DOE/CF-0218

Department of Energy
FY 2026 Congressional Justification

Budget in Brief

May 2025

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

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FY 2026 President's Budget for DOE

Budget in Brief Overview

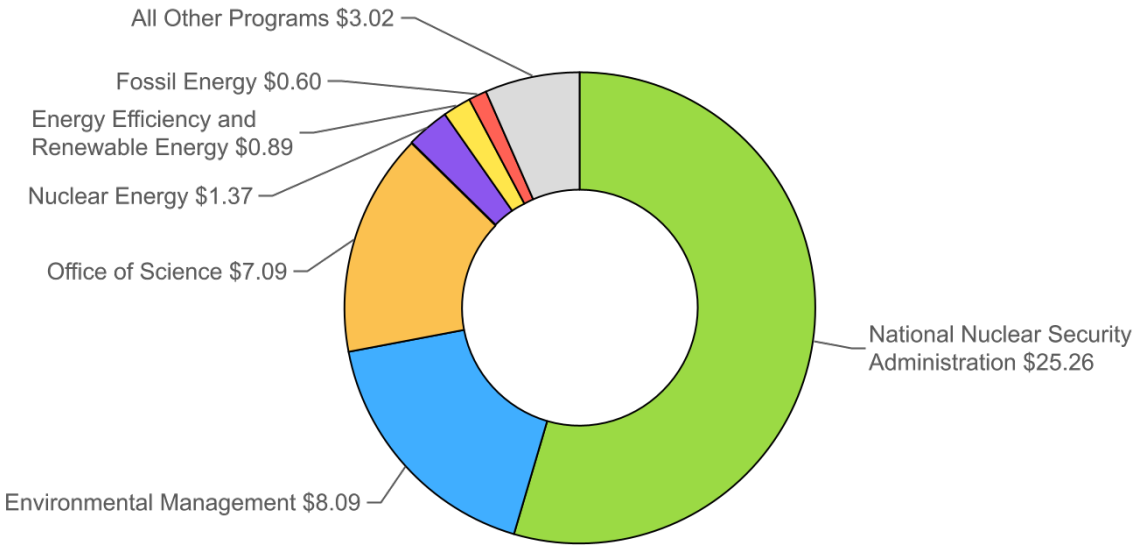
DOE Department-Wide Discretionary Budget ($ Billions)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Defense (050)	32.95	32.97	33.84
Non-Defense (non-050)	17.05	16.83	12.48
Total Budget Authority	**50.00**	**49.81**	**46.32**

NNSA Budget, including Reconciliation Resources ($ Billions)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
National Nuclear Security Administration, including Reconciliation Resources	24.04	24.04	30.04

FY 2026 DOE Discretionary Budget Request by Program ($B)



Discretionary Total = $46.32 Billion[1]

[1] Discretionary total does not include $4.782 billion in Reconciliation resources for NNSA.

UNLEASHING A GOLDEN ERA OF ENERGY DOMINANCE AND ENERGY INNOVATION AND PROTECTING THE NATION

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 discretionary Budget Request provides $46.3 billion in budget authority for FY 2026, a decrease of $3.5 billion, or 7 percent, from the FY 2025 Enacted Level. Including Reconciliation resources, the Budget for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) provides $30.0 billion, an increase of 25 percent. The Budget delivers results for the American people in a fiscally responsible way. It unleashes America's energy dominance through funding for nuclear energy and fossil energy; unleashes America's energy innovation through investments at our National Laboratories while prioritizing fusion and artificial intelligence; and delivers on the President's call for Peace Through Strength by making historic investments in the Nation's nuclear security programs and investing in cybersecurity. DOE is uniquely prepared to continue and expand on this urgent work.

To ensure DOE program activities and resources align with the Administration's highest priorities, while at the same time eliminating wasteful spending, the Budget request proposes cancelling a total of $15.2 billion of unobligated balances from the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act, $6.5 billion of which are comprised of FY 2026 advanced appropriations.

UNLEASHING AMERICA'S ENERGY DOMINANCE

America's central position in the global energy system is as a leading producer, consumer, and innovator. Access to domestic sources of affordable and reliable energy will underpin a prosperous, secure, and powerful America for decades to come. Affordable energy is central to modern life. The Nation must take advantage of abundant domestic resources to promote competitiveness across industries. Utilizing the Nation's energy resources of coal, natural gas, petroleum, and nuclear, stimulates the economy and builds a foundation for future growth and will allow us to unleash America's energy dominance.

A vital area of focus is expanding commercial nuclear power across the country. America must lead the commercialization of affordable and abundant nuclear energy, and so DOE will focus on the rapid deployment of next-generation nuclear technology, including small modular reactors and advanced reactors. The FY 2026 Budget includes $1.37 billion for the Office of Nuclear Energy and $750 million of credit subsidy for the Loans Program Office to accelerate the innovation and deployment of commercial nuclear technologies.

The FY 2026 Budget also provides $595 million for the Office of Fossil Energy, restoring the office's central function of supporting the production of fossil energy, including coal, oil, gas, and critical minerals for the U.S.

UNLEASHING AMERICA'S ENERGY INNOVATION

The FY 2026 Budget unleashes America's energy innovation, with the DOE National Laboratory network serving as the engines that drive research and development to further this aim. When it comes to our National Labs, we are capable of doing more with less. We can both increase efficiency and drive innovation. We will prioritize earlier-stage research that supports true technological breakthroughs to maintain America's global competitiveness.

The Budget funds the Office of Science at $7.1 billion to support cutting-edge basic research in the physical sciences. These investments support identifying and accelerating critical and emerging technologies to strengthen the connection between advances in fundamental science and technology innovation. This Budget supports research focused on Administration priorities, including fusion energy, quantum information sciences, high speed computing, and artificial

intelligence (AI) and machine learning, which bolsters U.S. leadership in science, technology, and innovation and supports the Department's national security mission.

PROTECTING THE NATION

Within the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), the Budget provides a historic investment of over $30 billion (including $4.8 billion in Reconciliation resources) in the Nation's nuclear security enterprise to modernize the Nation's nuclear deterrent and protect the American people. 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 FY 2026 Request includes $25 billion to support the current nuclear stockpile, warhead modernization programs, production facilities and capabilities modernization efforts, the scientific tools necessary to execute these efforts, and recapitalization of physical infrastructure and essential facilities to ensure the deterrent remains viable.

The Budget provides funding to address nuclear threats by preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons or weapons-usable materials, countering efforts to acquire such weapons or materials, and responding to nuclear or radiological incidents. The Budget includes $2.3 billion for DOE's Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program to ensure safe and reliable operation of reactor plants in nuclear-powered submarines and aircraft carriers, advance Naval Reactors infrastructure modernization, and invests in research to deliver new technologies to the Navy and maintain America's advantage over its adversaries.

The Budget also includes $8.09 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 $3.07 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 contributing to national security priorities, investing in the future, and aiding community efforts to build strong economies and grow jobs. This investment will enable the Department of Energy to treat radioactive tank waste, take down contaminated buildings, ship and dispose of legacy waste and clean soil and groundwater across EM sites.

The Budget also includes $200 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 threats to America's energy infrastructure are also evolving at an unprecedented pace. Cyber adversaries and physical attacks are no longer isolated challenges – they are converging to create a complex and persistent threat landscape. The Budget provides $150 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.

An additional $219 million is provided for operation and maintenance of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves. The Budget proposes to sell the assets of the under-utilized Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve, generating an estimated revenue of $100 million.

CONCLUSION

The Department of Energy's FY 2026 President's Budget Request provides for America's future by unleashing a golden era of American energy dominance, progressing scientific research, and protecting the Nation. The Budget demonstrates fiscal discipline and commitment to an efficient and effective Federal government. To that end, DOE will focus spending in areas with the highest return on investment of taxpayer dollars. The President's Budget supports the critical role the Department of Energy has in energy dominance and innovation, and the safety and security of the Nation. The Department appreciates the support of Congress and looks forward to continuing to work together.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

FY 2026 Appropriation Summary

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Department of Energy Budget by Appropriation					
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy[1]	3,460,000	3,460,000	888,000	-2,572,000	-74%
Electricity	280,000	280,000	193,000	-87,000	-31%
Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response	200,000	200,000	150,000	-50,000	-25%
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	213,390	213,390	206,325	-7,065	-3%
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	13,010	13,010	13,000	-10	0%
SPR Petroleum Account	100	100	100	0	0%
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	7,150	7,150	3,575	-3,575	-50%
Total, Petroleum Reserve Accounts	**233,650**	**233,650**	**223,000**	**-10,650**	**-5%**
Nuclear Energy (270)[2]	1,525,000	1,525,000	1,210,000	-315,000	-21%
Fossil Energy	865,000	865,000	595,000	-270,000	-31%
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning (UED&D)	855,000	855,000	814,380	-40,620	-5%
Energy Information Administration	135,000	135,000	135,000	0	0%
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	342,000	342,000	322,371	-19,629	-6%
Science	8,240,000	8,240,000	7,092,000	-1,148,000	-14%
Office of Technology Commercialization[3]	20,000	20,000	—	-20,000	-100%
Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	50,000	50,000	—	-50,000	-100%
Grid Deployment[4]	60,000	60,000	15,000	-45,000	-75%
Office of Manufacturing & Energy Supply Chains[5]	—	—	15,000	+15,000	N/A
Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy	460,000	460,000	200,000	-260,000	-57%
Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund	12,040	12,040	12,040	0	0%
Departmental Administration	286,500	286,500	174,926	-111,574	-39%
Indian Energy Policy and Programs	70,000	70,000	50,000	-20,000	-29%
Inspector General	86,000	86,000	90,000	+4,000	+5%
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	58,719	(121,000)	682,588	+803,588	-664%
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program	13,000	13,000	9,500	-3,500	-27%
Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program	6,300	6,300	(12,000)	-18,300	-290%

[1] The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy funding levels for FY 2024 Enacted and FY 2025 Enacted included the Offices of State and Community Energy Programs, Federal Energy Management Program, and Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains.

[2] Naval Reactors and Nuclear Energy (050) amounts do not reflect the mandated transfer of $92.8 million in FY 2024 and FY 2025 from Naval Reactors to the Office of Nuclear Energy for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor

[3] The Office of Technology Commercialization, formerly known as the Office of Technology Transitions, is funded in the Departmental Administration appropriation in FY 2026 at $10 million.

[4] Funding for the Grid Deployment account in FY 2026 will support OE programs and projects, with close coordination with CESER, that increase generation and transmission capacity and strengthen grid security.

[5] Funding for the MESC account in FY 2026 will support EERE and FE activities to address supply chain vulnerability areas, to include critical minerals and materials. The Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains was funded at $19 million in the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy appropriation in both FY 2024 Enacted and FY 2025 Enacted.

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Total, Credit Programs	**78,019**	**-101,700**	**680,088**	**+781,788**	**-769%**
Energy Projects	83,724	—	—	0	N/A
Critical and Emerging Technologies	—	—	2,000	+2,000	N/A
Total, Energy Programs	**17,341,933**	**17,078,490**	**12,861,805**	**-4,216,685**	**-25%**
Weapons Activities[1]	19,108,000	19,293,000	24,856,400	+5,563,400	+29%
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,581,000	2,396,000	2,284,600	-111,400	-5%
Naval Reactors[2]	1,946,000	1,946,000	2,346,000	+400,000	+21%
Federal Salaries and Expenses	500,000	500,000	555,000	+55,000	+11%
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**24,135,000**	**24,135,000**	**30,042,000**	**+5,907,000**	**+24%**
Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,285,000	7,285,000	6,956,000	-329,000	-5%
Other Defense Activities	1,080,000	1,107,000	1,182,000	+75,000	+7%
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	285,000	285,000	278,000	-7,000	-2%
Total, Environmental and Other Defense Activities	**8,650,000**	**8,677,000**	**8,416,000**	**-261,000**	**-3%**
Nuclear Energy (050)	160,000	160,000	160,000	0	0%
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**32,945,000**	**32,972,000**	**38,618,000**	**+5,646,000**	**+17%**
Southeastern Power Administration	—	—	—	0	N/A
Southwestern Power Administration	11,440	11,440	10,400	-1,040	-9%
Western Area Power Administration	99,872	99,872	63,372	-36,500	-37%
Falcon and Amistad Operating & Maintenance Fund	228	228	228	0	0%
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	**111,540**	**111,540**	**74,000**	**-37,540**	**-34%**
Total, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies	**50,398,473**	**50,162,030**	**51,553,805**	**+1,391,775**	**+3%**
Excess Fees and Recoveries, FERC	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000	0	0%
Title XVII Loan Guar. Prog Section 1703 Negative Credit Subsidy Receipt	-6,493	-61,106	-65,805	-4,699	+8%
UED&D Fund Offset	-285,000	-285,000	-278,000	+7,000	-2%
Sale of Northeast Gasoline Supply Reserve	-98,000	—	—	0	N/A
Sale of Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	—	—	-100,000	-100,000	N/A
Total Funding by Appropriation	**49,999,980**	**49,806,924**	**51,101,000**	**+1,294,076**	**+3%**
Total Discretionary Funding	***49,999,980***	***49,806,924***	**46,319,000**	***-3,487,924***	***-7%***
DOE Budget Function	**49,999,980**	**49,806,924**	**51,101,000**	**+1,294,076**	**+3%**
NNSA Defense (050) Total	*24,135,000*	*24,135,000*	*30,042,000*	*+5,907,000*	*+24%*
Non-NNSA Defense (050) Total	*8,810,000*	*8,837,000*	*8,576,000*	*-261,000*	*-3%*
Defense (050)	**32,945,000**	**32,972,000**	**38,628,000**	**+5,646,000**	**+17%**
Science (250)	*8,240,000*	*8,240,000*	*7,092,000*	*-1,148,000*	*-14%*
Energy (270)	*8,814,980*	*8,594,924*	*5,391,000*	*-3,203,924*	*-37%*
Non-Defense (Non-050)	**17,054,980**	**16,834,924**	**12,483,000**	**-4,351,924**	**-26%**

[1] FY 2026 Requested Funding includes $4.782 billion in mandatory Reconciliation resources for NNSA Weapons Activities.

DOE Program Office Details

National Nuclear Security Administration

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Federal Salaries and Expenses	500,000	500,000	555,000	+55,000	+11%
Weapons Activities	19,108,000	19,293,000	24,856,400	+5,563,400	+29%
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,581,000	2,396,000	2,284,600	-111,400	-5%
Naval Reactors[1]	1,946,000	1,946,000	2,346,000	+400,000	+21%
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**24,135,000**	**24,135,000**	**30,042,000**	**+5,907,000**	**+24%**

[1]Naval Reactors amounts do not reflect the mandated transfer of $92.8 million in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to the Office of Nuclear Energy for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor.

NNSA Overview

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) FY 2026 Budget Request is $30.0 billion to fund NNSA's mission to support the security and safety of our Nation. NNSA's FY 2026 Budget Request pursues five major national security endeavors:

- Maintain a safe, secure, reliable, and effective nuclear weapons stockpile;
- Reduce global nuclear threats and keep materials out of the hands of terrorists and adversaries;
- Provide safe and effective integrated nuclear propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy;
- Strengthen key science, technology and engineering capabilities to support all missions; and,
- Modernize the Department of Energy's Nuclear Security Enterprise.

