DOE/CF-0222

Department of Energy

FY 2027 Congressional Justification

Budget in Brief

April 2026

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

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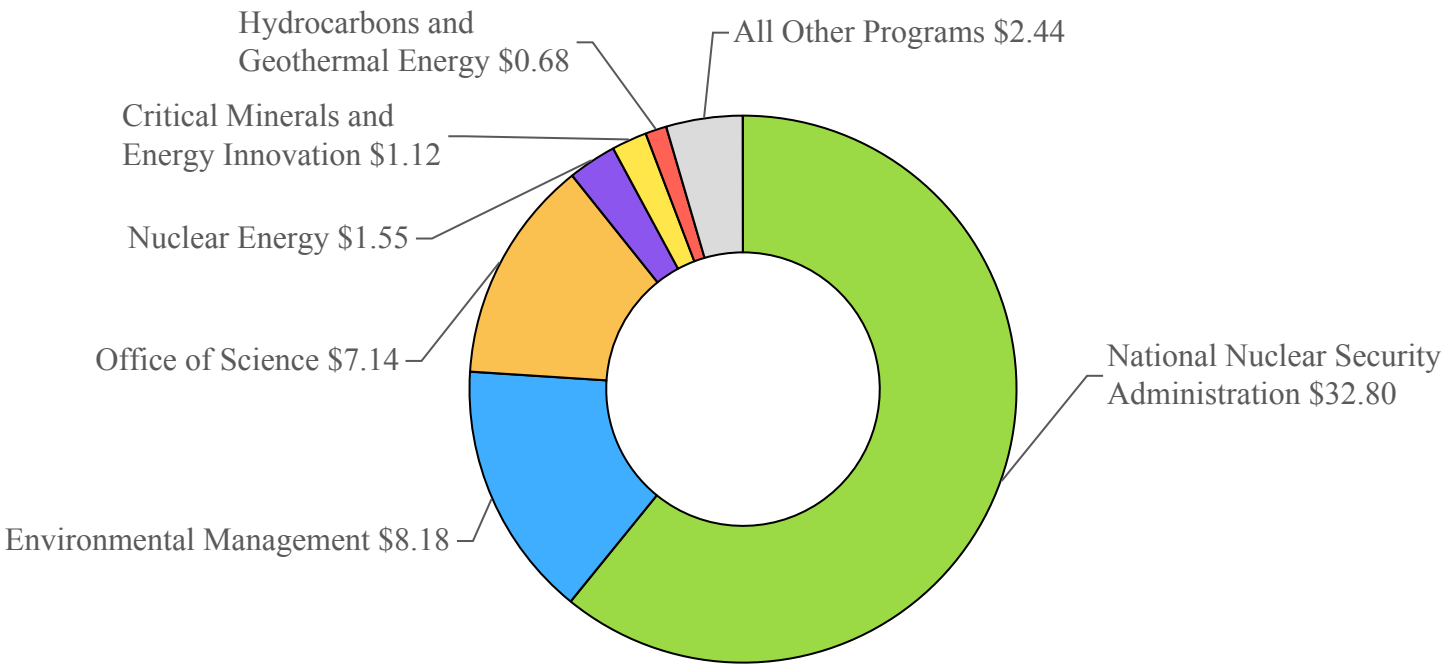
FY 2027 President's Budget for DOE

Budget in Brief Overview

DOE Department-Wide Discretionary Budget ($ Billions)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted[1]	FY 2027 Request
Defense (050)	32.97	34.11	41.38
Non-Defense (non-050)	16.97	15.00	12.53
Total, DOE[2]	**49.94**	**49.10**	**53.91**

FY 2027 DOE Budget Request by Program ($B)



Total = $53.91 Billion

[1] Funding does not reflect the estimated $20 million in FY 2026 collections to the American Energy Independence Fund. Comparisons throughout the document also exclude these collections.

[2] Totals do not include $5.424 billion in Reconciliation resources for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Energy Dominance Financing, Office of Science, and National Nuclear Security Administration provided by P.L. 119-21 (Working Families and Tax Cut Act, or WFTC).

UNLEASHING THE GOLDEN ERA OF AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE, ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES, AND PROTECTING THE NATION

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 discretionary Budget Request provides $53.91 billion in budget authority for FY 2027, an increase of $4.81 billion from the FY 2026 discretionary Enacted Level.[1] This includes $32.8 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), an increase of 29 percent in discretionary funding, and an increase of 12 percent when accounting for mandatory WFTC Act resources. The Budget delivers results for the American people in a fiscally responsible way. It unleashes American energy dominance through investments in baseload power and reliable sources which can provide more energy, not less, including nuclear, hydrocarbons, and geothermal, while supporting the energy abundance mission. Investments in reliable energy sources are critical to meeting increasing grid strain due to growing electricity demand driven by AI, data centers, and advanced manufacturing. The Budget ushers in a golden age of scientific discovery through investments in the new Genesis Mission and fusion, and the Budget delivers on the President's call for Peace Through Strength by making historic investments in the Nation's nuclear security programs and investing in cybersecurity. DOE is uniquely prepared to continue and expand on this urgent work.

To ensure DOE program activities and resources align with the Administration's highest priorities while at the same time eliminating wasteful spending, the Budget Request proposes cancelling a total of $15.2 billion of unobligated dollars from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

UNLEASHING THE GOLDEN ERA OF AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE

DOE remains committed to common sense energy policies that unleash America's energy dominance, in alignment with the President's agenda. DOE has further strengthened America's LNG export capacity. The United States is the world's largest natural gas producer and exporter, and U.S. LNG exports are set to double from current levels by the early 2030s. The Department continues to be focused on turning our Nation's abundance of resources into affordable, reliable, and secure energy for all Americans.

The backbone of a strong energy economy is a secure, modernized, robust grid that reliably delivers an abundance of affordable energy. The Budget provides $3.5 billion to support activities that will rapidly generate and transmit additional baseload power. This new initiative will support upgrades for coal, natural gas plants, and nuclear equipment. The initiative also supports reconductoring of existing transmission lines, uprating hydropower projects, and creating new geothermal capacity. The FY 2027 Budget also provides $203 million for the Office of Electricity (OE), and $200 million of credit subsidy within the Office of Energy Dominance Financing (EDF) that can support the financing of eligible baseload power projects.

DOE's Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) plays a critical role in strengthening the security and resilience of the U.S. energy grid and securing U.S. energy infrastructure from cyber threats. A DOE Report on Evaluating U.S. Grid Reliability and Security released in July 2025 showed the U.S. energy grid is experiencing increased strain due to planned retirements, coupled with increases in electricity demand driven by data centers and advanced manufacturing. The Budget provides $160 million for CESER to enhance the security of energy infrastructure and its supply chain, while deploying experts to respond to energy crises.

The FY 2027 Budget invests $1.12 billion for the Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation (CMEI) (formerly Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy) and $676 million for the Hydrocarbons and

[1] Funding does not reflect the estimated $20 million in FY 2026 collections to the American Energy Independence Fund. Comparisons throughout the document also exclude these collections.

Geothermal Energy Office (HGEO) (formerly Office of Fossil Energy). CMEI's mission secures critical mineral supply chains, ensures secure and reliable energy innovation and technology systems, and manages programs that enhance energy affordability and consumer choice. HGEO will leverage America's hydrocarbon resources to enhance reliable baseload power and improve long-term energy security. The Budget requests an additional $312 million for the Office of Petroleum Reserves (OPR), further protecting the U.S. economy from disruptions in critical petroleum supplies.

Finally, to support the key role that nuclear energy plays in meeting the President's energy agenda, the FY 2027 Budget includes $1.53 billion for the Office of Nuclear Energy (NE) to support the safe expansion of nuclear energy programs. This includes $226 million for the Advanced Reactors Demonstration Program to expedite the development, demonstration, and deployment of commercial nuclear reactor technologies.

ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES

In order to secure America's long-term economic strength, technological leadership, and national security, America must lead in AI. With $1.2 billion to support multiple AI supercomputers at Argonne and Oak Ridge National Laboratories, the DOE's Genesis Mission will integrate the full power of our 17 National Laboratories, scientific user facilities, industrial innovators, and the academic communities to strengthen America's technological leadership and global competitiveness. The Office of Artificial Intelligence and Quantum (AIQ) will be the centralized coordinator and leader of all AI research, quantum activities, and Genesis Mission activities throughout the Department.

FY 2027 investments in scientific discovery will continue to build on the Administration's priority to improve our Nation's economy, national security, energy solutions, and overall quality of life. The Budget funds the Office of Science (SC) at $7.14 billion to support cutting-edge basic research in the physical sciences. These investments emphasize advancements in AI, quantum information science (QIS), fusion energy, high-performance computing, and critical minerals and materials, in alignment with Executive Orders and the President's agenda.

The Department further requests $10 million for the Office of Fusion (OF) to coordinate activities advancing fusion.

PROTECTING THE NATION

National security and supporting the President's Peace Through Strength Agenda remains a top priority of the FY 2027 Budget. The Budget supports a safe, secure, and effective nuclear stockpile and makes necessary investments to reduce global nuclear threats, provide safe and effective integrated nuclear propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy, and modernize the Nuclear Security Enterprise. The Budget provides a historic investment of $32.80 billion for NNSA to modernize the Nation's nuclear deterrent and protect the American people. This includes $27.44 billion for maintaining the nuclear stockpile, modernizing warheads and production facilities, improving scientific tools, and renewing essential infrastructure to sustain deterrence.

The Budget Request also provides funding to address nuclear threats by preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons or weapons-usable materials, countering efforts to acquire such weapons or materials, and responding to nuclear or radiological incidents. The Budget allocates $2.39 billion to DOE's Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program to design and build safe reactors for submarines and aircraft carriers, modernize infrastructure, conduct research, and maintain technological superiority.

The Administration maintains a strong commitment to clean up and protect communities that won us World War II and kept Americans safe in subsequent years. The FY 2027 Budget includes $8.18 billion for the Environmental Management (EM) program, including $2.95 billion to continue cleanup progress at the Hanford

site. EM activities include treating radioactive tank waste, dismantling contaminated sites, disposing of legacy waste, and cleaning soil and groundwater across DOE's nuclear sites. As the largest environmental cleanup program in the world, EM plays a key role in sustaining national security priorities through investments in new cleanup and remediation technologies, while supporting the communities where it operates.

The Budget also includes $200 million for the Office of Legacy Management (LM) to provide long-term management solutions at over 100 World War II and Cold War era sites in communities across the Nation where the federal government operated, researched, produced, and tested nuclear weapons and/or conducted scientific and engineering research.

CONCLUSION

DOE's FY 2027 Budget demonstrates fiscal discipline and a commitment to an efficient and effective Federal government while advancing Presidential priorities which will provide for America's future. The Budget will allow the Department to continue delivering on promises to unleash a golden era of American energy dominance, focus on scientific advancements that benefit the country, and protect the Nation. The Budget supports the DOE's role in fulfilling critical elements of the President's agenda. The Department appreciates the support of Congress and looks forward to continuing to work together.

Furthermore, in accordance with administration policy announced in the Budget, DOE will follow new government-wide grants guidance prohibiting the use of Federal funds to pay for subscriptions to academic journals, as well as for the publication of research results that are not specifically required by Federal statute or approved in advance by a Federal agency. This policy preserves funds to support actual research by ensuring that the American taxpayer does not pay for the research, publication, and access to that research, essentially triple-charging the public for the same product.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Appropriation Summary
FY 2027
($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted[1]	FY 2026 Enacted[2,3]	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Department of Energy Budget by Appropriation					
Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation	3,098,341	1,883,250	1,121,742	-761,508	-40%
Electricity	339,750	259,750	203,477	-56,273	-22%
Baseload Power[4]	—	—	3,500,000	+3,500,000	N/A
Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response	200,000	190,000	160,173	-29,827	-16%
Nuclear Energy (270)	1,525,000	1,525,000	1,373,735	-151,265	-10%
Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office	1,226,909	647,000	676,042	+29,042	+4%
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	213,390	206,325	295,102	+88,777	+43%
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	13,010	13,000	13,000	—	0%
SPR Petroleum Account	100	100	100	—	0%
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	7,150	7,150	3,575	-3,575	-50%
Total, Petroleum Reserve Accounts	**233,650**	**226,575**	**311,777**	**+85,202**	**+38%**
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning (UED&D)	855,000	865,000	854,583	-10,417	-1%
Energy Information Administration	135,000	135,000	135,370	+370	0%
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	342,000	322,371	338,490	+16,119	+5%
Science	8,240,000	8,250,000	7,138,815	-1,111,185	-13%
Artificial Intelligence and Quantum[5]	—	—	1,200,000	+1,200,000	N/A
Office of Fusion	—	—	10,000	+10,000	N/A
Office of Technology Commercialization	20,000	—	26,555	+26,555	N/A
Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	50,000	—	—	—	N/A
Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy	460,000	350,000	200,292	-149,708	-43%
Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund	12,040	12,040	12,040	—	0%
Departmental Administration	286,500	200,000	288,889	+88,889	+44%
Indian Energy Policy and Programs	70,000	75,000	50,038	-24,962	-33%
Inspector General	86,000	90,000	77,400	-12,600	-14%

[1] Funding does not reflect the mandated transfer of $92.8 million in FY 2025 to the Office of Nuclear Energy for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor. Comparisons throughout the document also exclude the mandated transfer.
[2] Funding does not reflect the mandated transfer of $96.7 million in FY 2026 to the Office Nuclear Energy for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor. Comparisons throughout the document also exclude the mandated transfer.
[3] Funding does not reflect the estimated $20 million in FY 2026 collections to the American Energy Independence Fund. Comparisons throughout the document also exclude these collections.
[4] The FY 2027 Request for Baseload Power repurposes prior year unobligated IIJA funding.
[5] The FY 2027 Request for AIQ repurposes prior year unobligated IIJA funding.

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted[1]	FY 2026 Enacted[2,3]	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	-29,140	-56,753	179,588	+236,341	+416%
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program	13,000	9,500	9,500	—	0%
Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program	6,300	6,300	2,000	-4,300	-68%
Total, Energy Dominance Financing	**-9,840**	**-40,953**	**191,088**	**+232,041**	**+567%**
Energy Projects	—	97,557	—	-97,557	-100%
Office of Strategy & Technology Roadmaps	—	—	3,000	+3,000	N/A
Total, Energy Programs	**17,170,350**	**15,087,590**	**17,873,506**	**+2,785,916**	**+18%**
Weapons Activities[1]	19,293,000	20,378,000	27,441,159	+7,063,159	+35%
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,396,000	2,367,000	2,389,595	+22,595	+1%
Naval Reactors	1,946,000	2,134,000	2,393,692	+259,692	+12%
Federal Salaries and Expenses	500,000	525,000	577,097	+52,097	+10%
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**24,135,000**	**25,404,000**	**32,801,543**	**+7,397,543**	**+29%**
Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,285,000	7,375,000	6,983,318	-391,682	-5%
Other Defense Activities	1,107,000	1,170,000	1,184,721	+14,721	+1%
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	285,000	—	253,000	+253,000	N/A
Total, Environmental and Other Defense Activities	**8,677,000**	**8,545,000**	**8,421,039**	**-123,961**	**-1%**
Nuclear Energy (050)	160,000	160,000	160,000	—	0%
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**32,972,000**	**34,109,000**	**41,382,582**	**+7,273,582**	**+21%**
Southeastern Power Administration	—	—	—	—	N/A
Southwestern Power Administration	11,440	10,400	10,400	—	0%
Western Area Power Administration	99,872	63,372	63,388	+16	0%
Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund	228	228	228	—	0%
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	**111,540**	**74,000**	**74,016**	**+16**	**0%**
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	—	—	—	—	N/A
Total, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies	**50,253,890**	**49,270,590**	**59,330,104**	**+10,059,514**	**+20%**
Excess Fees and Recoveries, FERC	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000	—	0%
Title XVII Loan Guar. Prog Section 1703 Negative Credit Subsidy Receipt	-15,739	-157,063	-355,127	-198,064	-126%
UED&D Fund Offset	-285,000	—	-253,000	-253,000	N/A
Sale of Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	—	—	-100,000	-100,000	N/A
Repurposed IIJA Funding	—	—	-4,700,000	-4,700,000	N/A
Total Funding by Appropriation	**49,944,151**	**49,104,527**	**53,912,977**	**+4,808,450**	**+10%**
Total Discretionary Funding	*49,944,151*	*49,104,527*	*53,912,977*	*+4,808,450*	*+10%*

[1] P.L. 119-21 (Working Families Tax Cut Act, or WFTC) provided $3,885,000,000 in funding to DOE/NNSA.

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted[1]	FY 2026 Enacted[2,3]	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
DOE Budget Function	**49,944,151**	**49,104,527**	**53,912,977**	**+4,808,450**	**+10%**
NNSA Defense (050) Total	24,135,000	25,404,000	32,801,543	+7,397,543	+29 %
Non-NNSA Defense (050) Total	8,837,000	8,705,000	8,581,039	-123,961	-1 %
Defense (050)	**32,972,000**	**34,109,000**	**41,382,582**	**+7,273,582**	**+21%**
Science (250)	8,240,000	8,250,000	8,348,815	+98,815	+1 %
Energy (270)	8,732,151	6,745,527	4,181,580	-2,563,947	-38 %
Non-Defense (Non-050)	**16,972,151**	**14,995,527**	**12,530,395**	**-2,465,132**	**-16%**

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Organization Summary
FY 2027

$K

	FY 2025 Enacted[1]	FY 2026 Enacted[2,3]	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Department of Energy Budget by Organization					
Federal Salaries and Expenses	500,000	525,000	577,097	+52,097	+10%
Weapons Activities[4]	19,293,000	20,378,000	27,441,159	+7,063,159	+35%
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,396,000	2,367,000	2,389,595	+22,595	+1%
Naval Reactors	1,946,000	2,134,000	2,393,692	+259,692	+12%
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**24,135,000**	**25,404,000**	**32,801,543**	**+7,397,543**	**+29%**
Science	8,240,000	8,250,000	7,138,815	-1,111,185	-13%
Artificial Intelligence and Quantum[5]	—	—	1,200,000	+1,200,000	N/A
Office of Fusion	—	—	10,000	+10,000	N/A
Strategy & Technology Roadmaps	—	—	3,000	+3,000	N/A
Office of Technology Commercialization	20,000	13,000	26,555	+13,555	+104%
Total, Undersecretary for Science	**8,260,000**	**8,263,000**	**8,378,370**	**+115,370**	**+1%**
Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response	200,000	190,000	160,173	-29,827	-16%
Nuclear Energy	1,685,000	1,685,000	1,533,735	-151,265	-9%
Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund	12,040	12,040	12,040	—	0%
Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office	1,226,909	647,000	676,042	+29,042	+4%
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	*213,390*	*206,325*	*295,102*	*+88,777*	+43%
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	*13,010*	*13,000*	*13,000*	—	0%
SPR Petroleum Account	*100*	*100*	*100*	—	0%
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	*7,150*	*7,150*	*3,575*	*-3,575*	*-50%*
Total, Petroleum Reserves	**233,650**	**226,575**	**311,777**	**+85,202**	**+38%**
Electricity	339,750	259,750	203,477	-56,273	-22%
Baseload Power[6]	—	—	3,500,000	+3,500,000	N/A
Indian Energy Policy and Programs	70,000	75,000	50,038	-24,962	-33%
Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	50,000	—	—	—	N/A

[1] Funding does not reflect the mandated transfer of $92.8 million in FY 2025 to the Office of Nuclear Energy for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor.
[2] Funding does not reflect the mandated transfer of $96.7 million in FY 2026 to the Office Nuclear Energy for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor. Comparisons throughout the document also exclude the mandated transfer.
[3] Funding does not reflect the estimated $20 million in FY 2026 collections to the American Energy Independence Fund. Comparisons throughout the document also exclude these collections.
[4] P.L. 119-21 (Working Families Tax Cut Act, or WFTC) provided $3.885 billion in funding to DOE/NNSA.
[5] The FY 2027 Request for AIQ repurposes prior year unobligated IIJA funding.
[6] The FY 2027 Request for Baseload Power repurposes prior year unobligated IIJA funding.

