



**DOE's Procurement
System**



DOE's Procurement System

The System Infrastructure

- ***What Does DOE's Procurement System Encompass?***
- ***What Organizations Govern/Influence the System?***
- ***What is the Statutory/Regulatory Framework of the System?***
- ***What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?***



What Does DOE's Procurement System Encompass?

The Procurement System

- The integration of the procurement process (acquisition of property and services), the professional development of procurement personnel, and the management structure for carrying out the procurement function.
- For purposes of this presentation, DOE's Procurement System includes policies, procedures and management systems pertaining to the provision of financial assistance (grants and cooperative agreements).



Acquisition

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Financial Assistance

A large, solid teal circle containing the words "Financial Assistance" in white, bold, sans-serif font.



What Does DOE's Procurement System Encompass?

Acquisition vs Financial Assistance

Acquisition

Acquisition is the buying of supplies or services (including construction), using appropriated funds, by and for the use of the Federal Government through purchase or lease.

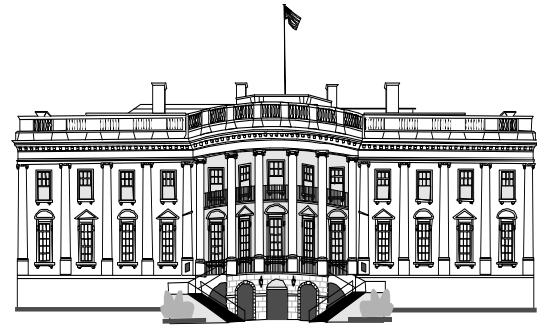
Financial Assistance is the transfer of money or property through grants or cooperative agreements to accomplish a public purpose or as authorized by statute (e.g., funding provided to states for weatherization of low-income homes, clean-coal demonstration projects, basic research).

Financial Assistance

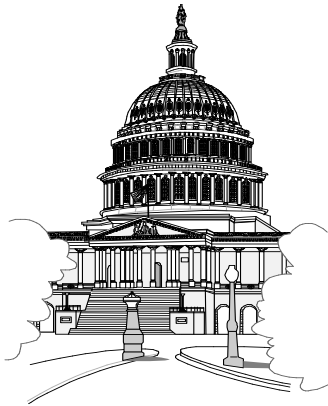


What Organizations Govern or Influence the Procurement System?

The President establishes Government-wide acquisition policies via such vehicles as Executive Orders.



The Congress authorizes/appropriates funds and writes laws that govern the Federal acquisition system.

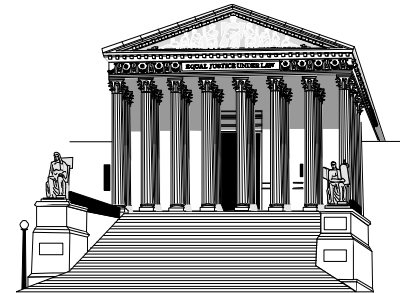


The Government Accountability Office reviews agency contract management and hears challenges of agency contract award decisions.



What Organizations Govern or Influence the Procurement System?

The U.S. Court of Federal Claims and the Government Accountability Office hear protests filed by parties aggrieved by agency procurement actions, and appeals of claim denials arising under or relating to a contract.



Office of Management and Budget's Office of Federal Procurement Policy provides Government-wide direction for the acquisition system, and advises the President and Congress on acquisition matters.

The Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, comprised of the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the General Services Administration and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and staffed by Federal agencies, including DOE, assists in the direction and coordination of Government-wide procurement policy and regulatory activities.



What Organizations Govern or Influence the Procurement System?



Other Regulatory Agencies, such as the SBA, EPA and Labor Department issue policy/procedures affecting the procurement process in the areas of socio-economic programs environmental management, labor relations, etc.

The SBA also provides guidance directly to agencies through procurement center representatives and reviews of competitive actions not set-aside for small business. SBA has the authority to direct agency procurement actions to be set-aside.

The Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA) resolves post-award disputes between DOE and its contractors, including appeals of claim denials.





What Organizations Govern or Influence the Procurement System?



The **DOE Inspector General** reviews DOE programs and acquisition management, investigates fraud and other criminal activities, and audits DOE's management and operating contracts.

The **GAO** reviews DOE programs and acquisition management, investigates reporting allegations of fraud, waste, abuse or mismanagement of Federal funds, and issues legal opinions.



What Organizations Govern or Influence the Procurement System?

The Department's missions are accomplished by three main organizational groups led by the Under Secretary for **National Nuclear Security Administration**, the **Under Secretary for Energy and Environment**, and the **Under Secretary for Science**. Each organizational group is composed of Headquarters Program Offices, Federally managed field organizations, and Government-owned, contractor-operated facilities/laboratories. The organizations currently have differing multiple field structures.

NNSA

Defense Programs
Nuclear
Nonproliferation
Naval Reactors
Counter-terrorism
Service Center

Under Secretary for Energy and Environment

Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy
Environmental Management
Fossil Energy
Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology
Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability
Legacy Management

Under Secretary for Science

Office of Science



What is the Statutory/Regulatory Framework of the System?



The Federal Property and Administrative Services (FPAS) Act, establishes policies/procedures for civilian agency acquisitions of property and services.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Act establishes OFPP and its authorities pertaining to the overall direction of Federal procurement policies, regulations and procedures. Also contains provisions governing basic procurement policy/procedures.

The Small Business Act established the Small Business Administration as well as certain socioeconomic programs intended to maximize opportunities for small, small disadvantaged and woman-owned small businesses.

The DOE Organization Act, provides authorities for management and operating contracts and DOE waivers of FPAS Act requirements.

Other Statutes – there are literally hundreds of laws affecting procurement ranging from socio-economic programs to intra-agency purchasing, to wage requirements.



What is the Statutory/Regulatory Framework of the System?



The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) is the single, uniform regulation for acquisition applicable to most Federal agencies, including DOE. Most laws affecting procurement are codified in the FAR.

The Department of Energy Acquisition Regulation (DEAR) implements and supplements the FAR for DOE's unique acquisition needs.

The DOE Directives System contains orders that effect procurement management systems and, through the unique DEAR "Laws, Regulations, and DOE Directives" clause, imposes programmatic requirements on major contractors.

Other guidance pertaining to acquisition, including guiding principles, best practices, and internal DOE procedures is contained in the **Acquisition Letters** and the **Department of Energy Acquisition Guide**.



What is the Statutory/Regulatory Framework of the System?



The **Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act**, among other things, establishes Federal requirements pertaining to grants and cooperative agreements.

Several **OMB Circulars** which set forth Government-wide administrative requirements that apply to financial assistance have been incorporated into DOE's financial assistance rules either in full text or by reference.

The Department of Energy Financial Assistance Regulation is DOE's regulation for the award and administration of financial assistance instruments (i.e., grants and cooperative agreements).