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

Federal Salaries and Expenses - NNSA

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Federal Salaries and Expenses	**505,827**	**527,169**	**555,000**	**+27,831**	**+5.3%**
Use of Prior Year Balances	-5,827	-27,169	0	+27,169	+100%
Federal Salaries and Expenses	**500,000**	**500,000**	**555,000**	**+55,000**	**+11%**

Appropriation Overview

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

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

NNSA also manages the Department of Energy's (DOE) Overseas Presence business line in the DOE Working Capital Fund (WCF), including 24 Full-time Equivalents (FTEs), 22 DOE FTEs in 21 diplomatic missions and two Headquarters FTEs for transition to and from overseas locations. NNSA supervises both federal employees and locally employed staff overseas and reimburses the Department of State for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services and Capital Security Cost Sharing charges.

Program Highlights

The $555 million Request reflects a 5.3 percent increase in overall planned spending in the FSE account. This increase supports a federal staff of 2,003 Federal FTEs, including funding for FTEs at the Savannah River Operations Office funded in FY 2025 by Defense Environmental Cleanup, reflecting the transfer of responsibility for management of the Savannah River Site (SRS) from DOE's Office of Environmental Management. Additional increases reflect the escalation of benefit costs, partial restoration of mission-essential travel and mandatory training, and a larger share of overall Department space and occupancy and Working Capital Fund expenses.

NNSA will re-shape its workforce consistent with the principles of the Executive Order (EO) on Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative. NNSA will use attrition, reductions, and stream-lined mission support to allow for limited, targeted growth in its federal staffing to support nuclear modernization programs. The FSE budget will ensure NNSA remains fully capable of supporting its vital national security missions.

Weapons Activities - NNSA

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Total, Weapons Activities	**19,108,000**	**19,293,000**	**24,856,400**	**+11,126,800**	**+58%**

Appropriation Overview

Programs funded within the Weapons Activities appropriation support the Nation's nuclear stockpile and its attendant nationwide infrastructure of science, technology, engineering, and production capabilities. The FY 2026 Request supports the current nuclear stockpile, warhead modernization programs to include life extension programs (LEP) and modifications, production facilities and capabilities modernization efforts, the scientific tools and workforce necessary to support the stockpile, and recapitalization of physical infrastructure and essential facilities to ensure the deterrent remains viable. Weapons Activities provides for the maintenance and refurbishment of nuclear weapons to continue sustained confidence in their safety, reliability, and military effectiveness without resuming nuclear explosive testing; continued investment in scientific, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities to enable production and certification of the enduring nuclear weapons stockpile; and manufacture of nuclear weapon components. Weapons Activities also provides for continued maintenance and investment in the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) nuclear complex to be more responsive and resilient.

NNSA's laboratories, plants, and sites employ approximately 65,500 people across the Nuclear Security Enterprise, primarily at eight geographical sites, to execute these programs managed by a Federal workforce composed of civilian staff supplemented with a small number of military assignees.

The FY 2026 Budget Request funds execution of six simultaneous warhead modernization programs, including the warhead for the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM-N) and the B61-13 variant, while coordinating with DoD to plan for future systems; continue restoring and refurbishing production capability, including the capability to produce 80 pits per year as close to 2030 as possible; and enhance Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering capabilities– including design, certification, and assessment infrastructure – that are used every day to execute NNSA programs.

Program Highlights

Stockpile Management

The mission for the Stockpile Management program is to maintain a safe, secure, reliable, and effective nuclear weapons stockpile. The Stockpile Management program encompasses five major subprograms that directly support the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile. In FY 2026, Stockpile Modernization will close out the B61-12 Life Extension Program (LEP) and W88 Alteration (ALT) 370 (funded with carryover) and transfer program management to stockpile sustainment; transition the B61-13 to Phase 6.6 (Full Scale Production); continue Phase 6.4 (Production Engineering) activities for the W80-4 LEP; continue Phase 6.3 (Development Engineering) activities for the W87-1 Modification Program; continue Phase 2A (Design Definition and Cost Study) for the W93; and transition SLCM-N to Phase 6.3 (Development Engineering). Stockpile Sustainment will execute the activities necessary to sustain a safe, secure, reliable, and effective stockpile. Additionally, Stockpile Sustainment will support planning, provisioning, and LLC (Limited Life Component) production activities, including initial activities for service life extensions, an increase in Joint Test Assembly (JTA) design and production to support extended flight testing schedules, activities to support the transition of the B61-12 and W88 ALT 370 to Stockpile Sustainment, and the expansion of Nuclear Security Enterprise (NSE)-wide digital engineering activities. Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition (WDD) will recover critical components and materials for existing weapon programs, major modernizations, and Naval Reactors. The program will provide safe and secure dismantlement of nuclear weapons while increasing legacy component disposition improving NNSA efficiency by removing excess materials and components from constrained storage areas across the complex. Production Operations (PO) will provide site-specific, production-enabling capabilities that are required for weapons production activities across the Nuclear

Security Enterprise. Production Operations ensures the necessary weapons production capabilities, including equipment, trained workforce, and tools, are available, maintained, and qualified. Nuclear Enterprise Assurance (NEA) will prevent, detect, and mitigate potential consequences of subversion, both to the stockpile and to the associated capabilities to design, produce, and test nuclear weapons. NEA will apply a System Security Engineering (SSE) approach that will address current and evolving adversarial threat and risks to nuclear weapons that enable responsible adoption of leading-edge technologies.

Production Modernization

The Production Modernization portfolio focuses on the production capabilities for nuclear weapons components critical to weapon performance, including primaries, secondaries, radiation cases, and non-nuclear components. Production Modernization funds the equipment, facilities, and personnel required to reestablish the Nation's capability to produce 80 pits per year (ppy). FY 2026 funding will support Plutonium Pit Production at both Los Alamos National Laboratory and the Savannah River Site. Production Modernization also supports qualification of explosive, pyrotechnic, and propellant materials for the NNSA's nuclear security enterprise across five sites; implements the program necessary to produce tritium in support of the nuclear weapons stockpile and other national programs; funds modernization of uranium operations, delivery of canned subassemblies and components needed to maintain the stockpile, as well as support to the U.S. nonproliferation and naval nuclear propulsion programs; supports the restart and modernization of lapsed depleted uranium (DU) alloying and component manufacturing capabilities for meeting short- and long-term mission requirements; maintains production of the Nation's enriched lithium supply; and provides funding to modernize production of non-nuclear components and warhead assembly/disassembly operations required for both the active stockpile and warhead modernization programs.

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

Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering (SRT&E) conducts the nuclear weapons design, certification and assessment activities of the NNSA. The program provides the foundation for science-based stockpile decisions; delivers advanced capabilities to support Department of Defense (DoD) requirements and counter emerging threats; and innovates across the nuclear security enterprise (NSE) to improve productivity, efficiency, and responsiveness. These activities ensure confidence in the nuclear stockpile of today and tomorrow. Key activities supported by the SRT&E science-based include the annual assessment and report to the President and Congress regarding the condition of the United States nuclear weapons stockpile. It supports experimental facilities, modeling and simulation codes and computational hardware, and subject matter expertise to design new systems, conduct analysis of foreign systems, and support Stockpile Management programs of record and stockpile surveillance. Material and component innovation and maturation provides the basis for a responsive enterprise and enables the development and maturation of new materials, physics and engineering models, technologies, and processes to modernize our nuclear systems and production complex. Rapid capability development is essential to provide timely delivery of advanced systems and capabilities to meet DoD emerging requirements. Key activities include integrating design and production across the NSE under the stockpile responsiveness program and with the integrated demonstrator program, delivering new capabilities to Stockpile Management that have been tested and evaluated under relevant environments in a system context. The SRT&E funding also supports Phases 1 and 2 of the nuclear weapon development cycle. Finally, SRT&E capabilities support all nuclear security missions, including the nuclear deterrent, nonproliferation, and counterterrorism. They are leveraged across the interagency as well by partners in the DoD, the intelligence community, homeland security, and the State Department.

The subprograms are:

1. Assessment Science (AS)
2. Engineering and Integrated Assessments (EIA)
3. Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF)
4. Advanced Simulation and Computing (ASC)
5. Weapon Technology and Manufacturing Maturation (WTMM)

Academic Programs

Academic Programs enables robust science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) research for educational communities through a variety of methods (i.e., grants, fellowships, collaborations, user access). Investments in consortia

and centers of excellence provide collaborative groups to address important scientific and technical questions related to NNSA mission areas. Research efforts leverage multi-disciplinary approaches, and preeminent scientists in relevant fields.

Infrastructure and Operations (I&O)

The Infrastructure and Operations program maintains, operates, and modernizes the NNSA infrastructure in a safe, secure, and cost-effective manner to support all NNSA programs. The program also plans, prioritizes, and constructs mission-enabling facilities and infrastructure to support all NNSA programs. Infrastructure and Operations consists of the following programs: Operations of Facilities, Safety and Environmental Operations, Maintenance and Repair of Facilities, Recapitalization, and Line-Item Construction Projects. The Operations of Facilities program provides the funding required to operate NNSA facilities in a safe and secure manner. Operations of Facilities is fundamental to achieving NNSA's plutonium, uranium, tritium, lithium, high explosives, and other mission objectives. The Safety and Environmental Operations program provides funding to support the Department's Nuclear Criticality Safety Program (NCSP) subprogram, Nuclear Safety Research and Development (NSR&D) subprogram, Packaging subprogram, Nuclear Materials Integration (NMI) subprogram, and Environmental Operations (EO) subprogram.

The Maintenance and Repair of Facilities program (Maintenance) provides direct-funded maintenance activities across the NNSA enterprise for the recurring day-to-day work required to sustain and preserve NNSA facilities. These efforts include predictive, preventive, and corrective maintenance activities to maintain facilities, property, assets, systems, roads, and vital safety systems. The Recapitalization program is key to modernizing NNSA's infrastructure. The Recapitalization program modernizes NNSA infrastructure by prioritizing investments including the acquisition of new facilities or discrete projects to improve the condition and extend the life of structures, capabilities, and systems. Recapitalization investments help achieve operational efficiencies and reduce safety, security, environmental, and program risk. Infrastructure and Operations line-item construction projects are critical to revitalizing the infrastructure. These projects will replace obsolete, unreliable facilities and infrastructure to reduce safety and program risk while improving responsiveness, capacity, and capabilities.

Secure Transportation Asset (STA)

The Secure Transportation Asset (STA) supports safe, secure transport of the Nation's nuclear weapons, weapon components, and special nuclear material throughout the NSE. Nuclear weapon life-extension programs, limited-life component exchanges, surveillance, dismantlement, nonproliferation activities, and experimental programs rely on STA activities to ensure safe, secure, and on-schedule transport. The FY 2026 Request supports modernizing and sustaining STA transportation assets, including life extension of the Safeguards Transporter until it is replaced by the Mobile Guardian Transporter; vehicle sustainment; replacement armored tractors, escort, and support vehicles; upgrades of the Tractor Control Unit to improve communications and security; and continued development and testing of the Mobile Guardian Transporter. The first Mobile Guardian Transporter production unit is planned for completion as close to FY 2029 as possible and will begin a phased in approach to replace the current Safeguard Transporter. Program Direction resources in this account provide salaries and expenses for the secure transportation workforce, including Federal Agents.

Defense Nuclear Security (DNS)

The Office of Defense Nuclear Security (DNS) leads, develops, and implements the NNSA security program to enable its nuclear security enterprise (NSE) missions. DNS protects NNSA personnel, facilities, nuclear weapons, and special nuclear materials from a full spectrum of threats, ranging from minor security incidents to acts of terrorism, at its national laboratories, production plants, processing facilities, and the Nevada National Security Site. Employing more than 2,200 Protective Force officers, DNS secures more than 6,000 buildings and protects more than 65,500 personnel. Today, the program is charting a course of transformative change necessary to ensure DNS's mission-enabling function keeps pace with the increasing work scope across all elements of the NNSA mission set into future years.

The FY 2026 request includes the transfer of Savannah River Site's Safeguards and Security (S&S) mission to NNSA from the Office of Environmental Management (DOE-EM), and funding to support key security programs across all S&S functional areas to implement a risk-based, layered protection strategy at sites. It supports increased security needs

from known mission growth across the NSE, including pit production at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Kansas City expansion efforts, and Uranium Processing Facility testing and transition to operations. In addition, the request continues to support the initiative to replace the aging Argus system with a modern security system (Caerus), continuous improvement initiatives through the Center for Security Technology, Analysis, Response, and Testing (CSTART) and Physical Security Center of Excellence (PSCOE) activities, and capability to adapt to rapidly evolving technologies. This request also includes funding for continued efforts to recapitalize security infrastructure through Security Infrastructure Revitalization Program (SIRP) expense projects, addressing critical security systems and related security infrastructure and equipment refresh needs.

Information Technology (IT) and Cybersecurity

The IT and Cybersecurity program supports IT and cybersecurity services and solutions, which include continuous monitoring, cloud-based technologies, and enterprise security technologies (i.e., identity, credential, and access management). The program ensures and enables the availability of a secure infrastructure for mission activities and information sharing for NNSA and its mission partners. The FY 2026 Request enables the development and execution of integrated IT initiatives that provide an effective and secure technology infrastructure across the enterprise.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation - NNSA

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**2,581,000**	**2,396,000**	**2,284,600**	**-258,378**	**-11%**

Appropriation Overview

The National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and counterterrorism activities are critical to realizing President Trump's agenda to make the United States safer, stronger, and more prosperous. NNSA's programs help reduce the dangers posed by nuclear weapons and keep the threats from reaching the U.S. Homeland. These programs help prevent adversaries from acquiring nuclear weapons or weapons-usable materials, technology, and expertise; countering efforts to acquire such weapons or materials; and responding to nuclear or radiological incidents and accidents domestically and abroad. NNSA uses the unique technical and scientific knowledge that underpins the NNSA Defense Programs' Stockpile Stewardship Program for a range of nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and counterterrorism missions, from assessing foreign weapons programs and potential terrorist devices to enhancing security and safeguards for civil nuclear applications to help reinvigorate the nuclear industrial base. By limiting the number of nuclear-capable states and preventing terrorist access to materials and technology that can threaten the United States and our allies, NNSA plays a critical role in enhancing U.S. strategic deterrence, maintaining global stability, and constraining the range of potential threats facing the nation, our allies, and partners.

This appropriation funds six programs that prevent or limit the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials, technology, and expertise; develop technologies to detect nuclear proliferation and steward foundational nonproliferation capabilities; secure or eliminate at-risk inventories of nuclear weapons-related materials and infrastructure; and sustain technically trained emergency management personnel to respond to nuclear and radiological threats, incidents, and accidents domestically and abroad.