	$K				
	FY 2025 Enacted[1]	FY 2026 Enacted[2,3]	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	*(29,140)*	*(56,753)*	*179,588*	*+236,341*	*+416%*
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program	*13,000*	*9,500*	*9,500*	*—*	*0%*
Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program	*6,300*	*6,300*	*2,000*	*-4,300*	*-68%*
Total, Energy Dominance Financing	**-9,840**	**-40,953**	**191,088**	**+232,041**	**+567%**
Southeastern Power Administration	*—*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*N/A*
Southwestern Power Administration	*11,440*	*10,400*	*10,400*	*—*	*0%*
Western Area Power Administration	*99,872*	*63,372*	*63,388*	*+16*	*0%*
Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund	*228*	*228*	*228*	*—*	*0%*
Colorado River Basin Marketing Fund	*—*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*N/A*
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	**111,540**	**74,000**	**74,016**	**+16**	**0%**
Total, Undersecretary for Energy	**3,919,049**	**3,128,412**	**6,712,386**	**+3,583,974**	**+115%**
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	*342,000*	*322,371*	*338,490*	*+16,119*	*+5%*
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning	*855,000*	*865,000*	*854,583*	*-10,417*	*-1%*
Defense Environmental Cleanup	*7,285,000*	*7,375,000*	*6,983,318*	*-391,682*	*-5%*
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	*285,000*	*—*	*253,000*	*+253,000*	*N/A*
Total, Environmental Management	**8,767,000**	**8,562,371**	**8,429,391**	**-132,980**	**-2%**
Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation	3,098,341	1,883,250	1,121,742	-761,508	-40%
Environment, Health, Safety, and Security	231,263	230,463	231,940	+1,477	+1%
Office of Enterprise Assessments	94,154	86,154	88,815	+2,661	+3%
Specialized Security Activities	377,000	441,000	471,082	+30,082	+7%
Legacy Management	196,302	198,208	200,386	+2,178	+1%
Office of Hearings And Appeals	5,499	4,499	5,023	+524	+12%
Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy	460,000	350,000	200,292	-149,708	-43%
Energy Information Administration	135,000	135,000	135,370	+370	+0%
Office of the Secretary	6,642	6,642	6,717	+75	+1%
Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs	5,500	5,000	7,032	+2,032	+41%
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	63,283	62,500	64,325	+1,825	+3%
Chief Information Officer	219,000	196,862	205,359	+8,497	+4%
Industrial Emission and Technology Coordination	1,000	—	—	—	N/A
Office of Management	70,000	56,576	110,510	+53,934	+95%
Project Management	16,000	10,890	11,000	+110	+1%
Office of Human Capital Management	38,500	30,509	34,264	+3,755	+12%
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	4,800	2,500	3,000	+500	+20%

	$K				
	FY 2025 Enacted[1]	FY 2026 Enacted[2,3]	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
General Counsel	37,000	38,000	41,176	+3,176	+8 %
Office of Policy	24,950	15,000	18,064	+3,064	+20 %
Office of Arctic Energy	—	—	2,000	+2,000	N/A
Public Affairs	4,500	6,750	7,032	+282	+4 %
Office of International Affairs	31,000	22,000	26,463	+4,463	+20 %
Statutorily Required Civil Rights/EEO Functions	0	4,025	—	-4,025	-100 %
Minority Economic Impact	27,685	—	—	—	N/A
Strategic Partnership Projects	40,000	40,000	40,000	—	0 %
Inspector General	86,000	90,000	77,400	-12,600	-14 %
Miscellaneous Revenues	-100,578	-100,578	-100,578	—	N/A
Total, Direct Reports	**13,939,841**	**12,377,621**	**11,437,805**	**-939,816**	**-8%**
Energy Projects	—	**97,557**	—	**-97,557**	**-100 %**
Excess Fess and Recovery, FERC	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000	—	0 %
Title XVII Loan Guar. Prog Section 1703 Negative Credit Subsidy Receipt	-15,739	-157,063	-355,127	-198,064	-126 %
UED&D Fund Offset	-285,000	—	-253,000	-253,000	N/A
Sale of Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	—	—	-100,000	-100,000	N/A
Repurposed IIJA Funding	—	—	-4,700,000	-4,700,000	N/A
Total, Receipts and Offsets	**-309,739**	**-166,063**	**-5,417,127**	**-5,348,621**	**-3,162%**
Total, Funding by Organization	**49,944,151**	**49,104,527**	**53,912,977**	**+4,808,450**	**+10%**

Program Office Details

National Nuclear Security Administration

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	WFTC Funding	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
					$	%
Federal Salaries and Expenses	500,000	525,000	—	577,097	+52,097	+10 %
Weapons Activities[1]	19,293,000	20,378,000	3,885,000	27,441,159	+7,063,159	+35 %
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,396,000	2,367,000	—	2,389,595	+22,595	+1 %
Naval Reactors[2]	1,946,000	2,134,000	—	2,393,692	+259,692	+12 %
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**24,135,000**	**25,404,000**	**3,885,000**	**32,801,543**	**+7,397,543**	**+29%**

NNSA Overview

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) FY 2027 Budget Request is $32,801,543,000 to fund NNSA's mission to support the security and safety of our Nation. NNSA's FY 2027 Budget Request pursues five major national security endeavors:

- Maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear weapons stockpile;
- Reduce global nuclear threats and keep materials or expertise out of the hands of terrorists and adversaries;
- Provide safe and effective integrated nuclear propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy to ensure it remains an unmatched fighting force;
- Strengthen key science, technology and engineering capabilities to support all missions; and,
- Modernize the Department of Energy's weapons production enterprise.

Key to all these efforts is providing the necessary federal oversight for growing mission requirements.

Program Highlights

The **Weapons Activities** (WA) FY 2027 Budget Request is $27,441,159,000, a $7,063,159,000 (34.7 percent) increase above FY 2026 Enacted, for discretionary funding only. The Working Families Tax Cut Act also provided $3,885,000,000, most of which will be obligated in FY 2026.

The **Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation** (DNN) FY 2027 Budget Request is $2,389,595,000, a $22,595,000 (1.0 percent) increase above FY 2026 Enacted.

The **NNSA Federal Salaries and Expenses** (FSE) FY 2027 Budget Request is $577,097,000, a $52,097,000 (9.9 percent) increase above FY 2026 Enacted.

The **Naval Reactors** (NR) FY 2027 Budget Request is for $2,393,692,000, a $259,692,000 (12.2 percent) increase above FY 2026 Enacted.

[1] P.L. 119-21 (Working Families Tax Cut Act, or WFTC) provided $3.885 billion in funding to DOE/NNSA.
[2] Funding does not reflect the mandated transfer of $92.8 million in FY 2025 and $96.7 million in FY 2026 to the Office of Nuclear Energy for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor. Comparisons throughout the document also exclude the mandated transfer.

Major Out-year Priorities and Assumptions

NNSA's Future Years Nuclear Security Program (FYNSP) topline for FY 2028– FY 2031 is $137.9 billion. The Request is fully informed by and supports the National Security Strategy and the National Defense Strategy. The FYNSP is aligned with Department of War (DOW) requirements to ensure the U.S. has the world's most robust, credible, and modern nuclear deterrent.

Federal Salaries and Expenses - NNSA

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Federal Salaries and Expenses	500,000	525,000	577,097	+52,097	+10%
Total, Federal Salaries and Expenses	**500,000**	**525,000**	**577,097**	**+52,097**	**+10%**

Appropriation Overview

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Federal Salaries and Expenses (FSE) account provides the specialized Federal workforce that is responsive to the dynamic geopolitical environment providing programmatic direction, leadership, and oversight for development and delivery of a modernized nuclear deterrent, nonproliferation and counterterrorism programs, foundational science capabilities, and recapitalization of the nuclear security enterprise infrastructure. It does not include funding for the federal staff supporting the Weapons Activities (WA) Secure Transportation Asset program or the Naval Reactors account which are supported by separate Program Direction accounts.

NNSA staff is located throughout the United States, reflecting NNSA's work with the Nuclear Security Enterprise. The staff is geographically located in Washington, DC; Germantown, Maryland; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and at eight federal field offices: Kansas City Field Office (Missouri); Livermore Field Office (California); Los Alamos Field Office (New Mexico); Nevada Field Office (Nevada); Pantex Field Office (Texas); Y-12 Field Office (Tennessee); Sandia Field Office (New Mexico); and Savannah River Field Office (South Carolina).

NNSA also manages the Department of Energy's (DOE) Overseas Presence business line in the DOE Working Capital Fund (WCF), including 34 Full-time Equivalents (FTEs): 32 FTEs in 21 diplomatic missions and two FTEs at DOE headquarters for transition to and from overseas locations. This supports both federal employees and locally employed staff and reimburses the Department of State for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services and Capital Security Cost Sharing charges.

Program Highlights

The $577,097,000 Request reflects a 9.9 percent increase in overall planned spending in the FSE account. This increase supports a federal staff of 1,992 FTEs providing appropriate oversight to ensure NNSA can meet growing mission requirements and commitments. NNSA will continue to re-shape its workforce consistent with the principles of the Executive Order on Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative and subsequent guidance from the Office of Personnel Management. NNSA will deploy innovative recruitment strategies, leverage expanded hiring authorities, and bolster pipelines for future talent to build the workforce to oversee complex nuclear modernization programs and enhance contractor management.

Weapons Activities - NNSA
($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	WFTC Funding	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
					$	%
Stockpile Management	5,197,886	5,906,301	400,000	6,457,550	+551,249	+9%
Production Modernization	5,378,692	5,327,213	2,507,000	8,786,039	+3,458,826	+65%
Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering	3,197,776	3,310,090	368,000	4,567,475	+1,257,385	+38%
Academic Programs	115,000	100,000	—	—	-100,000	-100%
Infrastructure and Operations	3,354,466	3,348,093	600,000	4,761,362	+1,413,269	+42%
Secure Transportation Asset	354,216	448,785	—	587,071	+138,286	+31%
Defense Nuclear Security	1,084,085	1,245,418	—	1,305,793	+60,375	+5%
Information Technology and Cybersecurity	598,379	688,000	—	935,000	+247,000	+36%
Legacy Contractor Pensions and Settlement Payments	12,500	4,100	—	40,869	+36,769	+897%
Weapons Activities Programs	**19,293,000**	**20,378,000**	**3,875,000**	**27,441,159**	**+7,063,159**	**+35%**
Unallocated	—	—	10,000	—		
Total, Weapons Activities[1,2]	**19,293,000**	**20,378,000**	**3,885,000**	**27,441,159**	**+7,063,159**	**+35%**

Appropriation Overview

The FY 2027 Request supports the current and future nuclear stockpile, production facilities and capabilities modernization efforts, the scientific tools necessary to execute these efforts, and recapitalization of physical infrastructure and essential facilities to ensure the deterrent remains robust. Weapons Activities provides for the maintenance, modernization, and production of nuclear weapons to continue sustained confidence in their safety, reliability, and military effectiveness; continued investment in scientific, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities to enable production and certification of the enduring nuclear weapons stockpile; and manufacture of nuclear weapon components. Weapons Activities also provides for continued maintenance and investment in the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) nuclear complex to be more responsive and resilient.

NNSA's laboratories, plants, and sites employ approximately 60,000 people across the Nuclear Security Enterprise, primarily at eight geographical sites, to execute these programs managed by a Federal workforce composed of civilian staff supplemented with a small number of military assignees.

The FY 2027 Budget Request supports execution of seven simultaneous warhead modernization programs, including the B61-13 variant, while coordinating with Department of War (DoW) to plan for future systems; continues restoring and refurbishing production capability, including the capability to produce 80 pits per year as close to 2030 as possible; and expands Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering capabilities, including design, certification, and assessment infrastructure, that are used every day to execute NNSA programs.

[1] P.L. 119-21 (Working Families Tax Cut Act, or WFTC) provided $3.885B in funding to DOE/NNSA.
[2] Funding represents the $10 million appropriated under WFTCA Section 20008(b)(8) for evaluation of spent fuel reprocessing technology. DOE/NNSA is determining the correct execution method consistent with congressional intent.

Program Highlights

Stockpile Management

The mission of Stockpile Management is to maintain a safe, secure, reliable, and effective nuclear weapons stockpile. The Stockpile Management program encompasses five major subprograms that directly support the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile.

In FY 2027 Stockpile Modernization will continue the B61-13 Phase 6.6 (Full Scale Production) activities and support all required deliveries to the DoW; obtain Phase 6.5 (First Production) authorization and achieve Warhead First Production Unit (FPU) for the W80-4 LEP; continue Phase 6.3 (Development Engineering) activities for the W87-1 Modification Program; continue Phase 6.3 (Development Engineering) for the W80-5 Modification Program (funded using WFTCA carryover); and commence Phase 3 (Development Engineering) for the W93. The B61-12 Life Extension Program (LEP) and W88 Alteration (ALT) 370 completed transition to Stockpile Operations in FY 2026. In FY 2027 Stockpile Modernization is planning to authorize two new programs for Phase 2/6.2.

Stockpile Operations will execute the activities necessary to sustain a safe, secure, reliable, and effective stockpile. The Office of Stockpile Operations was formerly called the Office of Stockpile Sustainment; the duties and responsibilities remain the same, and the change in title more accurately reflects the scope of the office. Stockpile Operations will support planning, provisioning, and LLC (Limited Life Component) production activities, including initial activities for service life extensions, an increase in Joint Test Assembly (JTA) design and production to support extended flight testing schedules, activities to support the transition of the B61-12 and W88 ALT 370 to Stockpile Operations, and the expansion of Nuclear Security Enterprise (NSE)-wide digital engineering activities.

Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition (WDD) will recover critical components and materials for existing weapon programs, major modernizations, and Naval Reactors. The program will provide safe and secure dismantlement of nuclear weapons while increasing legacy component disposition improving NNSA efficiency by removing excess materials and components from constrained storage areas across the complex.

Production Operations (PO) will provide site-specific, production-enabling capabilities that are required for Weapons Production activities across the Nuclear Security Enterprise. Production Operations ensures the necessary Weapons Production capabilities, including equipment, trained workforce, and tools, are available, maintained, and qualified. Specific capabilities include War Reserve component manufacturing, weapon assembly and disassembly, equipment maintenance, production data management, process improvements, and production calibration services. PO also maintains a breadth of tools and modeling capabilities to predict future production requirements and support risk reduction across stockpile services execution.

Nuclear Enterprise Assurance (NEA) will prevent, detect, and mitigate potential consequences of subversion, both to the stockpile and to the associated capabilities to design, produce, and test nuclear weapons. NEA will apply a System Security Engineering (SSE) approach that will address current and evolving adversarial threat and risks to nuclear weapons that enable responsible adoption of leading-edge technologies.

Production Modernization

The Production Modernization portfolio focuses on the production capabilities for nuclear weapons components critical to weapon performance, including primaries, secondaries, radiation cases, and non-nuclear components. Production Modernization funds the equipment, facilities, and personnel required to reestablish the Nation's capability to produce 80 pits per year (ppy). FY 2027 funding will support Plutonium Pit Production at both

Los Alamos National Laboratory and the Savannah River Site. Production Modernization also supports qualification of explosive, pyrotechnic, and propellant materials for the NNSA's nuclear security enterprise; implements the program necessary to produce tritium in support of the nuclear weapons stockpile and other national programs; funds modernization of uranium operations, delivery of canned subassemblies and components needed to maintain the stockpile, as well as support to the U.S. nonproliferation and naval nuclear propulsion programs; supports the restart and modernization of lapsed depleted uranium (DU) alloying and component manufacturing capabilities for meeting short- and long-term mission requirements; maintains production of the Nation's enriched lithium supply; and provides funding to modernize production of non-nuclear components and warhead assembly/disassembly operations required for both the active stockpile and warhead modernization programs.

Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering (SRT&E)

NNSA's Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering (SRT&E) conducts weapons design, certification, and assessment activities in support of the nuclear stockpile. SRT&E provides the foundation for science-based stockpile decisions; delivers advanced capabilities to support DoW requirements and counter emerging threats; and innovates across the nuclear security enterprise (NSE) to improve productivity, efficiency, and responsiveness. These activities ensure confidence in the nuclear stockpile of today and tomorrow.

A key activity supported by SRT&E includes the annual assessment and report to the President and Congress regarding the reliability of the United States' nuclear weapons stockpile. This assessment represents a significant effort leveraging the experimental facilities, weapons modeling codes and high performance computational hardware, and the NNSA's subject matter expertise to deliver a comprehensive, engineering-based determination on the safety, security, and military effectiveness of the nuclear deterrent.

SRT&E activities are also essential to a responsive enterprise, among them the development and maturation of new materials, physics and engineering models, novel technologies, and processes to modernize nuclear systems and the production complex. Rapid development is essential to provide timely delivery of advanced systems to the DoW to meet emerging requirements or urgent needs. Under NNSA's Rapid and Advanced Capabilities, a new subprogram in FY 2027 composed of four existing activities from other SRT&E subprograms, SRT&E is pursuing design, prototyping, and accelerated testing to deliver integrated and proven system concepts to Stockpile Modernization for acquisition and fielding, as directed by the Nuclear Weapons Council.

The subprograms are:

1. Assessment Science (AS)
2. Engineering
3. Rapid & Advanced Capabilities (RAC)
4. Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF)
5. Advanced Simulation and Computing (ASC)
6. Weapon Technology and Manufacturing Maturation (WTMM)

Infrastructure and Operations (I&O)

The Infrastructure and Operations program maintains, operates, and modernizes the NNSA infrastructure in a safe, secure, and cost-effective manner to support all NNSA programs. Infrastructure and Operations efforts provide a comprehensive approach to modernizing NNSA infrastructure while maximizing return on investment, enabling program mission sustainment, and reducing enterprise risk. The program also plans, prioritizes, and constructs mission-enabling facilities and infrastructure to support all NNSA programs, including DOE-owned federal Field Offices, except for programmatic construction projects, which are funded

by the capability sponsor. Infrastructure and Operations consists of the following programs: Operations of Facilities, Safety and Environmental Operations, Maintenance and Repair of Facilities, Recapitalization, and Line-Item Construction Projects. The Operations of Facilities program provides the funding required to operate NNSA facilities in a safe and secure manner. Operations of Facilities is fundamental to achieving NNSA's plutonium, uranium, tritium, lithium, high explosives, and other mission objectives. This program includes essential support such as water and electrical utilities; safety systems; lease agreements; and activities associated with Federal, state, and local environmental, worker safety, and health regulations. The Safety and Environmental Operations program provides funding to support the Department's Nuclear Criticality Safety Program (NCSP) subprogram, Nuclear Safety Research and Development (NSR&D) subprogram, Packaging subprogram, Nuclear Materials Integration (NMI) subprogram, and Environmental Operations (EO) subprogram.

The Maintenance and Repair of Facilities program (Maintenance) provides direct-funded maintenance activities across the NNSA enterprise for the recurring day-to-day work required to sustain and preserve NNSA facilities in a condition suitable for their designated purpose. These efforts include predictive, preventive, and corrective maintenance activities to maintain facilities, property, assets, systems, roads, and vital safety systems. The Recapitalization program is key to modernizing NNSA's infrastructure. A sustained investment in Recapitalization funds projects to modernize obsolete support and safety systems; revitalize facilities that are beyond the end of their design life; and improve the reliability, efficiency, and capability of core infrastructure to meet mission requirements. The Recapitalization program modernizes NNSA infrastructure by prioritizing investments including the acquisition of new facilities or discrete projects to improve the condition and extend the life of structures, capabilities, and systems. Recapitalization investments help achieve operational efficiencies and reduce safety, security, environmental, and program risk. Infrastructure and Operations line-item construction projects are critical to revitalizing the infrastructure. These projects replace obsolete, unreliable facilities and infrastructure to reduce safety and program risk while improving responsiveness, capacity, and capabilities. NNSA uses a prioritization methodology for mission enabling line-item construction that evaluates investments on the basis of closing mission gaps, reducing infrastructure risk and safety risk, improving sustainability, and reducing deferred maintenance.

Secure Transportation Asset (STA)

The Secure Transportation Asset (STA) enables the accelerated modernization of the nuclear weapon stockpile by providing safe, secure transport of the Nation's nuclear weapons, non-nuclear components, and special nuclear material throughout the NSE in support of the stockpile and future deterrence needs. Nuclear weapon life-extension programs, limited-life component exchanges, surveillance, dismantlement, nonproliferation activities, and experimental programs rely on STA activities to ensure safe, secure, and on-schedule transport. The FY 2027 Request supports the transportation infrastructure that enables safety and security to employees, communities and stakeholders. Including mission essential agent equipment, specialized transportation assets, including life extension of the Safeguards Transporter until it is replaced by the Mobile Guardian Transporter; vehicle sustainment; replacement one aircraft, armored tractors, escort, and support vehicles; development, procurement and testing of Counter Uncrewed Aircraft System (CUAS); and continued development and testing of the Mobile Guardian Transporter. The first Mobile Guardian Transporter production unit is planned for completion in FY 2029 and will begin a phased in approach to replace the current Safeguard Transporter. Program Direction resources in this account provide salaries/benefits, travel and expenses for the secure transportation workforce, including Federal Agents, Pilots and CUAS operators. STA continues to implement Federal Agent recruitment and retention initiatives to cultivate a high-quality mission critical workforce capacity to sustain readiness and deployment requirements necessary to execute the nuclear deterrence mission within scheduled requirements.

Defense Nuclear Security (DNS)

The Defense Nuclear Security (DNS) program leads, develops, and implements the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) security program, enabling its nuclear security enterprise (NSE) missions. DNS protects NNSA personnel, facilities, nuclear weapons, and special nuclear materials from a full spectrum of threats, ranging from minor security incidents to acts of terrorism, at its national laboratories, production plants, processing facilities, Nevada National Security Site, and satellite facilities for federal staff. Employing more than 2,200 Protective Force (PF) officers, DNS secures more than 6,000 buildings and protects more than 60,000 personnel. Today, the program is charting a course of transformative change to ensure DNS's mission-enabling function keeps pace with the expanding work scope across all elements of the NNSA mission in future years.

The Budget Request supports increased security needs from known mission growth across the NSE, including pit production at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and the Savannah River Site, Kansas City expansion efforts, and Uranium Processing Facility (UPF) testing and transition to operations. The Request includes substantial investments in deploying next-generation Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems (NexGen CUAS) and in comprehensive research, development, testing, and evaluation.

In addition, the Request continues to support the initiative to replace the aging Argus system with a modern security system (Caerus), as well as continuous improvement initiatives through the Center for Security Technology, Analysis, Response, and Testing system and PSCOE activities, and the capability to adapt to rapidly evolving technologies. This Request also includes funding SIRP projects, addressing critical security systems, and related security infrastructure and equipment refresh needs.

Information Technology (IT) and Cybersecurity

NNSA's Office of the Associate Administrator for Information Management and Chief Information Officer (NA-IM) is responsible for information management, information technology (IT), and cybersecurity for the NNSA enterprise.

