranium
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	MA	Office of Management
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	MMS	Mineral Management Service
CFTC	Consolidated Fuel Treatment Center	MOX	Mixed Oxide
CIO	Chief Information Officer	MPC&A	Materials Protection Control and Accounting
COL	Construction and Operating License	MT	Metric Tons
COS	Change of Station	MTU	Metric Tons of Uranium
CSRS	Civil Service Retirement System	NAPA	National Academy of Public Administration
D&D	Decontamination and Decommissioning	NE	Office of Nuclear Energy
DARHT	Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility	NEP	National Energy Policy
DNN	Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
DoD	Department of Defense	NETL	National Energy Technology Laboratory
DOE	Department of Energy	NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
DSI	Direct-Service Industries	NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
EEOICPA	Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act	NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
EIA	Energy Information Administration	NRD	Natural Resources Damages
EM	Environmental Management	NSF	National Science Foundation
EPact	Energy Policy Act	NSRC	Nanoscale Science Research Center
ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act	NWF	Nuclear Waste Fund
ES&H	Environmental Safety and Health	NWPA	Nuclear Waste Policy Act
ESA	Endangered Species Act	OCRWM	Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
ESnet	Energy Science Network	OMB	Office of Management and Budget
EVM	Earned Value Management	OPM	Office of Personnel Management
EVMS	Earned Value Management System	ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
FCRPS	Federal Columbia River Power System	PAR	Performance and Accountability Report
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	PART	Program Assessment Rating Tool
FERS	Federal Employees Retirement System	PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act	PMA	Power Marketing Administration
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act	PMA	President's Management Agenda
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act	PRB	Postretirement Benefits
FRPC	Federal Real Property Council	PTIP	Plant Throughput Improvement Plan
FY	Fiscal Year	R&D	Research and Development
FYP	Five Year Plan	RSI	Required Supplementary Information
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	RSSI	Required Supplementary Stewardship Information
GAO	Government Accountability Office	SC	Office of Science
GC	General Counsel	SECA	Solid State Energy Conversion Alliance
GMRA	Government Management Reform Act	SEN	Save Energy Now
GNEP	Global Nuclear Energy Partnership	SES	Senior Executive Service
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act	SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
HC	Office of Human Capital Management	SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
HEU	Highly Enriched Uranium	SNF	Spent Nuclear Fuel
HEV	Hybrid Electric Vehicle	SOFC	Solid Oxide Fuel Cell
HSS	Office of Health, Safety and Security	SPR	Strategic Petroleum Reserve
HTDS	High Temperature Desulfurization System	SRS	Savannah River Site
HTS	High Temperature Superconductivity	TTC	Transformational Technology Core
		USEC	United States Enrichment Corporation
		YTIP	Y-12 Throughput Improvement Plan

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