Other, non-regulatory guidance developed to assist DOE staff in carrying out financial assistance activities is contained in **Financial Assistance Letters** and the **Department of Energy Guide to Financial Assistance**.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

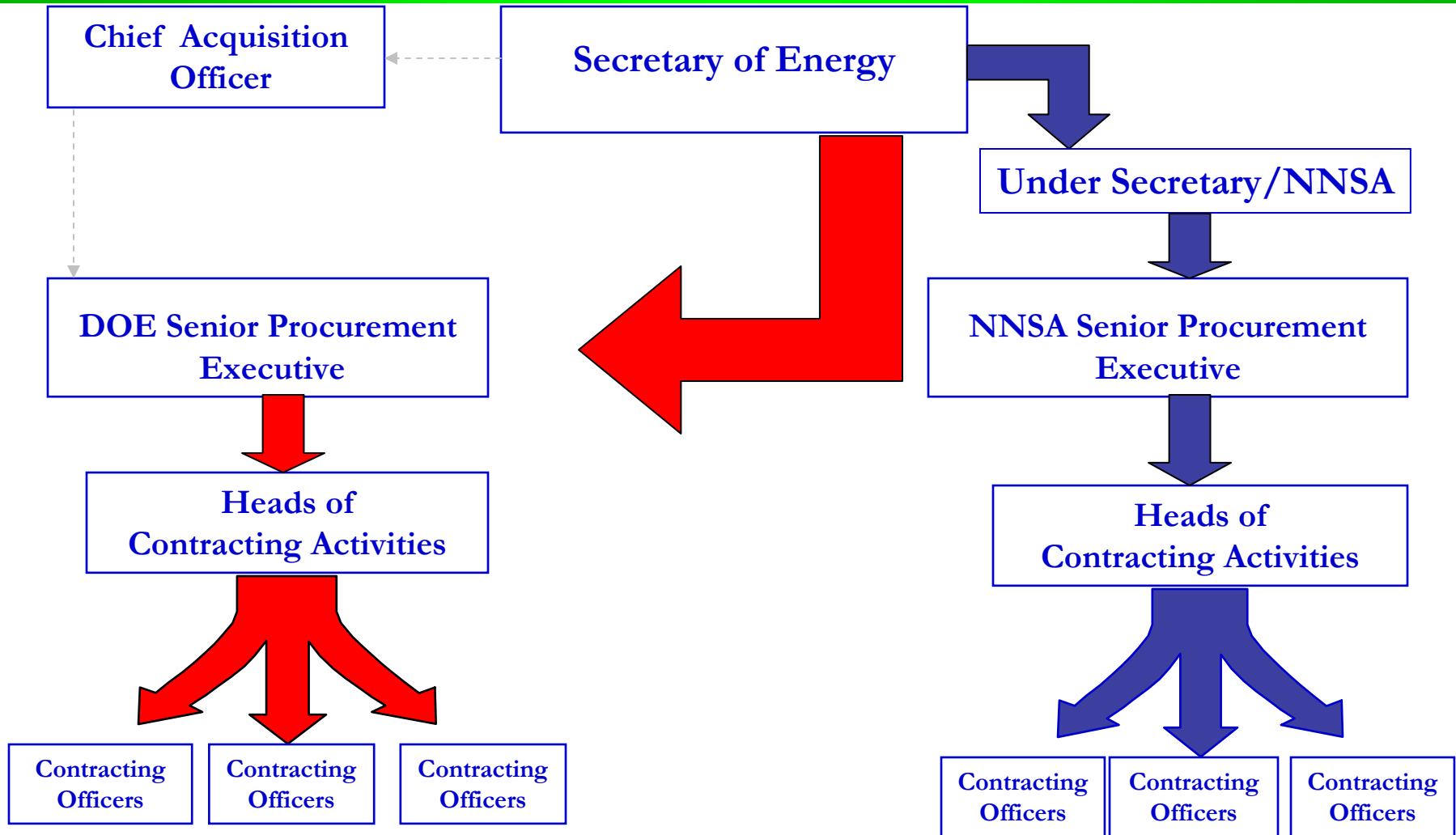
Major Players





What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Flow of Procurement Authority

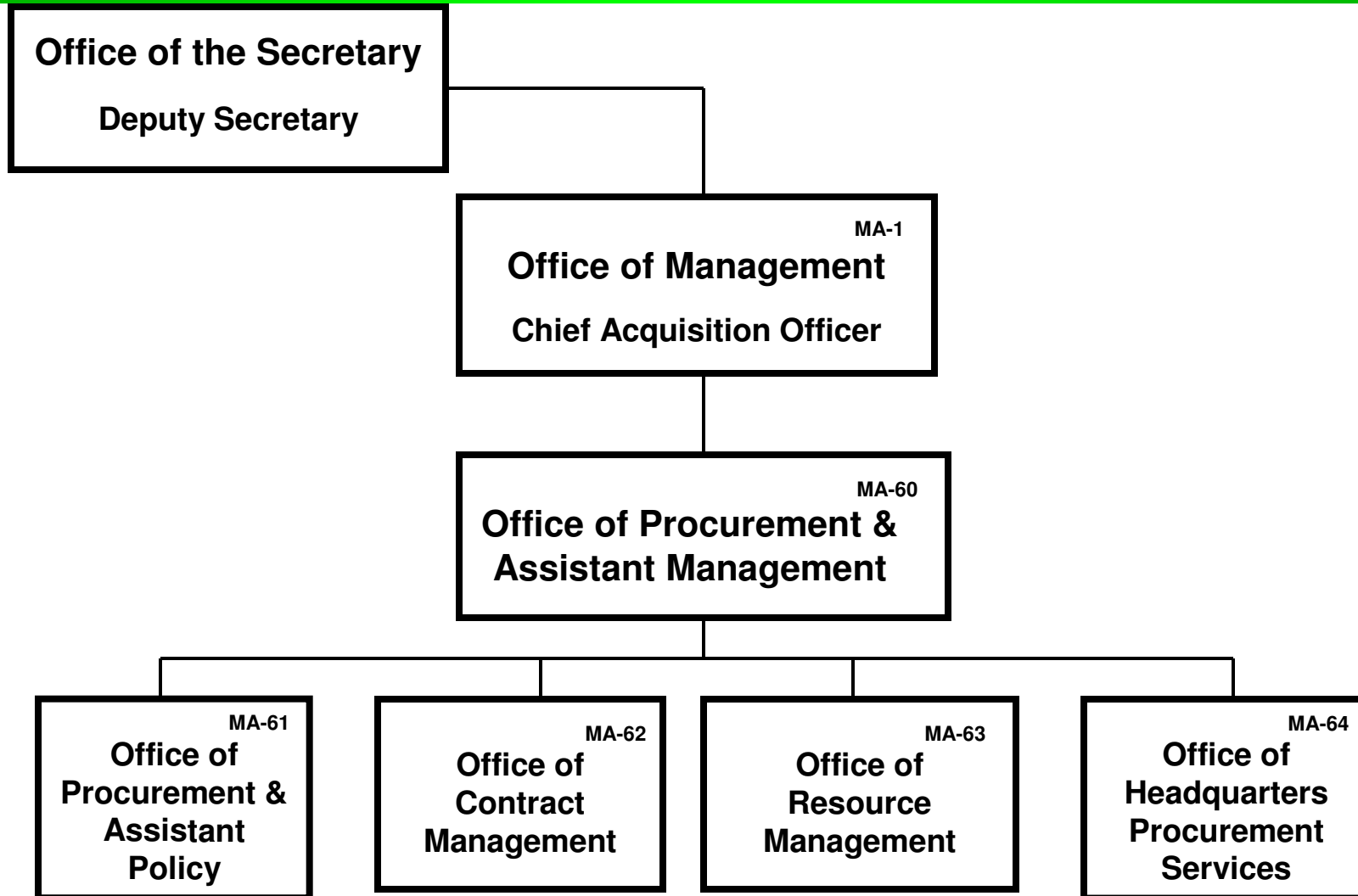


Note: Delegation of Authority for Personal Property flows from the Secretary to the Office of Management and then to the Senior Procurement Executive.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Flow of Procurement Authority





What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Major Players – Secretary of Energy

As the head of the agency, procurement authority for DOE is vested in the **Secretary of Energy**.

