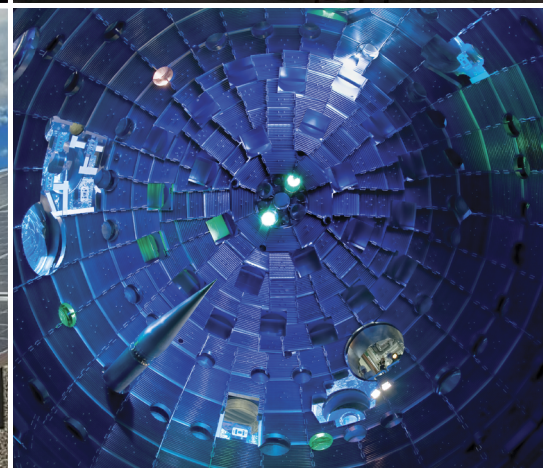
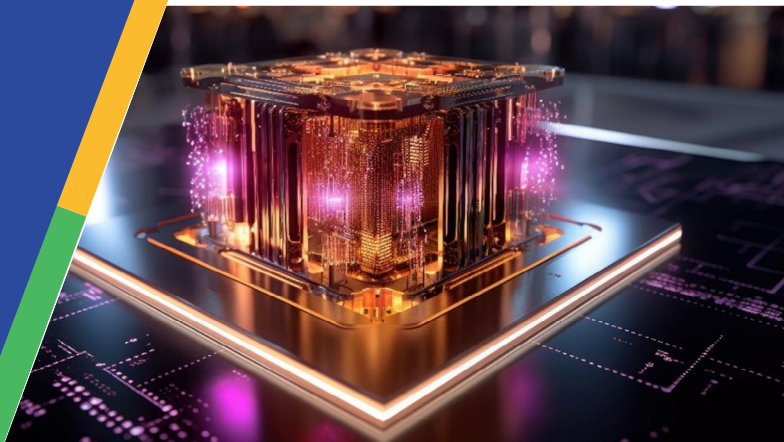
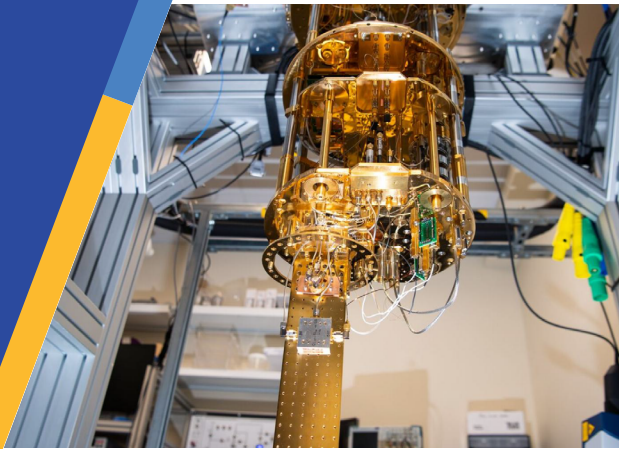
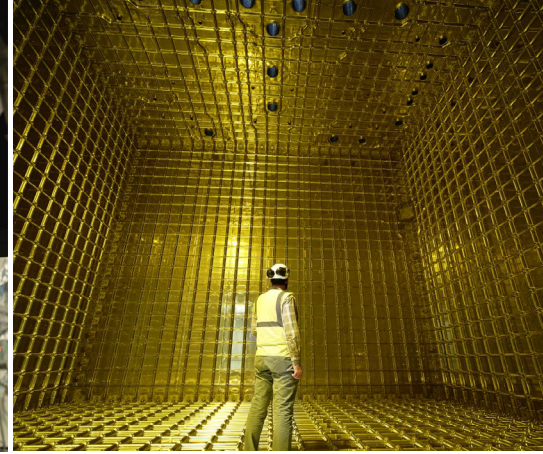




Transition 2024

Corporate Overview

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OVERVIEW.....4

DOE LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE.....8

DOE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART10

DOE INSTALLATIONS AND OPERATIONS11

DOE LABORATORIES, PLANTS AND OTHER FIELD SITES14

DOE COMMITTEES, BOARDS, AND COUNCILS15

FOUNDATION FOR ENERGY SECURITY AND INNOVATION (FESI)19

DOE UPCOMING CRITICAL DECISIONS AND EVENTS.....21

FY 2025 BUDGET OVERVIEW23

IIJA AND IRA FUNDING30

DOE FEDERAL WORKFORCE.....33

CONGRESSIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES OVERVIEW...39

DOE RULEMAKING.....43

DOE PENDING LITIGATION47

VALUE OF THE DOE NATIONAL LABORATORY SYSTEM.....51

FY2023 LABS AT A GLANCE54

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OVERVIEW

Introduction

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) is entrusted with a broad and diverse portfolio across its major mission areas of energy, nuclear security, science, and environmental remediation. DOE is a science and technology powerhouse with an unparalleled network of 17 National Laboratories. DOE spearheads innovation to successfully deploy clean energy technologies and infrastructure, create high quality jobs, boost U.S. manufacturing competitiveness, increase economic prosperity, and address national security challenges. DOE's Laboratory network provides a unique capability to the Nation by also serving other Federal departments and agencies (e.g., Department of Defense; Intelligence Community; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and National Institutes of Health), as well as numerous universities and industry partners.

A Rich History

The Department of Energy has a rich and diverse history that is inextricably linked with the history of the National Laboratories and the evolution of science-based public policy. DOE's origins start with the Manhattan Project and the race to develop the atomic bomb during World War II. Some of the world's foremost scientists from the University of California, Berkeley, including Ernest O. Lawrence and J. Robert Oppenheimer, led the theoretical research that became the basis for the design of the atomic bomb. Both Lawrence and Oppenheimer went on to become the leading scientists of the Manhattan Project and, along with Brigadier General Leslie Groves, established a laboratory at an isolated site in Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the atomic bomb was designed and developed.

Following the war, Congress engaged in a vigorous and contentious debate on whether authority over atomic power should reside with the civilian or military branches of government. The **Atomic Energy Act** of 1946 settled the debate by creating the civilian *Atomic Energy Commission* (AEC), which took over the Manhattan Engineer District's sprawling scientific and industrial complex. The Los Alamos site later became DOE's Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). In 2015, parts of LANL were included in the newly-established Manhattan Project National Historical Park along with other DOE sites that were integral to the development of the atomic bomb at Hanford, Washington, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

The government had a clear interest in controlling the production of fissionable materials while continuing to benefit from the kind of academic scientific expertise and industry capabilities that were brought to bear for the Manhattan Project. To address these competing interests, the government developed a flexible agreement for managing government-owned, contractor-operated (aka "GOCO") scientific, engineering, and production facilities, later known as Management and Operating (M&O) contracts. With few exceptions, DOE still uses the M&O contract model to manage most of its National Laboratories, sites and facilities, and this model is credited with being an important reason for the sustained vitality of the DOE National Laboratories.

In 1953, President Eisenhower gave his famous "Atoms for Peace" speech to the United Nations General Assembly to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Shortly thereafter, the President asked Congress to pass legislation "making it possible for American atomic energy development, public and private, to play a full and effective part in leading mankind into a new era of progress and peace." The result was the **Atomic Energy Act** of 1954, which ended exclusive government use of the atom and began the growth of the commercial nuclear power industry, to be regulated by the AEC. This also added an international dimension to the AEC's responsibilities in that nuclear technology was

to be advanced globally for peaceful purposes. Much of DOE's authority today is still based on this Act.

In response to changing needs in the mid-1970s, in particular the oil embargoes, the AEC was abolished and, in its place, the **Energy Reorganization Act** of 1974 created two new agencies: the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to regulate the nuclear power industry and the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) to manage the nuclear weapons, naval reactor, and energy development programs.

The extended energy crisis of the 1970s soon demonstrated the need for more coherent governmental organization and planning around energy. The **Department of Energy Organization Act** created DOE in 1977 by bringing together several Federal agencies and programs. The Department of Energy, activated on October 1, 1977, as the 12th Cabinet agency, assumed the responsibilities of the ERDA; the Federal Energy Administration; the Federal Power Commission; and parts of several other agencies. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) was also established within the Department as an independent commission to regulate the natural gas, electricity, oil, and hydropower industries.

The Department of Energy brought many Federal energy activities under one umbrella and provided the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan. The Department undertook responsibility for long-term, high-risk scientific research and development of energy technologies; Federal power marketing; energy conservation; the nuclear weapons and non-proliferation programs; naval reactors; some energy regulatory programs; and central energy data collection and analysis.

The Department also acted on its new energy emergency response authorities to create the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Most notably, the establishment of the Department brought Cabinet-level support to a unique and growing system of National Laboratories that today serves as the backbone of the Nation's scientific

research enterprise and the most comprehensive research network of its kind in the world. Like the Nation's energy infrastructure itself, a resource on the scale of the National Laboratories would be virtually impossible to build from scratch today, making support and maintenance of this system all the more critical.

While there have been several amendments to the **DOE Organization Act** that have changed the makeup of DOE, including one to establish the Office of Environmental Management (EM), the most significant amendment took place in 1999. The **National Defense Authorization Act** for Fiscal Year 2000 amended the **DOE Organization Act** by establishing the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) as a semi-autonomous organization within the Department. The amendment (known as the **NNSA Act**), which took effect on March 1, 2000, provides the guidance and authority necessary for the NNSA Administrator to carry out NNSA's various missions under the direction of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

In the first decades of the 2000s, Congress has continued to reshape the Department's profile. This included legislation such as the **Energy Policy Act** of 2005, which authorized what is now the Office of Technology Transitions and the "Title XVII" Loan Guarantee program, and the **Energy Independence and Security Act** of 2007, which established the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program.

The **America COMPETES Act** of 2007 authorized the Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E), and the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act** of 2009 provided DOE with significant funding for energy research, development, demonstration, and deployment (RDD&D) programs. DOE was also given additional authorities and responsibilities for energy emergency response in the **Bipartisan Budget Act** of 2015 and the 2015 **Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act**.

The **DOE Research and Innovation Act** of 2018 strengthened DOE efforts to support technology transfer for early stage and

pre-commercial technology demonstration activities and to promote strategic opportunities for collaborative RDD&D of innovative science and technologies. The **Nuclear Energy Innovation Capabilities Act (NEICA)** and the **Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (NEIMA)** were passed in 2018 and 2019, respectively, in an effort to facilitate reactor licensing and expedite the creation of the Versatile Test Reactor. The **Energy Act** of 2020, which was passed as Title Z of the Fiscal Year 2021 omnibus spending agreement, authorizes and directs a range of research, development, and demonstration and energy efficiency activities at DOE.

Beginning in 2021, Congress passed three pieces of historic legislation to revitalize the nation's energy system, including the **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)**, also known as the **Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)**, the **Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)**, and the **CHIPS and Science Act** of 2022. These laws reinforced DOE's leadership and responsibility to build a clean energy future for the Nation.

The **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act**, signed into law in November 2021, provided DOE with \$62.4 billion in funding to expand its demonstration and deployment mission and transition to clean energy sources by investing in American manufacturing and workers, expanding access to energy efficiency technologies and clean energy, and delivering reliable, clean and affordable power to more Americans. Included in this funding was over \$21 billion to establish a new Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) to support clean energy demonstration projects in partnership with the private sector with the goal of accelerating the deployment and market adoption of emerging clean energy technologies. OCED also manages other base and supplemental funding.

The **Inflation Reduction Act**, signed into law in August 2022, provided DOE with \$35.5 billion in funding, including funds for a new loan program to upgrade, repurpose, or replace energy infrastructure; clean energy tax incentives for consumers and corporations; and incentives for

manufacturers to build stronger science, technology, engineering, and mathematics pipelines.

The landmark **CHIPS and Science Act**, also signed into law in August 2022, authorized (but did not appropriate) \$67 billion for scientific research and development to enable cutting-edge research and development on advanced computing and manufacturing to boost American competitiveness.

While remaining focused on its primary missions, DOE has continued to evolve to meet the pressing challenges and emerging threats facing our Nation, as well as promote opportunities for growth and prosperity. Most notably, DOE has proactively launched new initiatives and taken actions to promote a clean energy economy, create good-paying jobs, provide equal access to clean energy sources, and strengthen energy cybersecurity. For example:

- To modernize the American energy economy and infrastructure, DOE established the Under Secretary for Infrastructure to deploy billions of dollars in investments from the **Energy Act** of 2020, IIJA, and IRA to renew our nation's energy infrastructure, rebuild domestic manufacturing, spur unprecedented job growth, address climate change, and increase American competitiveness.
- To accelerate breakthroughs in producing more abundant, affordable, and reliable clean-energy solutions, DOE deployed Energy Earthshots which include challenging 10-year technical and cost targets for next-generation clean energy technologies in such critical areas as long-duration energy storage, hydrogen, and enhanced geothermal.
- To advance national security capabilities and the future of clean power, DOE achieved a major scientific breakthrough with the first successful controlled fusion experiment in history bringing valuable insights to the

potential for clean fusion energy as well as nuclear nonproliferation.

- To advance the nation's energy security, DOE strengthened its efforts to counter emerging threats to critical energy infrastructure, especially attacks from malicious adversaries seeking to capitalize on the increasingly digitized, interconnected energy sector by deploying more sophisticated cyberattacks.

Today, as in the past, the Department of Energy is tackling some of the most significant energy, nuclear security, economic, and environmental challenges facing the United States. The Department will continue to leverage its long history and its unique scientific resources to meet these challenges to help ensure our Nation's peace and prosperity for all Americans for generations to come.

DOE LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The Department of Energy's leadership and management structure is designed to address the evolving energy, science, security, and environmental challenges facing the Nation. The enterprise is comprised of the Office of the Secretary, including the Deputy Secretary, which provides leadership and strategic direction to achieve the Department's missions, and three Under Secretariats, which manage the core functions that carry out DOE missions. For information about the current leadership team, click [here](#).

DOE has approximately 15,700 Federal employees and over 95,000 contractor employees at its National Laboratories, nuclear security plants and environmental clean-up sites, located at 85 field locations in 30 states. To coordinate the vast array of mission areas for which DOE has responsibility, the Department also uses committees, boards, and councils to address issues that cut across organizational lines.

The organizational chart (Figure 1) depicts the Department's structure, and descriptions of each DOE organization are included in the Organization Overviews.

Office of the Secretary

The **Department of Energy Organization Act**, as amended, establishes the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretaries as the principal officers of the Department.

The **Secretary (S1)** leads the Department of Energy across all of its missions and serves as a member of the President's Cabinet and fifteenth in the line of Presidential succession. In accordance with the **National Security Act** of 1947, as amended, and the February 4, 2021, [Presidential Memorandum on Renewing the](#)

[National Security Council System](#), the Secretary serves as a permanent member of both the National Security Council, which advises the President on the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to national security, and the Homeland Security Council, which advises the President on homeland security issues. In addition to attending regular meetings of each Council, which are chaired by the President, the Secretary participates in Principals Committee meetings, led by the National Security Advisor. As a key member of the President's national security team, the Secretary also represents the United States at international forums on energy policy, energy security, and national security matters, and engages in bilateral and multilateral negotiations with heads of foreign governments.

The **Deputy Secretary (S2)** serves as the chief advisor to the Secretary and is a permanent member of the National Security Council's Deputies Committee, an interagency forum chaired by the Deputy National Security Advisor, which addresses policy issues affecting national security interests.

The Deputy Secretary also is the Department's Chief Operating Officer. In that role, the Deputy Secretary leads major DOE initiatives in several priority areas, including cyber security, project management, and emergency preparedness and response. The Deputy Secretary also chairs a number of corporate councils, including, but not limited to, the Energy Systems Acquisition Advisory Board (ESAAB), which provides the Deputy Secretary with recommendations on DOE's major construction projects (over \$750 million); and the Cyber and Information Technology/Operational Technology Executive Council, which is the principal forum for coordinating cyber and information technology-related activities across DOE.

The Under Secretaries

The Department of Energy's three Under Secretaries lead the Department's critical mission areas and advise the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on policy matters to advance the

Department's strategic priorities and address complex challenges facing the Department. The Under Secretaries' organizations are integral to ensuring that DOE line management has the resources and support needed to achieve their mission objectives. For example, the Under Secretary organizations coordinate the development of budget proposals with line management and provide oversight to ensure effective program execution.

The ***Under Secretary for Infrastructure (S3)*** serves as the Department's principal executive on the demonstration and deployment of clean energy infrastructure investments in such critical areas as the energy grid, manufacturing and energy supply chains, and clean energy technologies. The Under Secretary leads innovative programs to demonstrate clean energy technologies; promote energy security, cybersecurity, and emergency response; assist communities and local, state, and Tribal governments; and improve access to affordable, clean power for traditionally underserved communities. The Under Secretary also oversees multi-billion dollar loan guarantee programs to finance high-impact, large-scale energy projects. In addition, the Under Secretary for Infrastructure oversees the Department's four Power Marketing Administrations.

The ***Under Secretary for Science and Innovation (S4)*** serves as the Department's principal executive on fundamental energy research, energy technologies, and science. The Under Secretary drives this mission through programs, including nuclear and high energy particle physics; basic energy science; advanced computing; fusion; and biological and environmental research as well as applied research and development in the areas of nuclear energy, renewable energy, and fossil energy and carbon management. The Under Secretary also leads research and development for emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence and quantum computing. In executing the Department's scientific mission, the Under Secretary manages thirteen of the Department's National Laboratories.

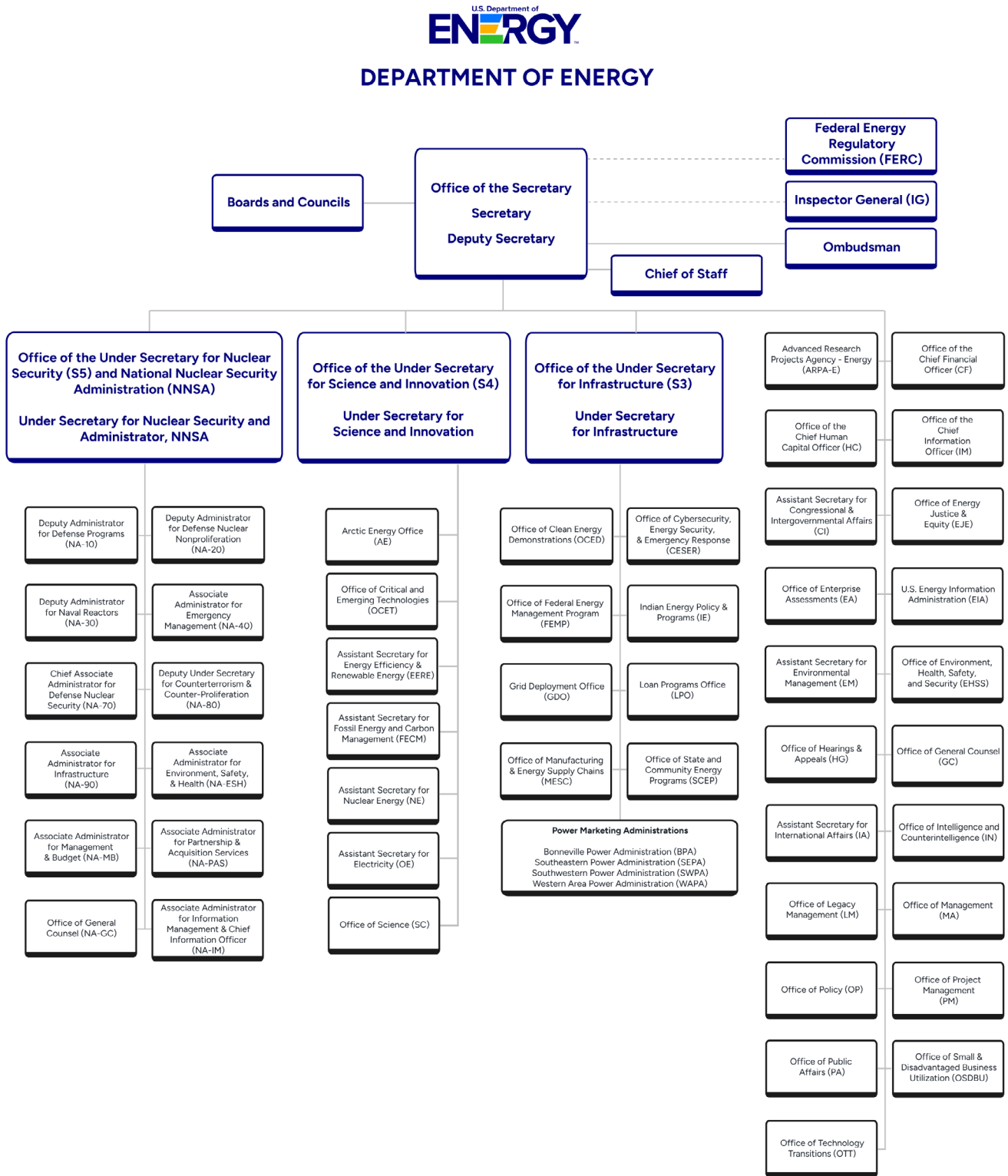
The ***Under Secretary for Nuclear Security (S5)*** also serves as the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Administrator (NA-1). The Administrator's responsibilities in leading NNSA are outlined in the NNSA Act, most recently updated in February 2022. These responsibilities are operationally represented by NNSA's three core missions: maintaining the safety, security and effectiveness of the nuclear deterrent; preventing, countering and responding to proliferation and terrorism threats; and providing operational support for naval nuclear propulsion. In addition to the Federal workforce, the Administrator is responsible for the oversight of three National Laboratories, two laboratories managed by Naval Reactors, several production sites, and the Nevada Nuclear Security Site.

Independent Organization

The ***Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)*** is an independent regulatory commission within the Department that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. FERC is comprised of up to five commissioners who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. FERC also reviews proposals to build liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals and interstate natural gas pipelines, as well as licensing of hydropower projects. These functions are not carried out by delegation from the Secretary; instead, these authorities are vested in the Commission itself. By statute, employees of FERC are not responsible or subject to the supervision or direction of any employee of any other part of the Department, including the Secretary. However, the Secretary may delegate functions to the Commission.

DOE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Figure 1



DOE INSTALLATIONS AND OPERATIONS

At its core, the Department is a science and technology organization that advances critical missions for the American people, including clean energy innovation; energy security; nuclear security; scientific leadership and discovery; and environmental remediation. Meeting these challenges requires a geographically dispersed presence, complex facilities, and a highly-trained workforce. The map (Figure 2) shows the location of DOE's National Laboratories, production facilities, and other field sites.

National Laboratories

Founded as part of an immense national investment in scientific research during and following World War II, DOE's system of National Laboratories is comprised of 17 world-class research institutions that constitute the most comprehensive research network of its kind. For more than seventy years, the National Laboratories have brought deep science and technology innovation to bear against major challenges in the United States, and they continue to serve as an integral component of the U.S. research enterprise and invaluable strategic partners for DOE in evolving with its modern-day missions.