Program Highlights

Material Management and Minimization (M3)

The Material Management and Minimization (M3) program mission is to prevent nuclear terrorism at home and abroad by reducing and, when possible, eliminating weapons-usable nuclear materials in civilian applications while reducing risks in the materials that remain to advance DNN's nuclear security and nonproliferation mission. This includes removing surplus plutonium from the state of South Carolina to fulfill DOE's legal commitment to South Carolina, as noted in the President's Executive Order on Reinvigorating the Nuclear Industrial base. The M3 program makes America safer by partnering with U.S. industry and DOE's National Laboratories to develop innovative technical solutions to (1) minimize the availability of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium for malign actors, (2) remove or eliminate nuclear materials internationally, permanently reducing the risk that they could be used in an improvised nuclear device, and (3) managing excess nuclear material in the United States to achieve cost, storage, and material management efficiencies within the NNSA enterprise while simultaneously helping unleash American Energy Dominance.

Global Material Security (GMS)

The Global Material Security (GMS) program directly contributes to U.S. national security by securing and preventing the smuggling of radioactive and nuclear (R/N) materials before they can be used in an attack against the United States, its interests, or allies. The GMS program makes America safer and stronger by preventing threats far from U.S. borders and advancing U.S. leadership and influence on nuclear security. The program also makes America more prosperous by protecting U.S. international investments from a costly R/N incident, by supporting the competitiveness and exportability of U.S. advanced reactor technology and by deploying U.S. technologies and security solutions. The FY 2026 Budget Request refocuses the GMS program activities on those that have the greatest impact in making America safer, stronger, and more prosperous, advancing U.S. leadership and influence on nuclear security, supporting the Administration's energy dominance agenda, and increasing burden sharing with counterparts. This includes prioritizing efforts that provide permanent risk reduction by eliminating radioactive materials and sources, working with the U.S. nuclear industry to export safe, secure, and reliable nuclear facilities, and engaging with law enforcement in high priority regions to counter smuggling of R/N materials, and shifting program models to increase efficiency and burden sharing with domestic and foreign counterparts.

Nonproliferation and Arms Control (NPAC)

The Nonproliferation and Arms Control (NPAC) program enhances U.S. national security and facilitates peaceful civil nuclear cooperation by reducing global nuclear proliferation threats. The NPAC program protects American international investments and America's civil nuclear infrastructure and associated, critical supply chains and implements regulatory and statutory requirements to advance U.S. civil nuclear technologies globally and empower trade relationships that benefit U.S. businesses. It strengthens America's global leadership in international nuclear safeguards, export control, and nuclear verification, directly supporting U.S. national security by preventing the illegal diversion of dangerous nuclear materials and WMD related commodities and technologies to prevent threats before they reach the U.S. border.

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

The Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Research and Development (DNN R&D) program directly contributes to national security as a key component for the innovation of U.S. technical capabilities to detect and characterize nuclear detonations; foreign nuclear weapons programs' activities; and the presence, movement, or diversion of special nuclear materials. The program also sustains and develops foundational nonproliferation technical capabilities to provide the technical agility needed to support a broad spectrum of U.S. nonproliferation missions and anticipate threats. Finally, the program also funds capabilities at the DOE/NNSA National Laboratories to enable rapid decision-making during nuclear or radiological incidents and help determine the origin of interdicted materials or nuclear devices. The FY 2026 Budget Request supports planned R&D activities for early detection of proliferation and supports production of nuclear detonation detection satellite payloads. The FY 2026 Budget Request also expands the research, development, demonstration, and validation of U.S. space monitoring capabilities to address emerging challenges in the space environment; and it supports efforts to sustain and develop foundational nonproliferation technical capabilities by providing targeted, long-term support for enabling infrastructure, science and technology, and an expert workforce, including new efforts with uranium enrichment technologies and uranium production and weaponization processes.

Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response Program (NCTIR)

Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation (CTCP)

The CTCP subprogram supports major national security priorities across its diverse mission set upholding emergency preparedness and response, counter nuclear terrorism, and counter nuclear proliferation. CTCP provides the Nation's technical capability to understand, attribute, and defeat nuclear devices, including improvised nuclear devices and lost or stolen foreign nuclear weapons. This knowledge in turn informs U.S. Government policies, regulations, activities, and cooperation among key interagency and international mission partners on terrorist and proliferant state nuclear threats. In support of this mission, the FY 2026 Request for CTCP supports programs to manage and deploy the DOE/NNSA Nuclear Emergency Support Team (NEST), comprised of scientific personnel trained and equipped to respond rapidly to nuclear or radiological incidents and accidents worldwide; maintain a nuclear forensics capability to attribute the source of nuclear material outside of regulatory control or used in a nuclear attack; and to educate, through training and exercises, domestic and international partners to respond effectively to nuclear or radiological threats, incidents, and accidents. The FY 2026 Request also sustains a DOE/NNSA effort to assess the ways in which increasingly sophisticated Artificial Intelligence (AI) models could assist in the proliferation of sensitive nuclear weapons information or technologies. CTCP also integrates DOE/NNSA policy, planning, and operations on counterproliferation priorities, supporting urgent needs and proactively pursuing opportunities to address novel nuclear threats, mitigate future nuclear security threats and develop technologies to apply to the counterproliferation mission.

Emergency Management (EM)

The EM subprogram provides both the structure and processes for a comprehensive and integrated approach to emergency management and continuity functions. The continued readiness of the DOE Emergency Management System and the Nuclear Security Enterprise (NSE) on a programmatic and performance level is critical for effective DOE and NNSA response to incidents. The EM subprogram promotes unity of effort, a culture of preparedness, and continuous improvement to advance the resilience of the Department and the Nation. The EM subprogram coordinates plans and procedures for preparedness, mitigation, and response to, and recovery from incidents impacting DOE and NNSA. In addition, the FY 2026 Budget Request supports Continuity of Operations, Continuity of Government, and Enduring Constitutional Government programs to advance the National Continuity Policy and the continued performance and delivery of essential lines of business and services under any circumstances. The FY 2026 Budget Request also provides for 24/7/365 Headquarters Emergency Operations Center to leverage technologies for enhanced communications and coordination support to the DOE/NNSA Emergency Management Enterprise, the NSE, and Departmental Senior Leadership.

Naval Reactors - NNSA

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Total, Naval Reactors[1]	**1,946,000**	**1,946,000**	**2,346,000**	**+400,000**	**+21%**

[1]Funding does not reflect the mandated transfer of $92.8 million in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to the Office of Nuclear Energy for operation of the Advanced Test Reactor.

Appropriation Overview

The Naval Reactors (NR) appropriation includes funding for U.S. Navy nuclear propulsion work, beginning with reactor plant technology development and design, continuing through reactor plant operation and maintenance, and ending with final disposition of naval spent nuclear fuel.

Program Highlights

Funding for the program supports continued safe and reliable operation of the Navy's nuclear-powered fleet (64 submarines, 11 aircraft carriers, and four research, development, and training platforms). The Program's development work consists of refining and improving existing technology to ensure that the U.S. Navy's nuclear propulsion plants are increasingly efficient and effective and will be capable of meeting future threats to national security.

In addition to supporting the existing nuclear fleet, NR has three major DOE initiatives—the Columbia-Class Reactor System Development, the Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, and the Naval Examination Acquisition Project.

NR supports national security with the continued development of the reactor plant system for the Columbia-Class submarine and stewardship of naval nuclear infrastructure. Ensuring the continuity of a sea-based strategic deterrent, the President's FY 2026 Budget provides for the research, design, and development of the reactor plant system for the Columbia-Class submarine, to include the development of a life-of-ship reactor core. The budget further provides funding for the Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, supporting the capability to refuel and defuel aircraft carriers and submarines, which is critical to maintaining the nuclear fleet's operational availability for national security missions. Also, the budget provides funding for the Naval Examination Acquisition Project to recapitalize the capability for examining naval spent nuclear fuel that currently exists in the Expended Core Facility and its support facilities, which is critical to supporting new weapons systems and operational capabilities in naval combatants by designing new and more capable reactors using the data obtained from examinations.

Naval Reactors Operations and Infrastructure

The FY 2026 Request enables execution of work associated with the operation of one land-based nuclear prototype and the defueling and lay-up of one land-based nuclear prototype, facility and systems maintenance and regulatory requirements across the Program's four DOE sites, environmental remediation, and necessary minor construction projects to recapitalize deteriorating infrastructure and equipment.

Naval Reactors Development

The FY 2026 Request supports the unique technologies used in naval reactors that are crucial to delivering superior navy fleet operations and dominance in the maritime domain to counter the increasing threats from our global adversaries.

Columbia-Class Reactor Systems Development

The FY 2026 Request is consistent with the project's planned Department of Energy-funded profile. Lead ship reactor plant components have been delivered on schedule and the reactor core remains on track to support lead ship delivery. This budget request enables execution of production, analysis, and test support.

Program Direction

The FY 2026 Request supports NR executing its mission to provide federal oversight of the Naval Nuclear Laboratory.

Construction

The FY 2026 Request supports the funding profiles for the Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, the Naval Examination Acquisition Project, and the East Side Office Building at the Knolls Laboratory.

Science

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Advanced Scientific Computing Research	1,016,000	1,016,000
Basic Energy Sciences	2,625,625	2,241,000
Biological and Environmental Research	900,000	394,920
Fusion Energy Sciences	790,000	744,780
High Energy Physics	1,200,000	1,112,836
Nuclear Physics	804,000	767,860
Isotope R&D and Production	130,193	162,330
Accelerator R&D and Production[1]	29,000	—
Other Science Programs	518,351	425,443
Program Direction	226,831	226,831
Total, Office of Science	**8,240,000**	**7,092,000**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Science (SC) is the nation's largest Federal supporter of basic research in the physical sciences. The SC portfolio has two thrusts: direct support of scientific research, and direct support of the design, development, construction, and operation of unique, open-access scientific user facilities. The SC basic research portfolio includes grants and contracts supporting over 22,000 researchers located at over 300 institutions and 17 DOE national laboratories, spanning all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. The SC portfolio of 27 scientific user facilities serves over 39,000 users per year. SC programs invest in basic research to advance energy technologies, transform our understanding of nature, and strengthen the connection between advances in fundamental science and technology innovation.

The SC Request increases funding for Administration priorities including artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), Quantum Information Sciences (QIS), basic research on critical minerals/materials, microelectronics, and accelerating fusion development to close key science and technology gaps. The SC Request also supports the establishment of domestic critical isotope supply chains to reduce U.S. dependency on foreign supply and increase U.S. resilience. SC's core research programs promote the discovery and design of new chemical, physical, and biological processes that provide a critical foundation for breakthroughs in energy technologies to ensure our nation's future energy, economic, and national security. SC's core research programs also support discovery and innovation to decode the quantum realm, unveil the hidden universe, and explore novel paradigms of physics.

The FY 2026 Request supports 27 SC scientific user facilities, which are unique resources stewarded by DOE for the nation and made available to the scientific community free of charge, based on merit review to support the best scientific ideas. The Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) user facility completes all field campaigns and is closed. In FY 2026, DOE estimates that over 39,000 researchers will access these cutting-edge tools to push the frontiers of science and technology (S&T), including research supported by the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Department of Defense, as well as from industry and academic institutions. These facilities have delivered extraordinary breakthroughs, such as helping usher new battery technologies to the marketplace. Further, these facilities are often the portal through which the next generation of researchers begin their careers, providing invaluable opportunities for developing the scientific workforce our country needs to meet the major economic and national security challenges ahead.

[1] Starting in FY 2026, the Accelerator R&D and Production program activities are merged into the High Energy Physics program.

Program Highlights

Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR)

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

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

Basic Energy Sciences (BES)

BES supports fundamental research to understand, predict, and ultimately control matter and energy at the electronic, atomic, and molecular levels to provide the foundations for novel technologies critical to the DOE missions in energy, economic, and national security. The Request funds:

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

Biological and Environmental Research (BER)

BER supports transformative science and scientific user facilities to harness the genomic potential found in nature, achieve a predictive understanding of complex systems, and provide the fundamental research leading to solutions for the Nation's energy and national security challenges. BER activities in environmental system sciences, atmospheric

system research, earth system modeling, data management, and the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement User Facility are terminated. The Request funds:

- Fundamental Genomic Science as the core basic research effort accelerating the development of non-medical plant- and microbial-based biotechnologies, focused on bioenergy, chemical and biomaterial synthesis, bioproducts and critical mineral recovery.
- Integration of AI systems into research to enable discoveries, accelerate predictive understanding, automate laboratory systems and processes, and rapidly advance biosystems design capabilities.
- New bio-inspired research to design microorganisms and plants with enhanced abilities to extract, separate and concentrate critical minerals and materials.
- New explorations in quantum-enabled technology for non-destructive imaging of biological systems and vastly enhanced sensing of biochemical reactions.
- Continued operation of the Joint Genome Institute and the Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory as central scientific user facilities driving BER science.
- Continuation of the Microbial Molecular Phenotyping Capability project as a core capability to accelerate characterization of platform organisms for biotechnology.

Fusion Energy Sciences (FES)

FES supports research to understand matter at very high temperatures and densities and to build the scientific foundation needed to develop a commercial fusion reactors capable of sustained net energy gain. The Request is aligned with the recommendations of the recent Long-Range Plan (LRP) developed by the Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee (FESAC) and funds:

- Fusion Innovation Research Engine Collaboratives: multi-institutional, multi-disciplinary R&D centers to address critical science and technology (S&T) gaps outlined in the FESAC LRP, supporting public and private fusion efforts.
- Partnerships with the private sector to advance commercial fusion reactors through the Milestone program, the Innovative Network for Fusion Energy (INFUSE) program, and the Private Facilities Research (PFR) program.
- An initial investment to explore a Public-Private Consortium Framework (PPCF) model to support public-private partnerships towards developing and building small-to-midscale infrastructure.
- DIII-D national fusion facility: Characterize and exploit innovative heating and current drive sources relevant for power plants including development of high-confinement, steady-state operating scenarios.
- National Spherical Torus Experiment-Upgrade: Continue with collaborative research at other facilities while recovery and repair activities are ongoing, installation of remaining diagnostics, commissioning in preparation for plasma operation, and prioritization of strategic FM&T initiatives.
- U.S. Contributions to ITER project focusing on the design, fabrication, and delivery of in-kind hardware components.
- One Major Item of Equipment (MIE): the Material Plasma Exposure eXperiment project.

High Energy Physics (HEP)

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

- AI/ML to extract signals of signature particle physics from HEP data with increasingly high volumes and complexity and to improve accelerator and detector operations in real-time and in extremely high data rate environments.
- QIS co-development of quantum information, theory, and technology aligned with HEP science drivers and exploring new capabilities in quantum sensing and computing.
- Microelectronics to accelerate R&D into sensor materials, detector devices, advances in front-end electronics, and integrated sensor/processor architectures.

- Core research activities, with emphasis on the physics of the Higgs boson, neutrinos, dark matter, and dark energy; exploring the unknown; and enabling early and visible scientific results from HEP project investments.
- Operations for the Fermilab Accelerator Complex, the Facility for Advanced Accelerator Experimental Tests II, and the Accelerator Test Facility, including critical upgrades, improvements, and deferred maintenance.
- Continuing support for two construction projects: Long Baseline Neutrino Facility/Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment and Proton Improvement Plan II; and three MIE projects: Accelerator Controls Operations Research Network, and the High Luminosity Large Hadron Collider ATLAS and CMS Detector Upgrade Projects.