The Secretary's authority is derived from:

- The Department of Energy Organization Act (42 USC 7256)
- The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 USC 486)
- The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 USC 411)
- Other applicable laws that contain provisions pertaining to procurement



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Major Players – Chief Acquisition Officer

- Section 16 of the OFPP Act (41 U.S.C. 414) as amended, via the Services Acquisition Reform Act (SARA), Pub. L. 108-136, requires the head of each executive agency to designate a non-career employee as **Chief Acquisition Officer** (CAO) for the agency.
- The Deputy Director, Office of Management, has been designated as the CAO.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Chief Acquisition Officer Responsibilities

The OFPP Act (41 USC 414) as amended by SARA, provides that the functions of the CAO shall include:

- ✓ May be designated as the senior procurement executive or another senior official
- ✓ Monitor and evaluate the performance of agency acquisition activities and programs
- ✓ Advise the head of the agency regarding business strategy to achieve the agency mission
- ✓ Increase use of full and open competition
- ✓ Increase use of performance-based contracting
- ✓ Manage the direction of acquisition policy, including implementation of unique agency policies, regulations and standards
- ✓ Develop and maintain an acquisition career management program



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Major Players – Senior Procurement Executive

- The OFPP Act (41 USC 414) also provides for the head of each executive agency to designate a **Senior Procurement Executive** for the agency. E.O. 12931 outlines roles and responsibilities for the Senior Procurement Executive.
- For Non-NNSA/DOE activities, the Secretary currently has designated the Director, Office of Procurement and Assistance Management as the Senior Procurement Executive.
- For activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), the Administrator has re-delegated the authority to the Director, Office of Acquisition and Supply Management, NNSA as the Senior Procurement Executive.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Senior Procurement Executive Responsibilities

The OFPP Act (41 USC 414) and Executive Order 12931, provide that the Senior Procurement Executive shall:

- ✓ supports the CAO statutory responsibilities;
- ✓ manage DOE's procurement system;
- ✓ oversee the development of procurement goals, guidelines & innovations;
- ✓ manage systems to assess the performance of DOE's procurement offices against performance goals; and
- ✓ provide for career development opportunities for the procurement workforce;



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Senior Procurement Executive Responsibilities

Other Senior Procurement Executive authorities include:

- ✓ execute certain decisional authorities reserved for the Senior Procurement Executive (e.g., approval of sole-source justifications >\$57M);
- ✓ the exercise of general procurement authority (i.e., enter into, and perform contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, etc.);
- ✓ the development of Departmental procurement policies and regulations;
- ✓ the appointment of a Senior Competition Advocate and Task/Delivery Order Ombudsperson for the agency; and
- ✓ approval of statutorily authorized extraordinary contractual actions.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Major Players – Heads of Contracting Activities

Heads of Contracting Activities (HCAs) are the heads of Departmental Elements who have been delegated authority by the cognizant Senior Procurement Executive (e.g., DOE or NNSA) to:

- ✓ award and administer contracts, sales contracts and financial assistance instruments
- ✓ appoint contracting officers
- ✓ exercise overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

HCA's and Field Office Delegation Levels

(As of 06/06/2008 in \$M)

Site	Competitive	Subcontract	All Other Acquisition Actions Including Sole-Source	Financial Assistance
EM	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
Golden	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
HQ Procurement	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
Idaho	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
NETL	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
SPRMO	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
S. E. Power	\$10	\$1	\$1	\$1
S. W. Power	\$10	\$1	\$1	\$1
Western Power	\$10	\$10	\$2.5	\$1
SC	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
OCRWM	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

*Major Players – Procurement Directors
and Contracting Officers*

Procurement Directors, delegated authority by the HCA, are the senior managers of DOE field contracting offices and serve as primary subject matter experts supporting the HCA.

Contracting Officers are persons delegated authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Other Players

Chief Information Officer
Security Specialists
Program Managers
Project Managers
Contracting Officer's Representatives
Source Selection Officials
Attorneys
Competition Advocates
Task Order Ombudsman
Director, OSDBU
Organizational Property Management Officer (OPMO)
Green Acquisition Advocate
Small Business Advocates
Auditors & Accountants



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Other Players

Chief Information Officer (CIO) has the management responsibility for advising the Secretary on the design, development, and implementation of information systems, which include: (1) participating in the investment review process for information systems; (2) monitoring and evaluating the performance of those information systems on the basis of applicable performance measures; and, (3) as necessary, advising to modify or terminate those systems.

Security Specialists assure the safeguarding of classified information in the hands of DOE organizations, educational institutions, and all organizations and facilities used by prime and subcontractors.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Other Players

Program Manager:

- ✓ Central authority and responsibility for project planning, organizing, staffing, leading, and execution for assigned projects.
- ✓ Initiates definition of mission need.
- ✓ Oversees development of project definition, scope, and budget.
- ✓ Initiates development of the Acquisition Strategy and Acquisition Plan.
- ✓ Develops performance measures, and monitors and evaluates performance.
- ✓ Allocates resources throughout the program.
- ✓ Oversees and manages the project line management organization.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Other Players

Project Managers:

- ✓ Responsible for project management activities of one or more projects.
- ✓ Develops and implements the Acquisition Plan and Project Execution Plan.
- ✓ Defines project objectives, scope, cost, and schedule.
- ✓ Allocates project funding and authorizes work activities.
- ✓ Oversees the design, construction, environmental, safety, and health efforts.
- ✓ Serves as the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Other Players

Contracting Officer's Representatives are designated by contracting officers and delegated limited authority for such responsibilities as monitoring contractor progress, alerting the contracting officer to problems, recommending contract changes, and inspecting and accepting contract deliverables.

Source Selection Official is the Government official designated to direct the source selection process, approve the selection plan, select the winning source in a major procurements, and announce the award. The Source Selection Official is usually a senior program official, and is supporting a Source Evaluation Board – a panel of functional experts who perform detailed evaluations of proposals.

Attorneys review proposed awards for legal sufficiency, advise contracting officers on protests and disputes, and interpret acquisition law.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Other Players

Competition Advocates are responsible for promoting full and open competition to the maximum practicable extent in Federal Procurements. They are also designated as the Advocate for Commercial Items.

Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization ensures that a fair portion of awards are made to small, small disadvantaged, woman-owned small businesses, HUBZone businesses, Veteran-owned small businesses, and other targeted categories of contractors. This office also provides assistance and counseling to small business firms.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process?