DOE's National Laboratories each have distinct but complementary resources and capabilities, with scientists, engineers, technicians, and analysts collaborating throughout the system, as well as with academia and industry, to ensure the best solutions are pursued without regard to organizational boundaries. The labs operate one-of-a-kind national scientific user facilities that are used annually by over 32,000 researchers from universities, federal laboratories, and the private sector. All of the labs, except the government-operated National Energy Technology Laboratory, perform under a flexible management and operating (M&O) contract.

The National Laboratories fill a critical gap in the Nation's energy and scientific innovation

ecosystems. Universities emphasize early discovery and tend to focus on research associated with small groups of faculty members, while companies respond to market needs and typically focus their research and development on near-term solutions or the integration of multiple technologies. National Laboratories tackle multidisciplinary problems with a long time horizon, often joining fundamental discovery research, technology development, and demonstration projects. In addition, the National Laboratories conduct research and development in areas that are not pursued by either universities or companies, such as safeguarding and managing the Nation's nuclear stockpile.

Specifically, the National Laboratories conduct activities across several main mission areas:

- Advance United States leadership in clean energy technologies to ensure the ready availability of clean, secure, reliable, and affordable energy.
- Deliver discovery and innovation in physical, chemical, biological, engineering, and computational and information sciences that advance our understanding of the world around us.
- Enhance global, national, and homeland security by ensuring the safety and reliability of the United States nuclear deterrent, helping to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and securing the Nation's borders.
- Develop deployable technologies for the safe cleanup of the environmental legacy from five decades of nuclear weapons development, production, and testing.
- Design, build, and operate distinctive scientific instrumentation and facilities, and make these resources available to the research community.
- Serve the national interest not only as leaders in science and technology, but also as quickly mobilized national assets in times of national need.

- Move innovation to the marketplace and strengthen United States competitiveness.
- Train the next generation of scientists and engineers, particularly in DOE core mission areas.

DOE's National Laboratories have a substantial record of accomplishment and demonstrated return on investment for the American taxpayer. For example, the DOE National Laboratories have:

- Achieved a major scientific breakthrough with the first successful controlled fusion experiment in history bringing valuable insights to the potential for a clean fusion energy future and advances in nuclear nonproliferation.
- Driven U.S. leadership in supercomputing, including exascale and quantum computing, and led the application of supercomputing to address complex problems.
- Developed energy efficiency technologies and standards that are saving United States taxpayers billions of dollars annually.
- Conducted the fundamental and applied research that is accelerating the deployment of clean energy technologies, including solar, wind, nuclear, geothermal, and energy storage as well as zero-emission vehicles and charging infrastructure.
- Made scientific discoveries, from new chemicals and new states of matter to an improved understanding of the origins of the universe.
- Sustained confidence in the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile in the absence of nuclear testing, identifying and dealing with arising issues in weapon systems through life extension programs.
- Supported DOE's environmental remediation mission by developing purpose-built technical capabilities and process

improvements to reduce the cost of environmental clean-up.

- Served as an "on call" resource for tackling unprecedented challenges -- from the threat of unsecured nuclear materials as the Soviet Union collapsed, to the Macondo oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, to the Fukushima nuclear disaster, to the COVID-19 global health crisis.

Weapons Plants and Remediation Sites

In addition to its National Laboratories, DOE performs its nuclear security mission at multiple sites around the country. These government-owned sites are typically operated by M&O contractors who employ the bulk of personnel at the sites, performing highly technical and often hazardous work.

In addition to its three national security laboratories, NNSA operates four nuclear weapons production facilities and the Nevada National Security Site. The NNSA nuclear security enterprise's M&O workforce includes more than 50,000 contractor employees.

DOE's Office of Environmental Management (EM), with an annual budget of about \$8 billion, uses over 30,000 contractor employees at 16 sites in 11 states to perform vital cleanup work resulting from legacy nuclear weapons production, including the deactivation, decommissioning, decontamination and demolition of thousands of aging facilities; safe management and disposition of radioactive and hazardous liquid and solid wastes; and remediation of contamination in soil and groundwater.

Many of the contractor employees performing NNSA and EM work are represented by trade unions.

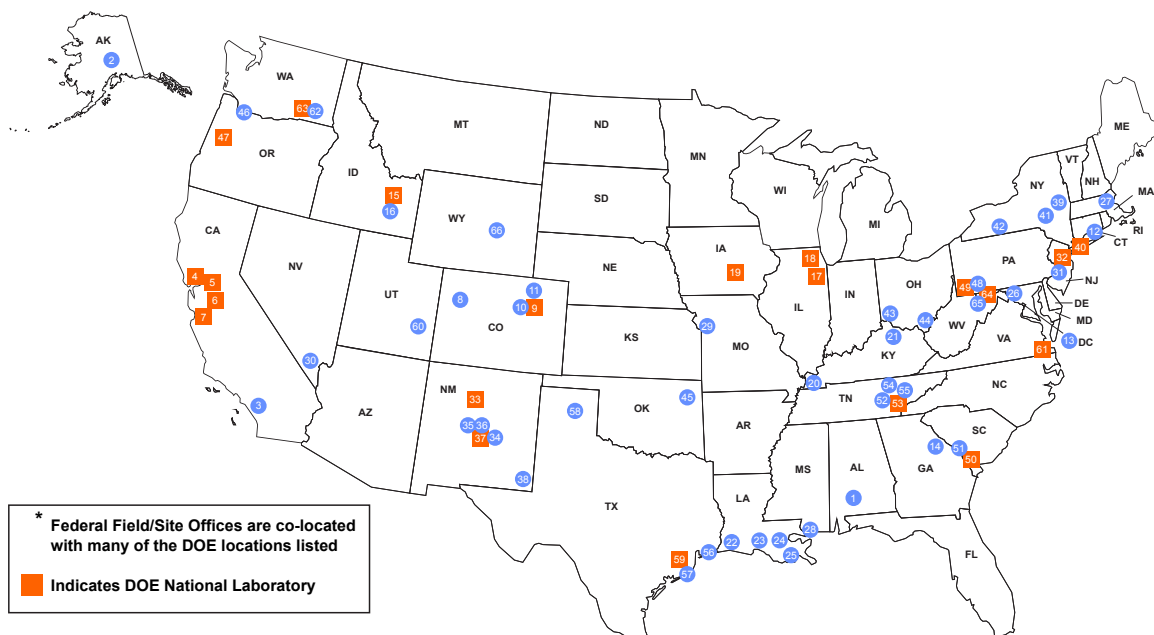
Power Marketing Administrations

The Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) are agencies within DOE whose primary mission is to market hydroelectric power produced at Federal dams. These multipurpose water projects are owned and operated primarily by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and the

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. There are four PMAs—Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA), Southwestern Power Administration (SWPA), and Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)—each operating in a different geographic region. In FY 2024, DOE’s four PMAs marketed power primarily from 134 Federal hydro power plants with maximum operating capabilities of 38,383 megawatts, approximately three percent of the Nation’s power plant capacity. The PMAs report to the Under Secretary for Infrastructure.

DOE LABORATORIES, PLANTS AND OTHER FIELD SITES

Figure 2



Alabama
1. Power Systems Development Facility

Alaska
2. Arctic Energy Office

California
3. Energy Technology Engineering Center
4. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory*
5. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory*
6. Sandia National Laboratories
7. SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory*

Colorado
8. Legacy Management Grand Junction Office
9. National Renewable Energy Laboratory*
10. Western Area Power Administration
11. Legacy Management Westminster Office

Connecticut
12. Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserves

District of Columbia
13. DOE Headquarters – Forrestal Building

Georgia
14. Southeastern Power Administration

Idaho
15. Idaho National Laboratory*
16. Radiological Environmental Sciences Laboratory

Illinois
17. Argonne National Laboratory*
18. Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory*

Iowa
19. Ames Laboratory

Kentucky
20. Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
21. Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office

Louisiana
22. Strategic Petroleum Reserve - West Hackberry Site
23. Strategic Petroleum Reserve - Bayou Choctaw Site
24. Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project Mgmt. Office
25. Strategic Petroleum Reserve - St. James Terminal

Maryland
26. DOE Headquarters – Germantown Campus

Massachusetts
27. Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve

Mississippi
28. Strategic Petroleum Reserve -
Emergency Equipment Warehouse

Missouri
29. Kansas City National Security Campus

Nevada
30. Nevada National Security Site

New Jersey
31. Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve
32. Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory*

New Mexico
33. Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute
34. Los Alamos National Laboratory*
35. National Training Center
36. NNSA Albuquerque Complex
37. Sandia National Laboratories*
38. Waste Isolation Pilot Plant*

New York
39. Environmental Management
Consolidated Business Center Field Office
40. Brookhaven National Laboratory*
41. Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory
42. West Valley Demonstration Project

Ohio
43. Environmental Management
Consolidated Business Center
44. Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Oklahoma
45. Southwestern Power Administration

Oregon
46. Bonneville Power Administration
47. National Energy Technology Laboratory - Albany

Pennsylvania
48. Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory
49. National Energy Technology Laboratory - Pittsburgh

South Carolina
50. Savannah River National Laboratory*
51. Savannah River Site

Tennessee
52. East Tennessee Technology Park
53. Oak Ridge National Laboratory*
54. Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education
55. Y-12 National Security Complex

Texas
56. Strategic Petroleum Reserve - Big Hill Site
57. Strategic Petroleum Reserve - Bryan Mound Site
58. Pantex Plant*
59. National Energy Technology Laboratory - Houston

Utah
60. Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action
(UMTRA) Project

Virginia
61. Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility*

Washington
62. Hanford Field Office
63. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory*

West Virginia
64. National Energy Technology Laboratory - Morgantown
65. Legacy Management Business Center

Wyoming
66. Rocky Mountain Oil Field Testing Center

DOE COMMITTEES, BOARDS, AND COUNCILS

Given its diverse, complex missions, DOE has established several high-level external advisory committees, boards, and councils to identify issues and challenges, facilitate collaborative decision-making, and offer recommendations and strategies for handling challenges facing DOE.

DOE has a total of 23 active advisory committees involving more than 900 members that are managed in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), a law that ensures committee work is conducted transparently with a balanced diversity of interests. These committees include experts in specific disciplines or representatives of distinct interests and are comprised of the users, industries, and organizations in the public and private sectors that could be directly affected by the work of the committees. The committees provide relevant, objective advice to DOE and their proceedings are mostly open to the public.

The DOE **Office of Secretarial Boards and Councils (AB)** oversees the Department's Federal Advisory Committee Management Program and administers the Secretary of Energy's Advisory Board (SEAB).

DOE Federal Advisory Committee

Department-Level Federal Advisory Committees:

The [President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology \(PCAST\)](#) advises the President on matters involving science, technology, education, and innovation policy. The Council also provides the President with scientific and technical information that is needed to inform public policy relating to the American economy, the American worker, national and homeland security, and other topics.

The [National Quantum Initiative Advisory Committee \(NQIAC\)](#) provides advice to the President and the Secretary of Energy on the National Quantum Initiative Program. The committee also provides advice to the National Science and Technology Council Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science. The NQIAC conducts independent assessments of trends and developments in quantum information science and technology and tracks the progress and activities of the Program, including the extent to which the Program is helping to maintain United States leadership in quantum information science and technology.

The [Secretary of Energy Advisory Board \(SEAB\)](#) provides advice and recommendations to the Secretary on the Administration's energy policies, the Department's basic and applied research and development activities, economic and national security policy, and on any other activities and operations of the Department of Energy, as the Secretary may direct.

Program-Level Federal Advisory Committees:

National Nuclear Security Administration Federal Advisory Committee:

- The [Advisory Committee for Nuclear Security \(ACNS\)](#) provides advice and recommendations on the stewardship and modernization of the Nation's nuclear stockpile and enterprise, nuclear nonproliferation and arms control, and counterterrorism and counterproliferation.

Office of Electricity Federal Advisory Committee:

- The [Electricity Advisory Committee \(EAC\)](#) provides expert advice on implementing the Energy Policy Act of 2005, executing the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, and modernizing the nation's electricity delivery infrastructure.

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Federal Advisory Committees:

- The [Appliance Standards and Rulemaking Advisory Committee \(ASRAC\)](#) was established to use negotiated rulemaking to engage all interested parties, gather data, and reach consensus on energy efficiency standards.
- The [Electric Vehicle Working Group \(EVWG\)](#) was formed by the Joint Office of Energy and Transportation to make recommendations to the Secretaries of Energy and Transportation on the development, adoption, and integration of electric vehicles into the U.S. transportation and energy systems.
- The [Industrial Technology Innovation Advisory Committee \(ITIAC\)](#) advises on implementing the Industrial Emissions Reductions Technology Development Program.

Office of Environmental Management Federal Advisory Committees:

- The [Environmental Management Advisory Board \(EMAB\)](#) provides independent and external advice, information, and recommendations to the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management on corporate issues relating to accelerated site cleanup and risk reduction.
- The [Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board \(EM SSAB\)](#) involves stakeholders more directly in environmental cleanup discussions, federal decision-making and cleanup activities. This Board is comprised of community stakeholders from eight separate sub-boards at EM cleanup sites.

Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management Federal Advisory Committees:

- The [National Petroleum Council \(NPC\)](#) advises, informs, and makes recommendations on matters relating to oil and natural gas and the oil and natural gas industries.
- The [USE IT Act Carbon Dioxide Capture, Utilization, and Sequestration \(CCUS\) Permitting](#)

[Task Forces includes two task forces](#) (one dedicated to Federal lands and the Outer Continental Shelf, and the other to non-Federal lands) that identify CCUS permitting challenges and seek to improve the permitting process as well as regional CCUS coordination.

Office of Nuclear Energy Federal Advisory Committee:

- The [Nuclear Energy Advisory Committee \(NEAC\)](#) advises on national policy and scientific aspects of nuclear issues of concern to DOE.

Office of Policy Federal Advisory Committee:

- The [21st Century Energy Workforce Advisory Board \(EWAB\)](#) advises on strategies for DOE to support and develop a skilled energy workforce to meet the changing needs of the U.S. energy system.

Office of Science Federal Advisory Committees:

- [Advanced Scientific Computing Advisory Committee \(ASCAC\)](#) provides independent advice to the Department of Energy on a variety of complex scientific and technical issues related to its Advanced Scientific Computing Research program.
- [Basic Energy Science Advisory Committee \(BESAC\)](#) provides independent advice to the Department of Energy on the Basic Energy Sciences program regarding the complex scientific and technical issues that arise in the planning, management, and implementation of the program.
- [Biological and Environmental Research Advisory Committee \(BERAC\)](#) provides advice on the many complex scientific and technical issues that arise in the development and implementation of the biological and environmental research program.
- [Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee \(FESAC\)](#) provides independent advice on

and management of the fusion energy sciences program.

- [High Energy Physics Advisory Panel \(HEPAP\)](#) advises both DOE and the National Science Foundation (NSF) on high energy physics programs.
- [Nuclear Science Advisory Committee \(NSAC\)](#) advises both DOE and NSF on the national program for basic nuclear science research. Responsibility for its direction is shared by the two agencies.

Office of State and Community Energy Programs
Federal Advisory Committee:

- [The State Energy Advisory Board \(STEAB\)](#) develops recommendations regarding initiation, design, implementation, and evaluation of federal energy efficiency and renewable energy programs to integrate and provide consistency between federal, state, and local initiatives.

Internal Committees, Boards, and Councils

To coordinate mission areas that cut across DOE organizational lines, the Department uses a number of internal committees, boards, and councils. The following includes a description of the major committees, boards, and councils that are internal to DOE. Most are chaired by the Deputy Secretary.

The **Cyber and Information Technology/Operational Technology (IT/OT) Executive Council**, chaired by the Deputy Secretary, is the principal forum for collaboration and coordination of IT/OT and cyber-related activities across the Department. The Council advises the Deputy Secretary on strategic direction for IT innovation, governance, and cybersecurity. DOE is engaged in three categories of cyber-related activities: (1) protecting the DOE enterprise – including government-owned, contractor-operated sites and facilities – from a range of cyber threats that can adversely impact mission capabilities; (2) bolstering the United States Government’s capabilities to address cyber threats; and (3) supporting energy

sector efforts to strengthen cybersecurity.

Membership includes the Under Secretaries and other senior leadership with responsibilities for cybersecurity. The Council meets quarterly or as required by the Chair.

The **Energy Systems Acquisition Advisory Board (ESAAB)**, chaired by the Deputy Secretary, supports the Department’s objective of achieving and maintaining excellence in project management, advises the Deputy Secretary on enterprise-wide project management policies and issues, and supports decision-making on critical decision milestones for major system projects greater than \$750 million. The ESAAB also reviews other projects of lesser value to raise awareness of problems and solutions.

The **Emergency and Incident Management Council (EIMC)**, chaired by the Deputy Secretary, serves as a forum to promote coordination across the Department to prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from emergency situations. The Council, comprised of senior leaders from across the Department, addresses strategic-level aspects of the emergency management enterprise and identifies department-wide capabilities that can be utilized, as appropriate, in response, consultation, and technical assistance and restoration activities.

The **Credit Review Board (CRB)**, chaired by the Deputy Secretary, ensures full consideration of pending transactions before DOE’s Loan Programs Office (LPO) in order to make recommendations to the Secretary of Energy prior to the Secretary’s approval of a conditional commitment for a loan guarantee or loan, or the approval of financial closing for a loan guarantee or loan. The CRB is comprised of senior DOE officials who vote on whether a proposed transaction should be forwarded to the Secretary for approval. In considering a proposed transaction, the CRB seeks to confirm the commercial viability of a transaction receiving a loan or loan guarantee; to understand a transaction’s financial, technical, and other risks

and any mitigants in place to address those risks; and to examine a transaction in light of DOE's objectives. The CRB also oversees LPO's active project portfolio.

The **Laboratory Operations Board (LOB)**. The LOB was chartered in 2013 to strengthen the partnership between the Department and the National Laboratories, and to improve management and performance. The LOB serves as an executive level action group, working collaboratively to identify problems and inefficiencies, develop responsive analyses, and recommend options for effective solutions. The LOB provides the primary enterprise-wide forum for addressing operational and management improvements in areas that impact the National Laboratories. The LOB is led by a Director, currently the Office of Science Deputy Director for Operations, and membership includes senior program and staff office officials; National Laboratory Chief Operating Officers (COOs) and Chief Research Officers (CROs); a representative from the Field Office Managers; and a representative from the Lab M&O contractor group. Most recently, the LOB has focused on developing options for human resources and benefits policy changes that enhance flexibilities to better enable the recruitment and retention of laboratory personnel. In addition, the LOB developed and is currently administering a year-long executive development program that integrates federal and laboratory personnel with the overarching goal of training future executive leaders to effectively steward DOE's national laboratory system.

The **Tribal Energy Steering Committee (TESC)**, chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, coordinates tribal consultation and engagement across DOE. The TESC is comprised of DOE senior leaders whose programs perform work that may impact Tribal nations. It addresses cross-cutting Tribal-related activities and concerns; identifies opportunities for collaboration; ensures that Tribal rights and interests are meaningfully considered and appropriately documented; and provides

recommendations to the Deputy Secretary on Tribal-related issues.

The **Demonstration and Deployment Advisory Board (DDAB)**, chaired by the Under Secretary for Infrastructure, supports project management excellence for large clean energy demonstration and deployment projects that receive more than \$100 million in financial assistance from DOE. The DDAB meets at least quarterly to review the status of covered projects. Its members include the Under Secretary for Science and Innovation and other senior leaders with oversight responsibility for large projects funded by DOE financial assistance.

FOUNDATION FOR ENERGY SECURITY AND INNOVATION (FESI)

The [CHIPS and Science Act of 2022](#) directed the Department of Energy (DOE) to establish a nonprofit corporation to be known as the Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation (FESI). The Foundation's mission is "to support the mission of the Department, and to advance collaboration with energy researchers, institutions of higher education, industry, and nonprofit and philanthropic organizations to accelerate the commercialization of energy technologies."

In May 2024, DOE established FESI, which is modeled after foundations created to support other federal agencies, such as the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

In accordance with the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022, the purposes of FESI are "to support the Department in carrying out the mission of the Department to ensure the security and prosperity of the United States by addressing energy and environmental challenges through transformative science and technology solutions; and to increase private and philanthropic sector investments that support efforts to create, characterize, develop, test, validate, and deploy or commercialize innovative technologies that address crosscutting national energy challenges, including those affecting minority, rural, and other underserved communities, by methods that include: "

- fostering collaboration and partnerships with researchers from the Federal Government, State governments, institutions of higher education, federally funded research and development centers, industry, and nonprofit organizations for the research, development, or commercialization of transformative energy and associated technologies;

- strengthening and sharing best practices relating to regional economic development through scientific and energy innovation, including in partnership with an individual Laboratory-Associated Foundation;
- promoting new product development that supports job creation;
- administering prize competitions to accelerate private sector competition and investment, and complement the use of prize authority by the Department;
- supporting programs that advance technology maturation, especially where there are gaps in Federal or private funding to advance technologies from the prototype stage to a commercial stage;
- supporting efforts to broaden participation in energy technology development among individuals from historically underrepresented groups or regions; and
- facilitating access to Department facilities, equipment, and expertise to assist in tackling national challenges.

Within its first year, FESI is required to submit a strategic plan to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology that includes: FESI's plan for becoming financially self-sustaining; a forecast of major crosscutting energy challenge opportunities; its plan for ensuring transparent operations and financial management; efforts to engage historically underrepresented groups and regions; and plans to complement DOE investments and minimize redundancy. Thereafter, FESI must submit an annual progress report to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Secretary.

As required by the statute, in FY 2024, DOE established a Board with appointed members that reflect a broad cross-section of stakeholders from academia, National Laboratories, industry, nonprofit organizations, State or local governments, the investment community, and the philanthropic community. The terms of initial [Board members](#) will be staggered with half the members serving for four years and half serving for five years. Subsequently, members will serve five-year terms. The Secretary, Under Secretary for Science and Innovation, Under Secretary for Nuclear Security, and DOE Chief Commercialization Officer serve as ex-officio Board members. The Office of Technology Transitions (OTT) provides the primary DOE liaison to FESI and will coordinate internally, as necessary, with all DOE offices and programs interested in working with FESI.

DOE UPCOMING CRITICAL DECISIONS AND EVENTS

The following includes the Department's high-visibility critical decisions and events by Departmental Element for January 20, 2025 through April 30, 2025.

January 2025 (Post-Inauguration)

National Nuclear Security Administration will provide an annual report (developed jointly with the Department of Defense) to the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense on the safety, reliability, performance and military effectiveness of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile. The Secretaries must submit the report to the President by February 1, 2025.

Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs will begin to prepare incoming nominees for Presidential appointments requiring Senate confirmation for confirmation hearings and Congressional courtesy visits.

Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response will submit DOE's Energy Sector Risk Management Plan to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) by January 25, 2025 as required by National Security Memorandum 22 on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience.

Office of State and Community Programs will receive applications from states and territories for their formula share of the Home Efficiency Rebates and the Home Electrification and Appliance Rebates programs no later than the January 31, 2025 application deadline.

February 2025

Energy Information Administration will issue the February edition of the Short-Term Energy Outlook, which provides a monthly forecast of U.S. energy consumption, supply and prices through the end of 2025.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer will develop, as directed by the Office of Management and Budget, the DOE FY 2026 budget request based on guidance from the new Administration.

Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs will prepare senior leadership for potential meetings with intergovernmental groups that are scheduled to hold their annual meetings in early 2025.

Office of International Affairs will prepare senior leadership for participation in the Mining Indaba in South Africa (February 3-6, 2025), an annual event that provides insights into Africa's critical minerals mining industry.

Office of International Affairs will prepare senior leadership for participation in the Egyptian Energy Show in Cairo (February 17-19, 2025), an annual event showcasing and promoting clean energy innovations.

March 2025

Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E) will host its annual Energy Innovation Summit (March 17-19, 2025) in Dallas, Texas, which will highlight transformational energy technologies.

Energy Information Administration will issue the March edition of the Short-Term Energy Outlook, which provides a monthly forecast of U.S. energy consumption, supply and prices through the end of 2025.

Office of Environmental Management (EM) and National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) will complete the transition of management responsibility for DOE's Savannah River Site in Aiken, South Carolina from EM to NNSA.

Office of International Affairs will prepare senior leadership for participation in CERA Week in Houston, Texas (March 10-14, 2025), an energy conference that attracts thousands of industry and government leaders to discuss the future of energy, environment, and climate.

Office of International Affairs will participate in the International Energy Agency (IEA) Governing Board Meeting (March 2025) in Paris, France.

Office of Legacy Management will transfer a 19-acre parcel of environmentally-remediated land in Mound, Ohio to private ownership in March 2025.

Office of Science will initiate transition to the new Management and Operating (M&O) contract for the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility in Newport News, Virginia with a June 1, 2025 effective date.

April 2025

Energy Information Administration will issue the April edition of the Short-Term Energy Outlook, which provides a monthly forecast of U.S. energy consumption, supply and prices through the end of 2025.

Office of Federal Energy Management Program will support Federal agency efforts to implement the Federal Buildings Clean Energy Rule, which will take effect in April, one year after it was published in the Federal Register. The Rule will institute requirements to reduce emissions in new and newly renovated Federal buildings.

Office of International Affairs will prepare senior leadership for participation in the annual meeting of the United States/France Bilateral Clean Energy Partnership in Washington, DC, which will address energy policy, technologies, and innovations that advance net-zero sources and systems.

Office of International Affairs will prepare senior leadership for participation in the annual meeting of the United States/United Kingdom Strategy Energy Dialog in London, England, which was established as a bilateral forum to enhance and expand cooperation across shared energy security and resilience, clean energy, and net-zero objectives.

Office of International Affairs will prepare senior leadership for participation in the annual International Energy Agency Energy Security Summit in London, England, which will focus on the current and future risks to the global energy system and identify solutions and opportunities to address them.

Office of Science will host the annual National Science Bowl (NSB) finals (April 24-28, 2025), the capstone of an annual months-long academic competition that tests teams of middle school and high school students from across the country on their math and science knowledge.

FY 2025 BUDGET OVERVIEW

Supporting the DOE Mission

The mission of the Department of Energy (DOE) is to ensure America’s security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions. DOE’s Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 Budget Request supports the Nation’s prosperity by addressing its climate, energy, environmental, and nuclear security challenges through transformative science and technological solutions.

Overview

The DOE President’s Budget for FY 2025 proposed \$51 billion in budget authority, a \$3.6 billion, or 7.5 percent, increase from the FY 2023 Enacted Level. The Budget delivers results for the American people by creating jobs and investing in innovation for the energy economy; expanding cutting-edge research at National Laboratories; investing in critical and emerging technologies; advancing critical climate goals including industrial decarbonization; building the clean innovation pipeline; reducing health and environmental hazards for at-risk communities; bolstering the cybersecurity and resilience of the energy sector; and making historic investments to strengthen the Nation’s nuclear security. DOE is uniquely prepared to continue and expand on this urgent work.

For more detailed information regarding the DOE FY 2025 Budget Justification, please click [here](#).

DOE FY 2025 President’s Budget

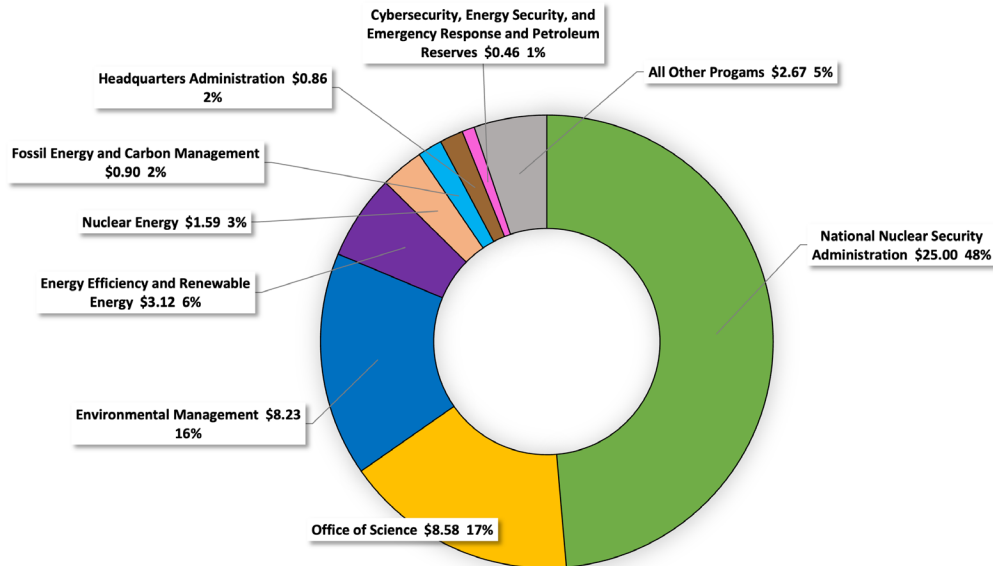
DOE BUDGET (\$BILLIONS)	2023 ENACTED*^	2024 ANNUALIZED CR	2025 REQUEST
DEFENSE (050)	\$30.96	\$30.96	\$33.52
NON-DEFENSE (NON-050)	\$16.86	\$17.01	\$17.90
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	\$47.82	\$47.97	\$51.42

* Includes \$300 million in emergency designated funding enacted in Division M, Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations, of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) for the Office of Nuclear Energy.

^ FY 2023 Enacted does not reflect the \$2.0 billion rescission of mandatory funding for the Office of Petroleum Reserves.

Total=51.42 Billion

FY 2025 DOE Budget Request by Program (\$B)



Creates Jobs and Invests in Innovation for the Energy Economy

The Budget invests \$1.6 billion through DOE, more than double the 2021 enacted level and 29 percent above the 2023 enacted level, to support clean energy workforce and infrastructure projects across the Nation, including: \$385 million to weatherize and retrofit homes of low-income Americans; \$95 million to electrify Tribal homes, provide technical assistance to advance Tribal energy projects, and transition Tribal Colleges and Universities to renewable energy; \$113 million for the Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains to strengthen domestic clean energy supply chains, and \$102 million to support utilities and State and local governments in building a grid that is more secure, reliable, resilient, and able to integrate electricity from clean energy sources.

These investments, which complement and bolster the historic funding in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and Inflation Reduction

Act, create good-paying jobs while driving progress toward the Administration's climate goals, including producing carbon pollution-free electricity by 2035. The Budget also provides dedicated funding for the Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization to facilitate a whole-of-government approach to workforce training, community engagement, and identification of Federal resources to spur economic revitalization in the hard-hit energy communities that have powered the Nation for generations.

Expands Cutting-Edge Research at National Laboratories and Universities

The Budget provides an investment of \$8.6 billion for the Office of Science, advancing toward the authorized level in the CHIPS and Science Act to support cutting-edge research at DOE's 17 National Laboratories and partner universities to build and operate world-class scientific user facilities. These investments support identifying

and accelerating novel technologies for clean energy solutions, improving predictability of climate trends and extremes using high performance computing, providing new computing insight through quantum information, and positioning the United States to meet the demand for isotopes. Within funding for Science, the Budget provides over \$800 million to advance the basic research needed to solve fundamental science and technology gaps towards the development of fusion power as a clean energy source in the U.S. using a diverse set of tools and strategic approaches. The Science budget also expands innovation in microelectronics and positions the United States to meet the demand for isotopes.

Invests in Critical and Emerging Technologies

The Budget provides a historic investment of \$1.9 billion in advancing critical and emerging technologies, including biotechnology and biomanufacturing, quantum information sciences, exascale high speed computing, and artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning. This investment strengthens U.S. leadership in science, technology, and innovation and plays a central role in the Department's national security mission. Included in this investment is \$455 million for supporting the advancement of AI technologies and the development of foundational models to support new applications in science, energy, and national security. DOE's AI-related activities include fundamental research and development of AI, use of AI tools to explore machine learning, while assuring the safety, security and robustness of AI systems.

DOE will also apply AI technologies to the nuclear security mission, including early detection of foreign nuclear proliferation activities. The Budget provides \$5 million to fund the recently established Office of Critical and Emerging Technologies (CET) that will coordinate efforts, support AI governance, and provide oversight across the Department. CET will develop a coordinated strategic outlook for these technologies, working with and through other DOE offices, enabling DOE leadership, as well as

interagency, congressional, and external stakeholders, to maximize the impact of DOE capabilities and investments in these key areas of national importance.

Advances Critical Climate Goals

The Budget includes \$10.6 billion in DOE climate and clean energy research, development, demonstration, and deployment programs, including over \$1 billion to improve technologies to cut pollution from industrial facilities, nearly \$900 million to commercialize technologies like sustainable aviation fuel and zero-emission trucks to cut emissions from the transportation sector, and over \$2.4 billion – a majority of which is included in the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Program - to improve carbon pollution-free electricity generation, transmission, distribution, and storage technologies for reliability, resilience, and decarbonization. Specifically, within the EERE Program, the budget includes \$502 million for Vehicle Technologies Office, \$280 million for Bioenergy Technologies Office, \$318 million for Solar Energy Technologies Office, \$199 million for Wind Energy Technologies Office, \$179 million for Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Office, and over \$500 million for Advanced Materials/Manufacturing and Industrial Efficiency and Decarbonation Offices. In addition, the Budget invests in advancing climate modeling within the Biological and Environmental Research Program in the Office of Science. Overall, this funding advances efforts crucial for achieving the goal of a 50- to 52-percent reduction from 2005 levels of economy-wide net greenhouse gas pollution in 2030 and economy-wide net-zero emissions no later than 2050, while also reducing energy bills for American families.

Accelerates Industrial Decarbonization

Addressing the climate crisis requires rapid decarbonization across energy use sectors. The industrial sector contributes about a quarter of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions and is a major opportunity for significant reductions. By investing \$966 million in discretionary DOE industrial decarbonization activities, the Budget reflects the importance of supporting U.S. industrial decarbonization through innovation, targeted

investment, and technical assistance. The Budget supports funding for Industrial Emissions and Technology coordination to drive adoption of industrial decarbonization solutions and expanded research and development efforts in the Industrial Efficiency and Decarbonization Office.

Builds the Clean Energy Innovation Pipeline

The Budget includes \$8.5 billion across DOE to support researchers and entrepreneurs transforming innovations into commercial clean energy products, including in areas such as: offshore wind, industrial heat, sustainable aviation fuel, and grid infrastructure. Across DOE, the Budget provides over \$325 million to support the research, development and commercialization of technologies and processes to increase the domestic supply of sustainable critical minerals and materials essential for several clean energy technologies. The Budget supports \$76 million to advance technologies that can enable earlier detection of methane leaks and integrate across a network of methane monitoring sensors for more reliable measurement and mitigation and \$150 million to make small quantities of high-assay, low-enriched uranium (HALEU) available for ongoing advanced nuclear reactor demonstrations. The Budget also assumes enactment of the Administration's request for \$2.16 billion in FY 2024 supplemental funding to procure low-enriched uranium (LEU) and HALEU, which coupled with a long-term ban on imports of LEU and HALEU from Russia, would prompt sufficient private sector investment to reinvigorate U.S. uranium enrichment and reduce our current dependence on Russian imports for roughly 20 percent of LEU used in civilian nuclear power reactors. The \$8.5 billion also includes \$845 million for a Department-wide initiative to accelerate the viability of commercial fusion energy, coordinating academia, national laboratories, and the private sector, which supports the Bold Decadal Vision for Commercial Fusion Energy. The Budget funds eight crosscutting DOE Energy Earthshots™ initiatives which could substantially reduce the cost of energy for the American consumer through innovations in clean energy generation, energy efficiency, and storage. In addition, the

Budget provides \$30 million to accelerate commercial demonstration projects through a new National Laboratory Demonstration Support Program.

Reduces Health and Environmental Hazards for At-Risk Communities

The Budget includes \$8.23 billion for the Environmental Management program and reflects this Administration's strong commitment to clean up and protect communities that supported defense production programs and government-sponsored nuclear energy research, including \$3.1 billion to continue cleanup progress at the Hanford site in Washington. As the largest environmental cleanup program in the world, Environmental Management plays a key role in cleaning the environment, contributing to national security priorities, investing in the future and aiding community efforts to build strong economies, growing jobs, and preparing for a clean energy future. This investment will enable the Department of Energy to treat radioactive tank waste, take down contaminated buildings, ship and dispose legacy waste and clean soil and groundwater across EM sites. The Budget also includes \$205 million for the Office of Legacy Management to protect human health and the environment by providing long-term management solutions at over 100 World War II and Cold War era sites where the federal government operated, researched, produced, and tested nuclear weapons and/or conducted scientific and engineering research. The Administration will ensure the investments for the cleanup of legacy pollution and long-term stewardship of these sites align with the Justice40 Initiative to benefit disadvantaged communities.

Bolsters the Cybersecurity and Resilience of the Energy Sector

The Budget provides \$200 million for the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response to enhance the security of energy technologies and the energy supply chain. The amount also includes assistance to States, local governments, Tribes, and Territories for emergency planning and preparation, including events

caused by the impacts of climate change. An additional \$261 million is provided for operation and maintenance of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve, and Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

Makes Historic Investments to Strengthen the Nation's Nuclear Security and Protect the Nation from Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism

The Budget provides a historic investment of \$25 billion in the Nation's nuclear security enterprise to implement the President's National Defense Strategy and the Nuclear Posture Review (NPR), including \$19.9 billion for Weapons Activities. This funding will modernize the Nation's nuclear deterrent and keep the American people safe. The Budget supports a safe, secure, reliable, 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, including recapitalizing essential scientific and production facilities. The Budget enhances DOE capabilities to prevent and respond to Weapons of Mass Destruction terrorist attacks by non-state actors at home and abroad. It also supports DOE's long-standing effort to advance nuclear and radioactive material security, enhancing U.S. security, health, and economic interests. In addition, the Budget continues investments to develop the next generation of arms control technologies and experts to help mitigate against emerging and evolving national security risks.

Stockpile Management

The Budget proposes \$5.1 billion in FY 2025 for Stockpile Management to maintain a safe, secure, reliable, and effective nuclear weapons stockpile through stockpile modernization, stockpile sustainment, weapons dismantlement and disposition, production operations, and nuclear enterprise assurance. The Budget includes \$2.8 billion for major modernization projects that extend the lifetime of the nation's nuclear stockpile while addressing required updates, replacing aging/obsolete components

to ensure continued service life, and enhancing security and safety features.

Production Modernization

The Budget includes \$5.9 billion for Production Modernization to support production capabilities for nuclear weapons components critical to weapon performance, including primaries, secondaries, radiation cases, and non-nuclear components. Included within this budget total is \$2.9 billion for plutonium modernization to fund the equipment, facilities, and personnel required to reestablish the Nation's capability to produce 80 plutonium pits per year.

Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering

The Budget incorporates \$3.2 billion for Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering to provide the scientific foundation for stockpile decisions and actions; develop the personnel required to support the current and future stockpile; and provide the capabilities, tools, and components needed to support all missions. The funding includes \$683 million for the Inertial Confinement Fusion program to support facilities such as the National Ignition Facility and the Z facility in High-Energy-Density and ignition science experimental activities. The Budget also provides \$880 million for Advanced Simulation and Computing, which is supporting NNSA's exascale high-performance computing capability.

Infrastructure and Operations

The Budget proposes \$3.3 billion for Infrastructure and Operations to maintain, operate, and modernize the NNSA infrastructure in a safe and secure manner that supports program execution while maximizing return on investment and reducing enterprise risk. The FY 2025 Request provides funding for activities to enable plutonium pit production, expand capacity at the Kansas City National Security Campus (KCNSC), and address infrastructure modernization throughout the complex.

Restores American Leadership in Arms Control and Nonproliferation

The Budget includes \$2.5 billion for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation to enhance the Nation's ability to prevent adversaries from acquiring nuclear weapons or weapons-usable materials, technology, and expertise; counter efforts to acquire such weapons or materials; and respond to nuclear or radiological incidents and accidents domestically and abroad. By limiting the number of nuclear-capable states and preventing terrorist access to materials and technology that can threaten the U.S. and allies, NNSA plays a critical role in enhancing global stability and constrains the range of potential threats facing the nation, our allies, and partners.

Powers the Nuclear Navy

The Budget includes \$2.1 billion for DOE's Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program to ensure safe and reliable operation of reactor plants in nuclear-powered submarines and aircraft carriers. The Budget prioritizes infrastructure modernization and investments to develop, refine, and deliver new technologies to the Navy and maintain America's advantage over its adversaries. The Budget continues to support the Columbia-Class Reactor System Development and recapitalizing spent fuel handling and examination capabilities at the aging Expended Core Facility in Idaho.

Supports Other Defense Activities

The Budget provides \$1.1 billion to support defense activities conducted by the Department including Legacy Management, Environment, Health, Safety and Security, Enterprise Assessments, Specialized Security Activities, Hearings and Appeals, and Defense Related Administrative Support.

Administration and Oversight

Energy Information Agency

The Budget includes \$141.7 million for the Energy Information Agency (EIA) to enable EIA to continue delivering the critical, independent energy information products on which its stakeholders rely, including weekly petroleum and natural gas inventory reports, comprehensive monthly forecasts of energy markets, and long-term outlooks for U.S. and global energy production and consumption.

Office of Technology Transitions

The Budget includes \$27.1 million to focus on expanding the commercial and public impact of the Department of Energy's research investments and enabling technology commercialization that supports the missions of the Department. OTT serves a multi-faceted role across the Research, Development, Demonstration, and Deployment continuum to support the transition of our technologies to the market by collaborating across DOE Program Offices to manage lab-to-market and other technology commercialization activities, including the statutory Technology Commercialization Fund, the Energy I-Corps, the Energy Program for Innovation Clusters, Energy Technology University Prize, and the Lab Partnering Service. Funding is separately requested to support the Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation (FESI) which will support the mission of DOE and will increase private and philanthropic sector investments to accelerate the commercialization of energy technologies.

Departmental Administration

The Budget includes \$335 million for Departmental Administration (DA) programs to support initiatives that achieve energy equity and environmental justice across the DOE complex and laboratories, assist underserved communities, accelerate international climate progress, deploy American innovation, and support economic prosperity at home and abroad, and increase energy security and clean

energy initiatives. To further support the President’s commitment to clean energy goals, the Budget includes additional funding to continue DOE’s transition from GSA leased gas powered vehicles to electric vehicles and charging infrastructure and expand statistical/ analytical capabilities that will provide near-real time analysis to be used by policymakers across the government to inform decisions. To continue protecting DOE against cyber-vulnerabilities, resources are needed for critical cybersecurity investments, including those related to the implementation of Zero Trust principles and post-quantum cryptography pilot programs, and managing Artificial Intelligence in critical infrastructure and cybersecurity. The Request advances the DA programs critical functions including management and mission support organizations that have enterprise-wide responsibility for international engagement and promotion of global market opportunities, administration, accounting, budgeting, contract and project management, human resources, congressional and intergovernmental liaison, energy policy, information management, life-cycle asset management, legal services, workforce diversity and equal employment opportunity, ombudsman services, small business advocacy, sustainability, and public affairs.

Overview of Recent Funding Marks for DOE

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	FY 2025 HEWD bill	FY 2025 SEWD bill
050 (defense)	\$30.96B	\$32.945B	\$33.731B	\$33.948B	\$34.599B
Non-050 (non-defense)	\$14.97B	\$17.007B	\$17.683B	\$16.015B	\$17.704B
Recissions	\$2.052B (SPR)	-	-		\$67M (DNN)
Total DOE	\$45.932B	\$49.952B	\$51.42B	\$49.963B	\$52.304B

Office of the Inspector General

The Budget includes \$149 million in discretionary authority in FY 2025. Pursuant to 5 USC 406(g) (3)(E), the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has determined that the budget proposal would substantially inhibit performance of duties. A statement from the OIG is included to accompany the OIG Budget proposal.

Current Status of Appropriations

The FY 2025 President’s Budget submission was sent to Congress for consideration in March 2024. The key appropriations subcommittees that determine funding levels for DOE, the House and Senate Energy and Water Development Subcommittees (“HEWD” and “SEWD”) then worked to develop their own bills.

Starting October 1, 2024, the Department began operating under a Continuing Resolution with an end date of December 20, 2024, while Congress decides on the future of the FY 2025 budget request. This means that the Department will be operating under FY 2024 enacted funding levels.

IIJA AND IRA FUNDING

Overview

The Department of Energy received historic supplemental appropriations from the **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)** and **Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)**.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)

The **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act**, also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), was signed into law on November 15, 2021. The IIJA provided DOE with \$62.4 billion in funding to expand the demonstration and deployment mission and transition to clean energy sources by investing in American manufacturing and workers, expanding access to energy efficiency technologies and clean energy, and delivering reliable, clean and affordable power to more Americans. Funding was also provided to establish a new Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) to build the technologies of tomorrow.