The IT and Cybersecurity program provides essential services and solutions, which include continuous monitoring, cloud-based technologies, and enterprise security technologies (i.e., identity, credential, and access management). In support of digital transformation, artificial intelligence, and other enterprise-wide initiatives, NA-IM ensures and enables the availability of a secure infrastructure for mission activities and information sharing for NNSA and its mission partners. The office manages the IT portfolio and federal IT investments, services, and projects, ensuring alignment with NNSA and Department of Energy Office of the Chief Information Officer strategies, as well as other national policy drivers. The FY 2027 Request will enable the strategic development and execution of integrated IT initiatives designed to deliver a highly effective, secure, and adaptable technology infrastructure across the enterprise.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation - NNSA

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Material Management and Minimization	328,097	327,970	265,804	-62,166	-19 %
Global Material Security	492,048	525,308	390,574	-134,734	-26 %
Nonproliferation and Arms Control	227,008	212,000	214,494	+2,494	+1 %
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D	777,850	808,759	819,000	+10,241	+1 %
Nonproliferation Construction	40,000	10,000	—	-10,000	-100 %
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	**1,865,003**	**1,884,037**	**1,689,872**	**-194,165**	**-10%**
Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response Program	530,897	531,459	685,595	+154,136	+29 %
Legacy Contractor Pensions and Settlement Payments	100	500	14,128	+13,628	+2726 %
Use of Prior Year Balances	—	-48,996	—	+48,996	-100 %
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**2,396,000**	**2,367,000**	**2,389,595**	**+22,595**	**+1%**

Appropriation Overview

The Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (DNN) appropriation funds the nonproliferation, counterproliferation, counterterrorism, and emergency response programs within the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE/NNSA). Collectively, these programs are America's shield against nuclear and radiological attack. DOE/NNSA stops threats before they can reach the U.S. Homeland through a multi-layered defense that:

- Denies adversary access to weapons-usable material, technology, and expertise
- Detects nuclear proliferation and breakouts
- Defeats efforts by adversaries to attack or threaten the U.S. homeland with the world's most dangerous weapons

DOE/NNSA's Weapons Activities, Naval Reactors, and DNN appropriations work in concert to deter strategic attacks against the United States and achieve Peace through Atomic Strength. The U.S. nuclear stockpile is a critical element of strategic deterrence, but it is not enough on its own to protect the Homeland against all threats. The United States must also deny, detect, and defeat efforts by rogue states and terrorists to acquire nuclear weapons, as well as efforts by existing nuclear-armed adversaries to improve their arsenals and gain an advantage over the United States. NNSA achieves its nuclear nonproliferation goals to keep America safe and secure through variety of work, including global material security; counterterrorism and counterproliferation; emergency preparedness; nuclear emergency response; research and development; material management and minimization; nuclear forensics, export controls, and more.

In executing this mission, DOE/NNSA also advances American Energy Dominance and helps implement President Trump's May 2025 executive orders on nuclear energy. DOE/NNSA partners with industry to advance nonproliferation and commercial goals at every step of the deployment process, from the design of nuclear reactors, to the high-assay low-enriched uranium used to fuel them, to the agreements for nuclear cooperation that enable their export. In turn, a strong and healthy U.S. commercial nuclear industry enhances national security and is a force multiplier for the DNN appropriation's global mission.

The current global threat landscape is characterized by states with existing nuclear weapons capabilities, such as Russia and China, that continue to expand and diversify their arsenals to threaten the United States; destabilizing proliferation activities by states with emerging or latent capabilities, including Iran; and the risk of hostile non-state actors gaining access to nuclear or radioactive material that can be used in a terrorist attack against the United States or our allies. Additionally, the rapid development of critical emerging technologies (including artificial intelligence (AI)) could improve U.S. capabilities to detect and respond to proliferation or, alternatively, could be used by adversaries to lower the barriers to proliferation, conceal proliferation efforts, and enable new proliferation pathways.

The DNN appropriation programs execute their missions in partnership with other U.S. Government agencies, most notably the Departments of State, War, Commerce, Justice, and Homeland Security; the Intelligence Community; and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Internationally, the programs have a strong and long-established partnership with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which has a critical role in international nuclear safeguards, setting guidelines for nuclear security, and enabling the nuclear renaissance.

In order to deny, detect, and defeat nuclear and radiological threats, the DNN appropriation programs depend on the scientific and technical expertise of the Department and the DOE/NNSA National Laboratories. DNN also relies on competencies of other elements of DOE/NNSA, such as NNSA's Offices of Defense Programs and Infrastructure; and DOE, particularly the Office of Nuclear Energy (DOE-NE), the Office of Environmental Management (DOE-EM), and the Office of Science (DOE-SC).

Program Highlights

Material Management and Minimization (M3)

The M3 program denies terrorists and bad actors the materials needed to produce a nuclear weapon by minimizing the need for and presence of weapons-usable nuclear material around the world. The M3 program makes America safer by partnering with U.S. industry and the National Laboratories to develop innovative technical solutions to advance nonproliferation solutions in nuclear applications. This includes minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU); removing or eliminating at-risk nuclear material; and disposing of excess nuclear material in the United States through multiple pathways.

Global Material Security (GMS)

The GMS program directly contributes to U.S. national security by securing and preventing the smuggling of radioactive and nuclear (R/N) materials before they can be used in an attack against the United States, its interests, or allies. GMS denies terrorists and bad actors access to nuclear and radioactive material and detects and defeats their attempts to smuggle such material. GMS makes America safer and stronger by protecting U.S. communities, preventing threats before they can reach U.S. borders, and advancing U.S. leadership and influence on nuclear security. GMS also helps unleash American Energy Dominance by protecting U.S. international investments from a costly R/N incident, by supporting the competitiveness and exportability of U.S. advanced reactor technology through cooperation on "security by design", and by encouraging deployment of U.S. technologies and security solutions. GMS executes its mission through eleven national laboratories and a number of U.S. businesses and industry partners.

Nonproliferation and Arms Control (NPAC)

The NPAC program enhances U.S. national security and unleashes U.S. dominance in the civil nuclear sector by reducing global nuclear proliferation threats. NPAC plays a key role in denying and detecting nuclear proliferation and advancing American Energy Dominance. NPAC applies unique technical and analytic

expertise to support U.S. nonproliferation and arms control objectives to deny proliferation, support peaceful nuclear uses, and enable verifiable nuclear reductions. NPAC programs protect American international investments and America's civil nuclear infrastructure and associated, critical supply chains and implement regulatory and statutory requirements to advance U.S. civil nuclear technologies globally and empower trade relationships that benefit U.S. businesses. NPAC safeguards America's emerging technologies (e.g. AI, quantum, semiconductors) and the associated U.S. industrial base from exploitation from international competitors and the global influence of malign and adversarial states. NPAC also strengthens America's global leadership in international nuclear safeguards, export control, and nuclear verification, directly supporting U.S. national security by denying the illegal diversion of dangerous nuclear materials and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) related commodities and technologies to prevent threats before they reach the U.S. border. NPAC plays a leading role in addressing current threats to U.S. national security while also drawing upon its expertise to anticipate emerging nonproliferation challenges and develop technical and analytic approaches and solutions.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Research and Development (DNN R&D)

DNN R&D advances U.S. technical capabilities to detect and characterize foreign nuclear weapons development activities; foreign nuclear warhead stockpiles; the presence, movement, or diversion of special nuclear materials; nuclear threats in the space environment; and nuclear detonations in all environments including in the atmosphere, space, and underground. The program also sustains and develops foundational nonproliferation technical capabilities that ensure the technical agility needed to support a broad spectrum of U.S. nuclear nonproliferation activities and to anticipate future threats. It develops nuclear forensics technical capabilities for enabling rapid decision-making during and after nuclear or radiological incidents and aid in determining the origin of interdicted materials or nuclear devices. DNN R&D leverages the unique facilities and scientific skills of the National Laboratories and universities to perform research, conduct technology demonstrations, develop prototypes, and produce and deliver sensors for integration into operational systems.

Nonproliferation Construction (supports Material Management and Minimization)

The Nonproliferation Construction Program consolidates all construction costs supporting DNN programs. The Surplus Plutonium Disposition (SPD) Project was DNN's only line-item project. DNN partnered with NNSA's Office of Defense Programs (DP) and DOE's Office of Nuclear Energy to assess surplus plutonium material inventories to support implementation of the President's Executive Order (EO) 14302 on Reinvigorating the Nuclear Industrial Base and meet DOE's legal obligations to the State of South Carolina. Once material is officially transferred to support defense or industry purposes, the K-Area Interim Surveillance (KIS) glovebox at Savannah River Site will be sufficient to disposition the remaining material to meet the legal obligations to the State of South Carolina. The SPD Project is being terminated and NNSA is pursuing appropriate DOE O 413.3 approval authority to allow transfer of all equipment, gloveboxes, and support systems from the SPD project, to include management oversight for the termination and closeout activities for the remaining SPD project scope, to the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility project to support DP's pit production mission.

Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response Program (NCTIR)

Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation (CTCP)

The CTCP subprogram harnesses the Department's unparalleled command of nuclear science to prepare for, counter, and respond to nuclear and radiological threats, incidents, and accidents worldwide. CTCP provides the Nation's technical capability to understand and defeat nuclear devices, including improvised nuclear devices (INDs) and lost or stolen foreign nuclear weapons. This knowledge in turn informs U.S. Government priorities on terrorist and proliferant state nuclear threats and related contingency planning. In support of the CTCP

mission, the FY 2026 Budget Request for NCTIR supports programs to manage and deploy the DOE/NNSA NEST, comprised of scientific and technical experts who are trained and equipped to respond rapidly to all manners of nuclear and radiological events. CTCP includes nuclear forensics capabilities that support identifying the origin of nuclear material interdicted outside of regulatory control or used in a nuclear attack. Additionally, CTCP cooperates with select international partners and allies to strengthen their abilities to effectively address radiological or nuclear incidents—with or without U.S. involvement—thereby minimizing risk to U.S. territory, citizens, or interests and keeping America safe and secure. Finally, CTCP integrates DOE/NNSA capabilities, planning, and operations on counterproliferation priorities. This work supports urgent needs and proactively pursues opportunities to prevent nuclear threats, in part through technology development with counterproliferation applications.

Emergency Management (EM)

The EM subprogram provides the structure and processes to support a comprehensive and integrated approach to emergency management and continuity programs. The EM subprogram improves the readiness and effectiveness of the DOE Emergency Management System and the Nuclear Security Enterprise (NSE) on a programmatic and performance level to address deal with all types of emergencies potentially impacting the DOE/NNSA enterprise or its equities anywhere in the world. This promotes unity of effort and a culture of continuous improvement to safeguard the health and safety of workers and the public and enhance the resilience of the Department and the Nation.

Naval Reactors - NNSA

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Naval Reactors Operating	1,623,490	1,603,460	1,551,574	-51,886	-3 %
Program Direction	61,540	61,540	71,841	+10,301	+17 %
Naval Reactors Construction	260,970	469,000	771,953	+302,953	+65 %
Naval Reactors Programs	**1,946,000**	**2,134,000**	**2,395,368**	**+261,368**	**+12%**
Use of Prior Year Balances	—	—	-1,676	-1,676	N/A
Total, Naval Reactors[1]	**1,946,000**	**2,134,000**	**2,393,692**	**+259,692**	**+12%**

Appropriation Overview

The DOE Naval Reactors appropriation funds the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program's lifecycle activities, including reactor plant technology design and development, reactor plant operation and maintenance, and proper final disposition of naval used nuclear fuel.

Program Highlights

The Program supports continued safe and reliable operation of the Navy's nuclear-powered fleet (66 submarines, 11 aircraft carriers, and 3 research, development, and training platforms). The Program's development work invests in advanced technologies to ensure the U.S. Navy's current and future nuclear propulsion plants are more efficient, effective, and capable of maintaining America's global maritime dominance.

In addition to supporting the existing nuclear fleet, the FY 2027 Request completes research, design, and development of the first life-of-ship nuclear reactor plant system for the new Columbia-Class submarine; provides critical funds for the Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project to strengthen the naval nuclear fleet's ability to safely refuel and defuel aircraft carriers and submarines; and supports the Naval Examination Acquisition Project to recapitalize the Program's spent nuclear fuel analytical capabilities and develop effective and cost-efficient reactors for future nuclear-powered warships.

Naval Reactors Operating

- Naval Reactors Operations and Infrastructure: The FY 2027 Request enables the operation, defueling, and lay-up of one land-based nuclear prototype, facility and systems maintenance and regulatory requirements across the Program's four DOE sites, environmental remediation, and necessary minor construction projects to recapitalize deteriorating infrastructure and equipment.

- Naval Reactors Development: The FY 2027 Request will develop and innovative materials and technologies for future naval reactor platforms that are crucial for the naval fleet's capability, affordability, and reliable ability to dominate an increasingly challenging global maritime domain.

- Columbia-Class Reactor Systems Development: The FY 2027 Request is consistent with the project's planned funding profile and enables execution of production, analysis, and test support.

[1] Funding amount does not reflect the mandated transfer of $92.8 million in FY 2025 and $96.74 in FY 2026 to the Office of Nuclear Energy for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor.

Program Direction

The FY 2027 Request provides the necessary resources to achieve and maintain approved staffing levels, uphold technical readiness, strengthen physical security, and continue critical contractor support. These investments ensure ongoing operational effectiveness and workforce development, enabling the successful execution of Naval Reactors' mission.

Construction

The FY 2027 Request supports the Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project and Naval Examination Acquisition Project's funding profiles.

Science
($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Advanced Scientific Computing Research	1,036,235	1,116,328	1,104,446	-11,882	-1%
Basic Energy Sciences	2,588,285	2,678,486	2,146,137	-532,349	-20%
Biological and Environmental Research	870,000	854,000	395,967	-458,033	-54%
Fusion Energy Sciences	790,000	805,657	755,251	-50,406	-6%
High Energy Physics	1,224,570	1,235,156	1,120,458	-114,698	-9%
Nuclear Physics	825,600	866,141	791,434	-74,707	-9%
Isotope R&D and Production	169,636	170,000	168,572	-1,428	-1%
Accelerator R&D and Production[1]	27,000	—	—	—	N/A
Workforce Development for Teachers and Scientists	31,000	32,000	30,000	-2,000	-6%
Science Laboratories Infrastructure	260,843	225,401	217,172	-8,229	-4%
Safeguards and Security	190,000	190,000	202,500	12,500	+7%
Program Direction	226,831	226,831	206,878	-19,953	-9%
Subtotal, Office of Science	**8,240,000**	**8,400,000**	**7,138,815**	**-1,261,185**	**-15%**
Repurposed IIJA Funding[2]	—	*-150,000*	—	*150,000*	*-100%*
Total, Office of Science	**8,240,000**	**8,250,000**	**7,138,815**	**-1,111,185**	**-13%**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Science (SC) is the nation's largest Federal supporter of basic research in the physical sciences. The SC portfolio has two thrusts: direct support of scientific research, and direct support of the design, development, construction, and operation of unique, open-access scientific user facilities. The SC basic research portfolio includes grants and contracts supporting over 21,000 researchers located at over 300 institutions and 17 DOE national laboratories, spanning all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. The SC portfolio of 27 scientific user facilities serve over 38,000 users per year. SC programs fund basic research to advance energy technologies, transform our understanding of nature, and strengthen the connection between advances in fundamental science and technology innovation. SC prioritizes key Administration and Department priorities, emphasizing transformative advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), quantum information science (QIS), fusion energy, high-performance computing, and critical minerals and materials. Through the Genesis Mission, DOE will establish the world's most powerful scientific platform to accelerate discovery, strengthen national security, and drive energy innovation. The Genesis Mission integrates DOE's world-class supercomputing power, unique scientific data, and AI capabilities into a unified system to shrink discovery cycles from years to months. The Genesis Mission will harness scientific datasets to train scientific foundation models and create AI agents for testing hypotheses, automating research workflows, and accelerating scientific breakthroughs. Recent collaborations with industry partners further underscore the commitment to unite government, industry, and academia to redefine American leadership in AI. The FY 2027 Request supports the American Science Cloud, which is the open platform for the Genesis Mission, as well as research on national science and technology challenges through the Transformational AI Models Consortium and program investments. Further investments in AI workforce development will grow the domestic talent to address the Nation's most challenging scientific problems.

[1] Starting in FY 2026, the Accelerator R&D and Production program activities are merged into the High Energy Physics program.
[2] The FY 2026 Enacted level includes use of prior year IIJA balances.

The FY 2027 Request in quantum information science drives disruptive innovation in quantum computing, sensing, and communication and advances the use of quantum technologies for fundamental scientific discovery. The convergence of AI, High Performance Computing, and quantum technologies is a strategic investment area for DOE, capitalizing on their synergy for unparalleled scientific breakthroughs. Fusion R&D investments will accelerate efforts to close key science and technology gaps and win the fusion commercialization race. In critical minerals and materials (CMM), research is focused on novel approaches to enhanced recovery, removal, concentration and reuse of critical elements.

These strategic investments are integral to SC's mission to grow the scientific and technical knowledge that spurs discoveries and innovations, explore nature's mysteries from subatomic particles to the building blocks of life, and provide researchers with state-of-the-art scientific user facilities. Through these efforts, SC continues to build the foundations for new technologies, businesses, and industries, contributing significantly to our nation's economy, national security, and quality of life.

Program Highlights

Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR)

ASCR advances science and U.S. competitiveness through investments in computational science, applied mathematics, computer science, networking, and software research as well as development and operation of multiple, large, high performance and leadership computing and high-performance networking user facilities.

The Request funds:

- ASCR's leadership role in the design, delivery, and continuous improvement of the Genesis Mission platform, including the American Science Cloud, and expanding SC's ability to leverage next-generation advanced computing, frontier AI models, and data to further research frontiers.
- Critical basic research funding for applied mathematics and computer science to combine the power of exascale computing and artificial intelligence for a new era of American innovation, and next-generation computing paradigms to ensure U.S. leadership at the forefront of computing.
- Extended frontiers in AI for science, security, energy innovation, and technology that leverages the unique capabilities of the DOE ecosystem to expand U.S.'s global domination in AI and advanced computing technologies.
- Advanced research and development (R&D) in quantum information science (QIS) technologies, including quantum computing and networking, for the next generation distributed quantum computing systems.
- Building of scalable integrated national capabilities that accelerate the convergence of quantum, AI, and high-performance classical computing.
- Next-generation user facilities by maintaining facility operations and building upgrade projects to deliver first-of-a-kind high-uptime high-performance computing, data, and networking infrastructure as an integrated ecosystem to meet the requirements of extreme scale DOE science in the AI era.
- Engagement of U.S. microelectronics vendors to advance DOE goals for next generation HPC including continued improvements in performance, usability, and interoperability for a wide range of use cases, including AI.

Basic Energy Sciences (BES)

BES supports fundamental research to understand, predict, and ultimately control matter and energy at the electronic, atomic, and molecular levels to provide the foundations for novel technologies critical to the DOE missions in energy, economic, and national security, including the newly announced Genesis Mission.

The Request funds:

- Core research activities in condensed matter and materials physics, chemistry, geosciences, and aspects of biosciences that establish the foundation of knowledge required to advance Administration and Departmental priorities in AI/ML, critical materials, microelectronics, and QIS.
- Continued support for use-inspired basic research through multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional team science—the Energy Frontier Research Centers, Microelectronics Science Research Centers, Innovation Hub programs, and the computational materials and chemical sciences programs.
- Support for transformational QIS research, including a robust core research portfolio, contributions from selected EFRCs, and complementary multi-disciplinary research at the National QIS Research Centers, to drive disruptive innovation in quantum computing, sensing, and communication, and advance the use of quantum technologies for fundamental scientific discovery.
- Continued research to develop and integrate emerging AI/ML capabilities that will accelerate the pace of fundamental scientific discoveries in materials science and chemistry, enhance operation of scientific user facilities, and advance the interpretation of massive data sets in support of the ambitious goals of the Genesis Mission.
- Operation of BES scientific user facilities: five x-ray light sources, two neutron scattering sources, and five research centers for nanoscale science. The support will balance high priority activities required for safe and reliable operations while maintaining strong user support.
- Four construction projects to advance the state-of-the-art in X-ray and neutron light source and to provide critical supporting infrastructure: the Linac Coherent Light Source-II High Energy, the Second Target Station, the Advanced Light Source Upgrade, and the Cryomodule Repair and Maintenance Facility.

Biological and Environmental Research (BER)

BER supports transformative science and scientific user facilities to achieve a predictive understanding of complex biological and earth systems. Through the Genesis Mission, BER will dramatically accelerate biological discovery and design of new biosystems and will achieve unprecedented environmental predictive skill.

The Request funds:

- Fundamental Genomic Science as the core basic research effort accelerating the development of non-medical plant- and microbial-based biotechnologies, focused on bioenergy, chemical, and biomaterial synthesis, bioproducts, and critical mineral recovery.
- Engagement with Genesis, including a coordinated biological AI-ready data network, automated laboratory systems, and foundational models for predicting behavior and optimizing design of microorganisms and plants.
- Harnessing AI to overcome barriers in predictive skill for coupled earth and energy system models at scales important for enhanced energy operation and expansion.
- Bio-inspired research to design microorganisms and plants with enhanced abilities to extract, separate, and concentrate on critical minerals and materials.
- Explorations in quantum-enabled technology for non-destructive imaging of biological systems and vastly enhanced sensing of biological processes and biochemical reactions.
- Launch of a new Plant Transformation Capability project to rapidly automate plant gene editing and a new grand challenge biotechnology initiative to efficiently incorporate large DNA sequences into plants.
- Continued operation of BER scientific user facilities: the Joint Genome Institute and the Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory as central capabilities driving BER science. Continuation of the Microbial Molecular Phenotyping Capability project as a core capability for microbial science and biotechnology.

Fusion Energy Sciences (FES)

FES supports research to understand matter at very high temperatures and to support a competitive fusion power industry in the U.S. The Request is aligned with the recommendations of the recent Fusion Science & Technology Roadmap guided by the Long Range Plan from the Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee (FESAC).