Nuclear Physics (NP)

NP supports experimental and theoretical research to discover, explore, and understand all forms of nuclear matter. The Request funds:

- High priority world-class nuclear physics research and core competencies in quantum chromodynamics, nuclei and nuclear structure and nuclear astrophysics, and fundamental symmetries at universities and laboratories.
- Operations of all NP user facilities including: the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider; the 12 GeV Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility; the Argonne Tandem Linac Accelerator System; and the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams.
- Support for QIS research efforts to create radiation tolerant qubits, support paths towards realizing nuclear clocks, enable precision NP measurements, and development of quantum sensors based on atomic-nuclear interactions, and development of quantum computing algorithms.
- Expanded support for AI/ML research aimed at the automated optimization of accelerator availability and performance, as well as software enabling data-analytics-driven discovery.
- Continued support for the Electron-Ion Collider construction project.

Isotope R&D and Production (DOE IP)

DOE IP supports fundamental research in nuclear and radiochemistry, chemical separations, accelerator and reactor physics, and isotope enrichment to produce priority radioactive and stable isotopes in short supply and are not produced commercially by domestic entities; a priority is to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign isotope supply chains. The Request funds:

- Targeted core research activities to develop innovative isotope production, chemical processing, and enrichment technologies, including domestic supply chains of isotopes required to support Administration Priorities on fusion energy, microelectronics, and QIS.
- Increased AI/ML research to promote efficiencies and automation in isotope science and advanced manufacturing.
- Support for mission readiness of facilities to produce isotopes in short supply or otherwise not available.
- Modernization and refurbishment activities to increase safe, robust, and reliable operations across production sites to better tackle growing gaps in isotope supply chains.
- The University Isotope Network to produce research and “boutique” radioisotopes.
- Routine operations of new capabilities introduced in FY 2025, including the Stable Isotope Production Facility MIE as the first domestic large scale gas centrifuge cascade to produce Xe-129 for polarized lung imaging, the Medical Isotope Research Producer Facility for cancer treatments and isotopes for fundamental research, FRIB Isotope Harvesting, and new units of electromagnetic ion separators to enrich stable isotopes in short supply.
- Continued support for two construction projects: Stable Isotope Production and Research Center and Radioisotope Processing Facility.

Accelerator R&D and Production (ARDAP)

In 2024, SC realigned the ARDAP program activities into a new division under the HEP program. Starting with the FY 2026 Request, funding for the former ARDAP activities is requested within the HEP Program. This shift aims to consolidate expertise and capabilities in accelerator R&D, fostering efficiency and effectiveness in SC investments in this crucial field.

Program Direction (PD)

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

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Vehicle Technologies	450,000	25,000
Bioenergy Technologies	275,000	70,000
Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies	170,000	0
Subtotal, Sustainable Transportation & Fuels	**895,000**	**95,000**
Renewable Energy Grid Integration	22,000	0
Solar Energy	318,000	0
Wind Energy	137,000	0
Water Power	200,000	90,000
Geothermal Technologies	118,000	150,000
Subtotal, Renewable Energy	**795,000**	**240,000**
Advanced Materials & Manufacturing Technologies Office	215,000	70,000
Industrial Efficiency & Decarbonization Office	237,000	80,000
Building Technologies	332,000	20,000
Subtotal, Buildings & Industry	**784,000**	**170,000**
Program Direction	186,000	183,000[1]
Strategic Programs	21,000	0
Operations and Maintenance	*102,370*	*96,450*
Facility Management	*57,630*	*49,550*
21-EE-001-Energy Materials and Processing at Scale (EMAPS)	*50,000*	*54,000*
Subtotal, Facilities and Infrastructure	210,000	200,000
Subtotal, Corporate Support	**417,000**	**383,000**
Total, EERE Organization	**2,891,000**	**888,000**
Total, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	2,891,000	888,000
Total, State and Community Energy Programs	493,000	0
Total, Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains	19,000	0
Total, Federal Energy Management Program	57,000	0
Total, EERE Appropriation	**3,460,000**	**888,000**
Total, Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains[2]		**15,000**

Appropriation Overview

EERE advances America's security and prosperity through the research and development (R&D) of affordable, secure, innovative, and integrated energy technology solutions across multiple sectors of the economy – transportation, buildings, industry, and electricity. In support of Trump Administration priorities, this budget request focuses on cost efficiencies and fiscal constraint and focuses EERE resources on the energy technologies that are best positioned to support American Energy Dominance – reliable, firm power that Americans can depend on and unleashing American energy innovation.

EERE research focuses on the following key outcomes:

- Reducing costs and increasing efficiency to drive improvements in energy affordability;

[1] Program Direction includes $8 million for Federal Energy Management Program.

[2] Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains is funded at $15M in FY 2026 and the account will be used to support EERE and Fossil Energy to address supply chain analysis of vulnerable areas such as critical minerals and materials.

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

As such, in accordance with Administration and Departmental priorities, the FY 2026 EERE budget request prioritizes research of emerging geothermal and hydropower technologies, as well as biofuels, industrial efficiency, critical minerals and materials, and advanced manufacturing technologies. It provides minimal support for efficiency standards, specifically for work needed to repeal inefficient standards and/or meet statutory requirements. This request provides for program direction funds needed to foster efficient and effective program management, and facilities and infrastructure funds to support core operation of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, including the next construction segment of the Energy Materials and Processing at Scale (EMAPS) facility.

In FY 2026, funding for Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains (MESC) will support EERE and Fossil Energy to sustain analysis in manufacturing, energy products, and critical minerals and materials.

Program Highlights

Transportation & Fuels supports R&D to increase access to domestic, affordable fuels and other transportation technologies. The request prioritizes cost reductions and data collection for bioenergy resources and conversion, and a limited amount of research to support secure, domestic supply chains and offroad, marine and aviation technologies.

Renewable Energy supports R&D to reduce the costs and improve the reliability of firm, non-intermittent energy generation technologies as part of a least cost, secure, and resilient electricity and energy system. The request prioritizes continued advancements in geothermal power and heat production, including demonstrations of enhanced geothermal technologies, as well as maintaining the nation's critical hydropower resources.

Buildings and Industry supports R&D make the nation's homes, buildings, and industrial facilities more affordable, drive the next generation of American manufacturing, and secure a robust domestic supply of critical materials. The request focuses on R&D for critical materials processing, limited amount of AI-driven domestic manufacturing, reducing the cost of industrial energy systems, and promoting consumer choice.

Corporate Support Programs prioritize Program Direction and Facilities and Infrastructure. Program Direction allows EERE to maintain its remaining workforce and provide a minimum level of support for program and project management, oversight activities, and contract administration, as well as data management and baseline IT and systems functionality. Program Direction totals $183 million, to include $8 million for the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) to wind down activities.

Facilities and Infrastructure ensures that EERE fulfills its role as steward of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), maintaining core operations, maintenance, and facilities management activities. The request prioritizes NREL's EMAPS line-item construction project. Initiated in 2019, EMAPS (when complete) will provide multi-disciplinary research capability in critical materials and process integration.

Fossil Energy
($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Advanced Energy Systems	91,000	75,000
Transport and Storage	93,000	50,000
Conversion and Value-Added Products	122,500	34,000
Point-Source Capture	127,500	50,000
Subtotal, Coal and Carbon Utilization	**434,000**	**209,000**
Advanced Production Technologies	53,000	40,000
Natural Gas Infrastructure and Hydrogen Technologies	78,000	40,000
Mineral Production and Processing Technologies	70,000	100,000
Subtotal, Oil, Gas, and Critical Minerals	**201,000**	**180,000**
University Training, Research, and Recruitment	11,000	6,000
Program Direction	70,000	65,000
NETL Infrastructure	55,000	55,000
NETL Research and Operations	89,000	80,000
Interagency Working Group	5,000	0
Total, Fossil Energy	**865,000**	**595,000**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Fossil Energy (FE) advances technologies related to affordable, reliable, and secure use of fossil fuels that are important to our Nation's security and economic prosperity while developing technological solutions for the prudent and sustainable development of our domestic coal, oil, gas, and critical mineral resources. FE conducts cutting-edge research, development and demonstration (RD&D) that focuses on promoting energy security, sustaining American leadership and innovation through early-stage RD&D, and developing breakthrough technologies that will ultimately lower American energy costs.

The Budget restores the name and function of the Office of Fossil Energy to its original purpose, which is funding for the research of technologies that could produce an abundance of domestic fossil energy and critical minerals. Activities funded through this account focus on 1) strengthening the reliability of our energy system and bolstering America's competitiveness and supply chain security through demonstrating advanced energy systems; 2) advancing mineral production and processing technologies; 3) accelerating oil, natural gas, and coal conversion into value added products and promoting carbon capture, transport and storage with a focus on enhanced oil and gas recovery; 4) natural gas infrastructure and blue hydrogen technologies; and 5) advanced oil and gas production technologies. These activities are pursued in partnership with the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), the only DOE government-owned, government-operated National Laboratory dedicated to advancing the Nation's energy future by creating innovative solutions that strengthen the security, affordability and reliability of energy systems and natural resources, which also receives funding from this account.

In FY 2026, funding for Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains (MESC) will support FE and EERE to sustain analysis in manufacturing, energy products, and critical minerals and materials.

Program Highlights

Advanced Energy Systems

In FY 2026, the primary focus of these programs is on power systems, efficiency improvement, and fuel flexibility. Improvements to these technologies are also applicable to other energy systems, such as nuclear and the chemical industry. Improvements to new and existing plants will also support their efforts to allow these assets to provide low-cost baseload power and resilient flexible grid services. These activities align with the Administration's priority of unleashing the great abundance of American energy required to power modern life and to achieve a durable state of American energy dominance.

Office of Oil, Gas, and Critical Minerals

The Oil, Gas, and Critical Minerals program works to ensure American Energy and Mineral Dominance through the development of our Nation's abundant domestic fossil energy and minerals potential. The program's research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) could enable affordable, reliable and secure fossil energy resources and robust domestic supply chains for critical minerals and materials (CMM).

Advanced Production Technologies

The Advanced Production Technologies program focuses on developing technologies and solutions that accelerate oil and natural gas exploration and production. The program will conduct RD&D to increase oil and natural gas production, water management, and offshore efficiency, safety, and spill prevention. In addition, the program will conduct research using field laboratories to explore carbon dioxide enhanced oil and gas recovery in unconventional reservoirs.

Natural Gas Infrastructure and Hydrogen Technologies

The Natural Gas Infrastructure and Hydrogen Technologies program will conduct research to develop technologies and solutions to improve the reliability, safety, and security of oil and natural gas pipelines. This research will include advanced materials, innovative sensors, and innovative more efficient compressors, drive engines, and infrastructure components. Additionally, the program will utilize existing natural gas infrastructure for high volume hydrogen and blended fuels transport, and demonstrate large-scale underground hydrogen storage capabilities.

Mineral Production and Processing Technologies

The Mineral Production and Processing Technologies program will support American minerals dominance by advancing technologies to support development of the domestic supply chain networks required for the economically sustainable and geopolitically secure production and processing of critical minerals and materials (CMM). This mission will be accomplished by prioritizing research on the use of unconventional resources such as coal, coal production and combustion wastes, and other waste streams such as acid mine drainage, mine tailings, and produced water from oil and gas production for domestic CMM and rare earth elements; and through research to create products such as graphite from coal. The program will also focus on utilizing waste materials from currently mined and previously mined resources outside of traditional thermal and metallurgical markets. The program will also develop advanced mining technologies and solutions that can enable more "laparoscopic" approaches to mining, which will enable at least a tenfold reduction in the amount of waste material produced on the surface at a mine site.

Program Direction

The Request of $65 million for Program Direction provides funding for salaries and benefits for federal staff and associated costs to support the overall direction and execution of the Office of Fossil Energy (FE), including oversight and administration, monitoring activities for the FE's research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) portfolio. Funding also supports the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) technical staff who perform acquisition, finance and legal functions, and federal staff for management of the laboratory. PD also funds the contractor support for budget, communications, workforce management, mission Information Technology (IT) and cybersecurity, and workforce Environment, Safety, Security and Health (ESS&H) activities.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

NETL Infrastructure

The FY 2026 Budget Request of $55 million supports the fixed costs of maintaining NETL's lab footprint in three geographic locations: Morgantown, WV; Pittsburgh, PA; and Albany, OR. The footprint of these sites is approximately 240 acres, including 165 research laboratories. The Request provides funding for general plant projects to maintain research capabilities and combat deferred maintenance, the lease of NETL's high performance computer and for information technology development, modernization, and enhancement.

NETL Research and Operations

The Request of $80 million supports the salaries, benefits, travel, and other employee costs for the federal NETL staff of scientists, engineers and technical professionals who conduct onsite research and project management activities for FE programs. The Request also funds partnership, technology transfer, and other collaborative research activities and supports the variable operating costs of NETL's research sites.

Nuclear Energy

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
University and Competitive Research Programs	140,000	128,841
Reactor Concepts RD&D	136,812	100,000
Fuel Cycle R&D	428,500	320,500
Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies	88,264	92,100
Advanced Reactors Demonstration Program	315,424	154,559
Infrastructure	326,000	326,000
Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security	160,000	160,000
Program Direction	90,000	88,000
Total, Nuclear Energy	**1,685,000**	**1,370,000**

Appropriation Overview

Nuclear Energy (NE) supports the civilian nuclear energy programs of the U.S. Government to research and develop nuclear energy technologies, including generation, safety, and security technologies, to assist in unleashing energy dominance through strategic, innovative research, development, demonstration, and deployment.

Program Highlights

University and Competitive Research Programs

The Request provides for Nuclear Energy University Programs including university-led competitive research and development; university infrastructure support; and university research reactor fuel services. This program also provides NE's full legally required participation in the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR), Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR), and the Technology Commercialization Fund, as well as university-led research and development to the maximum extent practicable.

Reactor Concepts Research, Development and Demonstration

Activities include support for Light Water Reactor Sustainability through cost-shared efforts to extend the life and improve the economic competitiveness of the existing commercial nuclear reactor fleet through research in the areas of materials aging and degradation, safety margin characterization, safety technologies, and instrumentation and controls; research into other Advanced Reactor Technologies, such as fast reactor technologies and high temperature reactor technologies for the production of electricity and high temperature process heat to improve the economic competitiveness and flexibility of nuclear energy as a resource capable of meeting the Nation's energy goals; and Integrated Energy Systems.

Fuel Cycle Research and Development

The Request supports R&D on advanced fuel cycle technologies that have the potential to accelerate progress on managing and disposing of the nation's spent fuel and high-level waste, including efforts to improve resource utilization and energy generation, reduce waste generation, and limit proliferation risk. Advancements in fuel cycle technologies support the enhanced availability, economics, and security of nuclear-generated electricity in the United States, further enhancing U.S. energy independence and economic competitiveness. This program also contributes to the Department's policies and programs for ensuring a reliable and economic nuclear fuel supply including the availability of High-Assay Low-Enriched Uranium (HALEU), with funding provided in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA). Also included in this program are R&D efforts investigating options for the permanent disposition of spent nuclear fuel.

Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies

The Request supports R&D and strategic investments in research capabilities to develop innovative and crosscutting nuclear energy technologies essential for nuclear energy to be a major contributor to unleashing America's energy dominance. This program funds high-priority R&D on advanced manufacturing methods, fabrication, and instrumentation technologies that includes strong investments in modeling and simulation tools and provides access to unique nuclear energy research capabilities through its Nuclear Science User Facilities and the Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear (GAIN) initiative (sub-program).

Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program

The Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program focuses Departmental and non-federal resources on expediting development, demonstration, and deployment of commercial reactor technologies. The program partners with U.S. based teams to address technical, operational, and regulatory challenges to enable commercialization of a diverse set of advanced nuclear reactor designs. $20 million is included for two existing demonstration projects.

Infrastructure and Idaho National Laboratory Sitewide Safeguards and Security

The Request supports the secure and effective availability of Idaho National Laboratory to support nuclear energy as well as other DOE and U.S. government research requirements. The Idaho National Laboratory Facilities Operations and Management subprogram continues investments at the Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) and Advanced Test Reactor Critical Facility (ATRC) to improve reliability and availability of the ATR and continue operations at the Transient Reactor Test Facility (TREAT), unique capabilities that fulfill the acute needs of our existing, future, and naval reactor fleets.

The Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security program will continue to implement efficiencies to contain the increased cost of labor and focus on cost recovery and investments in security system technology and enhanced cybersecurity program capabilities to adequately secure site assets.

Nuclear Waste Fund Oversight

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Nuclear Waste Fund Oversight	12,040	12,040
Total, Nuclear Waste Fund Oversight	**12,040**	**12,040**

Appropriation Overview

The Nuclear Waste Fund Oversight program supports the Department's responsibilities for managing the Nuclear Waste Fund (NWF), administering the Standard Contract, and maintaining the security of the Yucca Mountain site.

Program Highlights

The Nuclear Waste Fund Oversight program's FY 2026 Budget Request activities include:

- Implementation of an appropriate investment strategy and prudent management of the NWF investment portfolio;
- Administration of the Standard Contract for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and high-level radioactive waste (HLW) between contract holders and the government;
- Provision of legal services for activities related to nuclear waste disposal, including but not limited to interim storage;
- Management of the physical security requirements for the Yucca Mountain site under DOE Order 473.3A as well as site maintenance and fulfillment of environmental requirements;
- Execution of the annual agency financial report and audit; and
- Operation and maintenance costs for Yucca Mountain legacy licensing and data management system.

These funds are inclusive of program direction activities and management and technical costs necessary to carry out the program's mission.

Electricity
($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Transmission Reliability & Resilience	33,000	27,500
Energy Delivery Grid Operations Technology	31,000	31,000
Resilient Distribution Systems	53,000	25,000
SecureNet	15,500	10,500
Total, Grid Controls & Communications	**132,500**	**94,000**
Energy Storage	92,500	50,000
Transformer Resilience & Advanced Components	22,500	22,500
Applied Grid Transformation Solutions	13,500	7,500
Total, Grid Hardware, Components, & Systems	**128,500**	**80,000**
Program Direction	19,000	19,000
Total, Office of Electricity	**280,000**	**193,000**
Total, Grid Deployment[1]		**15,000**

Appropriation Overview

A reliable, resilient, and secure power grid is vital to our national security, economic security, and the services Americans rely upon. Working closely with its private and public partners, the Office of Electricity (OE) leads DOE's RD&D programs to strengthen and modernize our Nation's power grid. These efforts will reinforce, transform, and improve energy infrastructure so every American home and business has reliable access to affordable energy and the U.S. sustains its global economic and technological leadership.

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

The ability to securely move affordable electricity from where it is produced to where and when it is needed is the cornerstone of a reliable electric grid. The electricity delivery system must ensure reliable, resilient grid operations under extreme conditions. OE leads the Department's efforts in developing new technologies to strengthen, transform, and improve electricity delivery infrastructure so new generation and loads can be fully integrated into the energy ecosystem and consumers have access to resilient, reliable, secure, and clean sources of electricity.

A dramatic structural transformation of the electricity delivery system is underway. America's grid is transforming into a more dynamic and structurally complex system, with bidirectional power flows and rapidly changing generation and load characteristics. Managing this transition will require significant reengineering and advancements in grid technology and system architectures.

In FY 2026, funding for Grid Deployment will support OE programs and projects, in close coordination with CESER, that increase generation and transmission capacity and strengthen grid security.

Program Highlights

Grid Controls & Communications focuses on U.S. electric grid reliability and resilience through RD&D on critically needed system monitoring and diagnostics, advanced data analytics, and robust control technologies to assess and enhance electricity system reliability and performance, mitigate large-scale blackouts, prepare for and respond to natural disaster impacts, and adapt to evolving system needs, emerging risks, and interdependencies. This includes the North America Energy Resilience Model (NAERM), a hybrid data/model platform for
the assessment of significant interdependencies within the energy sector that could affect reliability and resilience. Additionally, activities include RD&D that develops grid technologies, tools, and techniques needed to maintain power to end users and coordinate information and control across system segments (transmission, distribution, the "grid edge",

[1] Funding for Grid Deployment account in FY 2026 will support OE programs and projects, with close coordination with CESER. OE will execute funding for Grid Deployment activities.

microgrids, etc.) as well as modernizing communications and control systems to support end-to-end information security for real time operations.

Grid Hardware, Components and Systems facilitates the development of next generation grid assets that identify and address issues facing the electricity delivery system due to emerging large electrical loads, global competition for resources, and the necessity for components that can withstand system transients as well as disruptive physical events. This program also tests and validates innovative grid technologies prior to their deployment in the field, increases awareness of advanced grid solutions that can meet pressing industry needs, and fills critical gaps in grid R&D. This will provide industry with the data, insights, and support to inform grid transformation, infrastructure investments, and future R&D needs.

Grid Deployment activities support projects that will increase transmission capacity assurance and resource adequacy to assure that electricity is available when and where Americans need it. Grid Deployment activities will support engagement in strategic partnerships with the national laboratories and energy stakeholders from government and industry to enable successful program implementation. These activities will focus on identifying and designating parts of the country to be the focus of grid infrastructure development.

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

Critical and Emerging Technologies

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Critical and Emerging Technologies	0	2,000
Total, Critical and Emerging Technologies	**0**	**2,000**

Appropriation Overview

The Critical and Emerging Technologies function has primary responsibility for coordinating efforts across the Department of Energy programs and its 17 national laboratories to ensure a unified Departmental voice on issues related to artificial intelligence and machine learning, quantum information science, and other critical and emerging technologies. CET also houses the Department's Chief AI Officer, who is responsible for driving development and implementation of AI-related federal directives and strategies, supporting AI governance, and foster collaboration across the DOE complex.

DOE houses world-class expertise, facilities, and capabilities in critical and emerging technology; however, these competencies are spread across numerous departmental elements and laboratories. CET leads coordination across these diverse elements to ensure efficient implementation of any legislative and administration directives including Executive Orders and National Security Presidential memoranda. CET will work with other federal agencies, the Executive Office of the President (EOP), national and international organizations and institutions, industry, and other external stakeholders to leverage the capabilities and expertise of the Department.

CET will be staffed by an interdisciplinary team of experts with the requisite technical and communication skills to formulate a coherent vision and strategy to ensure that DOE's capabilities in critical and emerging technology are leveraged across the Department, the interagency, and external stakeholders.

Program Highlights

In FY 2026, activities will include but are not limited to: coordinating across program elements to advance progress in executing administration directives; leveraging expertise from program offices and national laboratories to develop coordinated responses to White House data calls and policy processes; engaging external stakeholders and building strategic partnerships; supporting DOE leadership on engagements related to critical and emerging technologies; and convening stakeholders to ensure the Department is mobilizing its collective resources to support the Administration priorities.

Environmental Management

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Carlsbad/Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)	474,613	504,829	426,774	-78,055	-15%
Idaho National Laboratory	489,705	492,511	472,521	-19,990	-4%
Oak Ridge	694,292	694,965	635,812	-59,153	-9%
Paducah	333,976	343,617	332,327	-11,290	-3%
Portsmouth	579,611	593,264	582,007	-11,257	-2%
Richland	1,145,866	1,133,564	970,514	-163,050	-14%
River Protection	1,890,000	1,937,377	2,100,427	+163,050	+8%
Savannah River	1,811,994	1,819,061	1,684,764	-134,297	-7%
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	36,879	1,879	1,955	+76	+4%
Los Alamos National Laboratory	292,479	304,479	280,937	-23,542	-8%
Nevada	73,352	63,377	64,835	+1,458	+2%
Sandia National Laboratories	2,264	2,264	1,030	-1,234	-55%
Separation Process Research Unit	15,300	1,300	950	-350	-27%
West Valley Demonstration Project	95,745	97,688	97,868	+180	0%
Energy Technology Engineering Center	18,000	10,000	10,000	0	0%
Moab	67,000	74,420	64,265	-10,155	-14%
Subtotal, Environmental Management Sites	**8,021,076**	**8,074,595**	**7,726,986**	**-347,609**	**-4%**
Closure Sites Administration	3,023	1,350	500	-850	-63%
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory	6,000	0	0	0	N/A
Science Excess Facilities	5,935	0	0	0	N/A
Subtotal, Environmental Management Other Sites	**14,958**	**1,350**	**500**	**-850**	**-63%**
Program Direction	326,893	326,893	312,818	-14,075	-4%
D&D Fund Deposit	285,000	285,000	278,000	-7,000	-2%
Mission Support	83,504	43,593	36,435	-7,158	-16%
Technology Development	35,569	35,569	16,012	-19,557	-55%
Subtotal, Environmental Management	**8,767,000**	**8,767,000**	**8,370,751**	**-396,249**	**-5%**
D&D Fund Offset	-285,000	-285,000	-278,000	+7,000	-2%
Subtotal, Receipts and Offsets	**-285,000**	**-285,000**	**-278,000**	**+7,000**	**-2%**
Total, Environmental Management	**8,482,000**	**8,482,000**	**8,092,751**	**-389,249**	**-5%**

Appropriation Overview

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

Program Highlights

Savannah River

The FY 2026 Budget Request supports the Liquid Waste Program, to achieve additional risk reduction by stabilization and immobilization of high activity radionuclides through vitrification into canisters at the Defense Waste Processing Facility and disposition of decontaminated salt solution in Saltstone Disposal Units. To reach the end state of the Savannah River Site Liquid Waste Mission, the Savannah River Site will accelerate risk reduction by optimizing the fully integrated Liquid Waste system. This will initially be performed by processing higher curie salt feed batches through the Salt Waste Processing Facility and then implementing the Next Generation Solvent at the Salt Waste Processing Facility to increase throughput if needed. Additionally, the Savannah River Site will prioritize the closure of Tank 9, 10, and 11 which reside below the water table. These tanks carry the highest liability to the Liquid Waste Mission and will be accelerated to reduce this risk as early as possible.

The FY 2026 Request also supports continued risk reduction of the Nuclear Materials Program missions to store, stabilize, and disposition EM-owned nuclear materials and spent nuclear fuel, as well as support the necessary mission for maintaining the safe and environmental compliant state of excess nuclear processing facilities until their future decommissioning. The Nuclear Materials Program missions at the Savannah River Site includes operations of H-Canyon, L-Basin, and the surveillance and maintenance of excess nuclear facilities in F-Area. The FY 2026 request maintains the safe and environmentally compliant state of the Savannah River Site excess nuclear facilities.

The FY 2026 Request funds operations, maintenance and utilities for the Savannah River National Laboratory.

The decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted level is attributed to a reduction in funding for Saltstone Disposition Unit construction, a reduction in utilities cost for F/H lab, and the transfer of site responsibilities to the National Nuclear Security Administration to include transfer of K-Area facilities, site infrastructure and land management activities, community and regulatory support and safeguards and security activities, and Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to local counties.

Office of River Protection

The FY 2026 Budget Request represents continued progress toward important cleanup required by the Amended Consent Decree and Tri-Party Agreement. The Department is working to complete and operate the treatment facilities to safely immobilize and dispose of tank waste at Hanford. The request is designed to maintain safe operations of the tank farms to protect workers, the public, and the environment; enable the development and maintenance of infrastructure necessary to enable waste treatment operations; and progress single shell tank retrievals. The budget request also focuses on the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant High-Level Waste Facility to advance facility engineering and design. The mission of the Waste Treatment Plant Project is to construct a treatment facility to blend waste from the tank farms with molten glass, which is placed into stainless steel canisters suitable for long-term storage of high-level waste and disposal of low-level waste.

The increase from the FY 2025 Enacted level supports Hot Commissioning activities of the Low-Activity Waste Vitrification Facility, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant Analytical Laboratory, the Balance of Facilities, and the Effluent Management Facility. Additionally, the increase supports a ramp up of tank farms and Direct Feed Low Activity Waste operations, including Tank-Side Cesium Removal, AP-Farm activities, and campaigns at the 242-A Evaporator and the Effluent Treatment Facility. Long-lead procurements and construction activities associated with the Advanced Modular Pretreatment System (15-D-409-02) and the 200 West Area Risk Management Project (23-D-403), as well as completion of the Interim Surface Barrier at T Tank Farm are part of the increase as well.

Richland

The FY 2026 Budget Request continues important cleanup progress required by the Tri-Party Agreement. Cleanup activities include soil and groundwater remediation, facility decontamination and decommissioning, and disposition of waste other than the tank waste. It will maintain safe operations; perform Hanford site-wide services; support Direct Feed Low-Activity Waste startup and commissioning; and conduct critical site infrastructure projects. The budget request also supports progress in modifications to the Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility for transfer of the cesium-strontium capsules to dry storage, continued groundwater treatment progress, accelerated Resource Conservation and Recovery Act compliance well drilling, additional groundwater treatment implementation, and completion of 105KW Fuel Storage Basin above and below water debris disposition and deactivation activities.

The decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted level reflects completion of upgrades at the Solid and Liquid Waste operational facilities; a reduction of activities to support the Transuranic disposition program; and completion of the excavation of

Supercell 11 in FY 2025; progression of decision documentation remedial action infrastructure activities; a reduction of infrastructure support and the maintenance zero emissions project; and completion of demobilization from the Central Plateau. The decrease also represents the completion of progress on the 100K Area ancillary facility demolition and waste site remediation with follow-on activities scheduled following 105KW Basin demolition at a future date; and progress toward 324 Building deactivation with the completion of regulatory documentation, planning and non-intrusive characterization activities.

Oak Ridge

The FY 2026 Budget Request continues cleanup activities at the Oak Ridge site, including slab and soil remediation at the East Tennessee Technology Park; addressing high-risk excess contaminated facilities at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) and Y-12 National Security Complex, disposition of U-233 material and transuranic waste; design for the On-Site Waste Disposal Facility to support cleanup of ORNL and Y12; and continued investment in mercury characterization and remediation technologies.

The decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted level reflects a ramp-down of cleanup activities at East Tennessee Technology Park, completion of some ongoing cleanup activities and sequencing of D&D activities to address contamination to support the mission of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and resequencing of D&D and soil activities to address contamination and to support the mission of the Y-12 National Nuclear Security Complex and enable a subproject approach for the Onsite Waste Disposal Facility which will support future cleanup activities at the site.