Other Players

Agency Small Business Program Managers identify opportunities for placing contracts with firms owned by socially and economically disadvantaged persons in the “8(a)” program and other small business; assist major site and facility management contractors with identifying subcontracting opportunities for small business and provide assistance to small business with their program area.

Task Order Ombudsmen review complaints from contractors and ensure they are afforded a fair opportunity to be considered, consistent with the procedures in the contract for task and delivery orders.

Organizational Property Management Officer (OPMO), designated by the Head of a Contracting Activity, responsible for establishing and administering the organization’s personal property management program.



What Roles Do DOE Officials Play In the Process? *Other Players*

Auditors and Accountants perform such functions as:

- ✓ auditing cost and pricing data provided by an offeror and recommending positions on proposed costs;
- ✓ investigating the financial responsibility of offerors;
- ✓ auditing contractor invoices; and
- ✓ reviewing contractor accounting and cost estimating systems.

Green Acquisition Advocates serve as procurement experts and team members for Greening the Government initiatives within each contracting activity. They ensure that the procurement organization is an informal and supportive team member in the Greening initiatives. Duties include training personnel concerning the various initiatives, promoting energy and water efficient products and programs. They promote environmental considerations throughout the procurement process.



The Procurement System

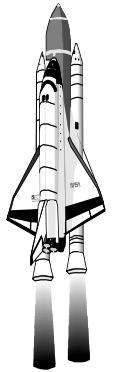
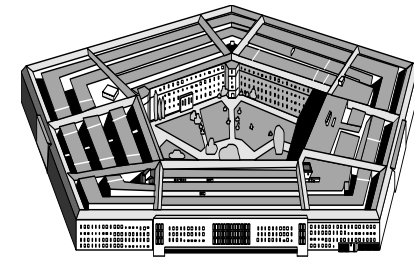
How Do DOE Contracts Differ From Other Agency Contracts?



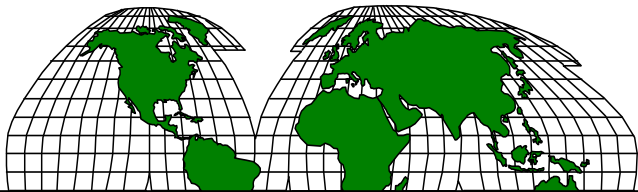
Management & Operating Contracts



Price-Anderson Act Indemnification



Work For Others



**Foreign Ownership Control or Influence
and
National Security Program Prohibition**



**Buy American Act
Trade Agreements Act
Free Trade Agreements**



Management and Operating (M&O) Contracts

- Developed under the Manhattan Project and the Atomic Energy Commission.
- Separate statutory authority and regulatory base.
- Established to manage program objectives in concert with the operation of a government-owned facility (e.g., National Laboratory).
- “Partnership” rather than “arms-length” relationship; extended government workforce.
- Funding provided by the Government via letter of credit; contractor does not provide working capital.
- Additional information regarding DOE M&O contracts is provided in this Overview Briefing, titled “Management and Operating Contractors”.



Environment, Safety, and Health

- DOE policy requires facility management contractors to ensure that ES&H is an integral part of their work planning and execution processes.
- Contractors must document, obtain approval of, and implement a formal Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS).
- The ISMS must address how the contractor establishes, documents, and implements safety performance objectives, performance measures, and commitments.



Environment, Safety, and Health

- The payment of fee, profit, share of cost savings, or other monetary incentives to the contractor is dependent upon the contractor's compliance with the ES&H terms of the contract, including performance under an approved ISMS, and the prevention of catastrophic events.
- Performance failures relating to ES&H requirements may result in a reduction of the contractor's fee, profit, or share of cost savings. Reductions may be up to 100% of the amount earned during the period in which a failure occurs.



Price-Anderson Act

Indemnification

- Amendment (1957) to the Atomic Energy Act to establish a system of financial protection for persons liable for or injured by a nuclear incident.
- Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988: Made contractor/subcontractor indemnification against public liability for a nuclear incident a matter of right; Expressly extended coverage to precautionary evacuation & waste transportation activities; and subjected indemnified contractor/subcontractor to civil and criminal penalties for violation of DOE's rules.



Price-Anderson Act *Indemnification*

- Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 2005 expanded the 1988 Act by:
 - ✓ Establishing a specific \$10 billion liability limit for the indemnity,
 - ✓ Requires adjustment of the indemnification at least once every five years,
 - ✓ Increasing limits of indemnification for damage outside US resulting from a nuclear incident occurring within the US or involving Federal radiological materials from \$100 million to \$500 million, and
 - ✓ Providing limits on civil penalties for any not-for-profit contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers.



Organizational Conflicts of Interest

- Organizational Conflict of Interest (OCI) means that because of other activities or relationships with other persons:
 - ✓ a person is unable or potentially unable to render impartial assistance or advice to the Government, or
 - ✓ the person's objectivity in performing the contract work is or might be otherwise impaired, or
 - ✓ a person has an unfair competitive advantage.

- Contractors are required to submit an OCI disclosure statement of relevant interests; work and current clients. Affiliates are included as part of the contractors organization.

- Subcontractors are also reviewed for conflicts.



Foreign Ownership, Control or Influence (FOCI)

- DOE's security and classification system is authorized by the Atomic Energy Act.
- DOE, DOD and the CIA operate independent industrial security programs based on separate statutory authorities.
- FOCI is a subset of each agencies' security program.
- Purpose is to determine whether award of a contract to a firm, or continued performance of a contract, may pose an undue risk to the common defense and security due to FOCI.



Foreign Ownership, Control or Influence (FOCI)

- Historically, agencies have not accepted each others clearances based on unique statutory requirements impacting their individual programs.
- Executive Order 12829, which required all Federal agencies to adopt a single Government-wide security system, has been implemented within DOE regulations, which includes interagency acceptance of security clearances, FOCI determinations, and facility clearances.



National Security Program Prohibition

- DOE is prohibited by law (10 USC 2536) from awarding a contract to a company owned by an entity controlled by a foreign government if contract performance requires the company to be given access to classified information.
- The Secretary may waive this prohibition if :
 - ✓ such waiver is essential to national security interests; or
 - ✓ such waiver advances the environmental restoration, remediation, or waste management objectives of DOE without harm to national security interests, and the entity is controlled by a Government with which the Secretary is authorized to exchange Restricted Data under section 144(c) of the Atomic Energy Act. Procedures are located in the DEAR.



Buy American Act Trade Agreements Act North/Central American Free Trade Agreements

- The Buy American Act (BAA), Trade Agreements Act (TAA), and the Free Trade Agreements (NAFTA/CAFTA) affect DOE, NNSA, its Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs), and its management and operating contractors (M&Os); however, they are treated differently in certain respects than the rest of the Federal Government.
- The BAA gives a preference in the award of contracts by federal agencies, including DOE, for domestic goods and construction materials, unless unreasonably priced. DOE's M&Os must follow the principles of the BAA.