The Request funds:

- Fusion Innovation Research Engine Collaboratives: Multi-institutional, multi-disciplinary R&D centers to address critical science and technology (S&T) gaps outlined in the FESAC LRP, supporting public and private fusion efforts.
- Partnerships with the private sector through the Milestone program, the Innovative Network for Fusion Energy (INFUSE) program, the Private Facilities Research (PFR) program, and the Public-Private Consortium Framework to support public-private partnerships towards developing and building small-to-midscale fusion technology capabilities aligned with the Fusion S&T Roadmap.
- Fusion Nuclear Science: Support small-to-medium scale capabilities, establish a R&D activity in developing low-cost sources of volumetric neutron, and support of tritium-based test beds and loops and blanket test facilities.
- Inertial Fusion Energy (IFE): Support for the IFE STAR Hubs and investment on laser beamlet testbeds.
- DIII-D national fusion facility: To address development of high-confinement, steady-state operating scenarios in support of closing key gaps outlined in the FS&T Roadmap and to support the DOE Genesis Mission.
- National Spherical Torus Experiment-Upgrade: Finalize recovery and repair activities and being commissioning and operations, installation of remaining diagnostics, and alignment to Roadmap and support of the Genesis Mission.
- U.S. Contributions to ITER project focusing on the design, fabrication, and delivery of in-kind hardware components.

High Energy Physics (HEP)

The HEP program is dedicated to unraveling the mysteries of the universe by exploring the fundamental building blocks of matter and energy. Through groundbreaking scientific discoveries in particle physics and the management of top-tier scientific facilities, HEP plays a crucial role in advancing R&D. By ensuring the timely completion of significant projects and maintaining state-of-the-art facilities, HEP contributes to positioning the U.S. as a key player in global particle physics research and collaboration.

The Request funds:

- AI/ML to contribute to the Genesis Mission, curate AI-ready datasets, develop transformative AI models to extract rare particle signatures, operate accelerators and detectors in real-time and high data-rate environments, and create realistic simulations.
- QIS co-development of quantum information experiment, theory, and technology aligned with HEP science drivers, exploring new capabilities in quantum sensing and computing, and continued support for SC-wide National QIS Research Centers.
- Microelectronics to accelerate R&D into sensor materials, detector devices, advances in front-end electronics, including AI-enabled edge computing, and adaptation for high-radiation, cryogenic, or low radioactive background environments, co-supporting cross-SC Microelectronics Science Research Centers.
- Core research activities pursuing the discovery science mission laid out in the 2023 P5 report's six science drivers: Higgs boson, neutrinos, new particles, quantum imprints, dark matter, and cosmic evolution.

- Operations for the Fermilab Accelerator Complex, the Facility for Advanced Accelerator Experimental Tests II, and the Brookhaven Accelerator Test Facility, with 5,600, 2,080, and 2,250 operating hours, respectively, including critical upgrades, improvements, and deferred maintenance. BeamNetUS will provide user access to thirteen U.S. beam test facilities. Support also continues for large-scale experiments and facilities not based at DOE national laboratories, such as U.S. ATLAS and CMS detectors at LHC, Sanford Underground Research Facility, NSF-DOE Vera C. Rubin Observatory, and Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument.
- Continuing support for two construction projects: Long Baseline Neutrino Facility/Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment and Proton Improvement Plan II; and three MIE projects: Accelerator Controls Operations Research Network, and the High-Luminosity Large Hadron Collider ATLAS and CMS Detector Upgrade Projects.

Nuclear Physics (NP)

NP supports the Department's and Administration's priorities in AI and quantum that accelerate experimental and theoretical research in the discovery, exploration, and understanding all forms of nuclear matter.

The Request funds:

- High priority world-class nuclear physics research and core competencies in quantum chromodynamics, nuclear structure and nuclear astrophysics, and fundamental symmetries at universities and national laboratories.
- Operations of the three NP user facilities: the 12 GeV Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility; the Argonne Tandem Linac Accelerator System; and the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams, as well as maintaining mission readiness of the hadron injector complex at Brookhaven National Laboratory to support isotope production and the future Electron-Ion Collider.
- Support for QIS research efforts to create radiation tolerant qubits, enable precision NP measurements, develop quantum sensors based on atomic-nuclear interactions, and advance quantum computing algorithms.
- Expanded support for AI and the Genesis Mission to ensure AI-ready data to enhance user facility availability and performance and accelerate data-analytics-driven discovery.
- Continued support for the Electron-Ion Collider construction project.

Isotope R&D and Production (DOE IP)

The Isotope R&D and Production program advances and sustains a reliable, secure, and innovative domestic supply of critical isotopes to meet U.S. needs in medicine, national security, industry, and research by fostering cutting-edge research, enhancing production capabilities, strengthening strategic partnerships, and developing workforce. IRP is currently the nation's sole domestic provider for approximately 300 isotopes.

The Request funds:

- Driving Innovation for National Priorities: Funds targeted research and development to create novel production and processing technologies. These efforts are essential for establishing secure domestic supply chains of isotopes that directly support Administration priorities, such as enabling breakthroughs in fusion energy research, providing ultra-pure materials for quantum information science, and producing next-generation alpha-emitting radionuclides for advanced cancer therapies.
- Building Sovereign Production Capabilities: Funding continues for two cornerstone construction projects: the Stable Isotope Production and Research Center (SIPRC) and the Radioisotope Processing Facility (RPF). These modern facilities are the bedrock of our strategy to re-establish sovereign U.S. capabilities and ensure a resilient supply chain for national security and economic prosperity.

- Strengthening Critical Infrastructure: The Request prioritizes strategic modernization activities across our national network of production sites. These investments ensure safe, reliable, and robust operations, enhancing our capacity to respond to emerging needs and directly addressing growing gaps in supply chains for isotopes vital to American healthcare, industry, and research.
- Operating Mission-Critical Isotope Facilities: This funding supports the full operation of unique national assets that produce high-impact isotopes. This includes facilities delivering isotopes from accelerators, reactors, waste and enrichment technologies.
- Cultivating a National Network of Excellence: The Request continues to support public private partnerships and our university partner network, which is integral to producing specialized isotopes and developing the next generation of highly skilled scientists and technicians. This network expands our national capabilities and ensures the U.S. maintains its intellectual leadership in nuclear science and technology.
- Integrating Advanced Technology for Greater Efficiency: The Request supports the growth of advanced data analytics, machine learning, and automation into our operations. These technologies will drive efficiencies in isotope science, streamline complex chemical processing, and accelerate advanced manufacturing, allowing us to produce critical materials more effectively and at a lower cost.

Workforce Development for Teachers and Scientists (WDTS)

WDTS invests in sustaining a highly skilled talent pool in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) for a strong future DOE science and technology workforce.

The Request funds:

- Sustained support for unique hands-on research, learning, and development at DOE national laboratories, including undergraduate internships (SULI/CCI), graduate thesis research (SCGSR), and visiting faculty program (VFP), with innovative pathways in partnership with community colleges for preparing skilled technical professionals in DOE priority horizons.
- Support for K-12 students and teachers through National Science Bowl (NSB) and Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellowship (AEF), with increased support for advancing AI education for American youth, including support for the national AI Challenge.
- Modernizing online technologies and harnessing the power of data for delivering quality learning and mentoring experiences.
- Combining rigorous assessment with comprehensive evaluation portfolio for management excellence and sustained improvement.

S*cience Laboratories Infrastructure (SLI)*

SLI supports scientific and technological innovation at the SC laboratories by sustaining and modernizing general purpose infrastructure and fostering safe, efficient, reliable, and resilient operations to enable achievement of ambitious scientific goals while increasing American competitive advantage. The Request funds five ongoing construction projects, nuclear operations at ORNL, a Laboratory Operations Apprentice Program, at least three General Plant Projects, and Payment in Lieu of Taxes.

Safeguards and Security (S&S)

S&S maintains critical Federally-mandated physical and cyber security measures to protect the array of government and national security assets, information, and data critical to accomplishing the SC mission of basic research in key scientific fields, fundamental scientific research related to Executive Order 14363, Launching the Genesis Mission, and a secure artificial intelligence (AI) platform for sharing our Nation's scientific research. Also, SC will implement an Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Operations initiative aimed at combining enhanced data collection and analysis with AI tools to streamline mission-critical functions and provide predictive, insight-driven information for more effective enterprise risk management.

Program Direction (PD)

PD supports the Federal workforce that plans, develops, and oversees SC investments in world-leading basic research and scientific user facilities, and provides critical oversight to 10 of DOE's national laboratories. The Request funds Salaries, Benefits, Travel, Support Services, Other Related Expenses, and the Working Capital Fund.

Artificial Intelligence and Quantum

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Artificial Intelligence and Quantum	—	—	1,200,000	+1,200,000	N/A
Total, Office of Artificial Intelligence and Quantum[1]	**—**	**—**	**1,200,000**	**+1,200,000**	**N/A**

Appropriation Overview

Office of Artificial Intelligence and Quantum (AIQ) will support multiple AI supercomputers at Argonne and Oak Ridge National Laboratories and is also responsible for the Genesis Mission delivery, aligning investments, developing workforce, optimizing shared infrastructure and tracking performance. The Genesis Mission is a national initiative to build the world's most powerful scientific platform to accelerate discovery, strengthen national security, and drive energy innovation. Led by the Department and its 17 national laboratories, the Genesis Mission will aim to develop an integrated platform that connects the world's best supercomputers, experimental facilities, AI systems, and unique datasets across every major scientific domain to double the productivity and impact of American research and innovation within a decade. AIQ's mission is to oversee the Genesis Mission through collaboration and coordination of the federal government, national laboratories, and industry in support the U.S. AI and QIS research investments.

The FY 2027 Request for AIQ is $1.2 billion to implement the Administration's objectives to advance bold, transformational leaps in U.S. science and technology (S&T) in computing for artificial intelligence and quantum research to ensure America remains the global S&T leader for generations to come. The FY 2027 Request supports funding for facility operations of new supercomputers and infrastructure upgrades at the national laboratories to support the new supercomputers, along with initiating new efforts to promote the progression toward scientifically relevant quantum computation.

The AIQ will collaborate with the AIQ industry to research, develop, and demonstrate artificial intelligence and quantum technologies that are critically needed to assess, enhance, and solve scientific technology gaps. This program is critical to realize the full potential of U.S. investments in technologies to advance AIQ as an energy source.

Program Highlights

AIQ supports the facility operations of new supercomputers at the national laboratories. Also, funding will support the upgrades of the infrastructure at the national laboratories to support the supercomputers. In coordination with the Office of Science, AIQ will explore incentive-based competitions to support the demonstration of scientifically relevant quantum computing.

[1] The FY 2027 Request for AIQ repurposes prior year unobligated IIJA funding.

Office of Fusion

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Office of Fusion	—	—	10,000	+10,000	N/A
Total, Office of Fusion	**—**	**—**	**10,000**	**+10,000**	**N/A**

Appropriation Overview

Office of Fusion (OF) is the coordinating office within the Department related to all fusion activities. OF will lead the Department in advancing a set of national priorities that establishes a national strategy to build, innovate and grow a leading, competitive and robust American-driven fusion energy industry, to close scientific and technological gaps on the critical path toward commercializing fusion energy.

The FY 2027 Request for $10 million supports implementing the Administration's objectives to advance bold, transformational leaps in U.S. science and technology (S&T) in fusion and ensure America remains the global S&T leader for generations to come. The FY 2027 Request supports a new office with funding for personnel, travel, and advisory and assistance.

OF will collaborate with the fusion industry to research, develop and demonstrate capabilities that are needed to solve critical science, materials and technology gaps, such as the breeding and handling of fusion fuels and test components and capabilities to support fusion energy commercialization and deployment. This program helps realize the full potential of U.S. investments in technologies and to usher a burgeoning fusion private sector commercial industry in the U.S. toward maturity on the most rapid timeline.

Program Highlights

OF supports the Department's Federal workforce that plans, develops, and oversees coordination and collaboration efforts of DOE's fusion strategy and investments. The Request funds Salaries, Benefits, Travel, and Support Services.

Office of Strategy & Technology Roadmaps

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Office of Strategy & Technology Roadmaps	—	—	3,000	+3,000	N/A
Total, Office of Strategy & Technology Roadmaps	**—**	**—**	**3,000**	**+3,000**	**N/A**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Strategy and Technology Roadmaps (OSTR) coordinates all Department activities related to critical and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence and machine learning, quantum information science and technology, semiconductors and microelectronics, and biotechnology and biomanufacturing. OSTR provides strategic guidance for DOE's R&D through technology roadmapping.

This mission encompasses collaboration across DOE programs, the 17 National Laboratories, and with interagency and external partners to ensure alignment with national priorities and strategies. In this capacity, the Office plays a key role in driving coherence across the Department's efforts in science, energy, and national security, improving its ability to plan, coordinate, and execute priority technology investments.

OSTR achieves this by building on its coordination activities and deeply integrating technology roadmap development. These roadmaps, developed through horizon scanning and in close consultation with internal and external stakeholders, clarify roles and responsibilities, establish benchmarks, identify strategic priorities, and inform future DOE investments. By aligning efforts across the Department, OSTR ensures a unified and efficient approach that optimizes resource allocation and advances DOE mission objectives.

OSTR also houses the Department's Deputy Chief AI Officer, who supports the Chief AI Officer in the development and implementation of AI-related federal directives and strategies, supporting AI governance, and fosters collaboration across the DOE complex.

Program Highlights

FY 2027 activities will include, but are not limited to:

- Coordinating across program elements to advance progress in executing administration directives
- Leveraging expertise from program offices and national laboratories to develop coordinated responses to White House data calls and policy processes.
- Engaging external stakeholders and building strategic partnerships.
- Supporting DOE leadership on engagements related to critical and emerging technologies and technology roadmaps.
- Coordinating development of the roadmap for the Genesis Mission, serving as staff secretariat for the Genesis Mission Leadership Council and lead for interagency engagement.
- Convening stakeholders to ensure the Department is mobilizing its collective resources to support the Administration priorities.
- Identifying an initial slate of high-priority technology roadmaps that will address critical R&D areas and near-term mission needs, including the Genesis Mission and artificial intelligence; quantum information science; and mineral production and processing.
- Developing a standardized methodology for roadmap development, ensuring consistency and rigor across DOE programs and initiatives.

Office of Technology Commercialization

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Program Direction	11,500	—	19,500	+19,500	N/A
Technology Transition Activities	5,500	—	5,055	+5,055	N/A
Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation	3,000	—	2,000	+2,000	N/A
Total, Office of Technology Commercialization[1]	**20,000**	**—**	**26,555**	**+26,555**	**N/A**

Appropriation Overview

The mission of the Office of Technology Commercialization (OTC) is to expand the commercial impact of the Department of Energy's research investments. OTC provides National Lab commercialization expertise and entrepreneurial skills training; catalyzes and funds industry partnerships with the National Labs; funds and supports innovative small businesses and incubators; produces market-informed commercialization analytics; and serves as the DOE's central manager for partnership intermediary agreements and statutory liaison to the Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation (FESI). OTC also manages DOE's Small Business Innovation Research/Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR) program, Technology Commercialization Fund (TCF), Energy I-Corps (EIC), Lab Partnering Service (LPS), and the Energy Program for Innovation Clusters (EPIC). OTC collaborates across DOE Program Offices and the National Laboratories to develop and launch lab-to-market and other technology commercialization strategies and programs. OTC's request includes a separate funding line to support expenses associated with FESI.

Program Highlights

OTC's FY 2027 budget targets impact in the following areas:

- Catalyzing Startups and Small Businesses: Startups are America's primary engine of job creation and small businesses drive step-change innovation that propels America's technology leadership. Through the statutory SBIR/STTR program and the EPIC incubator program, OTC manages DOE's strategic portfolio of investments in small businesses and the incubators that empower and equip them to thrive.
- National Lab Commercialization: DOE's National Labs are a source of incredible commercial potential for groundbreaking science and technology, recognized by DOE's #1 global ranking in utility patents by the National Academy of Inventors. Through the statutory TCF program, OTC directs DOE's investments in strategic public-private partnerships to unleash National Lab innovation into the marketplace. OTC fosters an entrepreneurial National Lab workforce through its EIC program and connects industry to the National Lab enterprise through the LPS. OTC also convenes National Lab technology transfer practitioners and stewards best practice sharing, success story reporting, and business process improvements to accelerate partnerships across the National Labs.

The Department requests $26.555 million for OTC in FY 2027. This includes $19.5 million of Program Direction necessary to manage OTC's statutory programs, $5.055 million for technology commercialization programs, and $2 million for FESI. OTC's funding level will allow the DOE to implement statutory commercialization authorities under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Energy Act of 2020, and the Small Business Act.

[1] In FY 2026, OTC received enacted funding within the Departmental Administration appropriation.

Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Policy, Preparedness, and Risk Analysis	26,500	26,500	—	-26,500	-100%
Risk Management Tools & Technologies	113,000	109,500	—	-109,500	-100%
Response and Restoration	32,500	30,000	—	-30,000	-100%
Threat Analysis and Incident Response	—	—	39,000	+39,000	N/A
Infrastructure Hardening and Technology Development	—	—	97,000	+97,000	N/A
Program Direction	28,000	24,000	24,173	+173	+1%
Total, Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response	**200,000**	**190,000**	**160,173**	**-29,827**	**-16%**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) leads the Department's efforts to strengthen the security and resilience of U.S. energy infrastructure. CESER teams with industry on mitigation strategies that safeguard and prevent damage to U.S. energy facilities and operating systems. This includes identifying risks, developing mitigation strategies and deploying or communicating solutions that reduce the risks of and impacts from cybersecurity and other disruptive events. CESER is the designated Office for DOE's responsibilities as the Sector Risk Management Agency (SRMA) for national efforts to enhance preparedness, resiliency, and recovery of the U.S. energy infrastructure and the lead agency for Emergency Support Function #12 (Energy), or ESF #12, under the National Response Framework.

The U.S. energy sector is the critical to our national prosperity. In each component of the energy sector, the U.S. must address known vulnerabilities, while continually assessing and hardening critical energy infrastructure to face evolving threats and hazards. CESER plays a pivotal role by leading research, development and deployment of innovative technologies in response to all types of risks in the energy sector. It focuses on mitigating impacts from natural hazards and rapidly evolving cybersecurity threats. To effectively secure the U.S. energy infrastructure, CESER programs coordinate with energy infrastructure owners and operators. This collaboration also extends to state and local governments to identify, understand, mitigate, and develop practical guidance and tools to enhance the security and resilience of the energy sector. This proactive approach, embedding cybersecurity considerations into the development of new energy technologies, is fundamental to preventing the introduction of future vulnerabilities and safeguarding the energy system that underpins our national security.

Program Highlights

To clarify its strategy and increase transparency, CESER is proposing a new budget structure in FY2027. This structure reduces duplication, streamlines the request, and aligns resources with CESER's overarching mission. The two new programs are: Threat Analysis and Incident Response; and Infrastructure Hardening and Technology Development.

The Threat Analysis and Incident Response (TAIR) program leverages insights from energy sector owners and operators, the Intelligence Community, and knowledge of the DOE National Laboratories to identify, characterize, and mitigate risks and threats to critical energy infrastructure. TAIR maintains and updates a risk register with all concerns identified, which are prioritized based on impact and threat level. The highest risk vulnerabilities are analyzed to develop mitigation strategies and proposed strategies are issued to the applicable sector partners TAIR serves as the lead for response efforts such as Emergency Support Function #12 (Energy), coordinating national efforts to rapidly restore U.S. energy infrastructure following disruptions (from cyber, physical, and natural), addressing impacts efficiently, and assisting industry and government partners with response, recovery and restoration activities. This program delivers a range of capabilities to ensure effective restoration of energy systems, this includes leveraging information sharing platforms to provide near real-time situational awareness to Federal, state, and private sector partners; facilitating waivers to accelerate restoration of energy systems; enabling precise impact assessments; and critical assets deployments during a crisis. Furthermore, TAIR establishes and manages capacity building programs that provide technical assistance and disseminate security best practices for energy owners and operators, aimed to elevate the overall security posture and operational resilience across the energy sector by collaborating with industry, intra-agency, and interagency partners. TAIR strengthens the resilience of critical energy infrastructure and surrounding communities through the development of comprehensive exercises focused on energy critical infrastructure protection, resilience, and emergency response in partnership with other Federal entities, regulators, and States. These efforts reduce current and future risks, thereby providing a more resilient system for our critical energy infrastructure. The FY 2027 Budget Request continues to strengthen the energy sector security and resilience via threat analysis, risk assessments, proactive information sharing, targeted exercises to increase response efficiency and effectiveness, and enhancing all-hazards emergency response capabilities.

The Infrastructure Hardening and Technology Development program develops cutting edge technologies to mitigate all-hazard threats and deploy them to harden energy infrastructure. Infrastructure Hardening focuses on assessing and hardening critical energy infrastructure against cyber, physical, natural, and supply chain threats. Technology Development focuses on research and development (R&D) to address the most pressing cybersecurity, physical, and natural threats and risks in the energy sector, through collaboration with industry, DOE National Laboratories, academia, and other federal agencies. The FY 2027 budget request will support site assessments and hardening projects for defense critical energy infrastructure; testing and mitigation of Supply Chain programs (CyTRICS and Energy Cyber Sense); and provide advanced training and workforce development programs like CyberStrike. Additionally, FY 2027 efforts will focus research and development investments on enhancing critical infrastructure cybersecurity through AI-driven solutions and addressing the risks posed by natural and manmade hazards. This includes AI-FORTS (Artificial Intelligence for Operationally Resilient Technologies and Systems); and further shifts funding from more traditional cybersecurity R&D to focused research on AI dominance; and an ability to operate through compromise. The FY 2027 Budget Request also continues critical research into natural and manmade hazards with an emphasis on cutting edge tools to support industry partners in addressing threats such as from wildfire and physical attacks on energy infrastructure.