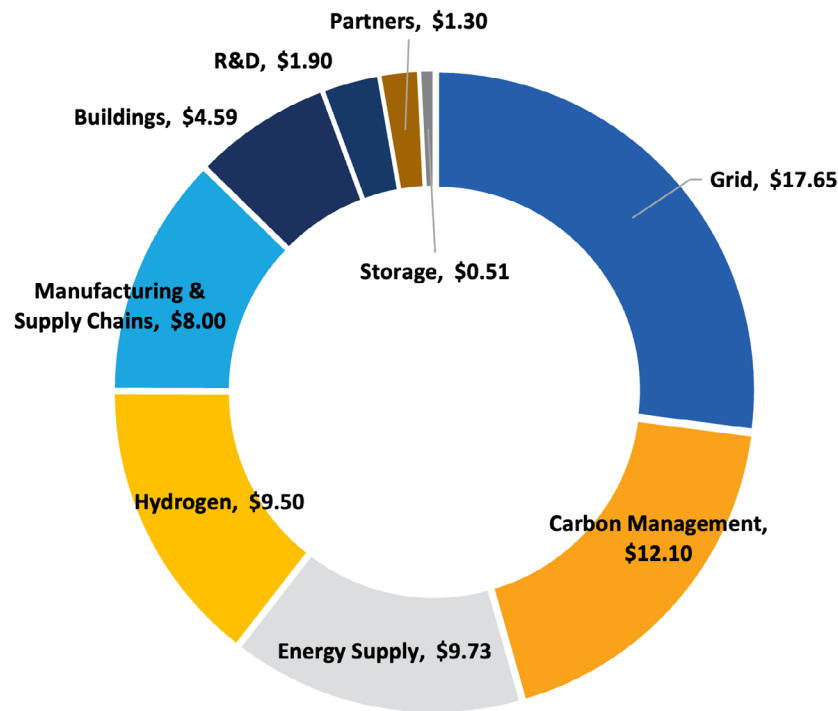
Funds are being provided to DOE over a five-year period spanning from FY 2022 through FY 2026 and include:

- Over \$7 billion in the supply chain for batteries
- \$1.5 billion for clean hydrogen manufacturing and advancing recycling research, development, and demonstration
- \$750 million for a new grant program to support advanced energy technology manufacturing projects in coal communities
- Expansion of DOE's Loan Programs Office (LPO) authority
- \$3.5 billion in the Weatherization Assistance Program

- \$500 million for energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements at public school facilities
- \$550 million in the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBG)
- \$500 million for the State Energy Program
- \$11 billion in grants for States, tribes, and utilities to enhance the resilience of the electric infrastructure against disruptive events
- \$2.5 billion for DOE's Transmission Facilitation Program
- \$3 billion for the expansion of the Smart Grid Investment Matching Grant Program
- \$6 billion for the Civilian Nuclear Credit program
- More than \$700 million in existing hydropower facilities for improvements
- \$21.5 billion in funding for clean energy demonstrations and research hubs
- \$8 billion for clean hydrogen
- Over \$10 billion for carbon capture, direct air capture and industrial emission reduction
- \$2.5 billion for advanced nuclear projects
- \$1 billion for demonstration projects in rural areas
- \$500 million for demonstration projects in economically hard-hit communities

Additional information on IIJA investments at DOE can be found [here](#).

IIJA Total Funding by Category (\$ billions)



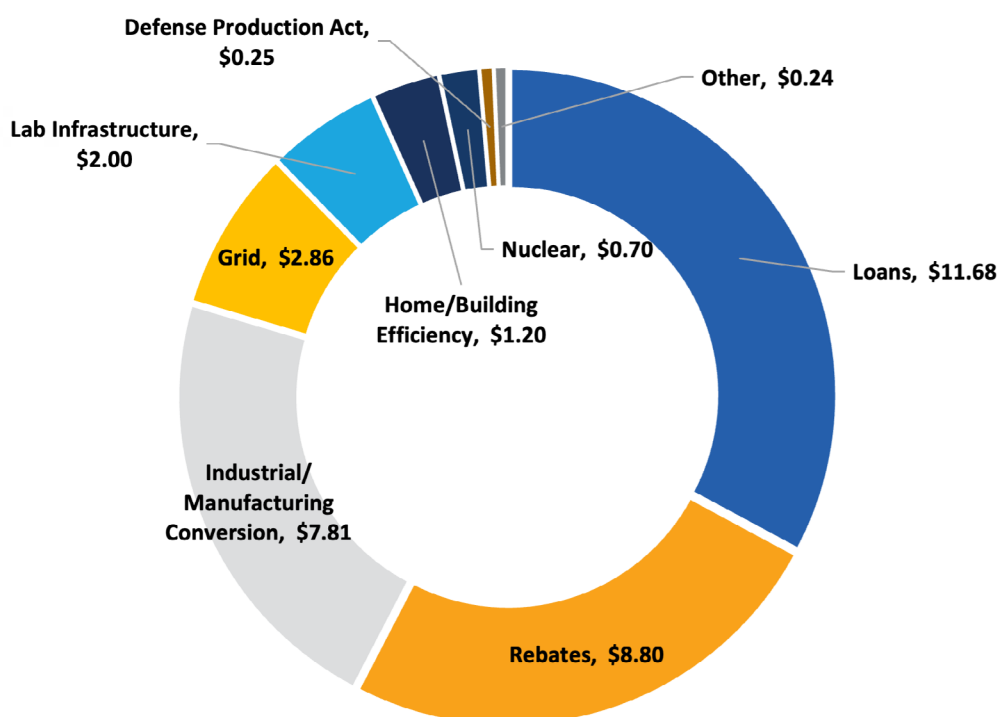
Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

The **Inflation Reduction Act**, signed into law on August 16, 2022, provided DOE with \$35.5 billion in funding, including funds for a new loan program to upgrade, repurpose, or replace energy infrastructure; clean energy tax incentives for consumers and corporations; and incentives for manufacturers to build stronger science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) pipelines. DOE subject matter experts assist the Department of Treasury with the development of the clean energy tax incentives.

Funds were provided to DOE in FY 2022 and include:

- \$700 million of availability for High-Assay Low-Enriched Uranium
- \$2 billion for domestic manufacturing conversion grants
- \$5.8 billion for industrial demonstrations and deployment
- \$4.3 billion for consumer home efficiency rebates
- \$4.5 billion for home electrification and appliance rebates
- \$2 billion for National Laboratory infrastructure and upgrades
- \$1 billion for technical assistance for the adoption of building energy codes
- \$2 billion for Transmission Siting and Economic Development Grants program
- Over \$11 billion in appropriated funds and over \$300 billion of loan guarantee authority for the DOE Loan Programs Office in support of new loans, including Tribal Energy Financing, Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing, and Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment Program

IRA Funding by Category (\$B)



Federal Staff to Manage IIJA and IRA

To hire new employees and attract a diverse applicant pool to fill critical positions to implement the IIJA and IRA programs, DOE created the Clean Energy Corps (CEC). As of September 2024, DOE has filled almost 1,100 of its CEC positions with about 75 percent of positions filled by applicants from outside DOE. CEC members work primarily in the Office of the Under Secretary for Infrastructure (S3), but also have positions throughout the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Innovation (S4) and within support offices.

Impacts

Impacts of the funding provided by IIJA and IRA include:

- Spurred in large part by the tax credits, [over \\$215 billion](#) in private sector clean energy manufacturing investments have been announced since 2021. The investments are

widely distributed across more than 740 sites in 46 states and Puerto Rico, and have the potential to create over 210,000 jobs. (Source: [How Tax Credits are Driving Clean Energy Growth Two Years into Inflation Reduction Act](#) | Department of Energy)

- U.S. energy sector jobs grew 3 percent in 2023, outpacing solid overall U.S. employment growth by 50 percent. Energy sector employment increased by over 250,000 jobs from 8.1 million total energy jobs in 2022 to 8.35 million in 2023 (Source: United States Energy and Employment Report, USEER 2024 Report).
- Since the passage of IIJA and IRA, national expenditures on manufacturing construction have rapidly increased, growing from \$70 billion in May 2021 to \$223 billion in March 2024. As a result, private manufacturing construction hit its largest annual growth on record in the fourth quarter of 2023 (Source: USEER 2024 Executive Summary).

DOE FEDERAL WORKFORCE

This section provides data on DOE’s Federal employee workforce by program and by site, as well as information on union representation.

DOE’s Federal Human Capital Management programs and policies aim to create a Department-wide high-performance culture and to attract, motivate, and retain a highly skilled, specialized, and diverse workforce capable of meeting the Department’s various scientific and technological missions.

There is increasing competition within the American labor market for individuals with the knowledge, skills, and competencies DOE needs to achieve its mission. As a result, recruitment and retention of critical staff can be challenging. The Department continues to develop and implement corporate recruitment and retention strategies as well as various incentive tools to retain our high performing employees and those in mission critical occupational series.

Despite these challenges, the Department remains at the top of many Government-wide agency rankings. For the past two years, the Partnership for Public Service has placed DOE among the Top 10 Best Places to Work in the Federal Government. Last year, DOE was ranked #6 out of 26 mid-size agencies. In 2023, Forbes named DOE #1 among America’s Best Employers for Veterans—not just in the Federal Government, but among all U.S. employers. DOE’s Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) response rates have outpaced the Government-wide and Large Agency averages since 2015. DOE has held the #1 response rate among Large Agencies for the last 6 years and, in 2024, our FEVS response rate surpassed the Government-wide average by 37 points.

Throughout this section, tables are used to provide the onboard count of Federal employees by Headquarters offices and field sites. Pie charts are used to display Federal workforce information

on gender, race, age and education. The last part of this section provides information on union representation at DOE.

Clean Energy Corps

To hire hundreds of new employees and attract a diverse applicant pool from outside of the Federal government to fill critical **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)** and **Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)** positions, the Department launched the [Clean Energy Corps](#) (CEC) and used a virtual targeted hiring campaign to reach the widest applicant pool possible and provide them with an easy and effective way to identify interest in new job opportunities. Today, the CEC is comprised of hundreds of DOE staff in more than a dozen Departmental Elements who are working together to research, develop, demonstrate, and deploy solutions to climate change. CEC members work primarily in the Office of the Under Secretary for Infrastructure (S3), but also have positions throughout the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Innovation (S4) and within support offices. To date, DOE has filled almost 1,100 of its CEC positions with the fastest time-to-hire of any IIJA agency with roughly 75% of the positions being filled with people from outside of DOE.

Federal Employee Staffing Levels

The following tables display the number of DOE Federal employees. The data is displayed by reporting organization, referred to as Program Secretarial Offices (PSO).

Staffing Analysis Tables. As depicted in the tables below, DOE had a total of 15,717 Federal employees onboard as of the end of FY 2024, excluding the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

(Table 1)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	
Departmental Staff and Support Offices	4,153
Under Secretary for Energy (Infrastructure)	1,107
<i>Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs)</i>	4,880
Under Secretary for Science (and Innovation)	2,853
Under Secretary for Nuclear Security	2,724
DOE TOTAL	15,717
FERC*	1,616
TOTAL	17,333

*Note: FERC was created as an independent regulatory agency through the Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977. In performance of this function, the employees of FERC are not responsible or subject to the supervision, management, or direction of any office or employee of any part of the Department of Energy. The management and execution of resources are maintained separately by each organization. As such, FERC employees are not included in any representation of the DOE workforce.

(Table 2)

UNDER SECRETARY FOR ENERGY (INFRASTRUCTURE)		
Location	Organization	Onboard
HQ	IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE	21
HQ	CLEAN ENERGY DEMONSTRATIONS	244
HQ	CYBERSECURITY, ENERGY SECURITY & EMERGENCY RESPONSE	92
Field	STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE (CR-SPRO)	100
HQ	FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS	29
HQ	GRID DEPLOYMENT OFFICE	129
HQ	INDIAN ENERGY POLICY AND PROGRAMS	21
HQ	LOAN PROGRAMS OFFICE	217
HQ	MANUFACTURING AND ENERGY SUPPLY CHAINS	85
HQ	STATE AND COMMUNITY ENERGY PROGRAMS	169
Sub-Total for Under Secretary of Energy (Infrastructure)		1,107

(Table 3)

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS		
Field	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION	3,189
Field	SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	38
Field	SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	177
Field	WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION	1,476
Sub-Total for Power Marketing Administrations		4,880

(Table 4)

UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE (& INNOVATION)		
Location	Organization	Onboard
HQ	IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE & INNOVATION	4
HQ	ARCTIC ENERGY	4
HQ	CRITICAL AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES	TBD
HQ	ELECTRICITY	60
HQ	ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (EERE-HQ)	477
Field	GOLDEN FIELD OFFICE	191
HQ	FOSSIL ENERGY & CARBON MANAGEMENT (FE-HQ)	147
Field	NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY (FE-NETL)	672
HQ	NUCLEAR ENERGY (NE-HQ)	142
Field	IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE (NE-ID)	201
HQ	SCIENCE	616
Field	CONSOLIDATED SERVICE CENTER (SC-CSC)	149
Field	AMES SITE OFFICE (SC-AMSO)	6
Field	ARGONNE SITE OFFICE (SC-ASO)	25
Field	BAY AREA SITE OFFICE (SC-BSO)	17
Field	BROOKHAVEN SITE OFFICE (SC-BHSO)	24
Field	FERMI SITE OFFICE (SC-FSO)	21
Field	PACIFIC NW SITE OFFICE (SC-PNSO)	36
Field	PRINCETON SITE OFFICE (SC-PSO)	12
Field	THOMAS JEFFERSON SITE OFFICE (SC-TJSO)	12
Field	OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LAB SITE OFFICE (SC-OSO)	37
Sub-Total for Under Secretary for Science (& Innovation)		2,853

(Table 5)

UNDER SECRETARY FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY		
Location	Organization	Onboard
HQ	NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (NA-HQ)	64
HQ	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEFENSE PROGRAMS (NA-10)	769
HQ	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION (NA-20)	187
HQ	DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR NAVAL REACTOR (NA-30)	173
HQ	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (NA-40)	40
HQ	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEFENSE NUCLEAR SECURITY (NA-70)	102
HQ	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR & DEP UNDER SEC FOR COUNTERTERRORISM & COUNTERPROLIFERATION (NA-80)	65
HQ	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (NA-EA)	14
HQ	GENERAL COUNSEL (NA-GC)	38
HQ	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (NA-MB)	262
HQ	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR INFORMATION MGMT AND CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER (NA-IM)	45
HQ	PUBLIC AFFAIRS	11
HQ	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR INFRASTRUCTURE	121
HQ	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH	75
HQ	ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR PARTNERSHIP & ACQUISITION SERVICES	119

(Continue Previous Page)

Field	NAVAL REACTORS LABORATORY FIELD OFFICE (NA-NRLFO)	72
Field	Y-12 FIELD OFFICE (NA-YFO)	75
Field	PANTEX FIELD OFFICE (NA-PFO)	69
Field	NNSA PRODUCTION OFFICE (NA-NPO)	1
Field	SANDIA FIELD OFFICE (NA-SN)	91
Field	KANSAS CITY FIELD OFFICE (NA-KC)	43
Field	LOS ALAMOS FIELD OFFICE (NA-LA)	86
Field	NEVADA FIELD OFFICE (NA-NV)	78
Field	LIVERMORE FIELD OFFICE (NA-LL)	70
Field	SAVANNAH RIVER FIELD OFFICE (NA-SV)	54
Sub-Total for Under Secretary for Nuclear Security		2,724

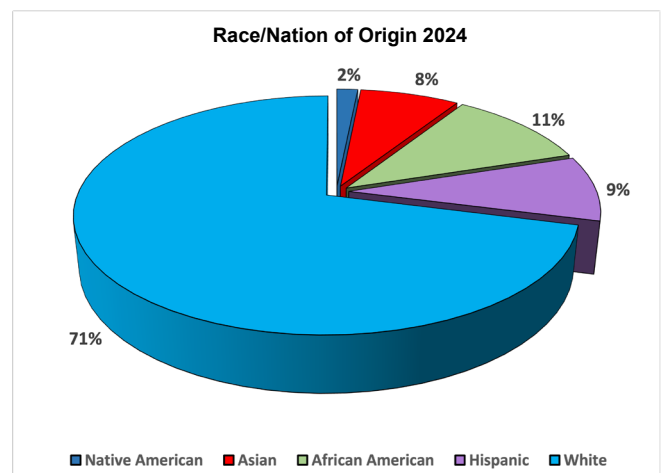
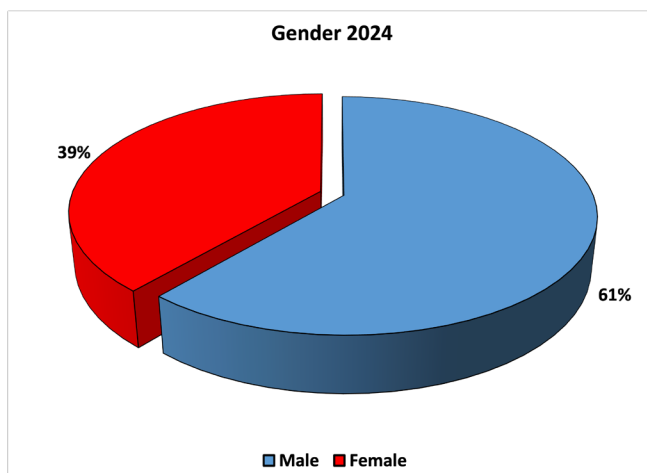
DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AND SUPPORT OFFICES		
Location	Organization	Onboard
HQ	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY	26
HQ	ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-ENERGY (ARPA-E)	56
HQ	CONGRESSIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS	31
HQ	ENERGY JUSTICE AND EQUITY	108
HQ	ENTERPRISE ASSESSMENTS	90
HQ	ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, SAFETY & SECURITY	248
HQ	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (EM-HQ)	275
Field	RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE (EM-RL & ORP)	315

(Table 6)

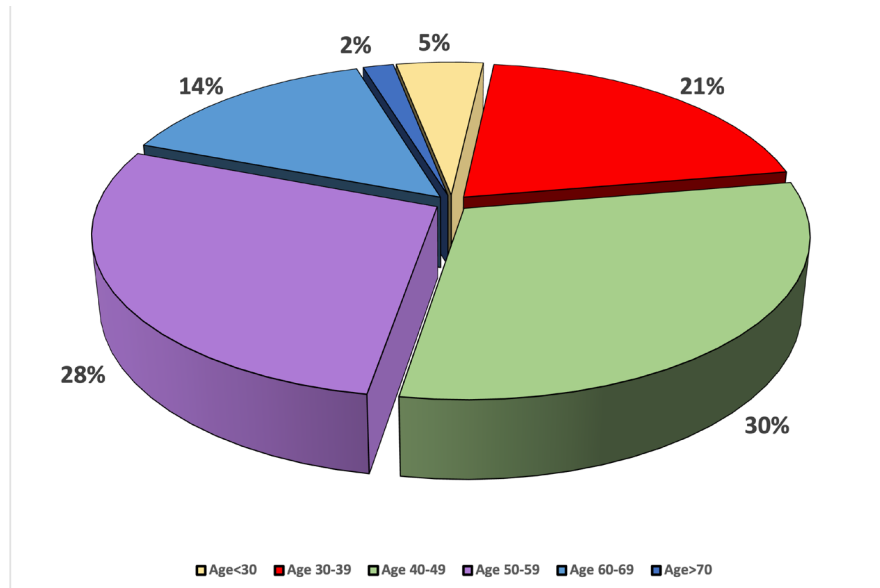
Field	SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE (EM-SR)	215
Field	CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS CENTER (EM-CBC)	211
Field	CARLSBAD FIELD OFFICE (EM-CB)	51
Field	LOS ALAMOS FIELD OFFICE (EM-LA)	25
Field	OAK RIDGE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (EM-OR)	75
Field	PORTSMOUTH & PADUCAH PROJECT OFFICE (EM-PPPO)	58
HQ	HEARINGS AND APPEALS	23
HQ/Field	INSPECTOR GENERAL	311
HQ	INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE	214
HQ	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	98
HQ	LEGACY MANAGEMENT	76
HQ	MANAGEMENT	230
HQ	POLICY	38
HQ	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	30
HQ	PUBLIC AFFAIRS	28
HQ	SMALL & DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION	16
HQ	TECHNOLOGY TRANSITIONS	32
HQ	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	217
HQ	CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER	374
HQ	CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER	123
HQ	GENERAL COUNSEL	204
HQ	SECRETARY OF ENERGY ADVISORY BOARD	5
HQ	U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION	350
Sub-Total for Departmental Staff and Support Offices		4,153

Federal Employee Demographics and Skills

The charts below show the diversity, gender, and age make-up of DOE's Federal workforce in FY 2024. The gender profile indicates that 61% of the workforce is male and 39% is female. The race/nation of origin profile shows that 71% of the DOE workforce self-identifies as being white. These percentages have largely been stable over the past decade. The age profile shows the average employee age is 48, which has decreased from 49 over the last five years. The annual retirement eligibility is 16%, which has also reduced from 18% since 2019.



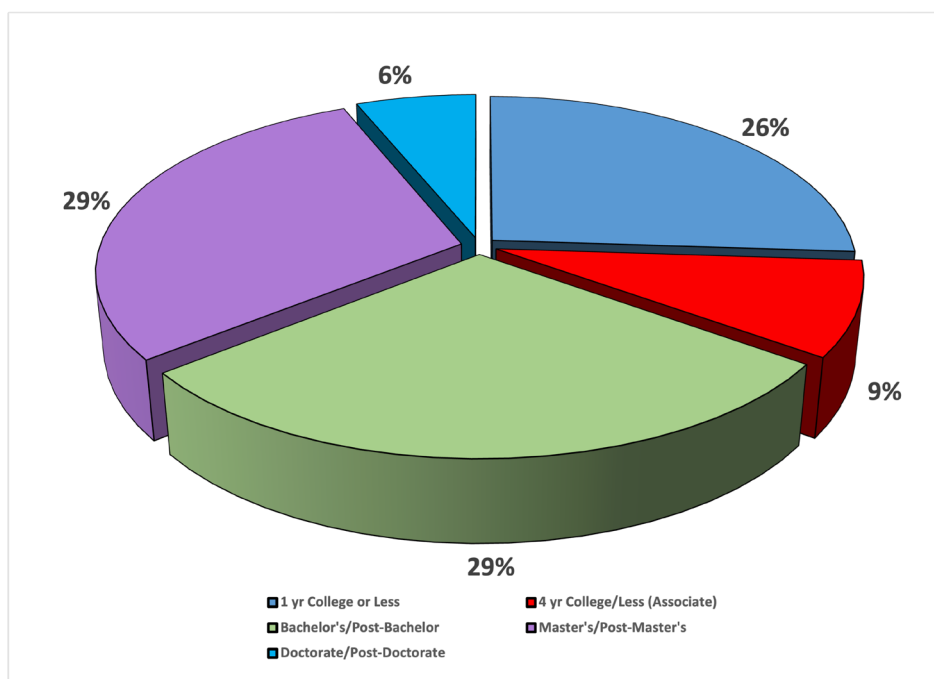
Age2024



Federal Employee Education and Occupations

The chart below shows the education level (which is self-reported) of DOE employees in FY 2024. The education chart indicates a highly educated DOE workforce with most (64%) of DOE employees having earned a bachelor's degree or higher. This is not unexpected in a science and technology agency. DOE's three largest occupations include: scientific and technical (34%); administration (22%); and business, including procurement (12%); and power marketing specific fields (8%).