Idaho

The FY 2026 Budget Request continues progress in characterizing, packaging, and shipping stored contact-handled and remote-handled transuranic waste. The request also furthers processing, characterizing, packaging, and shipping mixed low-level radioactive waste and remote-handled mixed low-level radioactive waste to off-site disposal facilities. The FY 2026 Request continues the deactivation and decommissioning activities at the Radioactive Waste Management Complex as part of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act closure activities and continues dismantlement and demolition activities making progress toward the capping of the Subsurface Disposal Area. The funding request continues hot operation of the Integrated Waste Treatment Unit to treat the sodium-bearing tank waste. In addition, activities continue to complete construction of the Product Storage Building expansion to store treated sodium bearing waste. This request supports the continuation of construction for the Idaho Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Disposal Facility Landfill Disposal Cell and Evaporation Pond Project. This request also supports surveillance and maintenance and risk reduction related activities for spent nuclear fuel and completes Peach Bottom Fuel transfers. Continued design and engineering work for an interim spent fuel staging project is ongoing.

The decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted level reflects completion of the 1st generation to 2nd generation vault transfers and nominal support for the spent nuclear fuel packaging demonstration scope and forward funding the additional Idaho Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Disposal Cell and Evaporation Pond construction project in FY 2025 negating the need for funding in FY 2026. The decrease also reflects continued completion of decontamination and demolition of Accelerated Retrieval Project ancillary facilities resulting in a ramp down of demolition and dismantlement in preparation for Subsurface Disposal Area Cap construction.

Carlsbad

The FY 2026 Budget Request continues key operations at the Carlsbad Field Office. The Carlsbad Field Office is responsible for managing the National Transuranic Waste Program and the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), the Nation's only mined geologic repository for the permanent disposal of defense-generated transuranic waste. This budget request supports disposal facility operations, regulatory and environmental compliance actions, the Central Characterization Project to perform transuranic waste characterization/certification activities to maintain progress toward legacy transuranic waste related milestones at generator sites, transuranic waste transportation capabilities, continued progress on repairing or replacing infrastructure, and modernizing the Hoisting Capability Project (21-D-401).

The decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted level is attributed to completion of the Safety Significant Confinement Ventilation System and Utility Shaft projects, and a reduction in weekly shipments. The Hoisting Capability Project has not yet achieved CD-1 and overall funding requirements are still being determined.

Paducah

The FY 2026 Budget Request supports activities to continue environmental remediation and further stabilize the gaseous diffusion plant. Stabilization activities include non-destructive assay characterization, hazardous materials

removal, and surveillance and maintenance. This budget request also supports the safe operation of the Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride Conversion facility.

The decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted level reflects the completion of a one-time seismic study conducted by the University of Kentucky Research Foundation, contract transitions that will be completed in FY 2025, as well as the reduction of oxide cylinder disposition and infrastructure activities that will provide the capability to ramp-up oxide and heel/empty cylinder shipments.

Portsmouth

The FY 2026 Budget Request continues progress on decontamination and decommissioning activities. This budget request also supports the safe operation of the Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride Conversion facility. The FY 2026 budget request includes funding for the On-Site Waste Disposal Facility, Line-Item Capital Project #2 (20-U-401) to receive the debris from the X-333 Process Building. The request also supports funding the On-Site Waste Disposal Facility, Line-Item Capital Project #3 (25-U-401) to receive the debris from the X-330 Process Building. The mission of these projects is to construct an on-site facility for the disposal of debris generated from the demolition of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant and associated facilities.

The decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted level is due to the completion of On-Site Waste Disposal Facility Capital Project #2 (20-U-401) fieldwork partially offset by other increases, including electrical distribution reconfiguration cost and initiation of construction of On-Site Waste Disposal Facility Capital Project #3.

Los Alamos National Laboratory

The FY 2026 Budget Request continues to focus on the removal of legacy waste, conduct of soil and groundwater investigations and remediation where needed, and protection of surface water at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Consistent with the priorities established with the New Mexico Environment Department in the 2016 Consent Order, cleanup activities will continue to focus on groundwater and soil remediation and surface water protection. The Chromium Plume Control Interim Measure to control migration of a hexavalent chromium plume beneath Mortandad and Sandia Canyons will continue. Additionally, Plume-Center Characterization activities will continue to investigate and develop a corrective measure for remediation of the hexavalent chromium plume. Characterization and risk assessment for the Royal Demolition Explosives (RDX) groundwater plume in Cañon de Valle will continue. Implementation of the individual storm water permit will continue, and investigation and cleanup of several aggregate areas will be completed. Characterization and cleanup at Technical Area 21 will continue as well as retrieval and repackaging of the below-grade transuranic waste to include readiness activities and infrastructure needs to manage the processing and packaging of the waste at Area G.

The decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted level reflects reduction in funding for planning the future waste retrieval at Pit 9 at Area G; a decrease in Excess Facilities D&D due to planned project execution.

Departmental Administration

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Office of the Secretary	6,642	6,642
Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs	5,000	5,000
Chief Financial Officer	63,283	62,000
Chief Information Officer	220,000	196,362
Industrial Emissions and Technology Coordination	3,500	0
Subtotal, Departmental Administration	*298,425*	*270,004*
Management	68,403	51,678
Project Management	14,000	9,950
Chief Human Capital Officer	37,682	27,000
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	4,400	2,973
General Counsel	37,000	37,500
Office of Policy	23,950	13,000
Public Affairs	6,000	5,025
International Affairs	31,000	19,000
Minority Economic Impact	30,000	0
Office of Technology Commercialization[1]	0	10,000
Statutorily Required Civil Rights and EEO Functions	0	4,000
Subtotal, Other Departmental Administration	*252,435*	*180,126*
Strategic Partnership Projects (SPP)	40,000	40,000
Total, Departmental Administration (Gross)	**590,860**	**490,130**
Defense-Related Administrative Support (DRAS)	-203,782	-214,626
Subtotal, Departmental Administration	*387,078*	*275,504*
Revenues associated with SPP	-40,000	-40,000
Other Revenues	-60,578	-60,578
Subtotal, Miscellaneous Revenues	*-100,578*	*-100,578*
Total, Departmental Administration (Net)	**286,500**	**174,926**

Appropriation Overview

The Departmental Administration (DA) appropriation funds several management and mission support functional organizations that have enterprise-wide responsibility for administration, accounting, budgeting, contract and project management, human resources management, congressional and intergovernmental liaison, energy policy, information management, life-cycle asset management, technology commercialization, legal services, energy jobs, civil rights, equal employment opportunity, ombudsman services, small business advocacy, Arctic energy coordination, and public affairs.

The DA appropriation also budgets for Strategic Partnership Projects (SPP) expenses and offsetting collections and for Miscellaneous Revenues that offset the costs of the overall program of work. Additionally, the DA program of work

[1] The Office of Technology Commercialization, formerly known as the Office of Technology Transitions, was funded as a standalone account at $20 million in FY 2024 Enacted.

operates by executing Defense Related Administrative Support (DRAS) funding appropriated within Other Defense Activities (ODA) to account for the support DA programs provide for the defense portion of DOE.

Program Highlights

In FY 2026, the DA Request reflects a reduction from previous years and aims to strengthen enterprise-wide management and mission support functions, per the Administration's priorities, as the highlights below outline:

- Office of the Secretary (OSE): Funding will continue to support leadership and policy direction at the Department.
- Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO): Funding ensures the effective management and financial integrity of DOE programs, activities, and resources by developing, implementing, and monitoring DOE-wide policies and systems in the areas of budget administration, finance and accounting, internal controls and financial policy, corporate financial systems, and strategic planning. The Request supports Evidence Act Implementation.
- Office of International Affairs (IA): Funding supports the strategic implementation of U.S. international energy policy and supports DOE's mission to ensure America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy challenges through innovative science and technology solutions. IA develops and leads the Department's bilateral and multilateral research cooperation, connecting DOE's program offices to advantageous international relationships.
- Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO): Funding supports OCIO's continued modernization of DOE's IT infrastructure and IT services to provide the capacity, flexibility, and resiliency required of a modern and secure enterprise. Proposed modernization initiatives will continue to reduce the threat of attacks to both DOE's IT and operational technology assets through automation, scale capacity commensurate with demand, and establish IT enterprise capabilities. Cyber vulnerabilities will continue to be addressed through funds specifically dedicated to cyber response and recovery management in this Request.
- Office of General Counsel: Provides for legal advice and support to DOE's administrative and program offices, field activities, and participation in, or management of, both administrative and judicial litigation. GC will lead DOE's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) response function beginning in FY 2026.
- Office for Human Capital (HC): Funding supports operational levels and maintains HC's vital customer service mission. Further, the Request supports ongoing initiatives related to developing more agile, cost-effective operations and modernized hiring practices to improve the DOE workforce's ability to deliver mission outcomes.
- Office of Policy (OP): Funding supports energy policy and analysis work as an essential function to support urgently needed technology, economic, and energy-related goals; and capabilities to provide statistical analysis and dashboard tracking and reporting related to economic and security goals to be used across the government. Funding also supports the Arctic Energy Office.
- Office of Technology Commercialization (OTC): Funding catalyzes the commercialization of energy, industrial and manufacturing technologies that build a vibrant economy. OTC serves a multi-faceted role across the research, development, demonstration, and deployment continuum to support the transition of novel technologies to the market by providing public-private partnering support, technology transfer policy leadership, market-informed analytics, commercial adoption risk assessments, and Departmental expertise in innovative funding instruments.

Environment, Health, Safety and Security

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Environment, Health, Safety and Security Mission Support	144,705	141,908
Program Direction	86,558	90,555
Total, Environment, Health, Safety and Security	**231,263**	**232,463**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) is the Department of Energy's (DOE) central organization with enterprise-level responsibilities for health, safety, environment, and security, providing corporate-level leadership and strategic vision to establish, sustain, coordinate and integrate these vital programs. EHSS is responsible for policy development and technical assistance, safety analysis, and corporate safety and security programs. The Director, Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security advises DOE elements and senior Departmental leadership, including the Deputy Secretary on all matters related to environment, health, safety and security across the complex.

EHSS enables the DOE mission and protects DOE workers, the public, the environment, and national security assets through corporate leadership and strategic approaches. This is accomplished by maintaining corporate-level policies and standards, providing implementation guidance, sharing operating experience, lessons learned, and best practices, and offering assistance and support services to line management, all with the goal of mission success as DOE's environment, health, safety, and security advocate.

Program Highlights

In FY 2026, the Request proposes to:

- Support DOE's resource and energy efficiency, environmental compliance, and sustainable management of natural and cultural resources through policy development, performance tracking, coordination with external agencies, and the development of guidance and tools for environmental protection and emergency response.
- Develop cost-effective solutions for achieving best-in-class safety performance through integrated safety management and concepts such as safety culture and environmental management systems.
- Honor the national and Departmental commitment to current and former workers through cost-effective implementation of the former worker medical screening program and support to the Department of Labor for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.
- Develop comprehensive, reasonable, and cost-effective security policies and operational guidelines to secure the Nation's nuclear and energy assets, as well as DOE personnel and facilities, from insider and external threats.
- Implement Trusted Workforce 2.0 by successfully identifying the uncleared population for the Department's Headquarters facilities/sites, enrolling this population into mandated data services, and continually monitoring incoming vetting results for all personnel.
- Manage DOE's classification program to protect national security interests and develop advanced computer tools to decrease the cost and increase the accuracy of derivative classifier work throughout the DOE/NNSA complex.

Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
ARPA-E Projects	420,000	160,000
Program Direction	40,000	40,000
Total, Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy	**460,000**	**200,000**

Appropriation Overview

ARPA-E will identify and promote revolutionary advances in energy, translating scientific discoveries and cutting-edge inventions into technological innovations. It will focus on technologies promoting reliable, firm power that Americans can depend on. It will also accelerate transformational technological advances in areas where industry by itself is not likely to invest due to technical and financial uncertainty. ARPA-E focuses on novel early-stage energy technology research and development that can be meaningfully advanced with a small investment over a defined period of time. ARPA-E coordinates its work with DOE's basic research and applied programs and other Federal research agencies to ensure work is not duplicated.

Program Highlights

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

FY 2026 Focused FOA Strategic Direction:

- Continue to fund and direct the discovery of outlier energy technologies that ensure American-made energy.
- Support the Administration's goal of restoring U.S. energy dominance.
- Further the Secretary's commitments to advance energy abundance by increasing the energy available to power modern life and unleash American energy innovation to maintain America's global competitiveness.

ARPA-E will also continue its stand-alone Small Business Innovation Research/Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR) program to provide additional support to small businesses beyond the significant number of awards to small businesses via ARPA-E's standard non-SBIR/STTR solicitations.

U.S. Energy Information Administration

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
National Energy Information System	135,000	135,000
Total, U.S. Energy Information Administration	**135,000**	**135,000**

Appropriation Overview

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. EIA collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. EIA is the nation's premier source of energy information, and, by law, its data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the U.S. government.

Program Highlights

EIA conducts a wide range of data collection, analysis, forecasting, and dissemination activities to ensure that its stakeholders, including Congress, federal and state governments, the private sector, the public, and the media, have ready access to timely, reliable, impartial, and relevant energy information. EIA's data and analysis inform important energy-related decisions, such as policy development; the availability of energy sources; and government, business, and personal investment decisions.

To accomplish its mission, EIA delivers a comprehensive range of energy data and analysis. Examples of key information products on which EIA stakeholders rely include:

- Weekly petroleum and natural gas inventory reports.
- Monthly short-term forecasts of energy markets.
- Long-term outlooks for U.S. and global energy production and consumption.
- Residential, commercial, and manufacturing energy consumption trends and characteristics.

FY 2026 funding will enable EIA to initiate the next Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS), a complex, multi-year survey that provides the only comprehensive, statistically reliable source of information on energy consumption, expenditures, and end uses in U.S. commercial buildings. Funding will also enable EIA to continue to advance its modeling systems to better represent future energy pathways and issues, improve energy demand modeling capabilities, and explore the best approach to model and forecast the use of critical minerals in energy technologies.

Office of Enterprise Assessments

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Enterprise Assessments	30,022	30,022
Program Direction	64,132	59,132
Total, Office of Enterprise	**94,154**	**89,154**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Enterprise Assessments (EA) supports the Department's mission priorities and strategic plan for the secure, safe, and efficient operation of the Department's science and energy research, environmental cleanup activities, and nuclear weapons complex by conducting independent assessments of security and safety performance throughout the Department, taking enforcement action for contractor violations of security and safety regulations, and providing training programs that institutionalize enterprise security and safety lessons learned.

EA reports directly to the Office of the Secretary and is independent of the DOE programs that develop and implement security and safety policy and programs and therefore is better able to provide objective and timely information to DOE senior leadership, contractor organizations, and other entities on the methods to appropriately protect national security material and information assets and on whether Departmental operations provide for the safety of its employees and the public. EA activities evaluate the Department's effectiveness in promoting protection strategies that are based on informed risk management decisions. EA is designated to implement statutorily authorized contractor enforcement programs pertaining to classified information security, nuclear safety, and worker safety and health. EA also operates the DOE National Training Center (NTC) in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to enhance the proficiency and competency of the Department's security and safety personnel, and to support DOE workforce development through other programs including safety culture improvement.