Nuclear Energy
($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
University and Competitive Research Program (formerly NEUP, SBIR/STTR and TCF)	140,000	146,100	128,841	-17,259	-12 %
Reactor Concepts RD&D	127,800	176,800	127,059	-49,741	-28 %
Fuel Cycle Research & Development	444,900	490,000	218,500	-271,500	-55 %
Used Nuclear Fuel & High Level Waste Disposition	—	—	102,000	+102,000	N/A
Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies	93,764	113,100	93,600	-19,500	-17 %
Advanced Reactors Demonstration Program	302,536	269,000	226,000	-43,000	-16 %
Infrastructure	326,000	342,000	378,000	+36,000	+11 %
Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security	160,000	160,000	160,000	—	— %
Program Direction	90,000	88,000	99,735	+11,735	+13 %
Subtotal, Nuclear Energy	**1,685,000**	**1,785,000**	**1,533,735**	**-251,265**	**-14%**
Repurposed IIJA Funding[1]	—	-100,000			
Total, Nuclear Energy[2]	**1,685,000**	**1,685,000**	**1,533,735**	**-151,265**	**-9%**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Nuclear Energy (NE) works to advance nuclear energy science and technology to meet the nation's energy, environmental, and economic needs. The approach is enabled through the following facets:

- Enable continued operation of existing U.S. nuclear reactors.
- Enable deployment of advanced nuclear reactors.
- Develop advanced nuclear fuel cycles.
- Maintain U.S. leadership in nuclear energy technology.

In May of 2025, the Administration issued several Executive Orders (E.O.) to modernize nuclear regulation, streamline nuclear reactor testing, deploy nuclear reactors for national security, and reinvigorate the nuclear industrial base.

- E.O. 14299 Deploying Advanced Nuclear Technologies for National Security
- E.O. 14300 Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- E.O. 14301 Reforming Nuclear Reactor Testing at the Department of Energy
- E.O. 14302 Reinvigorating the Nuclear Industrial Base

The Request will continue to support the Administration's focus on the development and peaceful use of civil nuclear power and the nuclear fuel cycle to produce around-the-clock, reliable baseload electricity generation.

[1] The FY 2026 Enacted level includes use of prior year IIJA balances.
[2] Funding amount does not reflect the transfer of $92.8 million in FY 2025 and $96.7 in FY 2026 from Naval Reactors to NE for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor.

Program Highlights

University and Competitive Research Programs

The Request supports university-led research, university infrastructure support and revitalization, and technology commercialization efforts for nuclear energy. Additionally, the program provides fuel services, maintenance support, reactor sharing opportunities, and upgrades for U.S. university research reactors and scientific infrastructure. This program provides NE's full legally required participation in the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR), Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR), and the Technology Commercialization Fund, as well as university-led research and development to the maximum extent practicable.

Reactor Concepts Research, Development and Demonstration

The Request supports existing and advanced reactor designs and technologies to achieve dominance in nuclear technology. Activities include Power Reactor Optimization (formerly Light Water Reactor Sustainability) which conducts R&D on technologies and other solutions that can improve economics, increase energy production, sustain safety, and maintain the technical reliability of the current domestic fleet of commercial nuclear power plants. Advanced Reactor Technologies performs essential R&D activities to reduce technical risks associated with advanced reactor technologies and systems.

Fuel Cycle Research and Development

The Request supports R&D on advanced fuel cycle technologies for improving resource utilization and energy generation, limiting proliferation risk, and aiming for a secure, reliable, and economic nuclear fuel supply for both existing and future reactors. This program also contributes to the Department's policies and programs for ensuring a reliable and economic nuclear fuel supply, including the availability of High-Assay Low-Enriched Uranium (HALEU).

The Request removes Used Nuclear Fuel Disposition R&D and Integrated Waste Management System from the Fuel Cycle R&D control point and creates a new combined control point of Used Nuclear Fuel Disposition R&D and High-Level Waste Disposition.

Used Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Waste Disposition

The Request supports development and implementation of a Federal integrated waste management system. This system encompasses the structured and coordinated processes for the safe, secure, and environmentally responsible storage, transportation, and eventual permanent disposal of used nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. Additionally, the program evaluates storage, transport, and disposal considerations and costs for advanced reactor nuclear fuel forms, higher burnup, and higher enrichment fuels.

The Request proposes this new control point, comprised of the former Used Nuclear Fuel Disposition R&D and Integrated Waste Management System initiatives from the Fuel Cycle R&D control point.

Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies

The Request supports R&D and strategic investments in research capabilities to develop innovative and crosscutting technologies that resolve nuclear technology development issues to enable continued operation of existing U.S. nuclear reactors, enable deployment of advanced nuclear reactors, and enable the development of advanced nuclear fuel cycles. This program provides access to unique nuclear energy research capabilities

through its Nuclear Science User Facilities and the Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear (GAIN) initiative.

Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program

The Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program focuses Departmental and non-federal resources on supporting the development of commercially promising advanced reactors that have the potential for near and mid-term demonstration and commercial deployment and addressing challenges hindering their deployment.

Infrastructure and Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security

The Request supports the secure and effective availability of Idaho National Laboratory (INL) to support nuclear energy as well as other DOE and U.S. government research requirements, including maintaining safe and compliant operation of INL nuclear research reactors, non-reactor nuclear facilities, and radiological research facilities to support a wide range of customers at both the Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) Complex and Materials and Fuels Complex (MFC). The program will continue preparation for the next ATR Core Internals Changeout (CIC) cycle and initiating major restoration activities to sustain ATR operations beyond 2045.

The Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security program supports the protection of special nuclear material (SNM), deploying emerging security technologies, and enhancing cybersecurity capabilities to focus on the critical task of deterring, responding to, and neutralizing threats.

Nuclear Waste Fund Oversight

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Nuclear Waste Fund Oversight	12,040	12,040	12,040	—	—%
Total, Nuclear Waste Fund Oversight	**12,040**	**12,040**	**12,040**	**—**	**—%**

Appropriation Overview

Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, the Department of Energy is responsible for the disposal of Used Nuclear Fuel (UNF) and High Level Waste (HLW). The Nuclear Waste Fund Oversight program ensures the proper management of the Nuclear Waste Fund investment portfolio and the administration of the Standard Contract for Disposal of UNF and HLW. It also supports legal services related to nuclear waste disposal activities and manages physical security at the Yucca Mountain site.

Program Highlights

The NWF Oversight program's FY 2027 Budget Request activities include:

- Implementation of an appropriate investment strategy and prudent management of the NWF investment portfolio;
- Administration of the Standard Contract for the disposal of UNF and HLW between contract holders and the government;
- Provision of legal services for activities related to nuclear waste disposal, including but not limited to interim storage;
- Management of the physical security, site maintenance, and environmental requirements for the Yucca Mountain site;
- Execution of the annual agency financial report and audit; and
- Operation and maintenance costs for Yucca Mountain legacy licensing and data management system.

Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Power & Capture	161,000	125,000	88,500	-36,500	-29%
Mining & Processing	14,000	7,000	30,000	+23,000	+329%
Conversion & Products	52,500	95,000	28,000	-67,000	-71%
Subtotal, Office of Coal	227,500	227,000	146,500	-80,500	-35%
Production Technologies	80,500	55,000	54,000	-1,000	-2%
Transportation and Storage	170,000	101,500	82,000	-19,500	-19%
Power, Fuels, and Chemicals	30,000	30,000	24,500	-5,500	-18%
Subtotal, Office of Oil and Gas	280,500	186,500	160,500	-26,000	-14%
Geothermal Energy[1]	487,909	150,000	150,000	—	—%
Subtotal, Subsurface Energy (Coal, Oil and Gas, and Geothermal)	995,909	563,500	457,000	-106,500	-19%
University Training, Research and Recruitment	12,000	7,000	8,000	+1,000	+14%
Program Direction	70,000	70,000	73,042	+3,042	+4%
NETL Infrastructure	55,000	57,000	58,000	+1,000	+2%
NETL Research and Operations	89,000	87,000	80,000	-7,000	-8%
NETL Interagency Working Group	5,000	2,500	—	-2,500	-100%
Subtotal, Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office[2]	**1,226,909**	**787,000**	**676,042**	**-110,958**	**-14%**
Repurposed IIJA Funding[3]	—	*-140,000*	—		
Total, Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office [4]	**1,226,909**	**647,000**	**676,042**	**+29,042**	**+4%**

Overview

The Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office (HGEO) conducts research, development, demonstration, and deployment (RDD&D) to unleash the full potential of America's hydrocarbon and geothermal resources to provide affordable, reliable, and secure energy. Through applied innovation and U.S. energy leadership, HGEO develops and advances breakthrough technologies that lower costs and power American prosperity, freedom, and human flourishing. By leveraging America's hydrocarbon and geothermal resources, HGEO works to enhance reliable baseload power, strengthen grid reliability, and improve long-term energy security for communities nationwide.

[1] FY 2025 and FY 2026 Geothermal Energy funding was appropriated within the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE).
[2] FY 2025 and FY 2026 Critical Minerals funding was appropriated within the Office of Fossil Energy (FE) but is shown within the comparable table for the Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation (CMEI). Mining and Processing represents some of the Critical Mineral funding that HGEO retained in FY 2027.
[3] The FY 2026 Enacted level includes use of prior year IIJA balances.
[4] Total FY 2025 and FY 2026 reflects comparative funding levels.

HGEO will work with a sense of urgency across offices and agencies as one team to advance the Administration's America-first energy agenda, working to eliminate and prevent fraud, waste and abuse of taxpayer funding. RDD&D initiatives will be grounded through science and economics, applying technology to work efficiently, and partnering with industry and leveraging national lab capabilities to solve challenges with commercial viability. These efforts will leverage facts and data to reach sound, durable decisions and deliver results for the American people.

The FY 2027 Request for HGEO will extend the impact of DOE activities by leveraging creative funding mechanisms—such as prizes, competitions, technical assistance, and programs targeted to industry, academia and small businesses. The goal is to enable the commercialization of innovations that will reduce costs, accelerate deployment, and spur job creation. This request also includes funding for the basic operating costs of HGEO and investment at the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL).

Program Highlights

Following the recent DOE realignment, HGEO (formerly the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management), has reshaped its internal structure to better align with the goals and objectives of DOE and the Administration. HGEO will have four main pillars – Subsurface Energy, Strategic Resources, NETL, and Operations.

Office of Subsurface Energy

The Office of Subsurface Energy aims to unleash the full potential of America's hydrocarbon and geothermal resources to ensure affordable, reliable, secure energy for the nation. Through targeted research and development efforts, the Office of Subsurface Energy will partner with industry and leverage national laboratory capabilities to tackle some of the most intractable technical challenges facing energy projects across the country.

The Office of Subsurface Energy is comprised of three R&D offices:

- The Office of Coal, which aims to stabilize, optimize, and grow the American coal industry, restoring it as a cornerstone of the nation's energy mix;
- The Office of Oil and Gas, which will ensure the resilience of U.S. oil and natural gas by improving recovery factors and infrastructure reliability; and
- The Office of Geothermal, which works to accelerate the discovery and development of gigawatt-scale geothermal energy and position geothermal as a competitive domestic source for reliable baseload electricity generation.

The Office of Coal will oversee all R&D related to coal mining and processing, power production, point-source capture, and conversion to products. The office will lead the HGEO's work on funding opportunities and in-house lab research for coal-related efforts. With the FY 2027 Budget Request, the Office of Coal invests in technologies that support and produce an abundance of domestic fossil energy, with a particular focus on transforming coal production and processing capabilities, modernizing and extending the life of our existing coal mines and coal-based power fleet, optimizing efficiencies across the extraction, processing, and power generation value chain, and supporting the growth of coal-based power generation, exports, and product manufacturing, and prioritizing carbon dioxide capture and utilization for Enhanced Oil and Gas Recovery.

The Office of Oil and Gas works to ensure American energy dominance through the development of our Nation's abundant domestic hydrocarbon resources. The Program's R&D will enable affordable, reliable and secure fossil energy resources throughout the upstream, midstream, and downstream sectors. The Office of Oil and Gas consists of three programs: Production Technologies (upstream); Transportation and Storage (midstream); and Power, Fuels, and Chemicals (downstream). The Production Technologies program focuses

on developing technologies and solutions that accelerate oil and natural gas exploration and production. The Transportation and Storage Program focuses on comprehensive solutions to improve reliability, safety, and security; and to minimize product loss across the hydrocarbon supply chain. The Power, Fuels, and Chemicals Program conducts research and development of technologies and solutions to enable 24/7 dispatchable advanced energy systems that provide low-cost baseload power and resilient flexible energy system services, as well as improves the flexibilities of domestic refineries to better utilize a broader base of domestic feedstocks with higher efficiency and lower cost.

The Office of Geothermal (OG) plays a crucial role in advancing geothermal technology towards full commercialization by systematically addressing and overcoming technical deployment barriers. Through strategic research, development, and demonstrations (RD&D) initiatives, OG fosters innovation, promotes field-based "learning-by-doing," and standardizes technical approaches. This strategy effectively de-risks emerging geothermal technologies by advancing them towards commercial viability through technological innovation. In addition, the office assesses non-technical barriers limiting commercialization today and actively strategizes future opportunities across geothermal use cases. This involves robust grid analysis, thorough impact and market assessments, detailed techno-economic evaluations, and increase awareness of the numerous economic and energy security benefits that geothermal technology offers.

The OG portfolio is organized into three critical pillars that address barriers across the entire geothermal development lifecycle, including innovation-focused lab and field-scale programs designed to meet the industry's most pressing needs and facilitate rapid technological advancements: Technology Research and Development, Pilots and Demonstrations, and Commercial Scale-Up.

Office of Strategic Resources

The Office of Strategic Resources is managed by HGEO to ensure the security, stability, and strategic value of the Nation's oil and gas exports and petroleum reserves. The Office of Strategic Resources, comprised of the Office of Global Energy Security, and the Office of Petroleum Reserves is responsible for both managing the world's largest supply of emergency crude oil through the National Petroleum Reserve, and carrying out DOE's regulatory responsibilities over natural gas imports and exports under the Natural Gas Act.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

As the only Government-Owned, Government-Operated National Laboratory, NETL advances technologies and pursues innovation using gold standard science in all research, development and deployment projects. A major highlight of the FY 2027 Budget Request is the establishment of four new Centers of Excellence, which are aligned with the HGEO pillars. The Centers of Excellence—one at each NETL location—serve as dedicated hubs for collaboration, connecting stakeholders with laboratory capabilities, facilities, and multidisciplinary teams best aligned to support their goals. These Centers are anchored at NETL's facilities in Morgantown, West Virginia (coal), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (oil and natural gas), and Albany, Oregon (critical minerals), along with a geothermal energy location which will be announced soon.

- *NETL Infrastructure*: The Request supports the fixed costs of maintaining NETL's lab footprint in three geographic locations: Morgantown, WV; Pittsburgh, PA; and Albany, OR. The footprint of these sites is approximately 240 acres, including 165 research laboratories. The Request provides funding for general plant projects to maintain research capabilities and combat deferred maintenance, the lease of NETL's high performance computer and for information technology development, modernization, and enhancement.

- *NETL Research and Operations*: Funding supports the salaries, benefits, travel, and other employee costs for the NETL staff of scientists, engineers and technical professionals who conduct onsite research and

project management activities for HGEO programs. The Request also funds partnership, technology transfer, and other collaborative research activities and supports the variable operating costs of NETL's research sites.

Operations

The Office of Operations drives execution of the HGEO mission in support of Administration priorities and goals through innovative, efficient, and cost-effective programs, processes, and systems to provide HGEO operational and business solutions that drive organizational excellence across the HGEO enterprise.

University Training, Research and Recruitment

The University Training, Research and Recruitment (UTRR) program enables HGEO to execute workforce development, training, education, and recruitment programs to prepare the next generation of individuals to enter the energy workforce. HGEO will accomplish this objective by funding foundational R&D and training programs at U.S. institutions of higher education (IHEs) (e.g., colleges, universities and trade and vocational schools). Specifically, the University Training and Research (UTR) program focuses on introducing students to research topics pursued in support of the HGEO mission, enhancing the research capacities at U.S. colleges and universities, and facilitating the enhancement and creation of training programs to prepare individuals for jobs in the coal, oil and gas, and geothermal energy industries.

Program Direction

The request of $73 million for NETL/HQ Program Direction provides for the HGEO organization's headquarters federal workforce and contractor support including salaries and benefits, support service contracts, travel, training, the working capital fund, and other employee costs. In addition, funding for NETL federal technical staff and contractor support that provide Acquisition, Finance and Legal functions is supported.

Office of Petroleum Reserves

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Strategic Petroleum Reserves	213,390	206,325	295,102	+88,777	+43%
Naval Petroleum & Oil Shale Reserves	13,010	13,000	13,000	—	—%
SPR - Petroleum Account	100	100	100	—	—%
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserves	7,150	7,150	3,575	-3,575	-50%
Total, Office of Petroleum Reserves	**233,650**	**226,575**	**311,777**	**85,202**	**+38%**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Petroleum Reserves consists of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve (NEHHOR), and the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves No. 1 (NPR-1) remediation program. SPR crude oil is stored at four government-owned locations in Louisiana and Texas, with oversight from a Project Management Office in Harahan, Louisiana, and a headquarters team in Washington, DC. The NEHHOR consists of government-owned refined products stored in leased commercial terminals in the Northeast. Legacy environmental remediation continues at the previously sold NPR-1 in Elk Hills, CA.

Program Highlights

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

The SPR Program provides strategic and economic security against oil supply disruptions and fulfills U.S. obligations under the International Energy Program. The SPR Program performs maintenance and construction activities, such as cavern and wellbore testing and remediation activities to ensure the availability of the SPR's crude oil inventory. Congress enacted FY 2025 emergency supplemental appropriations in Division B of the American Relief Act, 2025 (P.L. 118-158), which provided funds to the SPR for disaster-related damages (e.g., Hurricanes Helene and Milton). The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (P.L.119-21), signed into law on July 4, 2025, provided $218 million for maintenance and repairs to support SPR fill activities.

SPR Petroleum Account

The SPR Petroleum Account Program funds SPR petroleum acquisition, transportation, and drawdown activities. Funds from emergency SPR drawdowns are remitted directly to this account by law. It also covers costs related to non-emergency SPR crude oil movements. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (P.L.119-21) appropriated $171 million to this account for crude oil acquisition.

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves

Following the 1998 sale of the Government's interests in the NPOSR-1 (Elk Hills, CA), environmental cleanup/ remediation activities under the Corrective Action Consent Agreement with the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) began. Of the 131 areas of concern (AOCs) for which DOE is responsible, 122 AOCs have received a "no further action" certification from California's DTSC. The remaining 9 AOCs require remediation.

Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve

With the FY2026 NEHHOR appropriation, DOE will maintain a 1-million-barrel inventory of government-owned ultra-low sulfur distillate stored in three Northeast commercial storage terminals, as a short-term supplement to the Northeast's commercial supply of heating oil for deployment in an emergency. New storage lease contracts were awarded for FY 2025 through FY 2029. As DOE is requesting to sell the NEHHOR in FY2027, only half of the annual funding is requested to support final lease closeouts.

Electricity ($K)	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Transmission Reliability & Resilience	*33,000*	*27,500*	*27,500*	*-*	*-%*
Energy Delivery Grid Operations Technology	*31,000*	*31,000*	*34,500*	*+3,500*	*+11.3%*
Resilient Distribution Systems	*53,000*	*25,000*	*20,600*	*-4,400*	*-17.6%*
SecureNet	*15,500*	*10,800*	*10,500*	*-300*	*-2.8%*
Total, Grid Controls & Communications	132,500	94,300	93,100	-1,200	-1.3%
Energy Storage	*92,500*	*85,000*	*51,700*	*-33,300*	*-39.2%*
Transformer Resilience & Advanced Components	*22,500*	*22,500*	*22,500*	*-*	*-%*
Applied Grid Transformation Solutions	*13,500*	*13,500*	*10,300*	*-3,200*	*-23.7%*
Total, Grid Hardware, Components, & Systems	128,500	121,000	84,500	-36,500	-30.2%
Transmission Planning & Permitting	38,250	10,250	4,000	-6,250	-61.0%
Distribution & Markets	15,500	8,500	-	-8,500	-100.0%
Program Direction	25,000	25,700	21,877	-3,823	-14.9%
Total, Office of Electricity[1]	**339,750**	**259,750**	**203,477**	**-56,273**	**-21.7%**

Appropriation Overview

America's energy security, economy, and sustained global leadership are anchored in a robust power grid. Through interdisciplinary research and in partnership with the private and public sectors, the Office of Electricity (OE) harnesses innovation to drive a more reliable, resilient, secure, and affordable North American energy system while maintaining energy independence.

Generating electric energy is only the first step; the ability to securely move affordable electricity from where it is produced to where and when it is needed is the cornerstone of a reliable electric grid. The electricity delivery system must accommodate all generation resources and load types while ensuring reliable, secure, and resilient grid operations under a variety of conditions. OE leads the Department's efforts in developing new technologies and solutions to strengthen, transform, and improve electricity delivery infrastructure so all generation sources and loads can be fully integrated into the energy ecosystem and all customers, from data centers to individual American homes, have access to reliable and affordable electricity.

In FY 2027, OE will deliver electrical energy dominance by combating the capacity crisis, navigating growing complexity, strengthening supply chains, and securing grid infrastructure.