Education2024



Federal Employee Unions

Bargaining unit employees are employees of the Department, not excluded by statute (e.g., managers, supervisors, confidential employees), who are entitled to representation by a recognized labor organization and are covered by a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA). Bargaining unit employees may elect to pay dues or not pay dues. About 6,300 DOE employees, located at numerous sites Department-wide, are included in the 14 bargaining units across DOE.

Each bargaining unit has a CBA, which is the written document incorporating the agreed-to conditions of employment affecting bargaining unit employees. Conditions of employment subject to bargaining include, but are not limited to, personnel policies, practices, and matters such as hours of work, leave administration, performance management, telework, office/facility assignments, awards, merit promotions, hours of work, and discipline.

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

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

Bargaining unit employees are entitled to representation during investigatory meetings or interviews. Known as Weingarten Rights, the employee may request union representation during any examination by an Agency representative in connection with an investigation if the employee reasonably believes that the examination may result in disciplinary action against the employee.

Under Federal sector labor law, management has protected rights to ensure effective and efficient functioning of the agency. These rights include, but are not limited to, the right to assign work, including designating positions as telework or remote work eligible, internal security practices, and determining the organizational structure. When management exercises these rights, unions have the right to negotiate procedures and appropriate arrangements over adverse impacts of management’s decisions.

Department of Energy, Labor Relations

The National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU) is the most visible union due to its location at Headquarters. However, the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) has the most bargaining units at DOE field sites.

Below is a list of all Federal labor unions within DOE. The employee count information provides total employees (TE) in the organization and total employees in the bargaining unit (TBUE) as of September 2024.

Bonneville Power Administration (3,319 TE/2,604 TBUE)

- Columbia Power Trades Council (CPTC) (750 TBUE)
- Laborers International Union of North America (LIUNA), Local 335 (Vancouver, WA) (661 TBUE)
- American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 928 (Portland, OR) (1,193 TBUE)

Headquarters, Department of Energy (5,215 TE/2,486 TBUE)

- National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU), Chapter 213 (Washington, D.C.) and Chapter 228 (Germantown, MD)

Idaho Operations Office (204 TE/131 TBUE)

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

- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW-GCC-1), Locals 640 (Phoenix, AZ), 1245 (Folsom, CA), 1759 (Loveland, CO), 1959 (Sioux Falls, SD), & 2159 (Montrose, CO) (374 TBUE)

National Energy Technology Laboratory (683 TE/465 TBUE)

- American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1995 (Morgantown, WV) (189 TBUE)
- American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1916 (Pittsburgh, PA) (225 TBUE)
- American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) Local 1104 (Albany, OR) (51 TBUE)

Oak Ridge Office (148 TE/105 TBUE)

- Office of Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU), Local 2001 (Oak Ridge, TN)

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) (193 TE/43 TBUE)

- American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 1194 (Golden, CO)

Richland Operations Office (313 TE/202 TBUE)

- American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 788 (Professional and Non-Professional)

Southwestern Power Administration (178 TE/60 TBUE)

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

Western Area Power Administration (1,478 TE/1,189 TBUE)

- American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), Local 3824 (Loveland, CO) & Local 3807 (Watertown, SD) (815 TBUE)

CONGRESSIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES OVERVIEW

DOE activities fall within the jurisdiction of several congressional authorization committees and appropriations subcommittees. The Department's primary authorizing committees are Senate Energy and Natural Resources; Senate Armed Services; House Science, Space, and Technology; House Armed Services; and the House Energy and Commerce. Each year the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and other senior Departmental officials interact with congressional committees, starting with briefings and hearings on the President's Budget Request for the Department, and continuing with program and oversight hearings. Senior officials also interact with individual congressional members, and key staff on committees of jurisdiction and from States affected by DOE activities.

Within the Department, the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs (CI) manages overall relations with Members of Congress and supports the Secretary as the chief strategic advisor on all congressional interactions. CI also facilitates the confirmation process of all DOE Senate confirmed officials.

CI's Congressional Services and Information Team advances Departmental officials' interactions with congressional committees by managing written testimony as well as managing responses in writing to questions for the record (QFRs), which become part of the official hearing record. In preparation for hearings, CI also works with the Office of Public Affairs (PA) to develop oral testimony given before committees that discuss the Administration's proposed policies, budget, and other priorities.

CI notifies Congressional members and State officials of DOE announcements, initiatives, proposals, and grants which may affect their respective jurisdictions across the full range of DOE's energy, national security, environmental, and science and technology missions; and assures any appropriate follow-up is provided. Further, CI works with Departmental programs to ensure the Department provides a timely response to written inquiries from Congressional members and State elected officials.

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), in coordination with CI, also provides congressional liaison services for its programs. The Chief Financial Officer (CF), in coordination with CI, leads the Department's communication and coordination with the House and Senate Energy and Water Development Appropriations Subcommittees, and CI coordinates with CF when engaging other appropriations subcommittees on an as needed basis.

CI also manages the Department's intergovernmental and external affairs relationships, including governors of the states and territories; sovereign tribal nations; local elected officials; community organizations; trade associations; educational institutions; and stakeholder groups with interests in DOE activities. The Department has a physical presence in 30 states and many of these engagements focus on the 12 states where multiple ongoing DOE missions are executed. These efforts are also supported through a network of Program Office staff in Headquarters and field locations that maintain regular engagements with state and local elected officials; community organizations; and stakeholder groups with interests in DOE activities.

The following is a list of the current congressional committees of jurisdiction and select intergovernmental organizations.

Senate Congressional Committees of Jurisdiction 118th Congress (2023-2025)

Appropriations

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Patty Murray (D-WA)
- Ranking: Susan Collins (R-ME)

• Subcommittee: Energy & Water Development

- Chairman: Patty Murray (D-WA)
- Ranking: John Kennedy (R-LA)

General Jurisdiction: Annual appropriation legislation and oversight of federal funds for all DOE programs, including NNSA.

Armed Services

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Jack Reed (D-RI)
- Ranking: Roger Wicker (R-MS)

• Subcommittee: Strategic Forces

- Chairman: Angus King, Jr. (I-ME)
- Ranking: Deb Fischer (R-NE)

General Jurisdiction: Authorizing of legislation and oversight of programs relating to nuclear weapons, nuclear non-proliferation, environmental management, and other defense or security related activities. DOE programs and offices include the National Nuclear Security Administration; Environmental Management; Legacy Management; Enterprise Assessments; and Environment, Health, Safety and Security.

Energy and Natural Resources

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Joe Manchin (I-WV)
- Ranking: John Barrasso (R-WY)

• Subcommittee: Energy

- Chairman: Bernie Sanders (I-VT)
- Ranking: Josh Hawley (R-MO)

Other subcommittees with jurisdiction include National Parks, and Water and Power.

General Jurisdiction: Authorizing of legislation and oversight of energy related research and development; DOE National Laboratories; government petroleum and fuel reserves; oil, gas and coal production and distribution; commercial nuclear and nuclear waste policy; energy emergency response; Federal energy conservation programs; climate change; energy development impacts on water resources; science; loan programs; and other national energy policy matters. Interest generally focuses on non-defense related matters, although jurisdiction may touch upon all matters under the purview of the Secretary of Energy.

Environment and Public Works

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Tom Carper (D-DE)
- Ranking: Shelley Capito (R-WV)

• Subcommittee: Clean Air, Climate, and Nuclear Safety

- Chairman: Edward Markey (D-MA)
- Ranking: Pete Ricketts (R-NE)

General Jurisdiction: Matters related to water resources, dams, environmental effects of toxic substances, non-military environmental regulation and control of nuclear energy.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Gary Peters (D-MI)
- Ranking: Rand Paul (R-KY)

• Subcommittee: Investigations

- Chairman: Richard Blumenthal (D-CT)
- Ranking: Ron Johnson (R-WI)

Other subcommittees with jurisdiction include Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight and Government Operations and Border Management.

General Jurisdiction: Oversight and investigation relating to all governmental agencies.

Other Senate Committees with DOE Interest

- Intelligence
- Foreign Relations
- Indian Affairs

House Congressional Committees of Jurisdiction 118th Congress (2023-2025)

Appropriations

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Tom Cole (R-OK)
- Ranking: Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)

• Subcommittee: Energy & Water Development

- Chairman: Chuck Fleischmann (R-TN)
- Ranking: Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)

General Jurisdiction: Annual appropriation legislation and oversight of federal funds for all DOE programs, including NNSA.

Armed Services

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Mike Rogers (R-AL)
- Ranking: Adam Smith (D-WA)

• Subcommittee: Strategic Forces

- Chairman: Doug Lamborn (R-CO)
- Ranking: Seth Moulton (D-MA)

General Jurisdiction: Authorizing of legislation and oversight of programs relating to nuclear weapons, nuclear non-proliferation, environmental management, and other defense or security related activities. DOE programs and offices include the National Nuclear Security Administration; Environmental Management; Legacy Management; Enterprise Assessments; and Environment, Health, Safety and Security.

Energy and Commerce

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA)
- Ranking: Frank Pallone (D-NJ)

• Subcommittee: Energy, Climate & Grid Security

- Chairman: Jeff Duncan (R-SC)
- Vice Chair: John Curtis (R-UT)
- Ranking: Diana DeGette (D-CO)

• Subcommittee: Environment, Manufacturing, & Critical Materials

- Chairman: Buddy Carter (R-GA)
- Vice Chair: John Joyce (R-PA)
- Ranking: Paul Tonko (D-NY)

• Subcommittee: Oversight & Investigations

- Chairman: Morgan Griffith (R-VA)
- Vice Chair: Debbie Lesko (R-AZ)
- Ranking: Kathy Castor (D-FL)

General Jurisdiction: Authorizing of legislation and oversight of the general management of the Department of Energy and the activities of non-defense programs within the Department. National Energy Policy, energy infrastructure and security, energy related Agencies and Commissions, all laws, programs, and government activities affecting energy matters. National Energy Policy focuses on fossil energy; renewable energy; nuclear energy; energy conservation, utility issues, including but not limited to interstate energy compacts; energy generation, marketing, reliability, transmission, siting, exploration, production, efficiency, cybersecurity, and ratemaking for all generated power. Energy infrastructure and security focuses on pipelines, the strategic petroleum reserve, nuclear facilities, and cybersecurity for our nation's grid.

Science, Space, and Technology

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Frank Lucas (R-OK)
- Ranking: Zoe Lofgren (D-CA)

• Subcommittee: Energy

- Chairman: Brandon Williams (R-NY)
- Ranking: Jamaal Bowman (D-NY)

• Subcommittee: Investigations & Oversight

- Chairman: Jay Obernolte (R-CA)
- Ranking: Valerie Foushee (D-NC)

Other subcommittees with jurisdiction include Environment, and Research and Technology.

General Jurisdiction: All matters relating to energy research, development, and demonstration projects; commercial application of energy technology; DOE research, development, and demonstration programs; laboratories; science activities; cybersecurity activities; international research, development, and demonstration projects; energy supply activities; nuclear, solar, and renewable energy, and other advanced energy technologies; uranium supply and enrichment, and waste management; environmental management research, development, and demonstration; fossil energy research and development; clean coal technology; energy conservation research and development, including building performance, alternate fuels, distributed power systems, and industrial process improvements; pipeline research, development, and demonstration projects; energy standards; and relevant oversight.

Natural Resources

• Full Committee

- Chairman: Bruce Westerman (R-AR)
- Ranking: Raul Grijalva (D-AZ)

• Subcommittee: Energy & Mineral Resources

- Chairman: Pete Stauber (R-MN)
- Ranking: Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY)

Other subcommittees with jurisdiction include Water, Wildlife and Fisheries and Oversight and Investigations.

General Jurisdiction: Authorizing of legislation and oversight of geothermal resources; conservation of U.S. uranium supply; rights of way over public lands for underground energy-related transportation; generation and marketing of electric power from federal water projects by power marketing authorities (PMAs); and Native American affairs.

Oversight and Accountability

• Full Committee

- Chairman: James Comer (R-KY)
- Ranking: Jamie Raskin (D-MD)

General Jurisdiction: Oversight and investigation relating to all governmental agencies.

• Subcommittee: Economic Growth, Energy Policy, and Regulatory Affairs

- Chairman: Pat Fallon (R-TX)
- Ranking Member: Cori Bush (D-MO)

Other House Committees with DOE Interest

- Intelligence
- Foreign Affairs
- Small Business

Intergovernmental Organizations

“Big Seven”

- National Governors Association (NGA)
- U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM)
- National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)
- Council of State Governments
- National League of Cities (NLC)
- National Association of Counties (NACo)
- National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)

Other Intergovernmental Organizations

- Coalition of Northeastern Governors (CONEG)
- Southern Governors Association
- Western Governors Association (WGA)
- National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)

Energy Specific Intergovernmental Organizations

- Energy Communities Alliance (ECA)
- National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)
- National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)
- National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates (NASUCA)
- Southern States Energy Board (SSEB)

DOE RULEMAKING

The Department of Energy (DOE) promulgates regulations essential to achieving its critical mission and to implementing major initiatives. Among other things, the **Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA)** requires DOE to set appliance efficiency standards at levels that achieve the maximum improvement in energy efficiency that is technologically feasible and economically justified for both consumer products and commercial equipment. These rulemakings are expected to save American consumers billions of dollars in energy costs. As demonstrated by the listing below, DOE has a

demanding rulemaking schedule for the appliance program. In addition, DOE has rulemaking proceedings that cover a wide range of additional subjects including: (1) Federal buildings; (2) health, safety and security; (3) procurement and financial assistance; (4) loan guarantees; (5) electricity transmission and the grid; and (6) the environment.

The listing below shows those rulemakings that DOE has taken from January 21, 2021, to September 17, 2024, as well as those rules with projected action dates after September 17, 2024, to January 20, 2025.

DEPARTMENT of ENERGY SIGNIFICANT FINAL RULEMAKING DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY 21, 2021 (through September 17, 2024)

Name	Current Stage	Action Date
Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Room Air Conditioners (1904-AD47)	Final Rule	03/29/2021
Procedures for the Issuance of Guidance Documents (1990-AA50)	Final Rule; Withdrawal	06/04/2021
ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2019 Building Energy Code Determination of Energy Savings	Final Determination	07/28/2021
2021 International Energy Conservation Code Building Energy Code Determination of Energy Savings	Final Determination	07/28/2021
Energy Conservation Standards for Dedicated Purpose Pool Pump Motors (1904-AE38)	Final Rule	07/29/2021
Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Refrigeration Products (1904-AD84)	Final Rule	10/12/2021
Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Procedures, Interpretations, and Policies for Consideration in New or Revised Energy Conservation Standards and Test Procedures for Consumer Products and Commercial/Industrial Equipment (1904-AF13)	Final Rule	12/13/2021
Energy Conservation Program: Definition of Showerhead (1904-AE85)	Final Rule	12/20/2021
Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Furnaces and Commercial Water Heaters (1904-AE39)	Final Rule	12/29/2021

(Continued from previous page)

Name	Current Stage	Action Date
Energy Conservation Program: Product Classes for Residential Dishwashers, Residential Clothes Washers, and Consumer Clothes Dryers (1904-AF14)	Final Rule	01/19/2022
Energy Efficiency Standards for the Design and Construction of New Federal Low-Rise Residential Buildings Baseline Standards Update (1904-AD56)	Final Rule	04/05/2022
Baseline Energy Efficiency Standards Update for New Federal Commercial and Multi-Family High-Rise Residential Buildings (1904-AE44)	Final Rule	04/07/2022
Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Packaged Boilers; Response to United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit Remand in American Public Gas Association v. United States Department of Energy (1904-AD01)	Final Rule	04/20/2022
Energy Conservation Standards for General Service Lamps (1904-AF09)	Final Rule	05/09/2022
Energy Conservation Program: Definitions for General Service Lamps (1904-AF09)	Final Rule	05/09/2022
Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing (1903-AC11)	Final Rule	05/31/2022
Energy Conservation Standards for Air Cleaners; Final Rule (1904-AF46)	Direct Final Rule	04/11/2023
Energy Conservation Standards for Room Air Conditioners (1904-AD97)	Final Rule	05/26/2023
Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Pool Heaters (1904-AD49)	Final Rule	05/30/2023
Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Electric Motors (1904-AE62)	Final Rule	06/01/2023
Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedure for Room Air Conditioners (1904-AD47)	Final Rule	08/30/2023
Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Packaged Boilers (1904-AB86)	Final Rule	09/19/2023
Energy Conservation Standards for Dedicated Purpose Pool Pump Motors (1904-AF27)	Final Rule	09/28/2023
Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Water Heating Equipment (1904-AD34)	Final Rule	10/06/2023
Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Furnaces (Non-weatherized Gas Furnaces & Mobile Home Gas Furnaces) (1904-AD20)	Final Rule	12/18/2023
Energy Conservation Standards for Refrigerators, Freezers, and Refrigerator-Freezers (1904-AD80)	Direct Final Rule	01/17/2024

(Continued from previous page)

Name	Current Stage	Action Date
Energy Conservation Standards for Conventional Cooking Products (1904-AF57)	Direct Final Rule	02/14/2024
ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2022 Building Energy Code Determination of Energy Savings	Final Determination	03/06/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Clothes Dryers (1904-AD99)	Direct Final Rule	03/12/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Clothes Washers (1904-AF58)	Direct Final Rule	03/15/2024
Petroleum-Equivalent Fuel Economy Calculation (1904-AF47)	Final Rule	03/24/2024
Energy Conservation Program: Clarifying Amendments to the Error Correction Rule (1904-AE87)	Final Rule	04/03/2024
Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Procedures, Interpretations, and Policies for Consideration in New or Revised Energy Conservation Standards and Test Procedures for Consumer Products and Commercial/Industrial Equipment (1904-AF13)	Final Rule	04/08/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for General Service Lamps (1904-AF43)	Final Rule	04/19/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Distribution Transformers (1904-AE12)	Final Rule	04/22/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Dishwashers (1904-AF60)	Direct Final Rule	04/24/2024
Elemental Mercury Management and Storage Fees (1903-AA12)	Final Rule	04/29/2024
Statutory Updates to the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Program (1901-AB60)	Direct Final Rule	04/29/2024
Coordination of Federal Authorizations for Electric Transmission Facilities (1901-AB62)	Final Rule	05/01/2024
Clean Energy for New Federal Buildings and Major Renovations of Federal Buildings (1904-AB96)	Final Rule	05/01/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Water Heaters (1904-AD91)	Final Rule	05/06/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Miscellaneous Refrigeration Products (1904-AF62)	Direct Final Rule	05/07/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Circulator Pumps (1904-AD61)	Final Rule	05/20/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Unitary Air-Cooled Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps (1904-AF32)	Direct Final Rule	05/20/2024

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SIGNIFICANT FINAL RULEMAKINGS WITH ACTION
EXPECTED AFTER SEPTEMBER 17, 2024, THROUGH
JANUARY 20, 2025**

(Based on Fall 2024 Government-wide Agenda of Federal Regulatory and De-Regulatory Actions)

Name	Current Stage	Action Date
Loan Guarantees for Clean Energy Projects (1901-AB59)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 12/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Gas Instantaneous Water Heaters (1904-AD91)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 12/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Expanded Scope Electric Motors (1904-AF55)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 12/2024
Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing; Enforcement Procedures (1903-AF61)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 12/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Fans and Blowers (1904-AF40)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 01/2025
Energy Conservation Standards for Oil, Electric, and Weatherized Gas Consumer Furnaces (1904-AF19)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 10/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Ceiling Fans (1904-AE99)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 12/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Dehumidifiers (1904-AE61)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 12/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Walk-In Coolers and Freezers (1904-AD79)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 12/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Battery Chargers (1904-AE50)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 12/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Boilers (1904-AE82)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 12/2024
Comprehensive Revision to the Department of Energy Acquisition Regulation (DEAR) (1991-AC17)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 10/2024
Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Refrigeration Equipment (1904-AD82)	Final Rule	Projected publication: 01/2025
2024 International Energy Conservation Code Building Energy Code Determination of Energy Savings	Final Determination	Projected publication: 11/2024

DOE PENDING LITIGATION

The Office of General Counsel provides comprehensive legal services to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and all Departmental elements, representing the Department as counsel before Federal, State, and other governmental agencies and courts. The following provides a summary list of significant matters currently in litigation involving the Department that are likely to continue into the next Presidential term.

• Spent Fuel Litigation

In accordance with the **Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA)**, the Department entered into more than 68 Standard Contracts with utilities in which, in return for payment of fees into the Nuclear Waste Fund, the Department agreed to begin disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel (SNF) by January 31, 1998. Because the Department has no facility available to receive SNF under the NWPA, it has been unable to begin disposal of the utilities' SNF as required by the contracts. A significant amount of litigation claiming damages for partial breach of contract ensued, and continues, as a result of this delay.

• Alaska LNG Export Authorization Petition

In Sierra Club and Center for Biological Diversity v. United States Department of Energy (D.C. Cir.), Sierra Club and Center for Biological Diversity have filed petitions for review of the Department's Orders Granting Long-Term Authorization to Export Liquefied Natural Gas to Non-Free Trade Agreement Nations, for the Alaska LNG Project under Section 3 of the **Natural Gas Act**. Oral argument is scheduled for October 21, 2024.

• LNG Update Challenges

In State of Louisiana v. Biden (5th Cir.), the Government is appealing the district court's (W.D.La.)

decision granting the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction and denying the Government's motion to dismiss. In this case, the plaintiffs challenge DOE's January 26, 2024, notice concerning the Department's initiation of a process to update the assessments used to inform whether additional liquefied natural gas (LNG) export authorization requests to non-Free Trade Agreement (non-FTA) countries are in the public interest under Section 3(a) of the **Natural Gas Act**, and explaining that while conducting this update, DOE would temporarily pause final determinations on pending applications in which an applicant is requesting authorization to export domestically produced LNG to non-FTA countries. In the district court case, the Government filed its answer and the administrative record on September 10, 2024. In the 5th Circuit case, the Government's brief is due November 1, 2024.

In Oil and Gas Workers Association v. Biden (W.D.La.), the plaintiff brings a substantially similar challenge to DOE's January 26, 2024, notice as the plaintiffs in State of Louisiana v. Biden. The Government filed its answer and the administrative record on September 10, 2024.