Program Highlights

- Conducting comprehensive independent security performance assessments and follow-up assessments at DOE National Security / Category I Special Nuclear Material sites, using limited notice safeguards and security performance tests to provide accurate, up-to-date assessments of DOE site security response capabilities; and evaluating actions to detect insider threats from individuals who may seek to compromise national security and/or the ability of the Department to meet its mission;
- Enhancing the methods and tools used to conduct comprehensive and threat-informed independent cybersecurity assessments, including unannounced red team performance testing, to identify vulnerabilities in the Department's National Security, Intelligence, scientific, and other information systems against external and internal attacks;
- Conducting nuclear safety, worker safety and health, and emergency management independent performance assessments of the Department's operations including high hazard nuclear construction projects and operations
- Enhancing the effectiveness of the DOE enforcement function that holds contractor organizations accountable for noncompliance with worker safety and health, nuclear safety, Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information, and classified information security regulations;
- Providing training programs that promote the competency and proficiency of DOE federal and contractor employees and performing other related functions via the DOE National Training Center in Albuquerque, NM, to institutionalize security and safety data analysis and safety lessons learned in support of improved DOE security and safety performance, advance strong safety culture across the enterprise; and
- Using risk-informed and fact-based analysis to identify emerging trends in safety, security, and cybersecurity within the Department.

Legacy Management

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Legacy Management	173,680	177,716
Program Direction	22,622	22,542
Total, Legacy Management	**196,302**	**200,258**

Appropriation Overview

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

The LM request provides funding for its core LTS activities including Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance (LTS&M) at its current sites. Funding also supports determination of the condition, and risk posed by physical, radiological, and chemical hazards at abandoned Defense-Related Uranium Mine (DRUM) sites. Funding further enables the Archives and Information Management program, assures post-retirement benefits to former contractor workers, and executes the Department's Uranium Leasing Program. Other functions include asset management, as well as providing education, communication, and outreach to many affected State, Native American, and local communities.

Program Highlights

The request supports LM's mission capabilities and its core LTS activities mentioned above. Approximately $87,833,000 will support LTS&M activities for sites currently under custodianship, support transition activities for over 20 new sites coming to LM over the next five years and accelerate major maintenance and repair projects at sites and field offices. This will also support inventorying, risk screening, and safeguarding of DRUM sites on public, Tribal, and private lands and in Native American communities. Lastly, it supports appropriate implementation of mitigating actions at LM sites to enhance their resilience.

The remaining $112,425,000 supports legacy benefits for former DOE Contractor workers; deployment and implementation of enhancements to address the increased number and complexity of Known Exploited Vulnerabilities; execution of beneficial land reuse activities at DOE properties to revitalize land and assets; extensive community interaction and outreach to support the LTS mission; salaries, benefits and overhead for civilian employees.

Office of Hearings and Appeals

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Office of Hearings and Appeals	4,499	4,499
Total, Office of Hearings and Appeals	**4,499**	**4,499**

Appropriation Overview

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

Program Highlights

In FY 2026, the budget request proposes to:

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

Office of the Inspector General

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Office of the Inspector General	86,000	86,000	90,000	+4,000	+5%
Total, Office of the Inspector General	**86,000**	**86,000**	**90,000**	**+4,000**	**+5%**

Appropriation Overview

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

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

Program Highlights

The OIG will utilize these resources to accomplish its mission. The OIG's focus includes:

- *Investigations*. The OIG's Investigative function focuses on the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. The Office of Investigations projects to surpass its prior years' casework in FY25, with a noted increase in criminal investigations particularly related to grant fraud, contract fraud and cybercrimes. The Office of Investigations' work and partnerships with other law enforcement entities over the past year has resulted in significant cost savings to the Department and funds put to better use, as well as the return of over $130 million to the Department. The OIG expects these trends to continue in FY26 as well as the significant outcomes of our criminal investigations. Our criminal investigations have led to a significant increase in sentencings and punishments for offenders, including a cybercrimes investigation involving a former Senior Executive Service employee being sentenced in a U.S. District Court to 10 years' incarceration for violations of Coercion and Enticement of a Minor. The Office of Investigations continues its proactive case work in fraud detection and information sharing with Data Analytics, as well as collaborating with Departmental partners. The Office of Investigations will also continue to address allegations received through the OIG's Hotline and Whistleblower Investigations section, which have increased significantly in the last four years.

- *Audits.* The OIG performs audits of Departmental programs and operations that help identify and support recommendations for corrective actions to address management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, abuse or violations of law. The OIG's audit coverage includes financial, technology, cybersecurity, and program and operational performance, as well as the cost incurred under the Department's management and operating contracts. Audits provide substantial deterrence and detection capabilities over taxpayer funds and give Departmental management and Congress a well-informed perspective.

- *Cybersecurity Oversight Efforts.* The OIG is responsible for the audit and evaluation of the Department's systems. The Department's unclassified cybersecurity environment includes over 450 systems, including several high value assets used to manage areas such as the Department's adjudication of security clearance, as well as the transmission of electricity within the bulk electric system. Annually, the OIG's evaluation of the cybersecurity program touches less than 10% of the total systems within the unclassified environment. In prior years, not only has the Department experienced substantial problems with cybersecurity, but the OIG's reviews have uncovered

significant weaknesses. As the Department's expenditures increase, it will become increasingly important to secure its systems from vulnerabilities that could result in the loss of billions of dollars' worth of innovative or sensitive technologies developed using taxpayer dollars; impact the refurbishment of the nuclear stockpile; or impact customers receiving electricity from the various Power Marketing Administrations. The Department is also responsible for managing a classified network. The OIG will undertake efforts to assess the need for additional oversight in this area.

    - *Incurred Cost Audits of Management and Operating (M&O) Contracts.* The OIG will continue conducting audits of incurred costs for Department M&O contracts, which were valued at approximately $32.3 billion in FY 2024. These audits will include real-time testing of labor costs and reviews to ensure the adequacy of Disclosure Statements. The OIG will also begin conducting audits to verify compliance of Disclosure Statements and real-time testing of material costs.

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

    - *Environmental Management.* The Department's environmental cleanup and disposal liabilities of $544,500,000,000 remains on the Government Accountability Office's Biennial High Risk List. The OIG will continue its efforts to review the efficacy of the Department's environmental programs to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse.

- *Technology/Data Analytics.* The OIG will strengthen investments in human capital, technical infrastructure, policy and stakeholder engagement, data acquisition, and data management and integration, to support scaling data analytics capabilities, including integration of artificial intelligence (AI). In FY 2026, the OIG plans to build a high side data analytics capability for more efficient oversight of the Department's classified programs and operations. Additionally, the OIG continues to address information technology solutions to the problem of the OIG operating on a multitude of networks, resulting in delays, missed communications, and a daily loss of productivity in OIG operations.

- *Facilities.* The OIG has moved forward with a full-time in-office presence for its employees. The OIG will continue its efforts to assess strategic locations at Department sites to ensure sufficient oversight presence as provided by the OIG's auditors, investigators, analysts, and other support staff. Additionally, the OIG will continue working to acquire the necessary sensitive compartmented information facility.

Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Preparedness, Policy, and Risk Analysis	26,500	27,000
Risk Management Technology and Tools	113,000	74,000
Response and Restoration (270)	32,500	26,000
Program Direction	28,000	23,000
Total, Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response	**200,000**	**150,000**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) leads the Department's efforts to secure the U.S. energy infrastructure against all hazards, reduce the risks of and impacts from cybersecurity and other disruptive events, and leads response and restoration activities. CESER is the designated head Office for DOE's responsibilities as lead agency for Emergency Support Function #12 (Energy), or ESF #12, under the National Response Framework. CESER is also the Sector Risk Management Agency (SRMA) for national efforts to enhance preparedness, resiliency, and recovery of the U.S. energy infrastructure. The U.S. energy sector powers and fuels the economy, national security, and the daily lives of Americans. With critical energy infrastructure facing evolving threats and hazards, especially from significant natural hazards and rapidly evolving cybersecurity threats, CESER divisions and programs coordinate with electricity and oil and natural gas infrastructure owners and operators; State, Local, Tribal, and Territory (SLTT) governments; and Federal agencies to understand and mitigate risk, develop guidance and tools to mitigate risk and enhance resilience and security, and respond when incidents do occur. CESER leads, coordinates, and provides technical expertise across DOE in implementing its cybersecurity-by-design strategy, in which cybersecurity considerations are incorporated into new energy technologies as they are developed through the support of other DOE offices.

Program Highlights

Preparedness, Policy, and Risk Analysis (PPRA) is focused on providing day-to-day sector risk management and preparedness through cultivating strong partnerships with the energy sector community – including electric utilities and oil and natural gas owner/operators, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) governments, vendors and commercial providers, and the Federal Interagency, with insights and support from threat and intelligence sources and academia and laboratory partnerships to identify, assess, and actively manage cyber, physical security, and natural risks and threats to our Nation's energy infrastructure. PPRA works to strengthen the security and resilience of critical energy infrastructure and surrounding communities through threat- and intelligence-informed risk analysis, exercises, training and workforce development, and policies and standards developed in partnership with other Federal entities, regulators, and States. These efforts reduce the current and future risk to and provide a more resilient system for our critical energy infrastructure.

Risk Management Tools and Technologies (RMT) is responsible for leading CESER's effort to research, develop, demonstrate, and deploy tools and technologies that address the growing risks to U.S. energy infrastructure against all hazards. RMT develops tools, technologies, and techniques to broadly address cyber, cyber-supply chain, electromagnetic pulse, geomagnetic disturbance, natural hazards (e.g., wildfires hurricanes, flooding), and physical threats in partnership with the DOE National Laboratories, energy sector owners and operators, manufacturers, and academia. As the energy sector continues to evolve with new and increasing intersections between operational and information technologies, RMT is focused on reducing the risk of energy disruptions from all hazard events through a threat- and intelligence-informed position to ensure it addresses current, emerging, and evolving threats and risks. Working closely with energy sector, academia, and National Laboratories, the FY 2026 Budget Request supports a more economically competitive, secure, and resilient U.S. energy infrastructure. RMT is focused on reduced risks to the electricity, oil, and natural gas systems through threat-informed research, development, and demonstration of next generation tools and technologies providing U.S. energy companies cutting-edge protection, monitoring, detection, response, containment, forensics, and recovery capabilities. U.S. energy systems are evolving rapidly to meet customer expectations for reliability and resiliency, and to ensure safety and efficiency. CESER will invest in tools and technologies

to keep pace with those systems, work with States and communities on hardening measures and support grid owners and operators to mitigate physical security threats.

Response and Restoration (R&R) coordinates a national effort to maintain awareness of cyber, physical, and natural hazards threats and impacts to the U.S. energy sector and support an effective and efficient response from those incidents. This involves close partnership with the industry, State, and interagency partners with response and restoration activities. R&R delivers a range of capabilities to ensure the effective restoration of energy systems in an all-hazards environment (including cyber); provides near real-time situational awareness and energy sector monitoring to identify threats and risks, improve sector risk management, increase resilience through risk reduction activities, and rapidly respond to incidents, events, and hazards impacting or potentially impacting the sector. The FY 2026 Budget Request will enhance the robust all-hazards emergency response capabilities with cybersecurity-specific staffing, training, tools, threat analysis, and incident response protocols and build upon its regional response approach to include targeted recruitment, staffing, and operational/collaboration facilities in strategic U.S. regions including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Additionally, R&R is focused on expanding CESER's cyber situational awareness capabilities and enabling collaboration between industry and government to address current, emerging, and evolving threats through the Energy Threat Analysis Center to enable operational collaboration between industry and government to address cyber threats from nation-states and cyber criminals.

Office of Petroleum Reserves

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Strategic Petroleum Reserves	213,390	206,325
Naval Petroleum & Oil Shale Reserves	13,010	13,000
SPR - Petroleum Account	100	100
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserves	7,150	3,575
Total, Office of Petroleum Reserves	**233,650**	**223,000**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Petroleum Reserves consists of emergency petroleum security/supply programs, a Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) modernization program, and post-sale remediation activities at the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (NPOSR) Nos. 1 and 3. The SPR storage sites are located at four government-owned Gulf Coast locations with oversight from the Project Management Office in Harahan, Louisiana, and Headquarters in Washington, DC. The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve (NEHHOR) consists of government-owned refined petroleum products stored in leased commercial storage in terminals in the Northeast. Legacy environmental cleanup/remediation continues at the previously sold NPOSR No. 1 (Elk Hills, CA), and landfill monitoring and closure continues as part of post-sale activities at NPOSR No. 3 (Casper, WY).

Program Highlights

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

The SPR Program provides strategic and economic security against foreign and domestic disruptions in oil supplies via an emergency stockpile of crude oil. The program fulfills United States' obligations under the International Energy Program, which avails the U.S. of International Energy Agency assistance through its coordinated energy emergency response plans and provides a deterrent against energy supply disruptions. The SPR Program will perform sustainment and construction activities, as well as cavern wellbore testing and remediation activities to ensure the availability of the SPR's crude oil inventory and capacity. Additional funding is included to the Major Maintenance Program for required upgrades to the West Hackberry site.

SPR Petroleum Account

The SPR Petroleum Account Program funds SPR petroleum acquisition, transportation, and drawdown activities. The Program will be used as a source of funding for drawdown costs related to crude oil movements from the SPR.

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves

Following the 1998 sale of the Government's interests in the NPOSR-1 (Elk Hills, CA), environmental cleanup/remediation activities under the Corrective Action Consent Agreement with the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) began. Of the 131 areas of concern (AOCs) for which DOE is responsible for environmental cleanup, as of August 2023, 111 AOCs have received no further action certification from California's DTSC. The remaining 20 AOCs require remediation.

Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve

The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve (NEHHOR) is a one-million-barrel supply of ultra-low sulfur distillate (diesel) stored in three Northeast commercial storage terminals. The Budget proposes the sale and closure of the NEHHOR in FY 2026, which has never been used for its intended purpose, with receipts from the sale intended for deficit reduction. Funding is requested to close out lease contracts and to prepare for sale and closure of the reserve.

Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund

The FY 2026 President's Budget Requests no appropriation for the Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund (ESIM). The ESIM fund was established in Section 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 to finance modernization of the SPR. Sales of SPR crude oil will be used to fund the completion of the Life Extension Phase II (LE2)

project needed to ensure the SPR can maintain its operational readiness capability, meet its mission requirements, and operate in an environmentally responsible manner. The CARES Act (Pub. L. 116-136, Section 14002) provided the Department flexibility to conduct the final sale into FY 2022 to raise funding for the SPR Modernization Program, in accordance with Section 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 114-74). As a result, Section 404 sales of SPR oil were concluded in FY 2021.

Indian Energy Policy and Programs

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Indian Energy Policy and Programs	56,000	40,000
Program Direction	14,000	10,000
Total, Indian Energy Policy and Programs	**70,000**	**50,000**

Appropriation Overview

The Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs (IE) offers financial and technical assistance to Indian Tribes, including Alaska Native villages, and eligible Tribal entities for advancing electrification and energy development and deployment on Indian lands, reducing energy costs, and assisting economic development in Tribal communities where unemployment and poverty rates far exceed national averages. Through financial assistance and technical assistance, IE catalyzes American Indian and Alaskan Native nations to lead the development of reliable, firm power in Indian Country. These efforts advance energy abundance, help to restore American energy dominance, and address energy access challenges in Indian Country. Programs will not support work on solar, wind, or battery technologies. The FY 2026 Budget Request will focus on the following priorities:

- Expand reliable, firm energy development in Indian Country.
- Leverage IE's grant making authority to fund energy infrastructure planning and deployment.
- Provide expert assistance to Tribes for productive engagement with project developers to unleash new American energy.
- Improve energy access for Tribes.