Program Highlights

Transmission Reliability and Resilience (TRR), in collaboration with the electric industry, researches, develops, and demonstrates system monitoring and diagnostics, advanced data analytics and modeling, and robust control technologies. These technologies are critically needed to assess and enhance the reliability and performance of the electricity system, mitigate large-scale blackouts, and adapt to evolving system needs, emerging risks, and interdependencies. TRR's investments will make the present and future grid resilient, reliable, efficient, affordable, and secure.

[1] FY 2025 and FY 2026 includes funding appropriated to the previous Grid Deployment Office (GDO)

Energy Delivery Grid Operations Technology enhances the analytical capability needed to ensure reliable and resilient energy delivery and to identify scalable solutions to manage emerging threats. The core of the portfolio is the North America Energy Resilience Model (NAERM), a hybrid data/model platform for the assessment of significant interdependencies within the energy sector that could affect reliability and resilience. Resilient Distribution Systems focuses on RD&D of grid technologies, tools, and techniques needed to maintain power to end users and coordinate information and control across segments of the electricity system, such as transmission, distribution, loads, and microgrids. Strategic investments in innovative technologies, tools, and practices will improve grid reliability, affordability, and security, while also providing grid system planners, stakeholders, and operators with better solutions for coordinating decision-making and investment strategies across grid system domains.

Cyber Resilient and Secure Utility Communications Networks develops solutions to strengthen information security in the electricity delivery system. Modernizing communications and control systems to support end-to-end information security for real time operations, from the grid edge to the control center and back, is essential to ensure the efficient, reliable, resilient, and afford operation of the electrical power system in a complex and dynamic risk landscape.

Energy Storage transforms storage technologies into solutions for a reliable, resilient, secure, and affordable future-ready grid. Storage enhances the electricity resources usefulness, providing new tools to improve grid economics, reliability, security, and resilience, and creating new infrastructure planning options from deferral to rapid expansion. The Budget emphasizes rapid de-risking and accelerating market readiness of new storage technologies to give Americans reliability and affordability solutions by the next year, rather than the next decade.

Transformer Resilience and Advanced Components (TRAC) strengthens the Nation's electricity delivery system by addressing key challenges such as aging infrastructure, evolving electrical loads including the rapid emergence of large electrical loads, and increasing needs for all grid components to withstand both system transients and extreme physical events. As supply chain disruptions and global competition for materials have highlighted the risks associated with relying on foreign sources for critical grid components, TRAC also develops resilient, high-performance equipment that can be manufactured using domestic materials and supply chains.

Applied Grid Transformation Solutions (AGTS) tests and validates innovative grid technologies prior to their deployment in the field, increases awareness of advanced grid solutions that can meet pressing industry needs, and drives standards that promote U.S. leadership, innovations, and grid technologies in global markets. AGTS testbeds and pilot demonstrations provide industry with the data, insights, and support to inform grid transformation, assess infrastructure investments, and advance U.S. interests and influence in critical grid supply chains.

Transmission Planning and Permitting (TPP) accelerates the build-out and modernization of the Nation's electric grid to secure American energy dominance while making electricity more affordable to Americans. TPP activities encourage development of needed transmission capacity to meet projected electricity demand growth that has significantly outpaced existing electric grid capacity growth.

Program Direction supports OE's team of experts as they share their technical, analytical, and policy expertise with offices throughout DOE and with energy stakeholders across the country. Continued program direction support is crucial to sustain a talented workforce to facilitate the Administration's goal of energy dominance and providing a reliable, resilient, secure, and affordable 21st century power grid for the American people.

Baseload Power

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Coal, Oil & Gas, and Geothermal Power Activities	—	—	1,940,000	+1,940,000	N/A
Nuclear Power Activities	—	—	300,000	+300,000	N/A
Cybersecurity Activities	—	—	10,000	+10,000	N/A
Grid and Electric Power Activities	—	—	750,000	+750,000	N/A
Hydropower Activities	—	—	500,000	+500,000	N/A
Total, Baseload Power[1]	**—**	**—**	**3,500,000**	**+3,500,000**	**N/A**

Appropriation Overview

The Budget requests $3.5 billion to preserve approximately 9 GW and add around 9-13 GW of firm baseload power. This investment will expand our domestic energy supply and lower prices for Americans. The United States has abundant firm, dispatchable resources such as coal, natural gas, geothermal, nuclear and hydropower. However, the accelerated retirement of existing generation capacity and the insufficient pace of firm, dispatchable generation additions will result in the Nation's power grid being unable to meet projected demand for manufacturing, re-industrialization, and data centers driving artificial intelligence innovation. Currently, 104 GW of firm capacity is set for retirement by 2030. Projections indicate this capacity will be replaced by 209 GW of new generation by 2030; however, only 22 GW of this would be from firm baseload generation sources[2]. DOE has conducted numerous studies detailing how generation retirements and less dependable replacement generation is inconsistent with winning the AI race and ensuring affordable energy for all Americans. Sustaining and enhancing baseload power generation, including the construction of new facilities and pipelines, is critical to increase capacity for electricity generation, infrastructure upgrades and equipment. Overall strengthening of grid reliability (including cybersecurity protections) is critical for reducing the cost of electricity for American families.

Program Highlights

This new initiative will draw across the resources of multiple DOE offices, to include Hydrocarbons & Geothermal Energy; Nuclear Energy, Electricity; Critical Minerals & Energy Innovation; and Cybersecurity, Energy Security & Emergency Response.

- Coal Upgrades & Battery Storage: Preserve 4 GW and add 2 GW of firm baseload that would otherwise retire or be constrained.
- Oil & Gas Upgrades & Fuel Storage and Infrastructure: Preserve 5 GW and add 3 GW through natural gas plant and pipeline infrastructure upgrades to increase efficiency and harden the fuel sources for generation.
- Geothermal Capacity: Repower geothermal capacity at existing sites by installing binary or flash units and by drilling new wells or reworking existing geothermal wells to increase fluid flow at underutilized reservoirs, adding about 0.1 to 0.2 GW while using existing infrastructure and grid interconnections.
- Nuclear Uprates: Support nuclear energy and the nuclear energy supply chain with equipment upgrades, plant efficiency and fuel performance improvements to bolster the energy grid with 0.5-0.75 GW.
- Supply Chain Cyber Testing: Expand testing of supply chain components to identify and mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

[1] The FY 2027 Request for Baseload Power repurposes prior year unobligated IIJA funding.

[2] Report on Resource Adequacy Report Evaluating the Reliability and Security of the United States Electric Grid, U.S. Department of Energy, July 7, 2025

- Grid and Electric Upgrades: Reconductor existing transmission lines with advanced conductors to unlock approximately 3-6 GW of incremental transfer capacity on constrained corridors.[1]
- Hydro Uprates: Uprate 12-15 federal hydropower projects could add 0.5-1.6 GW of new firm capacity to the grid.

[1] Kemp, J.M., Millstein, D., Gorman, W. et al. Electric transmission value and its drivers in United States power markets. Nat Commun 16, 8055 (2025). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-025-63143-5. Note: Quick estimate with highly simplifying assumptions around deliverability increase and congestion-based value of that incremental deliverability. A system-specific dispatch-based (e.g., production cost) study takes time and would produce more accurate results.

Indian Energy
($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Indian Energy Policy and Programs	56,000	61,000	40,000	-21,000	-34%
Program Direction	14,000	14,000	10,038	-3,962	-28%
Total, Indian Energy	**70,000**	**75,000**	**50,038**	**-24,962**	**-33%**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs (IE) partners with federally recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations to catalyze Tribal energy development, efficiency and use, reduce or stabilize energy costs, enhance and strengthen Tribal energy infrastructure, and deliver affordable, reliable, and secure energy to Tribal lands and homes. These efforts support economic development in Tribal communities while contributing to broader American energy dominance efforts.

Program Highlights

The FY 2027 Budget Request streamlines the Office of Indian Energy's technology focus but proposes to expand energy development in Indian Country. IE will continue to prioritize expanding access to affordable, reliable, and secure energy across Indian Country to reduce overall energy costs for consumers and create employment opportunities.

The FY 2027 Budget Request will focus on the following priorities:

- Expand the development of affordable, reliable, and secure energy in Indian Country
- Leverage IE's competitive grant making authority to fund energy infrastructure planning and deployment.
- Provide expert assistance to Tribes for productive engagement with project developers to unleash new American energy
- Increase access for Tribes to technical resources through collaboration with National Laboratories
- Improve electricity access for Tribes

Financial assistance to increase affordable, reliable, and secure power: IE provides competitive funding opportunities for energy infrastructure planning, management and deployment to federally recognized Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, and other Tribal entities across the Nation.

Technical Assistance to overcome energy development barriers: IE provides technical assistance at no cost to Indian Tribes. The technical assistance provides a tangible product or specific deliverable to address a need or barrier and move energy projects forward and enable a competitive business environment for energy development in Indian Country. Between FY 2010 and FY 2025, over 543 technical assistance requests were completed on topics such as strategic energy planning, resource assessments, energy project planning, and utility formation. In Alaska, a significant portion of the technical assistance is implemented in partnership with local experts.

Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Administrative Expenses	55,000	35,000	59,270	+24,270	+69 %
Title XVII Loan Guarantee Credit Subsidy	—	150,000	200,000	+50,000	+33 %
Offsetting Collections	-84,140	-91,753	-69,000	+22,753	+25 %
Rescission of Prior Year Balances (Credit Subsidy)	—	—	-10,682	-10,682	N/A
Subtotal, Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	**-29,140**	**93,247**	**179,588**	**+86,341**	**+93%**
Repurposed IIJA funds[1]		-150,000			
Total, Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	**-29,140**	**-56,753**	**179,588**	**+236,341**	**+416%**

Appropriation Overview

Under the Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program (Title 17), as authorized under Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Department of Energy can finance large-scale and high-impact energy infrastructure, energy supply chain, and energy innovation projects in the United States that meaningfully contribute to U.S. energy security, grid reliability, and lowering energy costs for all Americans. The Title 17 Program is organized in four categories: 1) Innovative Energy, financing for projects that deploy New or Significantly Improved Technology that is technically proven but not yet widely commercialized in the United States; 2) Innovative Supply Chain, financing for projects that employ a new or significantly improved technology in the manufacturing process for a qualifying energy technology or for projects that manufacture a new or significantly improved technology; 3) State Energy Financing Institution-supported, financing for projects that support deployment of qualifying energy technology and receive meaningful financial support or credit enhancements from an entity within a state agency or financing authority; and 4) Energy Dominance Financing, for projects that retool, repower, repurpose, or replace energy infrastructure that has ceased operations; enable operating energy infrastructure to increase capacity output; or support or enable the provision of known or forecastable electric supply to maintain or enhance grid reliability or other system adequacy needs.

Program Highlights

The FY 2027 Budget Request proposes $200 million in credit subsidy funding to implement the Administration's energy priorities and ensure affordable, reliable, secure baseload power for the country. Additionally, the Budget Request replaces existing loan authority to allow more flexibility for Energy Dominance Financing to underwrite new loans across priority areas in to support of the Administration’s Energy Dominance Agenda.

The Budget requests $59 million, offset by an estimated $69 million in collected fees, for administrative expenses for the Office of Energy Dominance Financing (EDF) Title 17 Program. Proposed funding will support monitoring of the existing portfolio, as well as new origination and underwriting activities, for all Title 17 projects.

[1] FY 2026 Enacted included $150 million of repurposed IIJA funding for Title 17 Loan Guarantee Credit Subsidy.

Applicant interest in the Title 17 Program remains strong. As of September 30, 2025, the Program had $189 billion in requested financing across 88 applications. The Department expects to obligate approximately $1 billion of Title 17 Section 1703 loan authority in FY 2026 and approximately $6 billion in FY 2027. For Title 17 Section 1706, the Department expects to obligate approximately $36 billion in FY 2026 and approximately $70 billion in FY 2027.

Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Direct Loan Program

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Administrative Expenses	13,000	9,500	9,500	—	—%
Loan Subsidy Cancellation[1]	—	—	-2,324,245	-2,324,245	N/A
Total, Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing	**13,000**	**9,500**	**-2,314,745**	**-2,324,245**	**-24,466%**

Appropriation Overview

The FY 2027 Budget Request provides $9.5 million for administrative expenses and rescinds $2.32 million in unobligated credit subsidy balance appropriated by the Consolidated Security Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009. The Office of Energy Dominance Financing does not expect to originate new loans in FY 2026 or in FY 2027.

Program Highlights

The Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing (ATVM) Loan Program was created to provide loans for the cost of establishing, re-equipping, or expanding manufacturing facilities in the United States to produce advanced technology vehicles or qualified components and for associated engineering integration costs. The program has primarily subsidized the financing of electric vehicle and related components manufacturing projects in a manner inconsistent with Executive Order 14154, Unleashing American Energy. Therefore, the Budget proposes to eliminate non-expiring, discretionary credit subsidy balances.

[1] The FY 2027 Budget proposes to cancel $2.32 billion in unobligated balances appropriated by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Administrative Expenses	6,300	6,300	2,000	-4,300	-68 %
Total, Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program	**6,300**	**6,300**	**2,000**	**-4,300**	**-68%**

Appropriation Overview

The Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program (TELGP) is authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Section 2602, as amended, to help finance tribal investment in energy projects that can support economic development and tribal sovereignty. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, enacted a change for that fiscal year, which was subsequently made permanent by the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, to broaden TELGP authority to allow applicants to apply for direct loans financed by the United States Treasury Federal Financing Bank and guaranteed by the Department, in addition to partial loan guarantees of other eligible lenders. The FY 2027 Budget Request proposes $2 million in administrative expenses.

Program Highlights

TELGP provides debt capital to tribal borrowers and organizations installing energy projects that lead to economic development or modernizing power generation and distribution that benefit tribal communities. The Office of Energy Dominance Financing will provide continued management and oversight of the activities within the portfolio and support origination activities**.**

Power Marketing Administrations

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Southeastern Power Administration	94,468	105,030	105,030	—	—%
Alternative Financing/Offsetting Collections	-94,468	-105,030	-105,030	—	—%
Total, Southeastern Power Administration	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**N/A**
Southwestern Power Administration	189,737	201,887	196,158	-5,729	-3%
Alternative Financing/Offsetting Collections	-178,297	-191,487	-185,758	+5,729	-3%
Total, Southwestern Power Administration	**11,440**	**10,400**	**10,400**	**—**	**—%**
Western Area Power Administration (CROM)	1,100,214	1,182,707	1,058,573	-124,134	-10%
Alternative Financing/Offsetting Collections (CROM)	-1,000,342	-1,119,335	-995,185	+124,150	-11%
Subtotal, Western Area Power Administration (CROM)	**99,872**	**63,372**	**63,388**	**+16**	**—%**
Operation and Maintenance	8,110	10,582	8,294	-2,288	-22%
Alternative Financing/Offsetting Collections	-4,882	-7,354	-8,066	-712	+10%
Use of Prior Year Balances	-3,000	-3,000	—	+3,000	-100%
Subtotal, Falcon and Amistad O&M Fund	**228**	**228**	**228**	**—**	**—%**
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	584,231	451,681	401,722	-49,959	-11%
Offsetting Collections	-584,231	-451,681	-401,722	+49,959	-11%
Subtotal, Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**N/A**
Mandatory Authority	9,730	9,991	8,350	-1,641	-16%
Mandatory Offsetting Collections	-9,730	-9,991	-8,350	+1,641	-16%
Discretionary Authority	6,698	6,473	8,033	+1,560	+24%
Discretionary Offsetting Collections	-6,698	-6,473	-8,033	-1,560	+24%
Subtotal, Transmission Infrastructure Program Fund (TIP)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**N/A**
Total, Western Area Power Administration	**100,100**	**63,600**	**63,616**	**+16**	**—%**
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	**111,540**	**74,000**	**74,016**	**16**	**—%**

Appropriation Overview

The four Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) sell electricity primarily generated by federally owned hydropower projects. Preference in the sale of power is given to public entities and electric cooperatives. Revenues from the sale of Federal power and transmission services are used to repay all related power and transmission costs.

Program Highlights

Southeastern Power Administration

Southeastern markets and delivers all available Federal hydroelectric power from 22 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) multipurpose projects to preference customers in an eleven-state area in the southeastern United States. Southeastern does not own or operate any transmission facilities, and contracts with regional utilities that own electric transmission systems to deliver the Federal hydropower to Southeastern's customers. Southeastern's use of receipts and alternative financing offsets its appropriations resulting in a net-zero balance for the program.

Southwestern Power Administration

Southwestern markets and delivers Federal hydroelectric power from 24 Corps multipurpose projects to preference customers in a six-state area and participates with other water resource users in an effort to balance diverse interests with power needs. To deliver power to its customers, Southwestern maintains 1,381 miles of high-voltage transmission lines, 26 substations/switching stations, and 51 microwave and VHF radio sites. To maintain the infrastructure and modernize systems to increase the reliability, efficiency, and use of Federal assets, Southwestern utilizes appropriations, Federal power receipts, and alternative financing. Of these, 95% is derived from use of receipts and alternative financing, resulting in a net appropriation of only $10.4 million.

Western Area Power Administration

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) markets and transmits Federal power to a 1.3-million-square-mile service area in 15 central and western states from 57 Federally-owned hydroelectric power plants operated by the Bureau of Reclamation (the Bureau), the Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps), and the International Boundary and Water Commission. WAPA's capital program, conducted in close coordination with preference customers, continues to emphasize replacement, upgrade, and modernization of the electric system infrastructure to bring continued reliability, improved connectivity, and increased flexibility and capability to the power grid. Through extensive partnering efforts, WAPA has obtained significant stakeholder and customer participation in financing much of the capital program. Through transparency WAPA demonstrates the value of its efficient operations that preference customers enjoy. WAPA will continue to make significant efforts to be open, transparent, and inclusive of customers and stakeholders in its operational choices and capital planning efforts. WAPA is strengthening its Asset and Risk Management to further ensure capital investments are sufficient and wisely deployed for our Nation and for our customers.

Bonneville Power Administration

Bonneville operates under a business-type budget under the Government Corporation Control Act 31 U.S.C. § 9101-10, and on the basis of the self-financing authority provided by the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974 (Transmission Act) (Public Law 93-454). Authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury is available to Bonneville on a permanent, indefinite basis.

Section 40110 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58), enacted by the President on November 15, 2021, provides Bonneville $10 billion in additional permanent borrowing authority "… to assist in the financing of construction, acquisition and replacement of the Federal Columbia River Power System and to implement the authority of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration." The amount of Bonneville U.S. Treasury borrowing authority outstanding at any one time cannot exceed $17.7 billion.

Bonneville is responsible for meeting the net firm power requirements of 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.

Bonneville provides electric power, transmission, and energy services to a 300,000-square-mile service area in eight states in the Pacific Northwest. Bonneville wholesales the power produced at 31 Federal projects operated by the Corps and the Bureau and from certain non-Federal generating facilities. Bonneville operates and maintains over 15,179 circuit-miles of high voltage transmission lines and 259 substations. From these revenues, Bonneville funds the expense portion of its budget and the power operations and maintenance costs of the Bureau and the Corps in the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). The capital portion of the budget is funded primarily through borrowing from the U.S. Treasury at market rates for similar projects and with some non-Federal financing.

Bonneville is self-financed and receives no direct annual appropriations from Congress. In FY 2027, estimated total requirements of all Bonneville programs of $6,875 million include estimated budget obligations of $6,128 million and estimated capital transfers of $747 million. Estimated obligations include operating expenses of $3,997 million, capital investments of $1,933 million, revenue financing of $168 million and $30 million in projects funded in advance. These investments provide electric utility and general plant requirements associated with the FCRPS's transmission services, capital equipment, hydroelectric projects, conservation, and capital investments to mitigate impacts on the environment, fish, and wildlife.

Environmental Management

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Carlsbad/Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)	504,829	430,902	483,020	+52,118	+12 %
Idaho National Laboratory	492,511	505,279	492,521	-12,758	-3 %
Oak Ridge	694,965	701,200	603,640	-97,560	-14 %
Paducah	343,617	370,954	373,598	+2,644	+1 %
Portsmouth	593,264	580,039	597,059	+17,020	+3 %
Richland	1,133,564	1,174,856	1,009,324	-165,532	-14 %
River Protection	1,937,377	2,173,085	1,945,000	-228,085	-10 %
Savannah River Site	1,819,061	1,769,187	1,785,124	+15,937	+1 %
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,879	1,955	1,955	—	— %
Los Alamos National Laboratory	304,479	280,937	295,937	+15,000	+5 %
Nevada	63,377	64,835	64,835	—	— %
Sandia National Laboratories	2,264	1,030	1,030	—	— %
Separation Process Research Unit	1,300	950	950	—	— %
West Valley Demonstration Project	97,688	97,469	97,868	+399	— %
Energy Technology Engineering Center	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	— %
Moab	74,420	64,265	64,265	—	— %
Subtotal, Environmental Management Sites	**8,074,595**	**8,226,943**	**7,826,126**	**-400,817**	**-5%**
Closure Sites Administration	1,350	500	500	—	— %
Subtotal, Environmental Management Other Sites	**1,350**	**500**	**500**	**—**	**—%**
Program Direction	326,893	312,818	297,318	-15,500	-5 %
Mission Support	43,593	22,816	31,320	+8,504	+37 %
Technology Development	35,569	16,012	16,012	—	— %
Uranium Thorium Reimbursements	—	5,115	5,115	—	— %
Subtotal, Environmental Management	**8,482,000**	**8,584,204**	**8,176,391**	**-407,813**	**-5%**
D&D Fund Deposit	285,000	—	253,000	+253,000	N/A
D&D Fund Offset	-285,000	—	-253,000	-253,000	N/A
Use of Prior Year Balance	—	-21,833	—	+21,833	-100 %
Total, Environmental Management	**8,482,000**	**8,562,371**	**8,176,391**	**-385,980**	**-5%**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Environmental Management (EM) supports the Department of Energy (DOE) to meet the challenges of the nation's Manhattan Project and Cold War legacy responsibilities. EM was established in 1989 and is responsible for the cleanup of millions of gallons of liquid radioactive waste, thousands of tons of spent (used) nuclear fuel and nuclear materials, disposition of large volumes of transuranic and mixed/low- level waste, huge quantities of contaminated soil and water, and deactivation and decommissioning of thousands of excess facilities. This environmental cleanup program results from six decades of nuclear weapons development and production and Government-sponsored nuclear energy research. It involves some of the most dangerous materials known to mankind. To date, EM has completed cleanup activities at 92 sites across 30 states and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. EM is currently responsible for remediating the remaining 15 sites in 11 states.