Buy American Act Trade Agreements Act North/Central American Free Trade Agreements

- The TAA implements international agreements that exempt from the BAA goods and construction materials of other signatory nations valued over certain dollar amounts. DOE, including NNSA, and the PMAs are subject to the TAA. The TAA does not affect the purchases of DOE's M&Os.
- NAFTA/CAFTA exempts from the BAA Mexican, Canadian, and Central American goods and construction materials valued at amounts lower than those of the TAA. DOE and NNSA are subject to the Act; however, the PMAs may not exempt any goods from Canada from the BAA. NAFTA/CAFTA does not affect the purchases of DOE's M&Os.



Work For Others

- DOE's Work For Others Program is authorized by the Atomic Energy Act.
- The Economy Act provides general authority for one agency to perform work for another; the Atomic Energy Act provides DOE broader authority for the performance of R&D and training at DOE facilities.
- It is Departmental policy that DOE's unique facilities and resources be made available to other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and other non-Federal entities.



Work For Others

- Objectives of Work for Others Program are:
 - ✓ Provide DOE unique facilities and expertise to other agencies/non-Federal entities in accomplishing goals and to avoid duplicative efforts
 - ✓ Provide access to highly specialized/unique DOE resources
 - ✓ Increase transfer of technology originating in DOE to further commercialization
 - ✓ Make technology enhancing expertise available to improve U.S. competitiveness in the world market



Work For Others

Program Controls

Before any work for others is undertaken, a contracting officer determination must be made that the work:

- ✓ is consistent with or complimentary to DOE missions and the facility to which the work is to be assigned
- ✓ would not adversely impact execution of assigned programs of the facility
- ✓ establish limitations on payments to those employees whose assignments at Headquarters exceed 365 days
- ✓ would not adversely impact execution of assigned programs of the facility
- ✓ would not place the facility in direct competition with the private sector
- ✓ would not create a detrimental future burden on DOE resources



Work For Others

Additionally, if the sponsor is another Federal agency, it is required to certify that the interagency agreement complies with the FAR, and does not place DOE or its contractor in direct competition with the private sector.



Work For Others

The **Homeland Security Act** of 2002 P.L. 107-296 provides special statutory authority to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for accessing DOE's National Laboratories in the performance of DHS mission work on a fully reimbursable basis.

Specifically, Title III, Section 309, "Utilization of DOE National Laboratories and Sites in Support of Homeland Security Activities" recognizes DOE laboratories value in support of DHS mission work and provides special contracting methods to address potential restrictions on DHS use of DOE laboratories.

In August 17, 2006, the Deputy Secretary's approval of DOE Order 484.1 "Reimbursable Work for the Department of Homeland Security" institutionalized policy and procedural parameters, for providing DHS access to DOE laboratories, that are less restrictive than DOE's Work for Others program.



Our Financial Portfolio

How Do We Buy Goods and Services?

Where are DOE's Procurement Dollars Spent?



How Do We Buy Goods and Services?

General

Competitive Negotiation involves competitive proposals, including cost/price, technical, past performance and other relevant proposal information. Used when:

- ✓ Award is based on cost or price and other factors
- ✓ It is anticipated that discussions with offerors will be required

Sealed-Bidding involves competitive bids and the public opening of bids. Used when:

- ✓ Award is based price and price-related factors only (*low bid*)
- ✓ There is no need for discussions with bidders
- ✓ DOE can reasonably expect to receive more than one bid



How Do We Buy Goods and Services?

General

Noncompetitive Negotiated Acquisitions involve the use of procedures which restrict the number of sources with whom DOE negotiates – may be accomplished only where specifically authorized by law.

Simplified Acquisitions provide for streamlined methods for acquiring supplies and services valued below \$100K.



How Do We Buy Goods and Services?

Simplified Acquisition Methods



Purchase Card is primary method used to acquire goods/services <\$3,000. Authority for use often delegated to the end-user

Purchase Order is the traditional method of purchasing a single requirement on a fixed price basis.



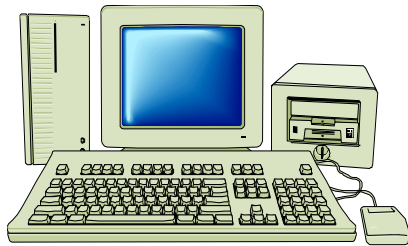
Delivery or Task Orders are orders made against an existing contract or schedule.

Blanket Purchase Agreements permit calls or orders to be placed for recurring requirements when exact items, quantities and delivery locations are unknown.





Where Are DOE's Procurement Dollars Spent?



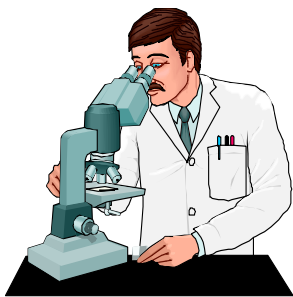
Information Technology
(IRM Services/Hardware/Software)



**Management and Operation
of DOE Facilities**



Support Services



Research and Development



Financial Assistance

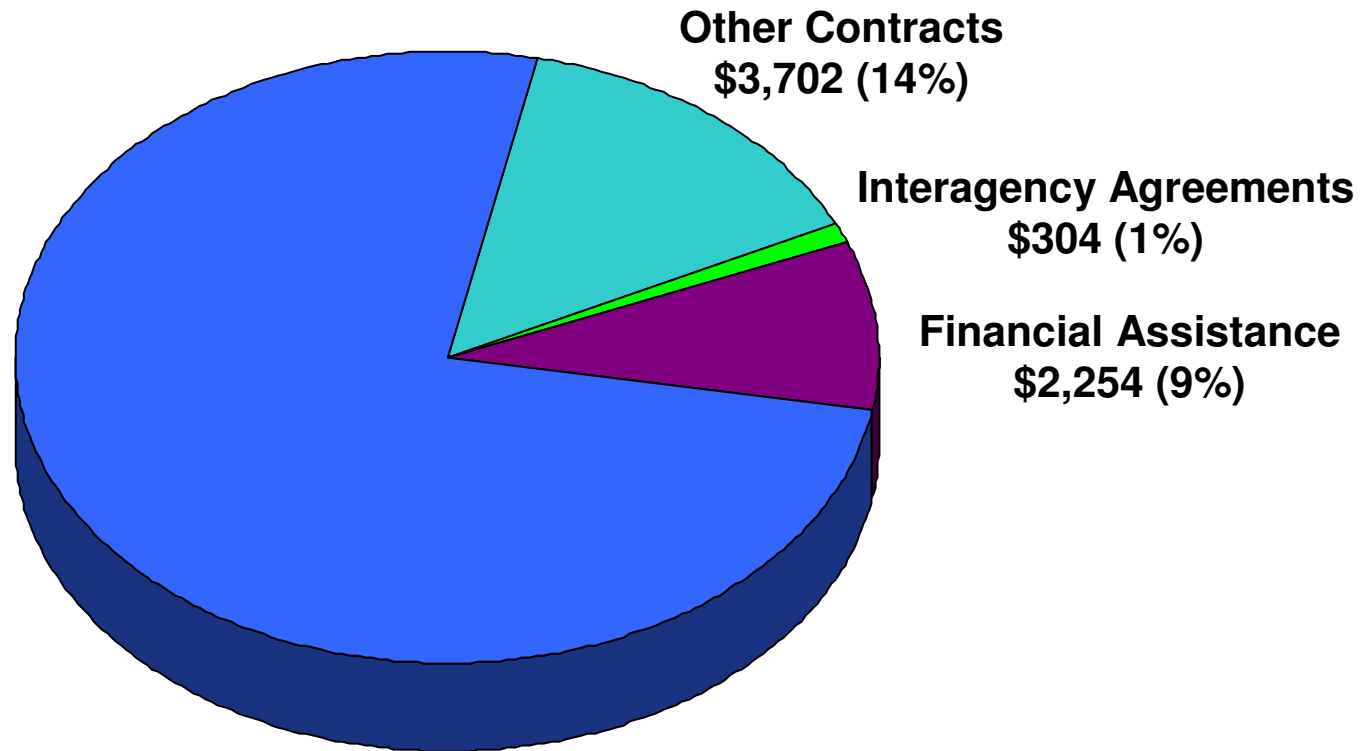


How Much Does DOE Spend?