• Consolidated Interpretive, Commercial Water Heating Equipment, and Consumer Furnaces Rules Challenge

American Gas Association v. United States Department of Energy (D.C. Cir.). In these consolidated actions, the petitioners challenge the following DOE rules: a notification of final interpretive rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Furnaces and Commercial Water Heaters," published in the Federal Register on December 29, 2021; (2) a final rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Water Heating Equipment," published in the Federal Register on October 6, 2023; and (3) a final rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Furnaces," published in the Federal Register on December 18, 2023. The case is fully briefed, and oral argument is scheduled for November 21, 2024.

• Challenge to Petroleum-Equivalent Fuel Economy Calculation Rule

In State of Iowa v. Granholm (8th Cir.), a group of 13 states and the American Free Enterprise Chamber of Commerce challenge a DOE final rule entitled “Petroleum-Equivalent Fuel Economy Calculation,” published in the Federal Register on March 29, 2024. The case is fully briefed, and we await the scheduling of oral argument.

• Challenges to “Short-Cycle” Rule Exemptions

In Sierra Club v. United States Department of Energy (9th Cir.), on September 26, 2024, the court granted Sierra Club’s unopposed motion to consolidate and hold proceedings in abeyance in three petitions for review Sierra Club filed concerning “short cycle” exemptions pending further agency proceedings or further order of the court. The three petitions concern DOE’s direct final rules prescribing energy efficiency standards for clothes dryers, clothes washers, and dishwashers, respectively. Sierra Club states that it supports the amended standards adopted in each of these rules but challenges an exemption from these standards for “short-cycle” products. Within 90 days of the court’s order and every 90 days thereafter the parties must file a status report on the status of agency proceedings. The first such report is due December 26, 2024.

• Additional Challenges to Clothes Washers and Dishwashers Direct Final Rules

In Daquin v. U.S. Department of Energy (5th Cir.), a petition for review has been filed challenging DOE’s direct final rule setting energy efficiency standards for dishwashers. The petitioner is also one of the two plaintiffs in Word v. U.S. Department of Energy (N.D. Tex.), filed on June 13, 2023, a district court proceeding in which the plaintiffs challenge the dishwasher direct final rule and the direct final rule setting energy conservation standards for clothes washers.

• Challenge to Cooking Products Direct Final Rule

In State of Mississippi v. U.S. Department of Energy (5th Cir.), on October 11, 2024, Mississippi and six other states filed a petition for review of DOE’s direct final rule titled “Energy Conservation Programs; Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products.”

• Challenge to Dedicated Purpose Pool Pump Motors Rule

In Zodiac Pool Systems LLC v. United States Department of Energy (3rd Cir.), the petitioner challenges a DOE final rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Dedicated Purpose Pool Pump Motors,” published in the Federal Register on September 28, 2023. The case is fully briefed before the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Oral argument is scheduled for October 30, 2024.

• Challenge to Manufactured Housing Rule

In The Manufactured Housing Institute and The Texas Manufactured Housing Association v. The United States Department of Energy (W.D. Tex.), two trade associations challenge a DOE final rule entitled: “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Manufactured Housing,” published in the Federal Register on May 31, 2022, adopting energy efficiency standards for manufactured housing pursuant to the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. Briefing is presently scheduled to conclude at the end of February 2025.

• Plutonium Pit Production NEPA Challenge

In Savannah River Site Watch v. Granholm (D.S.C.), the plaintiffs allege that DOE and NNSA violated the National Environmental Policy Act by failing to prepare a new or supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement concerning NNSA’s plans to increase plutonium

pit production at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and to repurpose the Mixed Oxide (“MOX”) Facility for pit production use at Savannah River Site in South Carolina. On September 30, 2024, the court dismissed four of the plaintiffs’ five claims for lack of standing but ruled in plaintiffs’ favor on their claim that DOE/ NNSA failed to undertake a proper alternatives analysis given the changes in need and purpose since DOE/NNSA’s 2008 Final Complex Transformation Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. Although DOE/NNSA issued a 2019 Final Supplement Analysis of the Complex Transformation Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (2019) concerning the two-site alternative, the court found the “attempt by Defendants to employ the principles of tiering and/or bounding” inadequate. The court directed the parties to confer and report to the court concerning possible remedies and to reach a proposal that finds “some sort of middle ground” between remanding the matter for additional NEPA analysis without vacating DOE/NN- SA’s decision or both remanding the matter and vacating DOE/NNSA’s decision. The parties’ joint submission addressing remedies is due October 25, 2025.

• **Maine Presidential Permit Challenge**

In Sierra Club, et al. v. United States Army Corps of Engineers, et al. (D. Me.), plaintiffs seek to invalidate federal approvals related to the New England Clean Energy Connect Project, a high-voltage transmission line that would carry Canadian hydropower to the New England electrical grid, including a challenge to DOE’s Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact issued in connection with DOE’s Presidential permit for construction of the line. Cross-motions for summary judgment are pending.

• **NEPA Challenge to Diablo Canyon Civil Nuclear Credit Program Award**

In Friends of the Earth v. Granholm (C.D. Cal.), plaintiff alleges that DOE failed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) prior to awarding Civil Nuclear Credit Program credits

to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The credits provide financial support for the continued operation of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, a nuclear power plant near Avila Beach, CA, licensed by and subject to the primary regulatory jurisdiction of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Our motion to dismiss is pending.

• **Piketon Litigation**

A series of four putative class action lawsuits have been filed against several current and former DOE contractors at the Portsmouth Site for alleged property damage and, in some cases, personal injury, due to purported contamination from radioactive and hazardous materials. DOE is not a party to these suits and the actions are being vigorously defended by the contractors.

• **Appeal in Price Anderson Indemnification Lawsuit**

In Cotter Corporation (N.S.L.) v. United States (Fed. Cir.), Cotter seeks Price-Anderson Act indemnification for legal defense costs and settlement payments it made in connection with a mass personal injury tort lawsuit based on alleged radioactive exposure, and as a third-party beneficiary under a contract between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Mallinckrodt company. The Court of Federal Claims granted our motion to dismiss Cotter’s complaint, holding that Cotter failed to allege facts plausibly suggesting a claim for indemnification on its statutory and contractual claims. The court additionally held that Cotter failed to establish standing because it did not plausibly allege it was an intended third-party beneficiary of the Mallinckrodt agreement, and the court therefore lacked subject matter jurisdiction over that claim. Cotter’s appeal of that decision is fully briefed and pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

• **Hanford Bid Protest**

In Hanford Tank Disposition Alliance LLC v. United States (Fed. Cl.), Hanford Tank Disposition

Alliance, LLC (HTDA) protests DOE's award of the Hanford Integrated Tank Disposition Contract to Hanford Tank Waste Operations and Closure, LLC (H2C). On September 9, 2024, the court entered judgment in our favor. The plaintiff subsequently filed motions for reconsideration and a temporary restraining order concerning that decision; the United States opposed the plaintiff's motions; and a hearing was held on October 10, 2024.

VALUE OF THE DOE NATIONAL LABORATORY SYSTEM

The Department of Energy (DOE) National Laboratories are critical assets within the nation's research and development (R&D) ecosystem. Established during the Manhattan Project to address wartime threats, these initial research sites next pursued the peacetime uses of nuclear power, leading to advancements in science and technology to address national and global issues. Today, the 17 National Laboratories form a cohesive system with specialized science and technology capabilities, world-leading staff, and state-of-the-art facilities and instrumentation. Together, they play a pivotal role in advancing national, energy, and economic security. Collectively, the laboratories have garnered 118 Nobel Prizes and discovered 22 elements on the periodic table.

The National Laboratories have adapted to evolving national priorities and continue to be pivotal institutions in U.S. science and technology. Their expansive scale and diverse scope enable them to tackle large-scale, complex challenges by transforming basic scientific research into innovative solutions. By partnering with universities and industry, they create and implement scientific and technological advancements that address national needs. National Laboratory scientists are renowned for confronting significant, multidisciplinary challenges. Additionally, the National Laboratories have the unique ability to swiftly respond to emerging crises, as demonstrated during the Fukushima disaster, Deepwater Horizon spill, Ukrainian grid cyberattack, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The DOE National Laboratories:

- **Conduct high-caliber research:** Engage in advanced research across physical, chemical, biological, materials, and computational and information sciences deepening our understanding of the world.
- **Promote U.S. Energy Independence:** Drive U.S. leadership in clean energy technologies, ensuring the ready availability of clean, reliable, and affordable energy.
- **Enhance Security:** Strengthen national and global security by maintaining the U.S. nuclear deterrent and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- **Operate Unique Facilities:** Design, build, and operate unique scientific facilities and instrumentation, providing valuable resources to industry and the broader research community.

Public-Private Model Designed for Impact

The federal government supports R&D through a diverse array of institutions, including federally owned and operated laboratories, universities, private companies, and other research institutions. Among these, a unique category known as federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs) stands out. Although owned by the federal government, FFRDCs are operated by contractors, including universities, other nonprofit organizations, and industrial firms. FFRDCs function under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and provide the federal government with R&D capabilities that neither the government nor the private sector can effectively achieve alone. FFRDCs are specifically designed to address "special long-term research or development need which cannot be met as effectively by existing in-house or contractor resources" and they have "access, beyond that which is common to the normal contractual relationship, to Government and supplier data, including sensitive and proprietary

data, and to employees and installations equipment and real property”.

For over 75 years, DOE, with Congressional support, has achieved significant scientific and technical success through extraordinary accomplishments of its National Laboratories. This success stems from a unique contractual relationship that leverages the scientific, technical, and administrative expertise of private organizations to meet critical Federal missions through a long-term, cooperative partnership.

Sixteen of DOE's National Laboratories are FFRDC's, operating under the Government-Owned-Contractor-Operated (GOCO) model under a Management and Operating (M&O) contract. Each laboratory's funding is principally sourced from a particular DOE program office: ten are primarily funded by the DOE Office of Science and three by the National Nuclear Security Administration. The Office of Nuclear Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, and Office of Environmental Management each operate one GOCO laboratory. The National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) operates as a Government-Owned-Government-Operated (GOGO) laboratory, primarily stewarded by the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management.

Scientific and Technological Impact in the National Interest

Responding to Emerging Science and Technology Needs—The National Laboratories work to support DOE's enduring mission of ensuring America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental, and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology. At the heart of the Laboratories' missions is fundamental science, which serves as the foundation upon which applied research and technological innovations are built. As fields like quantum information science, artificial intelligence (AI), computing beyond exascale, microelectronics, fusion, advanced materials and manufacturing, bioengineering, and geoengineering, reshape the global scientific and technology

landscape, the laboratories provide unique expertise and infrastructure to maintain U.S. leadership in scientific research and development.

Serving the National Interest—Although principally supported by DOE, the National Laboratories serve as invaluable resources for both the federal government and U.S. industry. Their role in ensuring the safety, security, and reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal equips them to address high-consequence threats using cutting edge science, technology, and systems solutions. They provide R&D support to various agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the National Science Foundation, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Institutes of Health, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Intelligence Community (of which DOE is a part). Additionally, the National Laboratories work with the Department of State and the International Atomic Energy Agency on nonproliferation, civilian nuclear power R&D, nuclear waste recycling, and scientific diplomacy. Their expertise delivers valuable solutions, preventing the need for costly duplication. The National Laboratories also serve as active partners and provide significant resources to local and regional stakeholders by providing technical assistance and engaging in local community outreach and educational activities.

Driving Innovation—The National Laboratories are catalysts for innovation, enhancing U.S. economic competitiveness and future prosperity. By partnering with industry, they integrate fundamental and applied precompetitive research, transitioning scientific discoveries into market-ready technologies, and creating high-paying jobs. Their success in technology transfer and commercialization underscores their critical role in various industry sectors.

World-Leading Scientific and Technological Capability

Vital Scientific and Engineering Capabilities—

The National Laboratories maintain world-leading scientific and engineering capabilities that are vital for maintaining U.S. leadership in science and technology. Their significant contributions include:

- Discovering and developing new materials and chemistries to advance energy technologies.
- Pioneering advancements in synchrotrons and neutron sources.
- Achieving fusion ignition for the first time.
- Developing accelerators for particle physics.
- Mapping the human genome.
- Innovating energy-efficient computing technologies and quantum technologies.

Additionally, the Laboratories support nuclear nonproliferation, clean energy technology strategies, and environmental remediation, addressing both natural and man-made threats.

World-Leading Scientific Facilities—The National Laboratories design, build, and operate unique large-scale scientific instrumentation and facilities that serve scientists and engineers from academia, other National Laboratories, and industry. In fiscal year 2024, DOE Office of Science facilities served approximately 40,000 users—scientists who used the facilities to make fundamental discoveries, advance energy solutions, and enhance national security. These specialized facilities, supporting both open and classified research, are also critical for industry to develop new materials, improve manufacturing processes, and advance product testing. In 2022, scientists at DOE’s National Ignition Facility (NIF) achieved fusion for the first time, a significant step towards developing practical fusion power generation and enhancing our knowledge of extreme high-energy density matter.

Expert Workforce—A key asset of the National Laboratories is their highly skilled workforce of research scientists, engineers, and support personnel. The laboratories play an essential role in the nation’s science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) ecosystem, by investing in the training of undergraduates, graduates, and postdoctoral researchers. As the largest funder of the physical sciences in the United States, with critical mission needs such as securing the nuclear weapons stockpile and developing new and sustainable energy and environmental solutions, DOE has a vested interest in talent development. This commitment, along with direct funding for college programs and local K–12 STEM activities, helps maintain the laboratories’ innovative edge and distinguishes them from other FFRDCs.

National Laboratory Directors’ Council

The **National Laboratory Directors’ Council** (NLDC) is a self-organized, self-governing body composed of the Laboratory Directors from the seventeen DOE National Laboratories. The NLDC advances the effectiveness of the DOE National Laboratory Complex in addressing national needs and provides an interface to DOE on issues and concerns of common interest. The NLDC also provides a forum for presenting the Secretary and DOE senior management with consensus views on matters that affect the laboratories and their ability to contribute to the DOE mission. With its standing working groups, it represents the most senior operational and scientific leadership at the Laboratories and is a key mechanism for coordinating across the DOE laboratory complex. The NLDC is a critical resource available to the Department’s senior leadership to inform DOE strategy and policy.

FY2023

Labs at a Glance

DEFINITIONS

The Department of Energy's 17 National Laboratories tackle the critical scientific challenges of our time and possess unique instruments and facilities, many of which are found nowhere else in the world. They address large scale, complex research and development challenges with a multidisciplinary approach that places an emphasis on translating basic science to innovation.

ASCR.....	Advanced Scientific Computing Research
ANL.....	Argonne National Laboratory
BEA.....	Battelle Energy Alliance
BER.....	Biological and Environmental Research
BES.....	Basic Energy Sciences
BNL.....	Brookhaven National Laboratory
CESER.....	Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response
DOE.....	Department of Energy
DOS.....	Department of State
DHS.....	Department of Homeland Security
EERE.....	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
EM.....	Environmental Management
FE.....	Fossil Energy
FECM.....	Fossil Energy and Carbon Management
FES.....	Fusion Energy Sciences
GOGO.....	Government Owned Government Operated
GSF.....	Gross Square Footage
HEP.....	High Energy Physics
INL.....	Idaho National Laboratory
LANL.....	Los Alamos National Laboratory
LBNL.....	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
LCLS.....	Linac Coherent Light Source
LLNL.....	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
LLNS.....	Lawrence Livermore National Security
NE.....	Nuclear Energy
NETL.....	National Energy Technology Laboratory
NNSA.....	National Nuclear Security Administration
NREL.....	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
NP.....	Nuclear Physics
OE.....	Office of Electricity
ORNL.....	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
PNNL.....	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
PPPL.....	Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
R&D.....	Research & Development
SC.....	Office of Science
SLAC.....	SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory
SPP.....	Strategic Partnership Projects
TJNAF.....	Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Ames National Laboratory

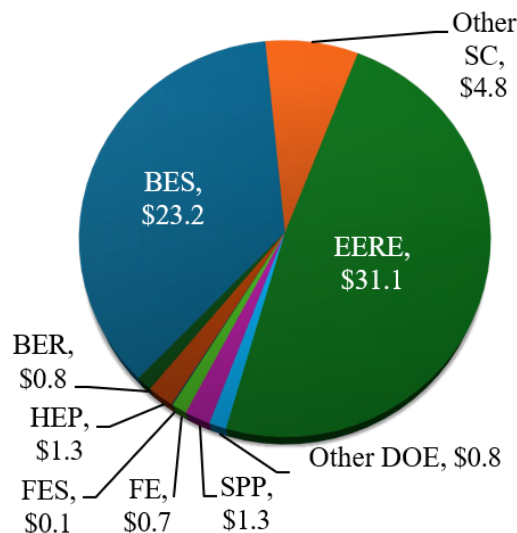


Ames Laboratory is a world-class institution dedicated to creating materials, inspiring minds to solve problems, and addressing global challenges. For more than 70 years, Ames Laboratory has been a leader in the discovery, synthesis, analysis, and application of new materials, novel chemistries, and transformational analytical tools. The Laboratory conducts fundamental and applied research that helps the world to better understand the nature of the building blocks that make up our universe, and translates that knowledge into new and unique materials, processes, and technologies that

advance the nation's economic competitiveness and enhance national security.

Ames Laboratory's location on the campus of its contractor, Iowa State University, has instilled a culture of interdisciplinary science and innovation. Invention of lead-free solder, a hybrid catalyst that more efficiently converts crops to biofuel, and caloric materials for improved air conditioning and refrigeration are just a few examples of Ames Laboratory's materials that are impacting our world.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$64.09M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$62.79M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$1.25M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 1.9%

Facts

Location: Ames, IA
Year Founded: 1947
Director: Adam Schwartz
Type: Single-program Laboratory
Contractor: Iowa State University of Science and Technology
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: Ames Site Office
Website: www.ameslab.gov

Physical Assets

10 acres and 13 buildings
340,968 GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$209.7M

Human Capital

307 Full Time Equivalent Employees
39 Joint Faculty
47 Postdoctoral Researchers
126 Graduate Students
64 Undergraduate Students
58 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Applied Materials Science and Engineering
Chemical and Molecular Science
Chemical Engineering (proposed)
Computational Science (proposed)
Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science

Mission Unique Facilities

Critical Materials Innovation Hub
Materials Preparation Center
Sensitive Instrument Facility
Powder Synthesis & Development Facility
Dynamic Nuclear Polarization NMR
Advanced Magnet Facility

Argonne National Laboratory



Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) accelerates science and technology to drive US prosperity and security. The Laboratory conducts research that spans the spectrum from basic science to engineering solutions that change the world for the better.

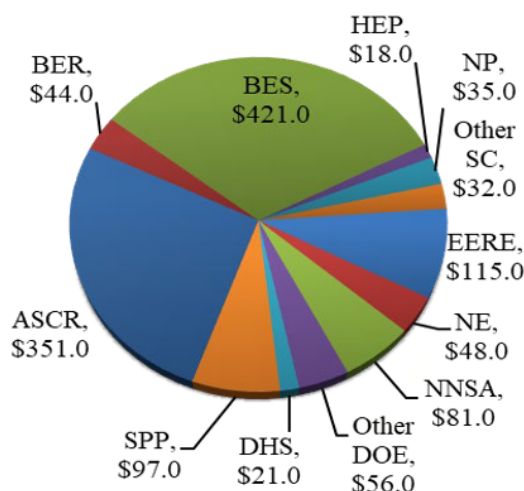
Argonne's scientists and engineers are recognized nationally and internationally for leadership in creating new knowledge through pivotal discoveries in chemistry; materials; nuclear and particle physics; and life, climate, and earth system sciences. In addition, Argonne scientists are known for driving advances in computation and analysis to solve the most challenging problems and for shaping

the nation's future through engineering of advanced technological systems.

We build on our discoveries and innovations to improve energy production, storage, and distribution; protect critical infrastructure; and strengthen national security.

ANL also designs, builds and operates scientific user facilities – large national research facilities that would be too expensive for a single company or university to run. These facilities are relied on by thousands of researchers from universities and industry, in areas from aeronautics to batteries and pharmaceuticals.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$1,321M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$1,203M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$97M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 9%

Facts

Location: Lemont, Illinois near Chicago
Director: Paul Kearns
Type: Multiprogram Laboratory
Contractor: UChicago Argonne LLC
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: Argonne Site Office
Website: www.anl.gov

Physical Assets

1,517 acres and 157 buildings
5.2 million GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$4.1B
0.3 million GSF in leased facilities
0.02 million GSF in 12 excess buildings

Human Capital

3,944 Full Time Equivalent Employees
309 Outgoing Joint Appointees,
165 Incoming Joint Appointees
353 Postdoctoral Researchers
275 Graduate Students
415 Undergraduate Students
7,135 Facility Users
2,030 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Accelerator and Detector Science and Technology
Advanced Computer Science, Visualization, and Data
Applied Materials Science and Engineering
Applied Mathematics
Biological and Bioprocess Engineering Biological
Systems Science
Chemical and Molecular Science Chemical Engineer-
ing Computational Science
Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science
Cyber and Information Sciences
Decision Science and Analysis
Earth, Environmental, and Atmospheric Science
Isotope Science and Engineering
Large-Scale User Facilities/R&D
Facilities/Advanced Instrumentation

Mechanical Design and Engineering
Microelectronics
Nuclear and Radio Chemistry
Nuclear Engineering
Nuclear Physics
Particle Physics
Power Systems and Engineering
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Argonne Leadership Computing Facility (ALCF)
Advanced Photon Source (APS)
Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM)
Argonne Tandem-Linac Accelerator System (ATLAS)
Center for Nanoscale Materials (CNM)
Intermediate Voltage Electron Microscope (IVEM)

Table of Contents

Brookhaven National Laboratory

Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) delivers discovery science and transformative technology to power and secure the nation's future. Primarily supported by the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Science, Brookhaven Lab is a multidisciplinary laboratory with seven Nobel Prize-winning discoveries, 36 R&D 100 Awards, and more than 70 years of pioneering research.

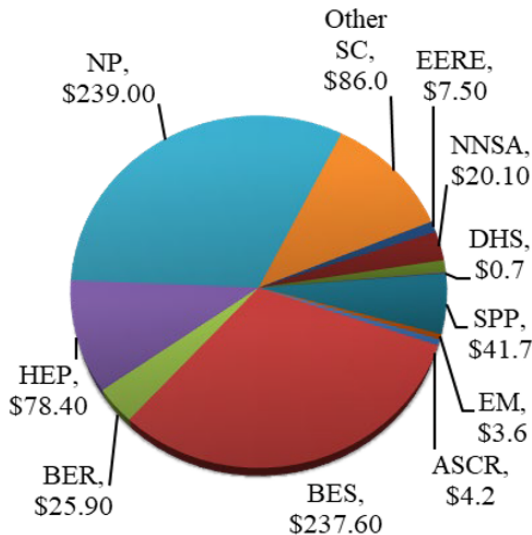
Brookhaven Lab's 2,500-plus staff members lead and support diverse research teams from Brookhaven and other national labs, academia, and industry, by designing, building, and operating major scientific user facilities. These teams and researchers address DOE's mission to ensure the nation's security and prosperity by tackling its energy, environmental, and nuclear challenges, in part by using these facilities.