In FY 2027, EM will expedite remediation and redevelopment of legacy DOE sites. This initiative supports the Department's three pillared mission of: 1) unleashing American energy dominance and affordability, 2) igniting American innovation and technology, particularly through the flagship Genesis Mission, and 3) modernizing America's nuclear deterrent that supports President Trump's Peace Through Strength Agenda. EM, as a global leader in nuclear safety and remediation solutions, is uniquely positioned to leverage its expertise, assets, and capabilities to serve the American people by bettering the environment, enabling strong national security, igniting innovation, and unleashing American energy dominance and affordability.

EM will change the course of the future in American communities by remediating and revitalizing sites. These sites will become hubs for nuclear energy, advanced manufacturing and AI infrastructure that create generational jobs and build long-term security and prosperity. EM prioritizes expedited remediation and revitalization across the country, empowering communities and partnering with American industry to meet legal cleanup commitments and build long-term prosperity.

Program Highlights

Savannah River

The FY 2027 Budget Request supports the Liquid Waste Program, to achieve further risk reduction by stabilization and immobilization of high activity radionuclides through vitrification into canisters at the Defense Waste Processing Facility and disposition of decontaminated salt solution in Saltstone Disposal Units. To reach the end state of the Savannah River Site (SRS) Liquid Waste Mission, the SRS will accelerate risk reduction by optimizing the fully integrated Liquid Waste system. This optimization will begin by processing higher curie salt feed batches through the Salt Waste Processing Facility and prioritizing the closure of Tanks 9, 10, and 11 which reside below the water table. These tanks, which carry the highest liability to the Liquid Waste Mission, will be accelerated to reduce this risk as early as possible. Additionally, SRS will implement process improvements to increase the Liquid Waste system availability and throughput to accelerate mission completion, thereby reducing EM liability and lifecycle cost.

The FY 2027 Request also supports continued risk reduction of the Nuclear Materials Program missions to store, stabilize, and disposition nuclear materials and used nuclear fuel, while also maintaining the safe and environmental compliant state of excess nuclear processing facilities until their future decommissioning. The Nuclear Materials Program missions at SRS include operations of H-Canyon and L-Basin, and the surveillance and maintenance of excess nuclear facilities in F-Area. The FY 2027 Request ensures the safe and environmentally compliant state of the Savannah River Site excess nuclear facilities.

The FY 2027 Request funds operations, maintenance, and utilities for the Savannah River National Laboratory. Additionally, it supports the continued Soil and Water Remediation and Facility Deactivation Decommissioning mission to achieve regulatory enforceable deliverables relative to compliance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act remediation requirements. The mission will also continue maintaining the safe and environmentally compliant state of EM excess facilities.

The increase from the FY 2026 Enacted level is attributed to the resumption of uranium recovery operations at H-Canyon which will generate enriched uranium for future high-assay low-enriched uranium product. The increase also reflects key environmental deliverables and the reduction of nuclear and radiological risk through in-situ decommissioning the F-Area Material Storage Building 235-F.

Office of River Protection

The FY 2027 Request represents continued progress toward critical cleanup required by the Amended Consent Decree and Tri-Party Agreement. The Department is continuing to complete and operate the treatment facilities to safely immobilize and dispose of tank waste at Hanford. The Request is designed to maintain safe operations of the tank farms to protect workers, the public, and the environment; enable the development and maintenance of infrastructure essential for waste treatment operations; and process single shell tank retrievals. The Budget Request also focuses on the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant High-Level Waste Facility to advance facility engineering and design. The mission of the Waste Treatment Plant Project is to construct a treatment facility to blend waste from the tank farms with molten glass, which is placed into stainless steel canisters suitable for long-term storage of high-level waste and disposal of low-level waste.

The FY 2027 Request supports the design for the high-level waste vitrification facility being ahead of schedule as well as the efficient operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant's Low-Activity Waste Facility, Analytical Laboratory, Balance of Facilities and Effluent Management Facility.

Richland

The FY 2027 Budget Request continues critical cleanup progress required by the Tri-Party Agreement. Cleanup activities include soil and groundwater remediation, facility decontamination and decommissioning, and disposition of waste and non-tank waste. It will maintain safe operations; perform Hanford site-wide services; support Direct Feed Low-Activity Waste operations and commissioning; and conduct critical site infrastructure projects. The Budget Request also advances modifications to the Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility for transfer of the cesium-strontium capsules to dry storage, continued groundwater treatment progress, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act compliance well drilling, and continued progress on 105KW Fuel Storage Basin above and below water debris disposition and deactivation activities.

The FY 2027 Request is a decrease from the FY 2026 Enacted level due to completion of the excavation and progress on construction for Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Supercell 11. The funding reduction represents temporary hold on the 100K area ancillary facility demolition and waste site remediation with follow-on activities scheduled following 105KW Basin demolition at a future date. Furthermore, it reflects a temporary hold on the 324 Bldg. deactivation activities with follow-on activities scheduled for a future date, as well as a delay of construction efforts for replacement of the existing 200E 1.1-million-gallon potable water tank (L-849), export water system upgrade (L-781), Central Plateau Electrical Capacity upgrade (EU-002).

Oak Ridge

The FY 2027 Budget Request continues cleanup activities at the Oak Ridge site, including soil remediation at the White Wing Scrap Yard; addressing groundwater and final closure activities at the East Tennessee Technology Park to support nuclear renaissance; addressing high-risk excess contaminated facilities at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) and Y-12 National Security Complex, disposition of U-233 material and transuranic waste; construction for the On-Site Waste Disposal Facility to support cleanup of ORNL and Y12; and continued investment in mercury characterization and remediation technologies.

The FY 2027 Request is a decrease from the FY 2026 Enacted level, which reflects the ramp-down of closure activities at East Tennessee Technology Park, completion of ongoing cleanup activities and resequencing of deactivation and demolition (D&D) activities to address contamination to support the mission of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and resequencing of D&D and soil activities to address contamination and to support the mission of the Y-12 National Nuclear Security Complex and enable a subproject approach for the Onsite Waste Disposal Facility which will support future cleanup activities at the site.

Idaho

The FY 2027 Budget Request continues progress in characterizing, packaging, and shipping stored contact-handled and remote-handled transuranic waste. The Request also furthers processing, characterizing, packaging, and shipping mixed low-level radioactive waste and remote-handled mixed low-level radioactive waste to off-site disposal facilities. The funding request continues hot operation of the Integrated Waste Treatment Unit to treat the sodium-bearing tank waste. In addition, activities continue for spent nuclear fuel demonstration activities and support for shipping spent nuclear fuel offsite. Other activities include aging infrastructure improvements, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act remediation activities, and support for Calcine retrieval/disposition and Subsurface Disposal Area Cap (SDA) Cap construction.

The FY 2027 Request is a decrease from the FY 2026 Enacted level, reflecting the full funding for Integrated Waste Treatment Unit additional storage capacity received, as well as the completion of SDA Cap preparatory activities.

Carlsbad

The FY 2027 Budget Request supports continued operations, safeguards and security, and infrastructure investment at the Carlsbad Field Office (CBFO). CBFO is critical to national security, managing the National Transuranic Waste Program and the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), the Nation's only mined geologic repository for the permanent disposal of defense-generated transuranic waste. This Budget Request supports disposal facility operations, regulatory and environmental compliance actions, the Central Characterization Project to perform transuranic waste characterization/certification activities to maintain progress toward legacy transuranic waste related milestones at generator sites, transuranic waste transportation capabilities, continued progress on repairing or replacing infrastructure, security operations and continued progress on the Hoisting Capability Project (21-D-401).

The majority of the increase from the FY 2026 Enacted level is attributed to funding the Hoisting Capability Project — which is vital to the long-term viability of operations at WIPP.

Paducah

The FY 2027 Budget Request supports activities to continue environmental remediation and further stabilize the gaseous diffusion plant. Stabilization activities include non-destructive assay characterization, hazardous materials removal, and surveillance and maintenance. This Budget Request also supports the safe operation of the Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride Conversion facility.

The increase from the FY 2026 Enacted level is attributed to additional investments in Safeguards and Security funding to meet current requirements, as well as an increase in Community and Regulatory Support to ensure regulatory compliance schedules are met.

Portsmouth

The FY 2027 Budget Request continues progress on decontamination and decommissioning activities. This Budget Request also supports the safe operation of the Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride Conversion facility. The FY 2027 Budget Request includes funding for the On-Site Waste Disposal Facility, Line-Item Capital Project #2 (20-U-401) to receive the debris from the X-333 Process Building. The Request also supports funding the On-Site Waste Disposal Facility, Line-Item Capital Project #3 (25-U-401) to receive the debris from the X-330

Process Building. The mission of these projects is to construct an on-site facility for the disposal of debris generated from the demolition of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant and associated facilities.

The increase from the FY 2026 Enacted level supports the continued demolition of the X-333 Process Building and On-Site Waste Disposal Facility Operations, as well as the completion of the cylinder evacuation project at the Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride Conversation Facility.

Los Alamos National Laboratory

The FY 2027 Budget Request continues to focus on the removal of legacy waste, conduct of soil and groundwater investigations and remediation where needed, and protection of surface water at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Funding provides compliance with the priorities established with the New Mexico Environment Department in the 2016 Consent Order, that cleanup activities will continue to focus on groundwater and soil remediation and surface water protection. This request also supports continued characterization and certification of transuranic waste and shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, continued operation of the Hexavalent Chromium Plume Control Interim Measure for continued boundary migration and installation of monitoring well R-79, a new hexavalent chromium groundwater monitoring well or another well as agreed to with the New Mexico Environment Department.

The increase from the FY 2026 Enacted level supports initiation of field investigations at Potrillo, Fence Canyons and Lower Pajarito Canyon Aggregate Areas, completion of Twomile Canyon Aggregate Area, and updates to hexavalent chromium plume conceptual site model as agreed with New Mexico.

Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Transportation Technologies	239,952	397,000	20,000	-377,000	-95%
Alternative Fuels & Feedstocks	341,715	405,000	10,000	-395,000	-98%
Integrated Energy Systems	181,712	320,000	—	-320,000	-100%
Hydropower & Hydrokinetic	300,000	220,000	125,000	-95,000	-43%
Hydropower Initiatives	250	250	—	-250	-100%
Advanced Materials & Manufacturing Technologies - EERE	365,000	185,000	150,000	-35,000	-19%
Industrial Technologies - EERE	409,000	205,000	45,000	-160,000	-78%
Building Technologies - EERE	147,620	288,000	20,000	-268,000	-93%
Weatherization Assistance Program - SCEP	326,000	329,000	—	-329,000	-100%
Training and Technical Assistance – SCEP	10,000	10,000	—	-10,000	-100%
Weatherization Readiness Fund - SCEP	30,000	30,000	—	-30,000	-100%
State Energy Program – SCEP	66,000	66,000	—	-66,000	-100%
Local Government Energy - SCEP	92	—	—	—	N/A
Manufacturing Deployment	18,000	17,000	14,000	-3,000	-18%
Federal Energy Management Program - FEMP	43,000	25,000	—	-25,000	-100%
Advanced Mining and Mineral Production[1]	126,000	83,000	364,000	+281,000	+339%
Strategic Programs	21,000	15,000	35,000	+20,000	+133%
Facilities and Infrastructure	250,000	214,000	187,000	-27,000	-13%
Program Direction	223,000	224,000	151,742	-72,258	-32%
Subtotal, Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation[2]	**3,098,341**	**3,033,250**	**1,121,742**	**-1,911,508**	**-63%**
Repurposed IIJA Funding[3]		*-1,150,000*			
Total, Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation[4]	**3,098,341**	**1,883,250**	**1,121,742**	**-761,508**	**-40%**

Appropriation Overview

Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation (CMEI) addresses three core U.S. energy and national security priorities: critical mineral supply chains, secure and reliable energy systems, and energy affordability and consumer choice for all Americans. The U.S. is facing an unprecedented demand for power with the rapid acceleration of artificial intelligence, data centers and advanced manufacturing. Bold progress on CMEI's priorities will help meet this demand, safeguard America's energy security, lower energy costs, and aid in the reshoring of domestic manufacturing.

[1] FY 2025 and FY 2026 Critical Minerals funding was appropriated with the Office of Fossil Energy (FE).
[2] FY 2025 and FY 2026 Geothermal Energy funding was appropriated within the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) but is shown within the comparable table for the Office of Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy (HGEO).
[3] The FY 2026 Enacted level is offset by IIJA funds from EERE that was repurposed to other DOE programs.
[4] Total FY 2025 and FY 2026 reflects comparative funding levels.

CMEI research focuses on the following key outcomes:

- Reducing costs and increasing efficiency to drive improvements in energy affordability
- Securing domestic supply chains for critical materials and components for energy technologies
- Growing the competitiveness of U.S. industries, science, and technology
- Strengthening America's industrial sector
- Ensuring the reliability, security, and modernization of the electricity grid
- Promoting affordability and consumer choice in home appliances
- Using robust data collection, model development, and objective, transparent analysis to inform energy decisions

As such, in accordance with Administration and Departmental priorities, the FY 2027 CMEI budget request prioritizes research in critical minerals and materials, hydropower technologies, and advanced manufacturing technologies. It provides moderate support for testing and ensuring that efficiency standards are beneficial for consumers and do not stifle consumer choice while also meeting statutory requirements. This request also allocates funds for program direction to foster efficient and effective program management, and for facilities and infrastructure to support the core operations of the National Laboratory of the Rockies (NLR).

Program Highlights

Critical Minerals, Materials, and Manufacturing supports the re-establishment of the critical minerals and metals supply chains necessary to ensure America's energy security, sovereignty, and energy dominance. The request supports coordinated R&D, funding, data, convening authority and policy to support and accelerate domestic mining and new mining technology and science, diversify critical minerals and metals supplies, develop substitutes, enhance battery and magnet research, innovate in processing and metallurgy.

Energy Technology supports R&D designed to enhance the security and reliability of the grid and energy systems and lower the cost of energy for Americans. The request prioritizes lowering the cost of energy for Americans across a range of portfolios. These include R&D in alternative fuel types, expedited development of power infrastructure, expanded U.S. production capabilities for hydropower technologies, and the commercialization of novel vehicle technologies encompassing efficient motors, materials, engine, and freight systems. These efforts are strategically aligned with Executive Order 14154, "*Unleashing American Energy*."

Innovation, Affordability, and Consumer Choice leads and supports efforts that ensure energy abundance for critical AI, defense, and cybersecurity priorities by reducing operational energy use at the residential, commercial, industrial and federal level. The request prioritizes efforts that affordably reduce operational energy use at the residential, commercial, industrial and federal level while ensuring consumer choice by funding R&D, leading public-private partnerships, administering energy management programs and grants, and overseeing appliance standards and building codes.

Corporate Support Programs prioritize Program Direction and Facilities and Infrastructure. Program Direction allows CMEI to maintain its workforce and provide support for program and project management, oversight activities, and contract administration, as well as data management and baseline IT and systems functionality.

Facilities and Infrastructure ensures that CMEI fulfills its role as steward of NLR, maintaining core operations, maintenance, and facilities management activities.

Departmental Administration

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Office of the Secretary	6,642	6,642	6,717	+75	+1 %
Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs	5,500	5,000	7,032	+2,032	+41 %
Chief Financial Officer	63,283	62,500	64,325	+1,825	+3 %
Chief Information Officer	219,000	196,862	205,359	+8,497	+4 %
Office of Technology Commercialization[1]	—	10,000	—	-10,000	-100 %
Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation	—	3,000	—	-3,000	-100 %
Industrial Emissions Technology Coordination	1,000	—	—	—	N/A
Subtotal, Administrative Offices	295,425	284,004	283,433	-571	— %
Office of Management	70,000	56,576	110,510	+53,934	+95 %
Project Management	16,000	10,890	11,000	+110	+1 %
Office of Human Capital Management	38,500	30,509	34,264	+3,755	+12 %
Office of Small Business Programs	4,800	2,500	3,000	+500	+20 %
General Counsel	37,000	38,000	41,176	+3,176	+8 %
Office of Policy	24,950	15,000	18,064	+3,064	+20 %
Arctic Energy Office[2]	—	—	2,000	+2,000	N/A
Public Affairs	4,500	6,750	7,032	+282	+4 %
International Affairs	31,000	22,000	26,463	+4,463	+20 %
Statutorily Required Civil Rights/EEO Functions	—	4,025	—	-4,025	-100 %
Office of Minority Economic Impact	27,685	—	—	—	N/A
Subtotal, Other Departmental Administration	254,435	186,250	253,509	+67,259	+36 %
Strategic Partnership Projects (SPP)	40,000	40,000	40,000	—	— %
Total, Departmental Administration (Gross)	**589,860**	**510,254**	**576,942**	**+66,688**	**+13%**
Defense-Related Administrative Support (DRAS)	-202,782	-209,676	-187,475	22,201	-11 %
Subtotal, Departmental Administration	387,078	300,578	389,467	+88,889	+30 %
Revenues associated with SPP	-40,000	-40,000	-40,000	—	— %
Other Revenues	-60,578	-60,578	-60,578	—	— %
Subtotal, Miscellaneous Revenues	-100,578	-100,578	-100,578	—	N/A
Total, Departmental Administration (Net)	**286,500**	**200,000**	**288,889**	**88,889**	**+44%**

Appropriation Overview

The Departmental Administration (DA) appropriation funds several management and mission support programs that have enterprise-wide responsibility for administration, accounting, budgeting, contract and project management, human resources management, congressional and intergovernmental engagement, energy policy,

[1] In FY 2025, OTC received enacted funding within the OTC appropriation; the FY 2026 appropriated funds for OTC within the DA appropriation. The FY 2027 funding request is within the OTC appropriation.

[2] Prior to FY 2027, funding for the Arctic Energy Office was provided through the Office of Policy.

international coordination, information management, life-cycle asset management, legal services, civil rights and equal employment opportunity, small business advocacy, Arctic energy coordination, and public affairs.

The DA appropriation also supports Strategic Partnership Projects (SPP) that are reimbursed by customers of the DOE laboratories; and receives Miscellaneous Revenues that offset the costs of the overall program of work. Additionally, the DA program of work operates by executing Defense-Related Administrative Support (DRAS) funding, appropriated within Other Defense Activities (ODA). This accounts for the support DA programs provide for the Defense portion of the Department of Energy.

Program Highlights

In FY 2027, the budget increase of $88,889,000 reflects a dedication to backfill critical skill sets. Additionally, to support the relocation of DOE Headquarters, this Request includes $45,000,000 to fund design at both the Lyndon Baynes Johnson Building and DOE's Germantown, Maryland campus. Funding also supports non-secure tenant improvements at both locations. The Request continues to strengthen enterprise-wide management and mission support functions, per the Administration's priorities, through functional realignment to eliminate redundancies and ensure accountability in aligning resources to the mission, and to support transparency and high performance of activities as outlined below:

Office of the Secretary (OSE)

Funding will continue to support leadership and policy direction at the Department.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Funding ensures the effective management and financial integrity of DOE programs, activities, and resources by developing, implementing, and monitoring DOE-wide policies and systems in the areas of budget administration, finance and accounting, internal controls and financial policy, corporate financial systems, and strategic planning. The Request supports evidence-based decision making.

International Affairs (IA)

Funding supports the strategic implementation of U.S. international energy policy and supports DOE's mission to ensure America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy through innovative science and technology solutions. IA develops and leads the Department's bilateral and multilateral research cooperation, connecting DOE's program offices to advantageous international relationships.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Funding supports OCIO’s continued modernization of DOE’s IT infrastructure and IT services to provide the capacity, flexibility, and resiliency required of a modern and secure enterprise. Proposed modernization initiatives will continue to deploy AI for Departmental use, reduce the threat of attacks to both DOE’s IT and operational technology assets through automation, scale capacity commensurate with demand, and efficiently consolidate IT enterprise capabilities. Cyber vulnerabilities will continue to be addressed through funds specifically dedicated to cyber response and recovery management in this Request.

Office of Management (MA)

Funding supports MA's mission fulfillment in providing oversight of management, procurement, and administrative services for the DOE; realigns support functions and resources to the mission through consolidation of DOE staff positions involved in the acquisition process, as well the offices of Small Business Programs and Program Management. Additionally, funding supports planning and design of DOE's next Headquarters' facility.

Office for Human Capital (HC)

Funding supports operational levels and maintains HC's vital customer service mission. Further, the Request supports ongoing initiatives related to developing more agile, cost-effective operations and modernized hiring practices and tools to improve the DOE workforce's ability to deliver mission outcomes.

Office of Policy (OP)

Funding supports energy policy and analysis work as an essential function to support urgently needed technology, economic and energy-related goals; and capabilities to provide statistical analysis and dashboard tracking and reporting related to economic and security goals to be used across the government.

Arctic Energy Office (AEO)

Funding supports minimal staff, focused on collaborative and innovative ways to meet the energy, science, and national security needs of the U.S. and its allies in the Arctic. AE leads cross-cutting operations in the Arctic with a mission to tackle the energy, science, and national security challenges of the 21st Century.