DOE-wide FY07 Total Obligations (\$M)

Total
\$25.7B

**Facilities Mgmt
Contracts**
\$19,475 (76%)



82% of DOE's FY07 budget was obligated to the major site and facilities management contracts. The Department's FY07 discretionary budget was \$23.8 B.



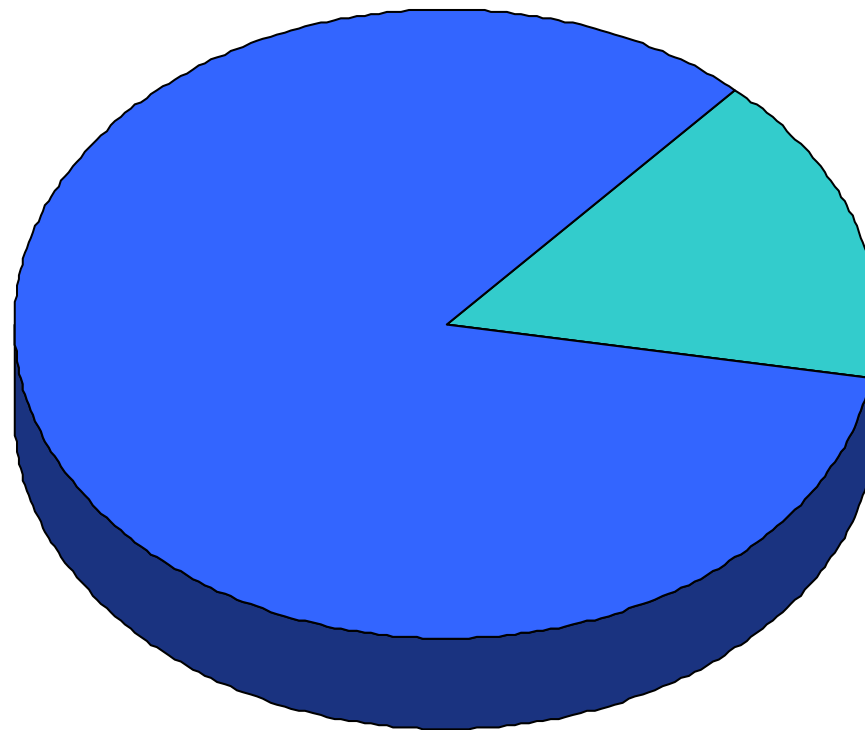
How Much Does DOE Spend?

DOE-wide FY07 Contract Obligations

(\$M)

Total
\$23.2B*

**Facilities Mgmt
Contracts**
\$19,475 (84%)



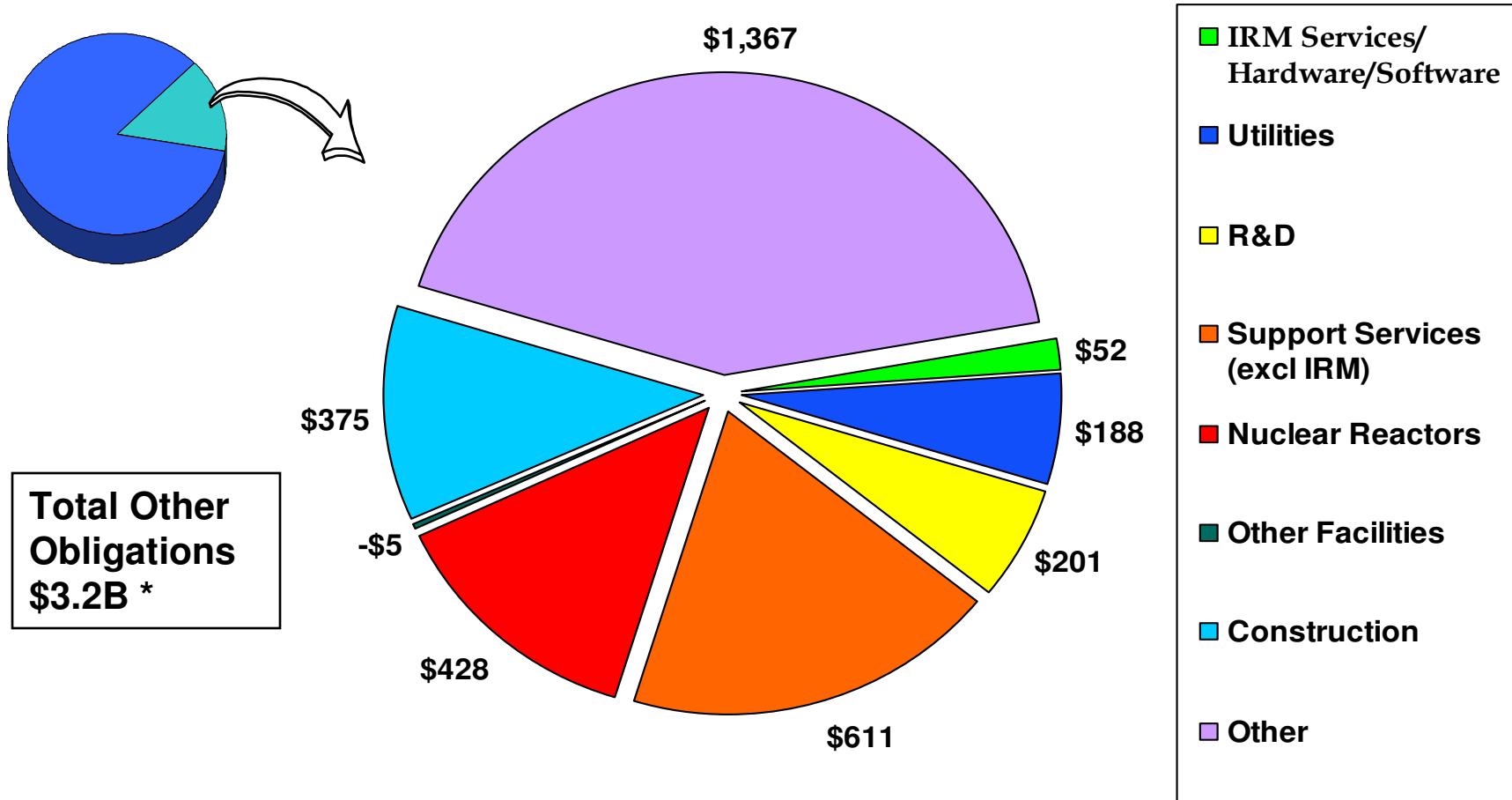
Other Contracts
\$3,702 (16%)

* Equals total contract obligations of \$23,176 million less amount obligated for Interagency Agreements of \$304M which are not reported in the Federal Procurement Data System. Total also does not include FY07 Financial Assistance obligations of \$2.2 billion. Other contracts include IRW services/hardware/software, utilities, R&D, support services, nuclear reactors, other facilities, construction, and miscellaneous.