Program Highlights

Financial assistance to increase affordable, reliable and secure power: IE provides competitive funding opportunities for energy infrastructure deployment to American Indian and Alaska Native federally recognized Tribes across the Nation. The FY 2026 budget continues supporting Tribes to deliver affordable, reliable, and secure energy across Indian Country. Programs will not support work on solar, wind, or battery technologies.

Technical Assistance to overcome energy development barriers: IE provides technical assistance at no cost to Indian Tribes to develop a tangible product or specific deliverable to address a need or barrier and move energy projects forward, and to enable a competitive business environment for energy development in Indian Country. The FY 2026 budget request enables IE to continue this assistance which leverages DOE's network of subject matter experts and partner organizations to unleash Tribal energy development.

The FY 2026 Budget Request streamlines the Office of Indian Energy's technology focus but proposes to expand energy development in Indian Country. IE will continue to prioritize expanding access to abundant, affordable, reliable, and secure energy across Indian Country to reduce overall energy costs for consumers and create employment opportunities.

Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Administrative Expenses	70,000	35,000
Title XVII Loan Guarantee Credit Subsidy	0	750,000
Offsetting Collections	-11,281	-91,753
Rescission of Prior Year Balances (Credit Subsidy)	0	-10,659
Total, Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	**58,719**	**682,588**

Appropriation Overview

Under the Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program (Title 17), as authorized under Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Department of Energy can finance projects in the United States that support innovative energy deployment and energy infrastructure reinvestment. The Title 17 Program is organized in four categories: 1) Innovative Energy, financing for projects that deploy New or Significantly Improved Technology that is technically proven but not yet widely commercialized in the United States; 2) Innovative Supply Chain, financing for projects that employ a new or significantly improved technology in the manufacturing process for a qualifying energy technology or for projects that manufacture a new or significantly improved technology; 3) State Energy Financing Institution (SEFI)-supported, financing for projects that support deployment of qualifying energy technology and receive meaningful financial support or credit enhancements from an entity within a state agency or financing authority; and 4) Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment (EIR), financing for projects that retool, repower, repurpose, or replace energy infrastructure that has ceased operations or upgrade operating energy infrastructure to avoid, reduce, utilize, or sequester air pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions.

The Title 17 Program supports efforts to promote energy infrastructure reinvestment and energy deployment by providing access to debt capital for large-scale, high-impact energy and supply chain projects that help energy technologies deploy at scale and advance America's energy and economic future.

Program Highlights

The FY 2026 Budget Request proposes $750 million in credit subsidy funding to support financing for the construction of small modular reactors and advanced nuclear reactors, an immediate priority, in order to ensure firm, reliable baseload power for the country. Additionally, the Budget Request allows LPO to underwrite new loans in other priority sectors such as geothermal power and critical minerals supply.

The Budget requests $35 million, wholly offset by an estimated $91.7 million in collected fees, for administrative expenses for the Loan Programs Office (LPO) Title 17 Program. Proposed funding will support monitoring of the existing portfolio, as well as new underwriting activities, for all Title 17 projects.

Applicant interest in the Title 17 Program remains strong. As of April 30, 2025, the Program currently has $216.7 billion in requested financing across 122 applications. The Department expects to obligate approximately $6 billion of currently available Title 17 Section 1703 loan authority in FY 2025 and approximately $9 billion in FY 2026. For Title 17 Section 1706, the Department expects to obligate approximately $41 billion in FY 2025 and approximately $6 billion in FY 2026.

Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Direct Loan Program

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Administrative Expenses	13,000	9,500
Loan Subsidy Cancellation[1]	0	-2,289,915
Total, Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program	**13,000**	**-2,280,415**

Appropriation Overview

The FY 2026 Budget Request provides $9.5 million for administrative expenses and rescinds $2,289.915 million in unobligated credit subsidy balance appropriated by the Consolidated Security Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009. LPO obligated approximately $14.7 billion in new loans in FY 2025 and expects to obligate $5.25 billion in FY 2026 utilizing loan authority made available by the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA).

Program Highlights

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

[1] The FY 2026 Budget proposes to cancel $2.29 billion in unobligated balances appropriated by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Administrative Expenses	6,300	1,000
Rescission of Prior Year Balances (admin expenses)		-2,500
Loan Subsidy Cancellation[1]		-10,500
Total, Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program	**6,300**	**-12,000**

Appropriation Overview

The Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program (TELGP) is authorized by Section 2602 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, as amended, to help finance tribal investment in energy projects that can support economic development and tribal sovereignty. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, enacted a change for that fiscal year, which was subsequently made permanent by the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, to broaden TELGP authority to allow applicants to apply for direct loans financed by the United States Treasury Federal Financing Bank and guaranteed by the Department, in addition to partial loan guarantees of other eligible lenders. The FY 2026 Budget Request proposes $1 million in administrative expenses, rescinds $2.5 million in administrative expenses carried over from the prior year, and cancels $10.5 million in unobligated balances from previously appropriated credit subsidy.

Program Highlights

TELGP provides debt capital to tribal borrowers and organizations installing energy projects that lead to economic development or modernizing power generation and distribution that benefit tribal communities. The Budget proposes to eliminate non-expiring credit subsidy balances while utilizing available IRA authorities, which expire in FY 2028, to support Tribal energy projects.

[1] The FY 2026 Budget proposes to cancel $10.5 million from prior appropriations acts under section 2602(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3502(c)).

Power Marketing Administrations

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Southeastern Power Administration	94,468	94,468	105,030	+10,562	+11%
Alternative Financing/Offsetting Collections	-94,468	-94,468	-105,030	-10,562	+11%
Total, Southeastern Power Administration	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**
Southwestern Power Administration	189,737	189,737	201,887	+12,150	+6%
Alternative Financing/Offsetting Collections	-178,297	-178,297	-191,487	-13,190	-7%
Total, Southwestern Power Administration	**11,440**	**11,440**	**10,400**	**-1,040**	**-9%**
Western Area Power Administration (CROM)	1,140,994	1,100,214	1,182,707	+82,493	+7%
Alternative Financing/Offsetting Collections (CROM)	-1,041,122	-1,000,342	-1,119,335	-119,993	+12%
Subtotal, Western Area Power Administration (CROM)	**99,872**	**99,872**	**63,372**	**-36,500**	**-37%**
Operation and Maintenance	8,297	8,110	10,582	+2,472	+30%
Alternative Financing/Offsetting Collections	-6,197	-6,197	-9,282	-3,085	+50%
Use of Prior Year Balances	-1,872	-1,685	-1,072	+613	-36%
Subtotal, Falcon and Amistad O&M Fund	**228**	**228**	**228**	**0**	**0%**
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	535,238	584,231	451,681	-132,550	-23%
Offsetting Collections	-535,238	-584,231	-451,681	+132,550	-23%
Subtotal, Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**
Mandatory Authority	8,400	9,730	9,991	+261	+3%
Mandatory Offsetting Collections	-8,400	-9,730	-9,991	-261	+3%
Discretionary Authority	6,600	6,698	6,473	-225	-3%
Discretionary Offsetting Collections	-6,600	-6,698	-6,473	+225	-3%
Subtotal, Transmission Infrastructure Program Fund (TIP)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**
Total, Western Area Power Administration	**100,100**	**100,100**	**63,600**	**-36,500**	**-36%**
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	**111,540**	**111,540**	**74,000**	**-37,540**	**-34%**

Appropriation Overview

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

Program Highlights

Southeastern Power Administration

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

Southwestern Power Administration

Southwestern markets and delivers Federal hydroelectric power from 24 Corps multipurpose projects to preference customers in a six-state area and participates with other water resource users in an effort to balance diverse interests with power needs. To deliver power to its customers, Southwestern maintains 1,381 miles of high-voltage transmission lines, 26 substations/switching stations, and 51 microwave and VHF radio sites. To maintain the infrastructure and modernize systems to increase the reliability, efficiency, and use of Federal assets, Southwestern utilizes appropriations, Federal power receipts, and alternative financing. Of these, 93% is derived from use of receipts and alternative financing, resulting in a net appropriation of only $10.4 million.

Western Area Power Administration

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

Bonneville Power Administration

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

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

Bonneville is responsible for meeting the net firm power requirements of requesting customers through a variety of means, including energy conservation programs, acquisition of renewable and other resources, and power exchanges with utilities both in and outside the region. Bonneville provides electric power, transmission, and energy services to a 300,000-square-mile service area in eight states in the Pacific Northwest. Bonneville wholesales the power produced at 31 Federal projects operated by the Corps and the Bureau and from certain non-Federal generating facilities. Bonneville operates and maintains over 15,100 circuit-miles of high voltage transmission lines and 262 substations. From these revenues, Bonneville funds the expense portion of its budget and the power operations and maintenance costs of the Bureau and the Corps in the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). The capital portion of the budget is funded primarily through borrowing from the U.S. Treasury at market rates for similar projects and with some non-Federal financing.

Bonneville is self-financed and receives no direct annual appropriations from Congress. In FY 2026, estimated total requirements of all Bonneville programs of $6,366 million include estimated budget obligations of $5,711 million and estimated capital transfers of $655 million. Estimated obligations include operating expenses of $3,473 million, capital investments of $2,041 million, revenue financing of $162 million and $36 million in projects funded in advance. These investments provide electric utility and general plant requirements associated with the FCRPS's transmission services, capital equipment, hydroelectric projects, conservation, and capital investments to mitigate impacts on the environment, fish, and wildlife.

Federal Energy Regulation Commission

($K)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Request vs FY 2025 Enacted	
				$	%
Just and Reasonable Rates, Terms and Conditions	232,093	233,033	233,390	+357	+0%
Safe, Reliable, and Secure Infrastructure	174,913	170,138	173,073	+2,935	+2%
Mission Support through Organizational Excellence	112,994	116,829	113,537	-3,292	-3%
FERC Revenues	-520,000	-520,000	-520,000	0	0%
Subtotal, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**N/A**
Fees and Recoveries in Excess of Annual Appropriations	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000	0	0%
Total, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	**-9,000**	**-9,000**	**-9,000**	**0**	**0%**

Organization Overview

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

Program Highlights

Ensure Just and Reasonable Rates, Terms, and Conditions

FERC's regulations and orders ensure just and reasonable rates, terms, and conditions for jurisdictional services. In carrying out its regulatory role, FERC uses a range of ratemaking activities, as well as market oversight and enforcement. FERC's ratemaking activities leverage both regulatory and market means and involve the issuance of orders and the establishment of rules and policies. FERC will fulfill these statutory responsibilities by both acting promptly on electric utility filings and reviewing policies that affect the cost of electric power for consumers, as well as by identifying and addressing unnecessary regulations and guidance. FERC's enforcement activities include both increasing compliance and detecting and deterring market manipulation.

Ensure Safe, Reliable, and Secure Infrastructure

Infrastructure for which FERC approval is required includes interstate natural gas pipelines and storage projects, LNG facilities, and non-federal hydropower projects. FERC's regulatory role in reviewing proposed infrastructure projects involves balancing the benefits of a proposed project with its potential adverse impacts. FERC will undertake measures to continue to streamline its processes to ensure efficient permitting of needed energy infrastructure while continuing to issue legally durable authorizations.

Additionally, FERC considers the minimization of risks to the public in the operation of jurisdictional energy infrastructure. To promote safe, reliable, and secure infrastructure, FERC ensures the sustainability and safety of non-federal hydropower projects and LNG facilities throughout their entire life cycle. FERC further oversees the development and review of, as well as compliance with, mandatory reliability and security standards for the Bulk-Power System. FERC will take action to make timely determinations on such proposed standards. In addition, in collaboration with the ERO,

FERC will conduct joint reviews of major system events, as needed. The Commission also protects jurisdictional energy infrastructure through collaboration and sharing of best practices.

Provide Mission Support Through Organizational Excellence

The public interest is best served when the Commission operates in an efficient, responsive, and transparent manner. The Commission pursues this goal by maintaining processes and providing services in accordance with governing statutes, authoritative guidance, and prevailing best practices. FERC addresses internal needs and enables organizational excellence by providing processes and services that help office leadership prioritize resource allocations, make prudent investments that directly benefit the agency's mission, and use Commission resources in an efficient manner. FERC will streamline operations with the deployment of modernized information technology (IT) applications and target additional IT investments that will reduce its operating requirement.

The Commission promotes transparency, open communication, and a high standard of ethics to facilitate trust and understanding of FERC's activities. FERC supports these goals by maintaining legal and other processes in accordance with the principles of due process, fairness, and integrity. FERC's communication with stakeholders fosters awareness and understanding of the Commission's activities. The Commission also promotes understanding, participation, and engagement with the public, stakeholders, and regulated entities.

FY 2026 Request Highlights

The Commission's FY 2026 Request includes the necessary resources to support its programmatic strategic goals and priorities. The request supports 1,474 FTE, a decrease of 65 FTE below the FY 2025 enacted level. The Commission conducted a review of its functions and assessed their alignment with governing statutory requirements and reviewed current operations to identify specific opportunities to lower costs while improving organizational capacity. The result is an optimized workforce that requires fewer resources to execute its statutory obligations and a personnel compensation savings of approximately $10.4 million. The FY 2026 FTE level will maintain the Commission's ability to promote a reliable power grid to avoid devastating power outages and regulate wholesale electric markets to protect consumers from excessive power costs. Moreover, this optimized workforce prioritizes the Commission's responsibilities to review and approve needed energy infrastructure.

The Commission's request also includes $165.5 million in FY 2026 to support IT investments. This is an increase of $13.1 million, or 8.6 percent, over the FY 2025 enacted level. This increase provides additional funding to support IT investments for mission delivery, IT infrastructure, cybersecurity, and data analytics capabilities. In FY 2026, the Commission will continue modernizing its major business applications and is introducing Artificial Intelligence in support of its significant workload. As a result, Commission business processes are expected to become more streamlined, and staff will have greater capacity to address workload associated with thousands of filings that the Commission receives each year from regulated entities and stakeholders. In addition, the Commission will continue to execute Federal mandates for IPv6 requirements, zero trust cybersecurity principles, and quantum cryptography, as well as invest in cloud native security technologies and cybersecurity monitoring capabilities that ensure proactive identification of threats and vulnerabilities impacting mission systems. In addition, FERC will continue maturing its data infrastructure by evolving its data analytics capabilities, pursuant to the requirements of the Evidence Act and Federal Data Strategy Action Plans. This evolution supports data-driven decision making and offers a public facing data infrastructure in response to Open Data requirements.

In FY 2026, the Commission will complete its plans to terminate leases of its regional offices, which includes New York City, New York; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Portland Oregon; San Francisco, California; and Houston, Texas. Staff in these locations will be converted to mobile employees, as they perform annually more than 1,000 inspections of jurisdictional hydroelectric facilities and LNG terminals, as well as assisting facility operators when related concerns arise.