Environment, Health, Safety and Security

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Environment, Health, Safety and Security					
Mission Support	144,705	141,908	150,761	+8,853	+6%
Program Direction	86,558	88,555	81,179	-7,376	-8%
Total, Environment, Health, Safety and Security	**231,263**	**230,463**	**231,940**	**+1,477**	**+0.6%**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) serves as the Department of Energy's (DOE) central organization with enterprise-level responsibilities for health, safety, environment, and security. In this capacity, and on behalf of the Secretary of Energy (Secretary) and Deputy Secretary of Energy (Deputy Secretary), EHSS establishes, sustains, and continuously improves the unified operating baseline for these disciplines across the DOE. EHSS enables mission execution within DOE's self-regulatory framework to ensure consistent, standards-based performance, encompassing policy development, technical assistance, safety analysis, and corporate safety and security programs. EHSS fulfills statutory responsibilities and provides enterprise risk insights regarding environment, health, safety, and security mission risk, public and worker protection considerations, and vulnerabilities affecting national security.

EHSS strengthens mission performance across DOE by embedding safety, security, environmental protection, and risk management into operational decision-making, ensuring reliable execution while protecting people, assets, and national interests. This is accomplished by maintaining corporate-level policies, foundational standards, and providing implementation guidance that allows tailoring to meet program- and mission-specific needs. EHSS also shares operating experience, lessons learned, and best practices and delivers technical assistance and mission support services to line management to improve performance, reduce enterprise risk, and enhance operational reliability as DOE's environment, health, safety, and security center of expertise. EHSS establishes the foundational environment, health, safety, and security frameworks on behalf of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary for the entire DOE complex enabling consistent protection across all mission areas.

Program Highlights

In FY 2027, the Request proposes to:

- Support DOE's resource and energy efficiency, environmental compliance, and sustainable management of natural and cultural resources through policy development, performance tracking, coordination with external agencies, and the development of guidance and tools for environmental protection and emergency response.
- Develop cost-effective solutions for achieving best-in-class safety performance through integrated safety management and concepts such as safety culture and environmental management systems, leveraging advanced analytics and modernized information systems for early risk identification, mitigation, and informed decision-making.
- Honor the national and Departmental commitment to current and former workers through cost-effective implementation of the former worker medical screening program and support to the Department of Labor for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.
- Develop comprehensive, reasonable, and cost-effective security policies and operational guidelines to enable DOE missions to operate securely while protecting the Nation's nuclear, radiological, chemical,

biological, critical infrastructure, and energy assets, as well as DOE personnel and facilities, from internal and external threats.

- Implement Trusted Workforce 2.0 by successfully identifying the uncleared population for the Department's Headquarters facilities/sites, enrolling this population into mandated data services, and continually monitoring incoming vetting results for all personnel.
- Manage DOE's classification program to protect national security interests and develop advanced computer tools to increase the accuracy, consistency, and efficiency of derivative classifier work throughout the DOE/NNSA complex.
- Modernize EHSS managed Information Technology (IT) systems to align with mandates for enhanced cybersecurity, zero trust architecture, and secure software supply chains, improving system resilience and reducing enterprise cyber risk to protect critical infrastructure against increasingly sophisticated cyber campaigns.
- Realign funding for critical EHSS managed IT systems from Program Direction to Program funding to directly associate the funding for support, development and modernization with the mission office holding the requirement.
- Transfer of the DOE Insider Threat program from EHSS to the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, streamlining insider threat capabilities under a single intelligence and counterintelligence lead, enhancing the overall effectiveness and coordination of DOE's security posture by centralizing this critical function.

Office of Enterprise Assessments

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Enterprise Assessments	30,022	27,022	32,183	+5,161	+19%
Program Direction	64,132	59,132	56,632	-2,500	-4%
Total, Office of Enterprise Assessments	**94,154**	**86,154**	**88,815**	**+2,661**	**+3%**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Enterprise Assessments (EA) supports DOE's mission to ensure secure, safe, and efficient operations across the nuclear weapons complex, research programs, and environmental cleanup by conducting independent security and safety assessments, enforcing compliance with regulations, and delivering workforce training. In FY 2027, EA will prioritize strengthening security and cybersecurity evaluations, advancing nuclear and worker safety oversight, enhancing enforcement programs, and expanding training initiatives through the National Training Center.

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Independent Oversight Program, managed by the Office of Enterprise Assessments (EA) under the Office of Management (MA), is a key component of DOE's comprehensive oversight framework. Independent oversight of federal and contractor operations is essential to DOE's role as a self-regulating agency, ensuring the safety and security of its workforce, leadership, and the public.

EA evaluates the Department's effectiveness in implementing protection strategies informed by risk management principles. It administers statutorily authorized enforcement programs related to classified information security, nuclear safety, and worker safety and health. Additionally, EA operates the DOE National Training Center (NTC) in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to strengthen the skills and competencies of security and safety personnel and supports workforce development initiatives, including safety culture enhancement.

Program Highlights

- National Security Assessments: Conduct comprehensive and follow-up security performance evaluations at DOE National Security and Category I Special Nuclear Material sites, including limited-notice safeguards and security tests, and assess measures to detect insider threats.
- Environment, Safety and Health Assessments: Perform independent assessments of nuclear safety, worker safety and health, and emergency management, including high-hazard nuclear construction projects and operations.
- Cybersecurity Assessments: Advance threat-informed cybersecurity assessments through enhanced tools and unannounced red team performance testing to identify vulnerabilities across DOE's National Security, Intelligence, scientific, and other critical systems.
- Enforcement: Strengthen DOE's enforcement programs to hold contractors accountable for compliance with regulations governing worker safety, nuclear safety, Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information, and classified information security.
- Training: Deliver training programs through the DOE National Training Center in Albuquerque, NM, to improve security and safety proficiency, institutionalize lessons learned, and foster a strong safety culture across the enterprise.

Office of Hearings and Appeals

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Office of Hearings and Appeals	5,499	4,499	5,023	+524	+11.65 %
Total, Office of Hearings and	**5,499**	**4,499**	**5,023**	**+524**	**+11.65%**

Appropriation Overview

Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) is the central administrative adjudicatory body for the Department of Energy. OHA's jurisdiction includes conducting evidentiary hearings to determine an employee's eligibility for a security clearance, deciding Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act appeals, investigating and conducting hearings on certain contractor whistleblower complaints, and ruling on requests for relief from DOE regulations and orders, such as regulatory relief from the appliance energy efficiency standards. OHA also offers alternative dispute resolution services such as mediation for a variety of matters.

Program Highlights

In FY 2027 the budget request proposes to:

- Continue to act as a responsible steward of American taxpayer dollars.
- Fund all of OHA's program direction activities.
- Continue to demonstrate timeliness, efficiency and responsiveness with all matters that come before it.
- Continue to conduct almost all hearings and other matters coming before it virtually, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce the need for travel.
- Continue to maintain low case processing times in all its areas of jurisdiction.

Legacy Management

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Legacy Management	173,680	175,666	177,716	+2,050	+1 %
Program Direction	22,622	22,542	22,670	+128	+1 %
Total, Legacy Management	**196,302**	**198,208**	**200,386**	**+2,178**	**+1%**

Appropriation Overview

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) protects human health and the environment by providing long-term management solutions at over 100 remediated sites where the federal government operated, researched, produced, and tested nuclear weapons and/or conducted scientific and engineering research. While these sites were remediated and placed in a safe condition, residual hazards remain after cleanup due to technical or physical limitations of the remedial work. As a result, DOE maintains a post closure obligation to protect human health and the environment after cleanup is completed. LM fulfills this obligation by providing long-term stewardship (LTS) of these sites. In the next five years, LM anticipates adding over 20 new sites to its LTS portfolio.

The LM request provides funding for its core LTS activities including Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance (LTS&M) at its current sites. Funding further enables the Archives and Information Management program, assures post-retirement benefits to former contractor workers, and executes the Department's Uranium Leasing Program. Other functions include asset management, as well as providing education, communication, and outreach to many affected State, Native American, and local communities.

Program Highlights

The request supports LM's mission capabilities and its core LTS activities mentioned above. Approximately $91,272,000 will support LTS&M activities for sites currently under custodianship, support transition activities for over 20 new sites coming to LM over the next five years and accelerate major maintenance and repair projects at sites and field offices. This will also support safeguarding of incidental hazardous physical features at a reduced capacity of DRUM sites on public, Tribal, and private lands and in Native American communities. Lastly, it supports appropriate implementation of mitigating actions at LM sites to enhance their resilience.

The remaining $109,114,000 supports legacy benefits for former DOE Contractor workers; deployment and implementation of enhancements to address the increased number and complexity of Known Exploited Vulnerabilities; execution of beneficial land reuse activities at DOE properties to revitalize land and assets; extensive community interaction and outreach to support the LTS mission; salaries, benefits and overhead for civilian employees.

Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
ARPA-E Projects	420,000	310,000	160,292	-149,708	-48%
Program Direction	40,000	40,000	40,000	—	—%
Total, Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy	**460,000**	**350,000**	**200,292**	**-149,708**	**-43%**

Appropriation Overview

The U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) was established by the America COMPETES Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–69), as amended. ARPA-E will ensure that the U.S. maintains a technological lead in developing and deploying energy technologies. ARPA-E will identify and promote revolutionary advances in energy, translating scientific discoveries and cutting-edge inventions into technological innovations. It will also accelerate transformational technological advances in areas where industry by itself is not likely to invest due to technical and financial uncertainty. ARPA-E focuses on novel early-stage energy research and development (R&D) with technology applications that can be meaningfully advanced with a small investment over a defined period of time. ARPA-E coordinates its work with DOE's basic research and applied programs and other federal research agencies to ensure work is not duplicated.

Program Highlights

ARPA-E has established a nimble, effective management structure and developed a portfolio of technical programs that is delivering innovative, investable opportunities to the commercial sector. ARPA-E will continue to deliver value to the U.S. economy with continued emphasis on maintaining a healthy and varied portfolio of energy projects. These projects cover a broad range of topics, with a growing focus on additional scale-up of the most promising technologies that have demonstrated success in technical development, project management, and definition of commercial pathways and yet still need assistance to approach commercial readiness.

Since its inception in 2009, ARPA-E has provided approximately $4.22 billion in funding to over 1,700 projects through focused programs and open funding solicitations. A total of 266 ARPA-E projects have attracted more than $15.2 billion in private-sector follow-on funding, 403 project teams have partnered with other agencies for further development, and 173 companies have been formed from ARPA-E projects. In addition, ARPA-E project teams have generated 8,824 peer-reviewed journal articles and received 1,240 patents from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

In FY 2027, ARPA-E plans to continue funding for Seeding Critical Advances for Leading Energy technologies with Untapped Potential (SCALEUP) and release an OPEN solicitation and up to two new focused solicitations. FY 2027 solicitations will:

- Continue to fund and direct the discovery of outlier energy technologies that ensure the production of reliable, American-made energy.
- Support the Administration’s goal of restoring U.S. energy dominance through firm, baseload power.
- Increase the energy available to power modern life and unleash American energy innovation to maintain America’s global competitiveness

U.S. Energy Information Administration

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
National Energy Information System	135,000	135,000	135,370	+370	+0.3 %
Total, U.S. Energy Information Administration	**135,000**	**135,000**	**135,370**	**+370**	**+0.3%**

Appropriation Overview

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). It collects, processes, analyzes, and publishes data to inform the economic activities of the American people and policymaking by DOE, other departments and agencies, state governments, and Congress.

Program Highlights

The principal duty of EIA is to operate and maintain the National Energy Information System (NEIS). EIA collects the data stored in this system primarily by conducting surveys and secondarily by acquiring administrative data. NEIS consists of this data and the technology required to ingest, process, publish, and protect it as timely, reliable, impartial, and relevant energy information. The other duty of EIA is to develop forecasts, scenarios, and projections by employing sophisticated modeling systems. EIA is authorized by law to gather energy data and builds its own models to better understand markets and trends.

FY 2027 funding will enable EIA to rationalize existing products through technical solutions and consolidation; forge new products, including new surveys, analysis, and outlooks; and reimagine approaches to data collection and analysis enabled by technological advances, including artificial intelligence. EIA's top priorities include modernizing the NEIS technical platform and accelerating energy consumption surveys.

Office of the Inspector General

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Office of the Inspector General	86,000	90,000	77,400	-12,600	-14%
Total, Office of the Inspector General	**86,000**	**90,000**	**77,400**	**-12,600**	**-14%**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) reviews the integrity, economy, and efficiency of Department of Energy (DOE) programs and operations, including the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The OIG has the authority to inquire into all DOE programs and actions as well as related activities. Audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews are used to detect and prevent fraud, waste, abuse, and violations of the law.

In addition, the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 directs the OIG to conduct an annual evaluation of DOE's information security systems. The OIG is also required to conduct an evaluation of DOE's implementation of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 every two years. The OIG is further charged with reviewing the Department's efforts to eliminate improper payments, in conformance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019. The OIG routinely conducts reviews of the most significant management challenges facing the Department, to include its Environmental Management program. In addition, the OIG addresses alleged violations of law that impact Department programs, operations, facilities, and personnel.

Program Highlights

Data Analytics

The OIG will continue to expand its utilization of data analytics. The OIG will strengthen investments in human capital, technical infrastructure, policy and stakeholder engagement, data acquisition, and data management and integration, to support scaling data analytics capabilities, including integration of artificial intelligence (AI).

Cybersecurity Oversight Efforts

The OIG is responsible for the audit and evaluation of the Department's unclassified systems. The Department has experienced substantial problems with cybersecurity. As the Department continues to expend taxpayer funds, it remains important to secure its systems from vulnerabilities that could result in the loss of billions of dollars' worth of innovative or sensitive technologies developed using taxpayer dollars. This request will allow the OIG to focus on a true and timely view of the Department's cybersecurity posture; maintain oversight into operational technology and the Energy Security space; continue collaboration with the Department's Office of Enterprise Assessments; and deconflict and conduct risk-based discretionary jobs in this area.

Investigations

Over recent years, the OIG experienced a substantial increase in a variety of criminal investigations, particularly related to cybercrimes, child exploitation, and Pandemic Relief fraud. In addition, the OIG will continue its focus on contract and grant fraud investigations throughout the Department. The Office of Investigations' work and partnerships with other law enforcement entities resulted in significant cost savings to the Department and funds put to better use, as well as recoveries from contract fraud investigations and civil settlements, returning more than $17 million to the Treasury in FY 2025. We expect these trends to continue into FY2027 as the OIG continues its proactive case work in fraud detection and information sharing with Data Analytics.

NNSA Modernization Efforts

NNSA has undertaken a modernization effort that involves major projects such as the weapons complex transformation. The OIG will conduct audits, inspections, reviews, and assessments to identify opportunities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of these modernization efforts.

Environmental Management

The Department's environmental cleanup and disposal liabilities of $538,604,000,000 remains on the Government Accountability Office's Biennial High Risk List. The OIG will continue its efforts to review the efficacy of the Department's environmental programs to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse.

Incurred Cost Audits of Management and Operating (M&O) Contracts

The OIG will continue conducting, independent incurred cost audits of the Department's M&O Contracts, valued at $32.3 billion as of FY 2024. Additionally, the OIG will continue to conduct Disclosure Statement compliance audits and will begin conducting real time testing for labor and materials in support of this effort.

Audits

The OIG performs audits on Departmental programs and operations, focused on providing reliable and credible financial and performance information. The scope of this work is determined through a risk-based approach focused on areas of greatest risk to the Department. Audits provide substantial deterrence and detection capabilities over taxpayer funds and give Departmental management and Congress a well-informed perspective.

Federal Energy Regulation Commission

($K)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs FY 2026 Enacted	
				$	%
Just and Reasonable Rates, Terms and Conditions	233,033	233,390	232,420	-970	—%
Safe, Reliable, and Secure Infrastructure	170,138	173,073	173,023	-50	—%
Mission Support through Organizational Excellence	116,829	113,537	114,557	+1,020	+1%
FERC Revenues	-520,000	-520,000	-520,000	—	—%
Subtotal, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**N/A**
Fees and Recoveries in Excess of Annual Appropriations	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000	—	—%
Total, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	**-9,000**	**-9,000**	**-9,000**	**—**	**—%**

Organization Overview

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission) is authorized by statute to ensure the cost-effective and reliable transmission and wholesale sale of electricity and natural gas in interstate commerce, as well as the transportation of oil by pipeline in interstate commerce. FERC also reviews for potential approval proposals to build interstate natural gas pipelines, natural gas storage projects, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals, and licenses non-federal hydropower projects. Congress assigned these responsibilities to FERC in various laws, including the Federal Power Act (FPA), originally enacted over 100 years ago; the Natural Gas Act (NGA); and the Interstate Commerce Act (ICA). In addition, as part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Congress gave FERC additional responsibilities to protect the reliability and cybersecurity of the Bulk-Power System through the establishment and enforcement of mandatory reliability standards, as well as additional enforcement authority. Regulated entities pay fees and charges sufficient to recover the Commission's full cost of operations. The Commission deposits this revenue into the Treasury as a direct offset to its appropriation, resulting in a net appropriation of zero.

Program Highlights

Ensure Just and Reasonable Rates, Terms, and Conditions

The nation’s security and economic prosperity depend on maintaining reliable, safe, secure, and economically efficient energy services at a reasonable cost for consumers. FERC’s fulfillment of its statutory responsibilities ensures just and reasonable rates, terms, and conditions for jurisdictional services.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, FERC uses a range of ratemaking activities, as well as market oversight and enforcement. FERC’s ratemaking activities leverage both regulatory and market means and involve the issuance of orders and the establishment of rules and policies. Recognizing the importance of regulatory certainty to investment, FERC acts promptly on filings from regulated entities and other stakeholders. FERC also is identifying and addressing unnecessary regulations and guidance. FERC’s enforcement activities include both increasing compliance and detecting and deterring market manipulation.

Through these efforts, FERC ensures that consumers have access to the energy services they need at reasonable cost, and that service providers are reasonably compensated.

Ensure Safe, Reliable, and Secure Infrastructure

FERC approval is required for development of certain needed energy infrastructure, including interstate natural gas pipelines and storage projects, LNG facilities, and non-federal hydropower projects. In reviewing proposed projects, FERC's role involves balancing the benefits of a proposed project against any potential adverse impacts. FERC will undertake measures to further streamline its processes to ensure efficient permitting of needed energy infrastructure while continuing to issue legally durable authorizations.

Additionally, FERC considers the minimization of risks to the public in the operation of jurisdictional energy infrastructure. To promote safe, reliable, and secure infrastructure, FERC ensures the safety of non-federal hydropower projects and LNG facilities throughout their entire life cycle. FERC oversees the development and review of, as well as compliance with, mandatory reliability and security standards for the Bulk-Power System, making timely determinations on such proposed standards. In addition, in collaboration with the FERC-certified electric reliability organization, FERC conducts joint reviews of major system events, as needed. The Commission also protects jurisdictional energy infrastructure through collaboration and sharing of best practices.

Provide Mission Support Through Organizational Excellence

The public interest is best served when the Commission operates in an efficient, responsive, and transparent manner. The Commission pursues this goal by providing services in accordance with governing statutes, authoritative guidance, and prevailing best practices. Maintaining processes and public information services that promote transparency and open communication with respect to the conduct of the Commission's business is also vital to achieving this goal.

FERC enables organizational excellence by providing processes and services that help office leadership prioritize resource allocations, make prudent investments that directly benefit the agency's mission, and use Commission resources in an efficient manner. FERC will streamline operations with the deployment of modernized information technology (IT) applications and target additional IT investments aimed at reducing operating requirements. These essential outcomes are indicative of a model agency.

FY 2027 Request Highlights

The Commission's FY 2027 Request includes the necessary resources to support its programmatic strategic goals and priorities. The request supports 1,443 full-time equivalents (FTE), a decrease of 31 FTE and a reduction in personnel compensation costs of $5.8 million or 1.8 percent below the FY 2026 annualized continuing resolution (CR) level. In FY 2027, the Commission will continue to implement OPM's Merit-Based Hiring Plan to execute its optimized FTE level. The Commission will utilize established organizational staffing plans and the use of data analytics to recruit and retain a highly engaged and dedicated workforce. The FY 2027 FTE level will maintain the Commission's ability to promote a reliable power grid and oversee jurisdictional markets and services. Moreover, this optimized workforce prioritizes the Commission's responsibilities to review and approve needed energy infrastructure.

The Commission's Request also includes $156.0 million in FY 2027 to support IT investments. This is a decrease of $9.5 million, or 8.6 percent, below the FY 2026 annualized CR level. FERC is planning to deploy specific IT enhancements that will provide the agency with the ability to meet mission utilizing fewer resources and managing its significant workload more effectively. The request supports IT investments for mission delivery, IT infrastructure, cybersecurity, and data analytics capabilities. In FY 2027, the Commission will continue modernizing its core suite of mission-critical business applications and identifying innovative solutions to advance Artificial Intelligence implementation and integration into business processes.

As a result, Commission business processes are expected to become more streamlined, and staff will have greater capacity to address workload associated with thousands of filings that the Commission receives each year from regulated entities and stakeholders. In addition, the Commission will continue to execute Federal mandates for IPv6 requirements, Zero-Trust principles and cybersecurity protocols, as well as invest in cloud native security technologies and cybersecurity monitoring capabilities that ensure proactive identification of threats and vulnerabilities impacting mission systems. Finally, FERC will continue maturing its data infrastructure by evolving its data analytics capabilities, pursuant to the requirements of the Evidence Act and Federal Data Strategy Action Plans. This evolution supports data-driven decision making and offers a public facing data infrastructure in response to Open Data requirements.

Furthermore, to ensure efficient permitting of needed energy infrastructure projects, the Commission will utilize Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) funds designated for that purpose to support an estimated 42 FTE in FY 2027.