What Does DOE Buy?

FY06 "Other" (Non-M&O) Contract Obligations (\$M)



*Includes total non-Facility Mgmt contract obligations, but not Interagency Agreements or Financial Assistance.
 Note: Negative \$ represents de-obligations.



Who Does The Buying?

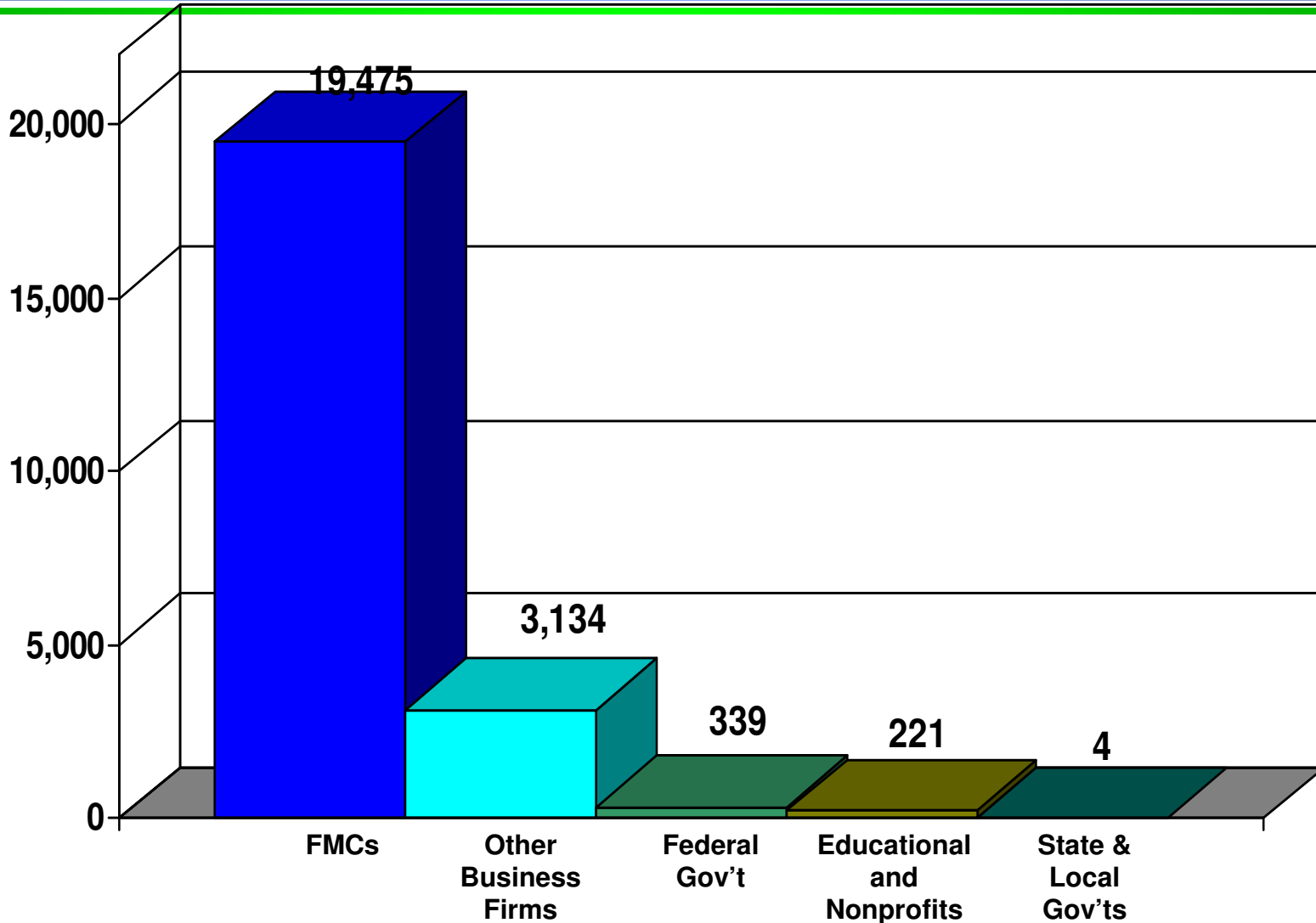
*Active Contracts As of 9/30/07 by Awarding Office
(Excludes Facilities Management Contracts by HCAs)*

Major DOE Awarding Office	No. of Active Contracts	Total Value (\$)
Headquarters Procurement Services	693	\$2,857,314,970
Office of Science	245	3,551,416,145
National Energy Technology Laboratory (FE)	269	1,002,922,589
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (FE)	27	452,169,160
Golden Field Office (EE)	112	36,438,321
Office of Repository Development	42	228,830,859
Richland Operations Office	50	525,465,048
Idaho Operations Office	44	307,462,630
Savannah River Operations Office	46	1,822,156,396
Office of River Protection	13	152,254,799
EM CBC	60	1,765,539,294
Western Area Power Administration	481	187,256,732
Southwestern Power Administration	48	18,663,919
Southeastern Power Administration	7	659,511
Pittsburgh Naval Reactors Office	37	5,299,596,245
Schenectady Naval Reactors Office	10	2,243,237,553
NNSA (Oakland, Albuquerque, Nevada and the Service Center)	443	6,502,523,627



Who's Getting the Business?

FY07 Contract Obligations (\$M)





What Types of Financial Assistance Does DOE Provide?

Description of Financial Assistance Types

Financial Assistance is the transfer of money or property to a recipient or sub recipient to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute.

Project Grant is a grant which allocates funds for fixed or known periods for a specific project, or the delivery of specific services or products without liability for damages or failure to perform.

Formula Grant is a grant DOE is required to make to one or more eligible applicants who meet statutory prerequisites for award. The amount of the award is generally determined by a formula specified in authorizing legislation or program regulations.

Cooperative Agreements are financial assistance instruments used by DOE to transfer money or property when the principal purpose of the transaction is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute, and substantial involvement between DOE and the recipient during the performance of the contemplated activity is anticipated.



What Types of Financial Assistance Does DOE Provide?

Description of Financial Assistance Types

Technology Investment Agreements (TIA) are a special type of assistance instrument authorized under DOE's Other Transaction Authority (OTA). A TIA is used to increase the involvement of commercial firms in the Department's RD&D programs. A TIA may be either a type of cooperative agreement or a type of other assistance depending on the intellectual property provisions of the agreement.

Other includes other types of Federal assistance, including direct payments, loans and loan guarantees.

Congressionally Directed Awards are generally non-statutory direction contained in the appropriations' conference reports that specify projects and often specific recipients that Congress would like DOE to fund as part of its financial assistance programs.