Brookhaven's current initiatives are energy and data science; nuclear science and particle physics; accelerator science and technology; quantitative plant science; and quantum information science.

Brookhaven's programs also help prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, protect astronauts on future space missions, and produce medical isotopes to diagnose and treat disease.

In addition to its world-leading science programs, Brookhaven Lab offers robust STEM education and workforce development programs that draw more than 30,000 students and educators annually.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$752.3M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$709.9M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$41.7M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 5.6%

Facts

Location: Upton, New York
Type: Multi-program Laboratory
Director: JoAnne Hewett
Contractor: Brookhaven Science Associates
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: Brookhaven Site Office
Website: www.bnl.gov

Physical Assets

5,322 acres and 316 buildings
4.8M GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$6,930M
200,016 GSF in 28 Excess Facilities
0 GSF in Leased Facilities

Human Capital

2,754 Full Time Equivalent Employees
86 Outgoing Joint Appointees, 64 Incoming Joint Appointees
174 Postdoctoral Researchers
261 Graduate Students
312 Undergraduate Students
3,583 Facility Users
2,734 Visiting Scientists
415 Undergraduate Students

Core Capabilities

Accelerator and Detector Science and Technology
Advanced Computer Science, Visualization & Data
Applied Materials Science and Engineering
Applied Mathematics
Biological System Science
Chemical and Molecular Science
Chemical Engineering
Computational Science
Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science
Earth, Environmental, and Atmospheric Science
Isotope Science and Engineering
Large-Scale User Facilities/R&D Facilities/Advanced Instrumentation

Mechanical Design and Engineering
Microelectronics
Nuclear and Radio Chemistry
Nuclear Engineering
Nuclear Physics
Particle Physics
Power Systems and Electrical Engineering
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Accelerator Test Facility
Center for Functional Nanomaterials
National Synchrotron Light Source II
Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

 Table of Contents

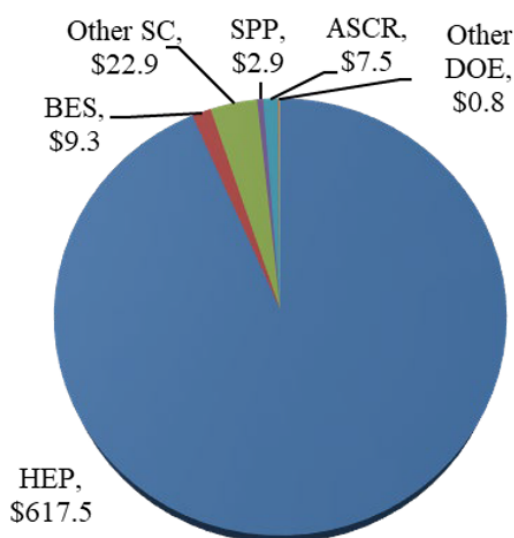
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory



Fermilab is America's particle physics and accelerator laboratory. Fermilab's vast complex of particle accelerators powers research into the fundamental nature of the universe. The flagship Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment, supported by the Long-Baseline Neutrino Facility, is the first international mega-science project based at a DOE National Laboratory.

PIP-II is the first U.S. accelerator project with major contributions from international partners. Fermilab integrates U.S. researchers into the global particle physics enterprise through its experiments and programs. The laboratory's scientific R&D advances accelerator, detector, computing and quantum technology for use in science and society.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$665.26M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$662.33M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$2.93M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 0.4%
BES number includes funds for LCLS-II and LCLS-II HE

Facts

Location: Batavia, Illinois (40 miles west of Chicago)
Type: Single-program Laboratory
Director: Lia Merminga
Contractor: Fermi Research Alliance, LLC
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: Fermi Site Office
Website: www.fnal.gov

Physical Assets

6,800 acres and 372 buildings
3.612 million GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$3.05B
28,913 GSF in 10 Excess Facilities
25,005 GSF in Leased Facilities

Human Capital

2,137 Full Time Equivalent Employees
27 Outgoing Joint Appointees, 9 Incoming Joint Appointees
123 Postdoctoral Researchers
62 Graduate Students
188 Undergraduate Students
2,395 Facility Users
1,721 Visiting Scientists
2,734 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Accelerator and Detector Science and Technology
Large-Scale User Facilities and Advanced Instrumentation
Mechanical Design and Engineering
Microelectronics (proposed)
Particle Physics
Plasma and Fusion Energy Sciences
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Fermilab Accelerator Complex

Major Partnerships

Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment

World's flagship neutrino experiment with more than 1,000 scientists from over 30 countries

PIP-II particle accelerator

215-meter-long particle accelerator to be constructed at Fermilab with major international contributions

LCLS-II X-ray Laser

Design and construction of superconducting cryomodules needed for the LCLS-II X-ray laser at DOE's SLAC Laboratory.

Quantum Science and Technology

Apply expertise and knowledge in quantum systems in collaboration with industry and other research institutions.

Idaho National Laboratory



Idaho National Laboratory (INL) serves as the U.S. leader for advanced nuclear energy research and development and is home to an unparalleled combination of nuclear energy test-bed facilities, including those that focus on fuel development and fabrication, steady-state and transient irradiation, and macro- and microscale post-irradiation examination.

INL's applied science and engineering discipline and problem-solving approach helps the Defense and Homeland Security departments, as well as industry partners, solve significant national security challenges in critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and nuclear nonproliferation.

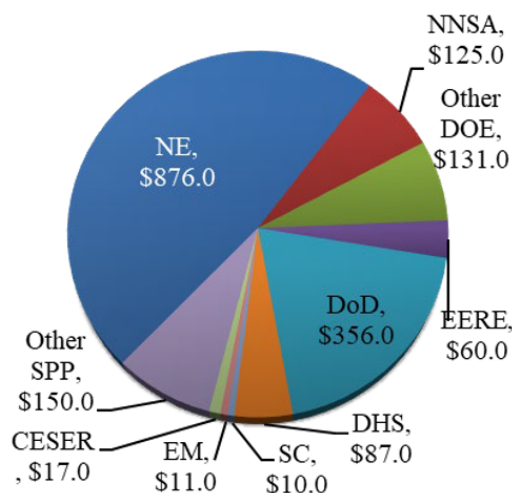
Scientists and engineers are also exploring solutions to grand challenges in energy technologies and improving

the water and energy efficiency of industrial manufacturing processes.

Under direction of DOE-NE, INL is leading the Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear (GAIN) initiative to provide the nuclear community with access to the technical, regulatory and financial expertise necessary to move innovative nuclear energy technologies, such as small modular reactors, toward commercialization while ensuring the continued safe, reliable and economical operation of the existing nuclear fleet.

Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC (BEA) manages and operates INL for DOE. BEA is an alliance of Battelle Memorial Institute, BWX Technologies, Amentum, EPRI, a consortium of National Universities, and a collaboration of Idaho Public Universities.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$1,823M

FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$1,213M

FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$502M

FY 2023 DHS Costs: \$104M

FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 5.6%

Facts

Location: Idaho Falls, Idaho

Type: Multi-program Laboratory

Director: John Wagner

Contractor: Battelle Energy Alliance

Responsible DOE Program: Office of Nuclear Energy

Site Office: Idaho Operations Office (DOE-ID)

Website: <https://inl.gov>

Physical Assets

569,179 acres and 588 real property assets (DOE owned assets that are operating or standby)

2.35M GSF in buildings

Replacement Plant Value: \$5.9B

Human Capital

6,045 Full Time Equivalent Employees

56 Joint Appointments

106 Postdoctoral Researchers

21 Graduate Students

584 Interns

1,830 Facility Users

46 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Advanced Computer Science, Visualization & Data Applied Materials
Science and Engineering
Biological and Bioprocess Engineering
Chemical and Molecular Science (emerging) Chemical Engineering
Computational Science (emerging)
Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science (emerging)
Cyber and Information Sciences
Decision Science and Analysis
Earth, Environmental, and Atmospheric Science
Earth, Environmental, and Atmospheric Science
Isotope Science and Engineering
Large-Scale User Facilities/R&D Facilities/Advanced Instrumentation
Mechanical Design and Engineering

Table of Contents

Nuclear and Radio Chemistry Nuclear Engineering
Plasma and Fusion Energy Sciences
Power Systems and Electrical Engineering
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Advanced Test Reactor
Transient Reactor Test Facility
Hot Fuel Examination Facility
Irradiated Materials Characterization Laboratory
Fuel Manufacturing Facility
Experimental Fuels Facility
Space and Security Power Systems Facility
Critical Infrastructure Test Range Complex
Biomass Feedstock National User Facility
Wireless Security Institute
Cybercore Integration Center

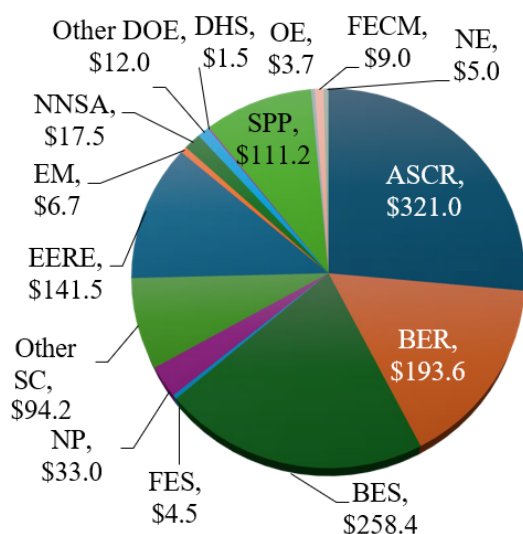
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory



Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) creates useful new materials, advances the frontiers of computing, develops sustainable energy and environmental solutions, and probes the mysteries of life, matter, and the universe. The Lab's strengths in materials, chemistry, physics, biology, earth and environmental science, mathematics, and computing are enhanced by a deep integration of basic and applied science, advanced instrumentation, large-scale team

science, and collaboration with the national scientific community. Our five national user facilities provide more than 12,000 researchers each year with capabilities in high-performance computing and data science, materials synthesis and characterization, and genomic science. Founded in 1931, Berkeley Lab's research and its scientists have been recognized with 16 Nobel Prizes.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$1,160.54M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$1,171.12M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$111.2M
FY 2023 DHS Costs: \$1.47M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 8.5%

Facts

Location: Berkeley, California
Type: Multi-program Laboratory
Year Founded: 1931
Director: Michael Witherell
Contractor: University of California
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: Bay Area Site Office
Website: www.lbl.gov

Physical Assets

202 acres and 97 buildings
1.7M GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$1.49B
315,471 GSF in contractor leased buildings

Human Capital

3,804 Full Time Equivalent Employees
10 Outgoing Joint Appointees, 9 Incoming Joint Appointees
509 Postdoctoral Researchers
250 Graduate Students
177 Undergraduate Students
16,350 Facility Users
1,996 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Accelerator and Detector Science and Technology
Advanced Computer Science, Visualization & Data
Applied Materials Science and Engineering
Applied Mathematics
Biological Systems Science
Biological and Bioprocess Engineering
Chemical and Molecular Science
Chemical Engineering
Computational Science
Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science
Cyber and Information Sciences
Decision Science and Analysis
Earth and Energy Systems & Infrastructure
Analysis and Engineering
Earth, Environmental, and Atmospheric Science
Isotope Science and Engineering
Large Scale User Facilities/Advanced Instrumentation

Mechanical Design and Engineering
Microelectronics
Nuclear and Radio Chemistry
Nuclear Physics
Particle Physics
Plasma and Fusion Energy Science
Power Systems and Electrical Engineering
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Advanced Light Source
The Molecular Foundry
National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC)
Energy Sciences Network (ESNet)
Joint BioEnergy Institute (JBEI)
Joint Genome Institute (JGI)
Advanced Biofuels Process Demonstration Unit FLEXLAB
(Integrated Building and Grid Technologies Testbed)
BELLA (Berkeley Lab Laser Accelerator)
88-inch Cyclotron

Table of Contents

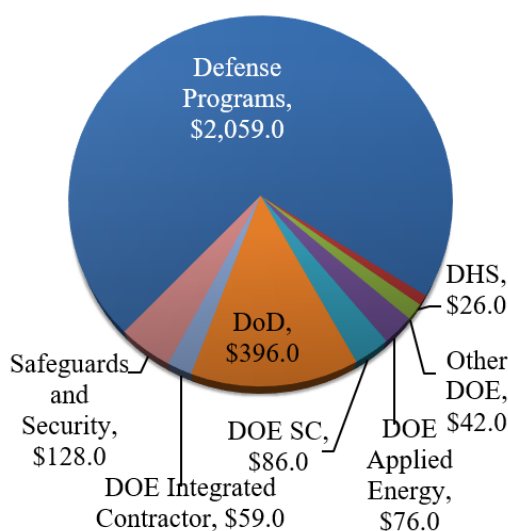
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory



Science and technology on a mission is the hallmark of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). In service to the Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration and other federal agencies, LLNL develops and applies world-class science and technology (S&T) to ensure the safety, security, and reliability of the nation's nuclear deterrent. LLNL also applies S&T to confront dangers ranging from nuclear proliferation and terrorism to energy shortages

and climate change that threaten national security and global stability. As a national security laboratory, LLNL harnesses operational excellence and strategic partnerships to meet our mission and applies the talents of our multidisciplinary staff, premier facilities, and core competencies to the nation's pressing issues. Through strategic support of S&T, we translate innovations into national security and global stability.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY23 Lab Operating Costs: \$3,240M
FY23 NNSA costs: \$2,800M
FY23 DOE costs: \$205M
FY23 SPP costs (non-DOE/non-DHS): \$410M
FY23 SPP as % total LLNL operating costs: 12.6%

Facts

Location: Livermore, California
Type: Multidisciplinary national security laboratory
Year Founded: 1952
Director: Kimberly S. Budil
Contractor: Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC (LLNS)
Responsible DOE Program: National Nuclear Security Administration
Site Office: Livermore Field Office
Website: www.llnl.gov

Physical Assets

7,617 acres (owned) and 506 buildings/trailers
6.5 million gross square footage (GSF) in active buildings
610,000 GSF in 58 non-operational buildings
43,897 GSF in leased facilities
Replacement plant value: \$30 billion

Human Capital

9,291 full time equivalent employees
12 joint faculty
321 postdoctoral researchers
308 undergraduate and graduate students
5,200 facility users
434 visiting scientists

Core Capabilities

Advanced Materials and Manufacturing
Bioscience and Bioengineering
Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
High-Energy-Density Science
High-Performance Computing, Simulation, and Data Science
Lasers and Optical Science and Technology
Nuclear, Chemical, and Isotopic Science and Technology
Nuclear Weapons Design and Engineering

Mission Unique Facilities

Advanced Manufacturing Laboratory
Center for Micro-and Nanotechnology
Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry
Contained Firing Facility
Electron Beam Ion Trap
Forensic Science Center
High Explosives Applications Facility
Livermore Computing
Polymer Enclave
National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center
National Ignition Facility
Select Agent Center

Los Alamos National Laboratory



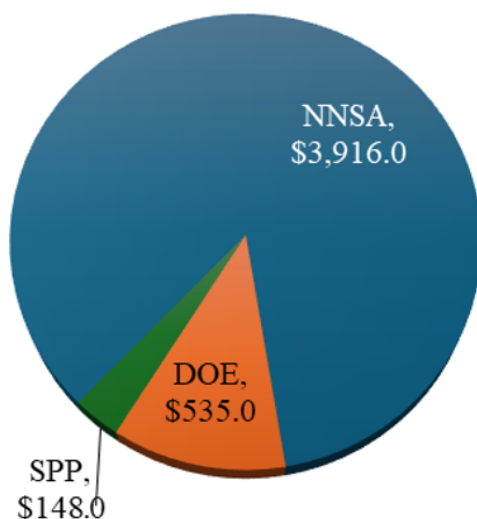
Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) applies innovative science, technology, and engineering to help solve the nation's toughest challenges, protect the nation, and promote world stability. Our work ensures the safety, security, and effectiveness of the U.S. nuclear deterrent and reduces emerging national security and global threats.

Meeting our mission requires a multidisciplinary approach that extends to nuclear nonproliferation, counterproliferation, energy and infrastructure security, and technology to counter chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive threats.

We rely on talented employees, unique capabilities, and almost 80 years of experience to develop innovative solutions to these challenges.

Our strategy focuses on simultaneous excellence in four strategic areas: nuclear security; mission-focused science, technology, and engineering; mission operations; and community relations. By balancing these areas, our Laboratory will deliver on our national security mission long into the future.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY23 Lab Operating Costs: \$4,600M
FY23 NNSA Costs: \$3,916M
FY23 DOE Costs: \$535M
FY23 SPP Costs (non-DOE) costs: \$148M
FY23 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 7%

Facts

Location: Los Alamos, New Mexico
Type: Multi-program laboratory
Year Founded: 1943
Director: Thomas Mason
Contractor: Triad National Security, LLC
Responsible DOE Program: National Nuclear Security Administration
Site Office: Los Alamos Field Office
Website: <https://lanl.gov/>

Physical Assets

24,612 acres and 899 buildings
8.4M GSF in buildings
276,216 GSF in 96 Excess Facilities
366,827 GSF in Leased Facilities

Human Capital

9,570 full-time equivalent employees
33 joint faculty appointments
460 postdoctoral researchers
664 undergraduate students
599 graduate students
1,109 facility users
626 visiting scientists
1,158 craft employees

Core Capabilities

Accelerators and Electrodynamics
Biosciences
Chemical Science
Computer and Computational Science
Computational Physics and Applied Math
Earth and Space Sciences
High Energy Density Plasma and Fluids
Information and Knowledge Sciences Materials
Nuclear Weapons Design and Engineering
Nuclear Engineering and Technology
Nuclear and Particle Physics,
Astrophysics, and Cosmology
Science of Signatures

Mission Unique Facilities

Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamic Test Facility
Plutonium Facility (PF-4)
Los Alamos Neutron Science Center: Isotope Production Facility,
Proton Radiography (pRad) Facility, Ultra Cold Neutron Facility,
Weapons Neutron Research Facility
Metropolis Center's Strategic Computing Complex
Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies
Electron Microscopy Lab
National High Magnetic Field Laboratory
SIGMA Complex for Materials Manufacturing & Machining
The Explosives Center

Table of Contents

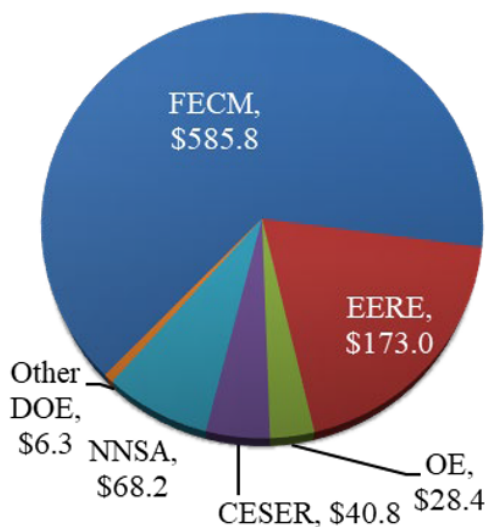
National Energy Technology Laboratory



The mission of the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) is to discover, integrate, and mature technology solutions to enhance the nation's energy foundation and protect the environment for future generations. NETL's advanced technology development enables production of the clean, reliable and affordable energy needed to increase domestic manufacturing; investment in improving our nation's energy infrastructure; improvement of electrical grid reliability and resilience; expansion of domestic energy production; education of America's future scientists and engineers; workforce revitalization; and support of U.S. energy and national security goals. As the only

government-owned, government- operated laboratory in the U.S. Department of Energy complex, NETL and its predecessor laboratories have supported DOE goals by maintaining nationally recognized technical competencies and collaborating with partners in industry, academia, and other national and international research organizations to nurture emerging technologies. NETL and its predecessor laboratories implement mission-driven programs and perform objective technical and economic analyses to inform technology readiness and decision-making.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$295M
FY 2023 DOE Costs: \$902.5M
FY 2023 SPP/DHS Costs: \$3.3M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 1.1%

Facts

Location: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Morgantown, West Virginia; Albany, Oregon; Houston, Texas; Anchorage, Alaska
Year Founded: 1910
Director: Marianne Walck
Contractor: NETL is a government-owned, government-operated (GOGO) laboratory
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management
Website: www.netl.doe.gov

Physical Assets

240.79 acres and 128 buildings
1.124 million GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$839.6M
2,083 GSF in Leased Facilities

Human Capital

1,470 Full Time Equivalent Employees
31 Joint Faculty
7 Postdoctoral Researchers
12 Graduate Students
2 Undergraduate Students

Core Capabilities

Accelerator and Detector Science and Technology
Large-Scale User Facilities and Advanced Instrumentation
Mechanical Design and Engineering
Microelectronics (proposed)
Particle Physics
Plasma and Fusion Energy Sciences
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Pittsburgh

Carbon Capture Materials Synthesis Lab
Subsurface Experimental Lab
Center for Data Analytics & Machine Learning Biogeochemistry & Water Lab

Albany

Severe Environment Corrosion Erosion Research Facility
Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) Lab
Metals Fabrication Lab/ Metals Melting Facility

Morgantown

Center for High Performance Computing (Joule 2.0 Supercomputer)
Reaction Analysis & Chemical Transformation (ReACT) Facility
Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) Manufacturing & Test Lab
Center for Advanced Imaging & Characterization

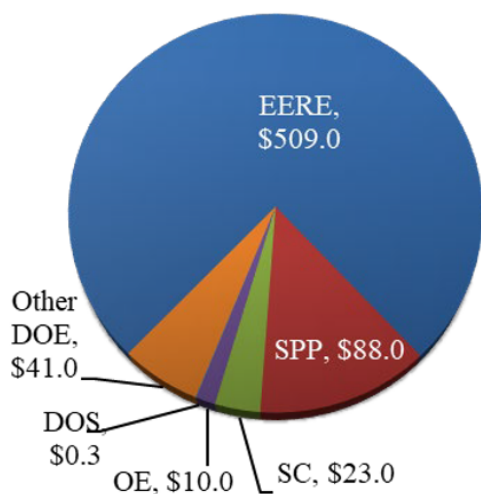
National Renewable Energy Laboratory



The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) is DOE's primary national laboratory for renewable energy and energy efficiency research and development. NREL delivers impactful scientific discoveries, innovations, and insights that transform clean energy technologies, systems, and markets. The lab's research focuses on engineering of

energy efficiency, sustainable transportation and renewable power technologies, and provides the knowledge to integrate and optimize energy systems. NREL's mission space delivers foundational knowledge; technology and systems innovations; and analytic insights to catalyze a transformation to a renewable and sustainable energy future.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$671.2M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$583.3M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$83.2M
FY 2023 DHS Costs: \$4.7M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 12.4%

Facts

Location: Golden, Colorado
Type: Single-program laboratory
Year Founded: 1977
Director: Martin Keller
Contractor: Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
Site Office: Golden Field Office
Website: www.nrel.gov

Physical Assets

641 acres and 69 buildings
1.45M GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$919M
193,947 GSF in Leased Facilities

Human Capital

2,815 Full Time Equivalent Employees
69 Joint Appointments
188 Postdoctoral Researchers
130 Graduate Students
69 Undergraduate Students
76 Facility Users
1 Visiting Scientist

Core Capabilities

Advanced Computer Science, Visualization and Data
Applied Materials Science and Engineering
Biological Systems Science
Biological and Bioprocess Engineering
Chemical and Molecular Science
Chemical Engineering
Decision Science and Analysis
Large-Scale User Facilities/Advanced Instrumentation
Mechanical Design and Engineering
Power Systems and Electrical Engineering
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Battery Thermal and Life Test Facility
Controllable Grid Interface Test System
Distributed Energy Resources Test Facility
Energy Systems Integration Facility
Field Test Laboratory Building
High-Flux Solar Furnace
Hydrogen Infrastructure Testing and Research Facility
Integrated Biorefinery Research Facility
Outdoor Test Facility
Renewable Fuels and Lubricants Laboratory
Science and Technology Facility
Solar Energy Research Facility Thermal Test Facility
Thermochemical Process Development Unit
Thermochemical Users Facility
Vehicle Testing and Integration Facility
Wind Dynamometer Test Facilities
Wind Structural Testing Laboratory
Wind Turbine Field Test Sites

Table of Contents

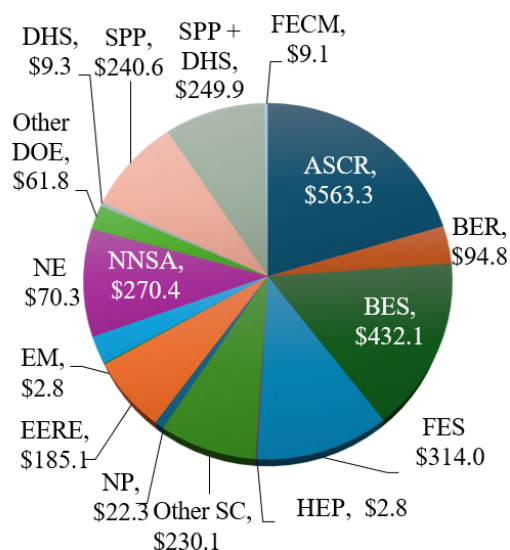
Oak Ridge National Laboratory



Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) is a multiprogram Office of Science laboratory whose mission is to deliver scientific discoveries and technical breakthroughs that accelerate the development and deployment of solutions in clean energy and global security, creating economic opportunity for the Nation. Established in 1943 as part of the Manhattan Project, ORNL pioneered plutonium production and separation, then focused on nuclear energy and later expanded to other energy sources and their impacts.