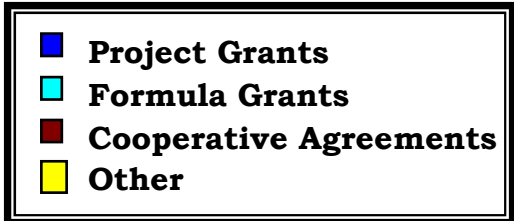
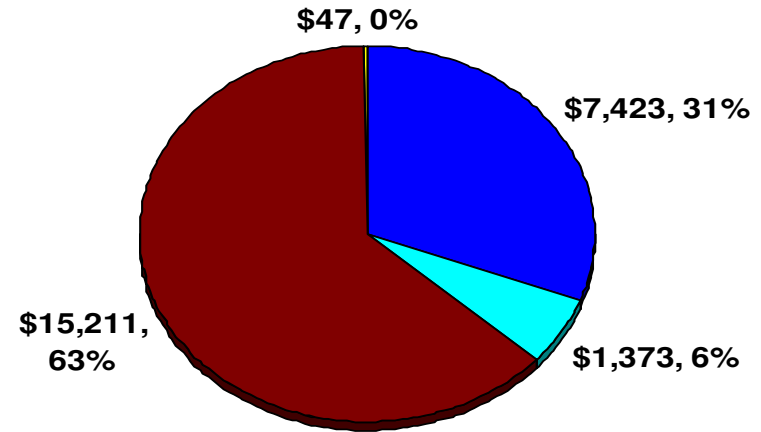
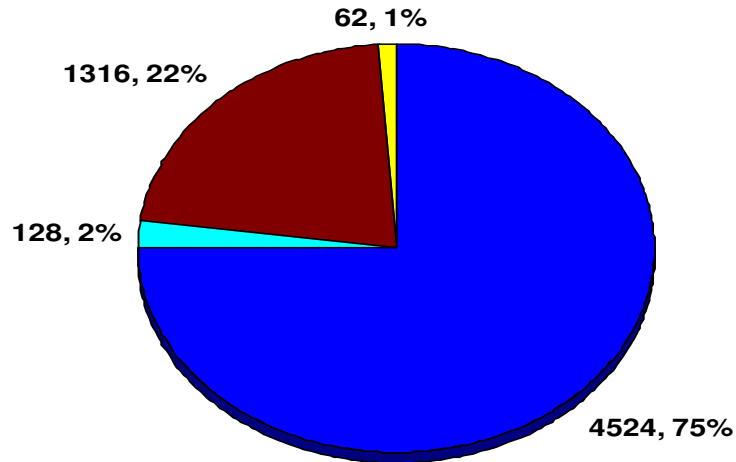


What Types of Financial Assistance Does DOE Provide?

As of 9/30/07 in (\$M)

NO. OF AWARDS

AWARD VALUE





Who's Awarding Financial Assistance?

(As of 9/30/07)

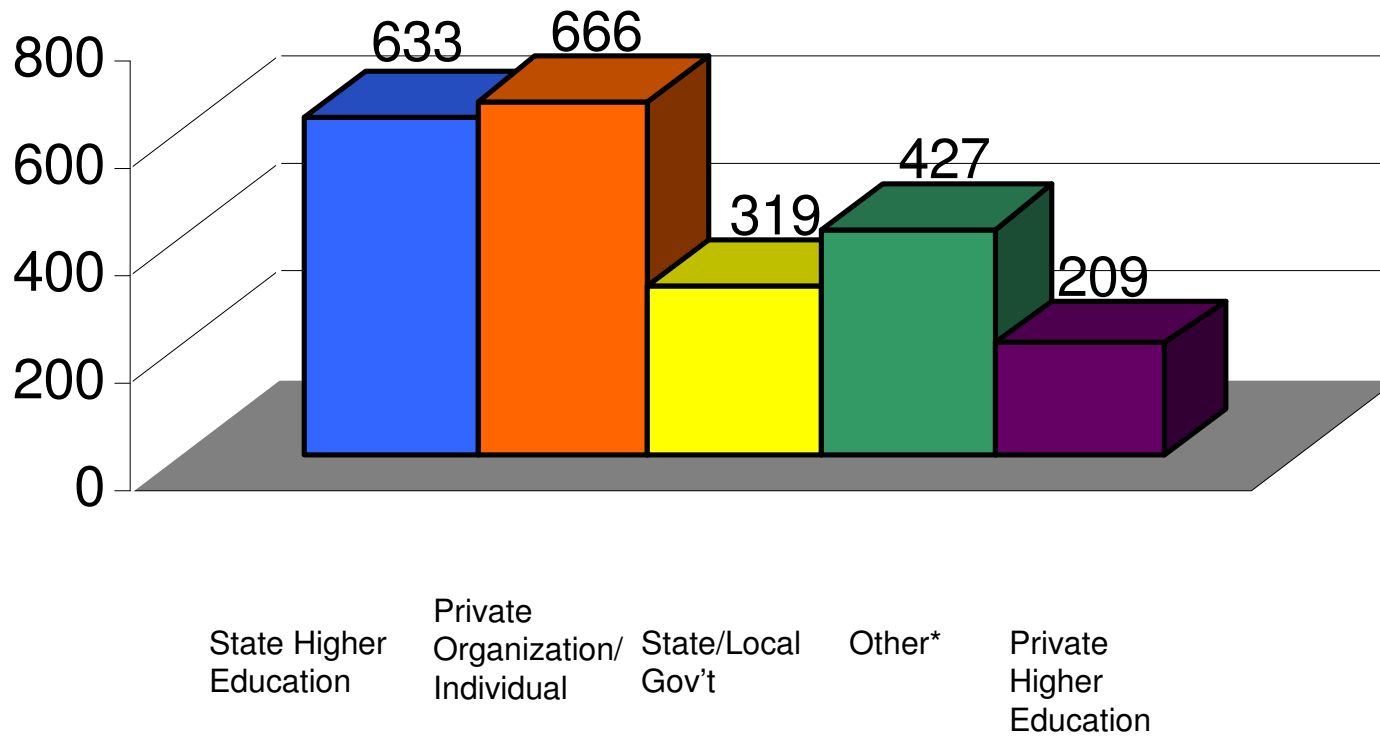
Major Awarding Office	No. of Active Instruments	Total Value (\$ 000)
Headquarters Procurement Services	112	\$278,210,271
Office of Science	3,500	7,357,330,581
National Energy Technology Laboratory (FE)	1,078	10,855,879,830
Golden Field Office (EE)	782	2,461,709,052
Office of Repository Development	17	88,909,402
Richland Operations Office	11	61,797,592
Savannah River Operations Office	13	61,832,175
Idaho Operations Office	283	962,936,333
EM CBC	32	427,578,904
Western Area Power Administration	2	407,574
NNSA (Oakland, Albuquerque, Nevada and the Service Center)	200	1,660,133,267



Who's Receiving Financial Assistance?

FY07 Financial Assistance Obligations

(\$M)



*Includes Indian tribes, non-profit organizations, recipients outside of the U.S., and all others not otherwise specified.