Today, ORNL manages one of the Nation's most comprehensive materials programs; two of the world's most powerful neutron science facilities, the Spallation Neutron Source and the High Flux Isotope Reactor; unique resources for nuclear science and technology; leadership-class computers including Summit, the world's most powerful and smartest scientific supercomputer; and a diverse set of programs linked by an urgent focus on clean energy and global security.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$2,584.7M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$2,276.9M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$240.7M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 9.5%

Facts

Location: Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Type: Multiprogram laboratory
Year Founded: 1943
Director: Stephen Streiffer
Contractor: UT-Battelle, LLC
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: ORNL Site Office
Website: www.ornl.gov

Physical Assets

4,421 acres and 285 buildings
4.77 million GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$9.1B
0.84 million GSF in leased facilities
1.15 million GSF in 52 excess buildings

Human Capital

6,467 Full Time Equivalent Employees
51 Outgoing Joint Appointees, 50 Incoming Joint Appointees
264 Postdoctoral Researchers
230 Graduate Students
136 Undergraduate Students
3,672 Facility Users
1,648 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Accelerator and Detector Science and Technology
Advanced Computer Science, Visualization, and Data
Applied Materials Science and Engineering
Applied Mathematics
Biological and Bioprocess Engineering
Biological Systems Science
Chemical and Molecular Science
Chemical Engineering
Computational Science
Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science
Cyber and Information Sciences
Decision Science and Analysis
Earth and Energy Systems and Infrastructure Analysis and Engineering
Earth, Environmental, and Atmospheric Science
Isotope Science and Engineering

Table of Contents

Large-Scale User Facilities/Advanced Instrumentation
Mechanical Design and Engineering
Microelectronics
Nuclear and Radio Chemistry
Nuclear Engineering
Nuclear Physics
Plasma and Fusion Energy Sciences
Power Systems and Engineering
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Building Technologies Research and Integration Center
Carbon Fiber Technology Facility
Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences
Center for Structural Molecular Biology
Grid Research, Integration and Deployment Center
High Flux Isotope Reactor
Manufacturing Demonstration Facility
National Transportation Research Center
Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility
Spallation Neutron Source

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

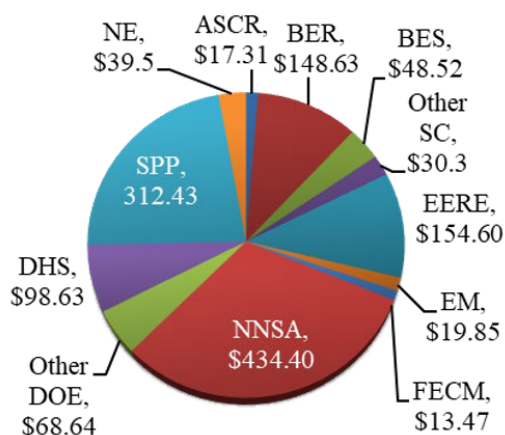


Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) advances the frontiers of knowledge, taking on some of the world's greatest science and technology challenges.

Distinctive strengths in chemistry, earth sciences, and data analytics are the heart of its science mission, laying a foundation for innovations that improve America's energy resiliency and enhance our national security.

PNNL is a national lab with Pacific Northwest roots and global reach. Whether unlocking the mysteries of the Earth system, helping modernize the U.S. electric power grid, or safeguarding ports around the world from nuclear smuggling, PNNL accepts great challenges for one purpose: to create a world that is safer, cleaner, more prosperous, and more secure.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$1,466.9M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$1,055.8M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$312.4M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 28%

Facts

Location: Richland, Washington
Type: Multi-program laboratory
Director: Steven Ashby
Contractor: Battelle Memorial Institute
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: Pacific Northwest Site Office
Website: www.pnnl.gov

Physical Assets

594 acres and 88 buildings
1.44M GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$1.997B
1.05M GSF in 28 Leased Facilities
44,399 GSF in 8 Battelle buildings and 17 OSFs

Human Capital

5,105 Full Time Equivalent Employees
120 Outgoing Joint Appointees, 95 Incoming Joint Appointees
303 Postdoctoral Researchers
539 Graduate Students
564 Undergraduate Students
312 Facility Users
227 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Advanced Computer Science, Visualization & Data
Applied Materials Science and Engineering
Applied Mathematics
Biological and Bioprocess Engineering
Biological System Science
Chemical and Molecular Science
Chemical Engineering
Computational Science
Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science
Cyber and Information Sciences
Decision Science and Analysis
Earth, Environmental, and Atmospheric Science
Earth and Energy Systems, Infrastructure Analysis and Engineering
Isotope Science and Engineering
Large Scale User Facilities/Advanced Instrumentation

Mechanical Design and Engineering
Microelectronics
Nuclear and Radio Chemistry
Nuclear Engineering
Plasma and Fusion Sciences
Power Systems and Electrical Engineering
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Atmospheric Radiation Measurement User Facility
Applied Process Engineering Laboratory
Bioproducts, Sciences, and Engineering Laboratory
Environmental Molecular Science Laboratory
Marine Sciences Laboratory
Radiochemical Processing Laboratory
Electricity Infrastructure Operations Center

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

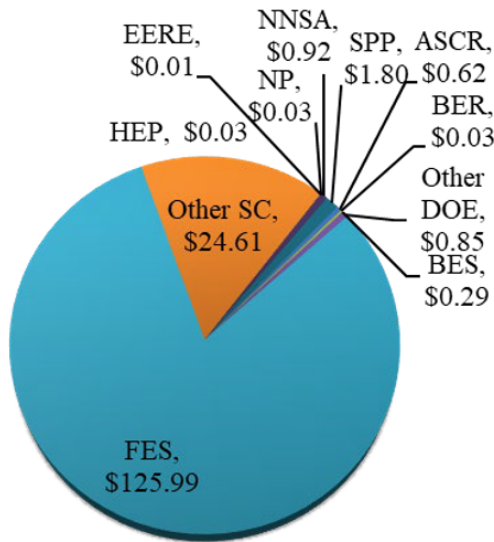


DOE's Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) is a collaborative, national center for fusion energy research. PPPL has two coupled missions: PPPL develops the scientific understanding of plasmas from nano- to astrophysical-scale and develops the scientific knowledge and advanced engineering to enable fusion to power the U.S. and the world. As a core part of Princeton University's culture, PPPL educates and inspires future generations to serve the national interest. PPPL has been managed by Princeton University, a world-class teaching and research university since 1951. For more than seven decades, PPPL has been a world leader in magnetic confinement experiments; plasma science; fusion science; and engineering.

PPPL is partnering in the ITER Project to prepare for U.S. participation in the first burning plasma. As the only DOE national laboratory dedicated to research in Fusion Energy Sciences, PPPL aspires to be the nation's premier design center for the realization and construction of future fusion concepts.

The Laboratory contributes to the economic health and competitiveness of the U.S. by serving as a national leader in plasma theory and computation, plasma science, and technology innovation. PPPL aims to drive the next wave of innovation in plasma technologies to maintain U.S. leadership in this critical area. PPPL is the leading institution exploring the science of magnetic fusion energy.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$155.17M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$153.365M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$1.8M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 0.9%

Facts

Location: Princeton, New Jersey
Type: Single-program laboratory
Director: Steven Cowley
Contractor: Princeton University
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: Princeton University
Website: www.pppl.gov

Physical Assets

90.7 acres and 45 buildings and trailers
803K GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$1.232B

Human Capital

672 Full Time Equivalent Employees
4 Outgoing Joint Appointees, 8 Incoming Joint Appointees
28 Postdoctoral Researchers
62 Graduate Students
42 Undergraduate Students
375 Facility Users
26 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Applied Materials Science and Engineering (emerging)
Chemical and Molecular Science (emerging)
Computational Science (emerging)
Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science (emerging)
Earth, Environmental, and Atmospheric Science (proposed)
Large-Scale User Facilities and Advanced Instrumentation
Mechanical Design and Engineering
Microelectronics (emerging)
Plasma and Fusion Energy Sciences
Power Systems and Electrical Engineering
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

National Spherical Torus Experiment-Upgrade
Lithium Tokamak Experiment
Laboratory for Plasma Nanosynthesis
Magnetic Reconnection Experiment
Facility for Laboratory Reconnection Experiment

Sandia National Laboratory



Sandia grew out of the effort to develop the first atomic bombs. Today, maintaining the U.S. nuclear stockpile is a major part of Sandia's work as a multimission national security engineering laboratory. Sandia develops advanced technologies to ensure global peace. Its role has evolved to address the complex threats facing the United States through research and development in the following areas.

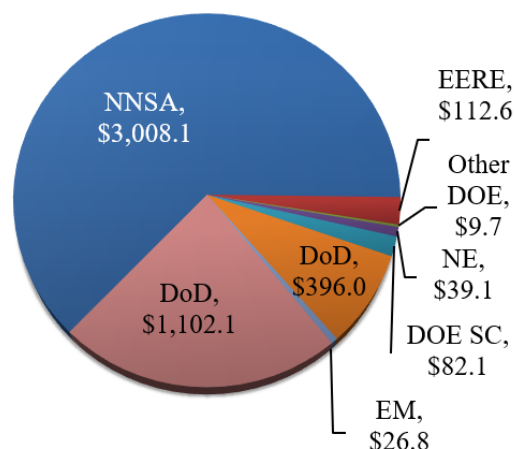
- Nuclear Deterrence - Supporting U.S. deterrence policy by ensuring the nation's nuclear stockpile is safe, secure, and effective.
- Global Security - Protecting nuclear assets and materials, and addressing nuclear emergency response and nonproliferation worldwide.
- National Security Programs – Supplying new capabilities to U.S. defense and national security communities.

new capabilities to U.S. defense and national security communities.

- Energy & Homeland Security – Ensuring the stable supply of energy and resources, and protection of infrastructure.
- Advanced Science & Technology – Integrating multidisciplinary efforts to advance the science of the possible for Sandia's mission.

Sandia's science, technology, and engineering foundations enable its unique mission. The Laboratory's highly specialized research staff is at the forefront of innovation, collaborating with universities and industry and performing multidisciplinary science and engineering research programs with significant impact on U.S. security.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY23 Lab Operating Costs: \$4,800M
FY23 NNSA Operating Costs: \$3,000M
FY23 DOE Operating Costs: \$379M
FY23 SPP Costs: \$1,400M
FY23 SPP as % of Total Labs Operating Costs: 29.2%

Facts

Location: Albuquerque, New Mexico; Livermore, California; Tonopah Test Range, Nevada; Kauai and Maui, Hawaii

Type: Multidisciplinary national security laboratory

Year Founded: 1949

Director: James S. Peery

Contractor: National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc

Responsible DOE Program: National Nuclear Security Administration

Site Office: Sandia Field Office

Website: www.sandia.gov

Physical Assets

20,500 acres (all sites) and 929 buildings/trailers (all sites)
7.85M GSF in buildings
47,163 GSF in 16 Excess Facilities
486,382 GSF in Leased Facilities
Replacement Plant Value: \$14.64B

Human Capital

14,368 full-time equivalent employees
<20 faculty
315 postdoctoral researchers
1,090 undergraduate and graduate students

Core Capabilities

Cyber technology
High-reliability engineering
Micro and nano devices and systems
Modeling & simulation and experiment
Natural and engineered materials
Pathfinder engineered systems
Radiation-hardened, trusted microelectronics development/production
Systems engineering
Safety, risk, and vulnerability analysis
Sensors and sensing systems

Table of Contents

Mission Unique Facilities

Annular Core Research Reactor
Combustion Research Facility
Environmental test facilities
Ion Beam Laboratory
Microsystems Engineering, Sciences and Applications (MESA) complex
Saturn and HERMES accelerators
ZMachine

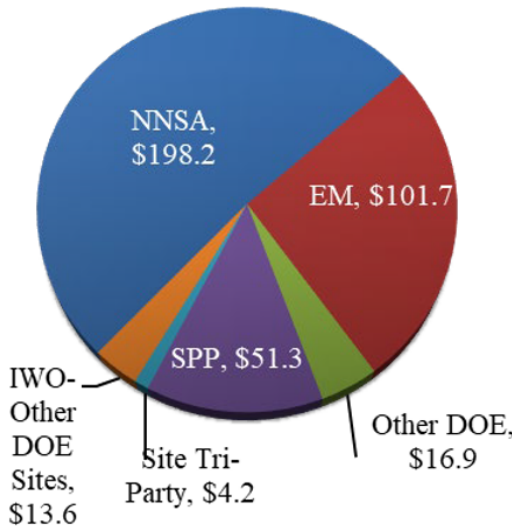
Savannah River National Laboratory



From the beginning, Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) has put science to work to protect our nation. When it was established in the early 1950s, SRNL's primary focus was the startup and operation of the Savannah River Site (SRS), including its five reactors, to produce tritium and plutonium, basic materials for the United States nuclear weapons used to maintain the balance of power during the Cold War.

Today, SRNL protects our nation by supporting multiple United States federal agencies in providing practical, cost-effective solutions to nuclear materials management, national security, environmental stewardship, and energy security challenges. Building upon its pioneering work at SRS, SRNL now performs cutting edge scientific research and technology development in various fields to protect United States interests here and around the world.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$385.9M which is comprised of \$313.5M in program execution with \$72.4M in facility operations and maintenance
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$51.3M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 13%

Facts

Location: Aiken, South Carolina
Type: Multi-program Laboratory
Year Founded: 1951
Director: Vahid Majidi
Contractor: Battelle Savannah River Alliance, LLC
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Environmental Management
Site Office: Savannah River Site
Website: www.srnl.gov

Physical Assets

820,000 sq. ft. and 64 buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$3.5B
73,000 sq. ft. in Leased Facilities

Human Capital

1350 Full Time Equivalent Employees
13 Joint Appointments
30 Postdoctoral Researchers
75 Undergraduate Students

Core Capabilities

Accelerating remediation, minimizing waste & reducing risk
Enabling next generation nuclear materials processing and disposition
Creating manufacturing solutions for EM, NNSA, and energy security
Assuring production & supply of strategic materials & components
Sensing, characterizing, assessing, and deterring nuclear proliferation
Securing connected control systems and associated data

Mission Unique Facilities

Shielded Cells Facility
Ultra-Low-Level Underground Counting Facility
Outfall Constructed Wetland Cell Facility
Radiological Testbed Facilities
FBI Radiological Evidence Examination Facility
Atmospheric Technology Center

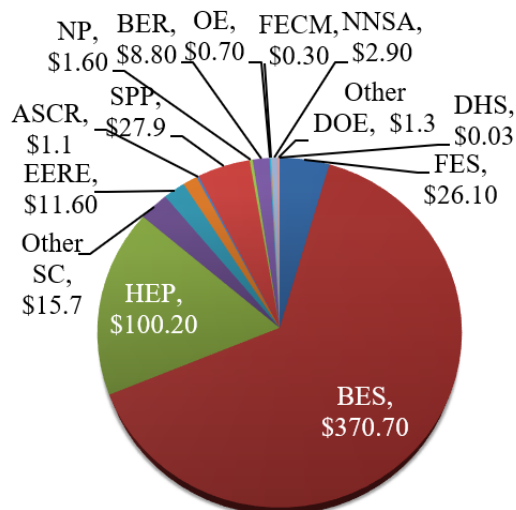
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory



Located in Silicon Valley, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (SLAC) is a vibrant, multi-program laboratory whose mission is to explore how the universe works at the biggest, smallest, and fastest scales and invented powerful tools used by scientists around the globe. Since its founding in 1962, SLAC has made revolutionary discoveries that have established the laboratory's leadership in high energy physics. Today, SLAC is the world-leading laboratory in X-ray and ultrafast science due in large part to its X-ray user facilities:

the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource (SSRL) and the Linac Coherent Light Source (LCLS). Through diverse research programs in materials, chemical, biological, and energy sciences; high energy density science; cosmology; particle physics; bioimaging; and technology development, SLAC helps solve real-world problems and advances the interests of the nation.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$568M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$540M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$28M
FY 2023 DHS Costs: \$0.03M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 4.9%

Facts

Location: Menlo Park, California
Type: Multi-program Laboratory
Year Founded: 1962
Director: John Sarrao
Contractor: Stanford University
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: Bay Area Site Office
Website: www6.slac.stanford.edu

Physical Assets

426 acres and 170 buildings
2.2M GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$3.5B
6,134 GSF in 4 Excess Facilities
0 GSF in Leased Facilities

Human Capital

1,798 Full Time Equivalent Employees
7 Outgoing Joint Appointments,
11 Incoming Joint Appointments
134 Postdoctoral Researchers
273 Graduate Students
95 Undergraduate Students
1,456 Facility Users
13 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Accelerator and Detector Science and Technology
Advanced Computer Science, Visualization, and Data
Applied Materials Science and Engineering
Biological Systems Science
Chemical and Molecular Science
Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science
Large-Scale User Facilities/Advanced Instrumentation
Mechanical Design and Engineering
Microelectronics
Particle Physics
Plasma and Fusion Energy Science
Systems Engineering and Integration

Table of Contents

Mission Unique Facilities

Linac Coherent Light Source (LCLS)
Ultrafast Electron Diffraction Facility
Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource (SSRL)
Facility for Advanced Accelerator Experimental Tests (FACET) Leading the DOE contributions to the construction and operations of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST)
Leading the joint DOE-NSF construction of the next-generation dark matter experiment SuperCDMS-SNOLAB

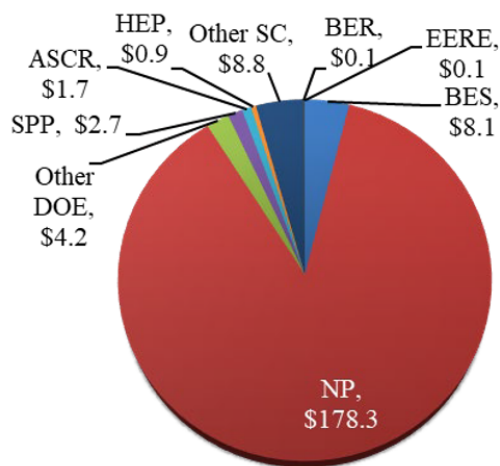
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility



Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (TJNAF) is the preeminent laboratory in precision studies of the fundamental nature of confined states of quarks and gluons, including the protons and neutrons that make up the mass of the visible universe. The Laboratory is home to the Continuous Electron Beam

Accelerator Facility, the first large-scale application of superconducting radiofrequency technology. TJNAF's expertise is enabling an ever-increasing array of applications in the international scientific community, from high-powered lasers to advanced particle accelerators.

FY23 Funding by Source (\$M)



FY 2023 Lab Operating Costs: \$204.8M
FY 2023 DOE/NNSA Costs: \$202.1M
FY 2023 SPP (Non-DOE/Non-DHS) Costs: \$2.7M
FY 2023 SPP as % Total Lab Operating Costs: 1.3%

Facts

Location: Newport News, Virginia
Type: Program-dedicated, single-purpose Laboratory
Year Founded: 1984
Director: Kim Sawyer
Contractor: Jefferson Science Associates, LLC
Responsible DOE Program: Office of Science
Site Office: Thomas Jefferson Site Office
Website: www.jlab.org

Physical Assets

169 acres and 69 buildings
883K GSF in buildings
Replacement Plant Value: \$943M

Human Capital

873 Full Time Equivalent Employees
22 Incoming Joint Appointees
35 Postdoctoral Researchers
56 Graduate Students
20 Undergraduate Students
1,904 Facility Users
1,770 Visiting Scientists

Core Capabilities

Accelerator and Detector Science and Technology
Advanced Computer Science, Visualization, and Data
Mechanical Engineering and Design
Large-Scale User Facilities/Advanced Instrumentation
Nuclear Physics
Systems Engineering and Integration

Mission Unique Facilities

Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility

