COMMITTEE ON
SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
CHAIRMAN BRIAN BABIN

FULL COMMITTEE

HEARING CHARTER

"An Overview of the Department of Energy's Fiscal Year 2027 Budget Request"

Wednesday, June 10, 2026
10:00 a.m.
2318 Rayburn House Office Building

Purpose

The purpose of this hearing is to examine the Department of Energy's (DOE) fiscal year 2027 (FY27) budget request to Congress and examine the changing priorities this proposed budget would have on civilian research, DOE infrastructure, and the various other programs at the Department.

Witnesses

- **The Honorable Christopher Wright**, Secretary, U.S. Department of Energy

Background

The Department of Energy (DOE) was established in 1977 in response to the energy crisis of the 1970s, but its origins can be traced back to the Manhattan Project, the development of the atomic bomb, and establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission. Its creation brought most federal energy activities under one program and allowed for the establishment of a national energy plan.[1]

[1] "A Brief History of the Department of Energy." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 10 July 2018, www.energy.gov/lm/brief-history-department-energy.

DOE's mission is to ensure American security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental, and nuclear challenges through transformational science and technology solutions.[2] In service of its mission, DOE operates 17 world-leading National Laboratories that steward cutting-edge research across the scientific disciplines. DOE is a leader in energy technology innovation, the largest federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences, and plays a central role in the U.S. research ecosystem.

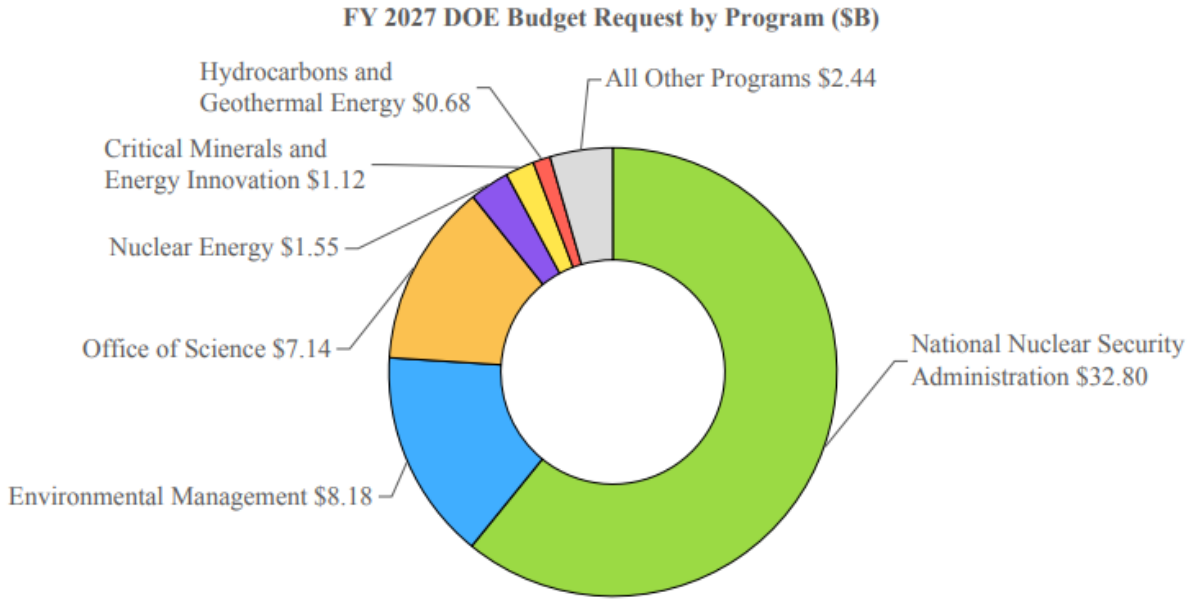
The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has jurisdiction over DOE's civilian research, development, demonstration, and commercial application programs. In total, the Committee oversees $12.53 billion of the Department's annual budget. DOE activities and programs under the Committee's jurisdiction include, but are not limited to: DOE's National Laboratory system; basic science research; grid modernization and cybersecurity activities; fossil, nuclear, geothermal, and other advanced energy technologies; waste and environmental management research; international research projects; critical minerals research; pipeline research, development, and demonstration projects; and relevant oversight activities.

The Honorable Christopher Wright was sworn in as Secretary of Energy on February 3, 2025.[3] Secretary Wright also serves as the Vice Chairman of the National Energy Dominance Council. This will be his first appearance before the Committee.

Budget Request

The President's DOE FY27 budget request focuses on three priorities: continue delivering on promises to unleash a golden era of American energy dominance, focus on scientific advancements that benefit the country, and protect the nation.[4] Of the $53.91 billion requested for DOE, $7.14 billion is proposed for Science, $8.18 billion for Environmental Management, $1.55 billion for Nuclear Energy, and $32.80 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration.

[2] "Mission." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Aug. 2011, www.energy.gov/mission.
[3] "Statement from Energy Secretary Chris Wright." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Feb. 2025, www.energy.gov/articles/statement-energy-secretary-chris-wright.
[4] "Department of Energy FY 2027 Budget in Brief." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-budget-brief.



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

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Offices Under the Under Secretary for Science

The President's FY27 budget request for programs under the Under Secretary for Science totals $8.38 billion, an increase of $116 million from the $8.26 billion appropriated in FY26. Offices that fall under the Under Secretary for Science include the previously established Office of Science and Office of Technology Commercialization, formerly known as the Office of Technology Transitions (OTT). Three new offices were also established, including the Office of Fusion (OF), the Office of Artificial Intelligence and Quantum (AIQ), and the Office of Strategy and Technology Roadmaps (OSTR).

[5] *Id.*

Offices Under the Under Secretary for Science					
Offices	FY25 Enacted ($MM)	FY 26 Enacted ($MM)	FY 27 Request ($MM)	Change from FY 25 Enacted (%)	Change from FY 26 Enacted (%)
Office of Science (SC)	8,240.000	8,250.000	7,138.815	-13.364	-13.469
Office of Fusion (OF)	--	--	10.000	--	--
Office of Artificial Intelligence and Quantum (AIQ)	--	--	1,200.000	--	--
Office of Strategy and Technology Roadmaps (OSTR)	--	--	3.000	--	--
Office of Technology Commercialization (OTC)	20.000	13.000	26.555	32.775	104.269

Office of Science (SC)

The President's FY27 budget request for the Office of Science is $7.14 billion, a $1.11 billion decrease from the $8.25 billion appropriated in FY26. The request prioritizes Administration and Department activities focused on advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), quantum information sciences (QIS), fusion energy, high-performance computing, and high-energy physics.[6] The FY27 House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provides $8.53 billion, a $275 million increase from FY26 and $1.39 billion more than the President's budget request. In the President's budget request, $1.2 billion for SC was reallocated to the Office of AIQ. The House Energy and Water bill left the Office of AIQ unfunded.[7]

[6] "Science FY 2027 Congressional Justification Office of Science." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 9 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-4-sc.

[7] "H. Rept. 119-667 - ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2027." *Congress.gov*, Library of Congress, 29 May 2026, https://www.congress.gov/committee-report/119th-congress/house-report/667/1.

Of the 17 National Labs, 10 fall solely within the Office of Science: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Ames National Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, and Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility.[8] Along with the National Lab facilities, the Office of Science also operates a network of 28 world-leading national scientific user facilities.[9] Together, the National Labs and user facilities provide capabilities that enable research otherwise unavailable to many scientists. Additionally, over 40 Fortune 500 companies and dozens of small businesses leverage the Labs' unique tools and resources across an array of areas to further enhance innovation.[10]

Office of Science					
Offices	FY25 Enacted ($MM)	FY 26 Enacted ($MM)	FY 27 Request ($MM)	Change from FY 25 Enacted (%)	Change from FY 26 Enacted (%)
Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR)	1,036.235	1,116.328	1,104.446	6.583	-1.064
Basic Energy Science (BES)	2,588.285	2,678.486	2,146.137	-17.083	-19.875
Biological and Enviromental Research (BER)	870.000	854.000	395.967	-54.487	-53.634
Fusion Energy Sciences (FES)	790.000	805.657	755.251	-4.399	-6.257
High Energy Physics (HEP)	1,224.570	1,235.156	1,120.458	-8.502	-9.286
Nuclear Physics (NP)	825.600	866.141	791.434	-4.138	-8.625

[8] "Office of Science National Laboratories." U.S. Department of Energy, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/science/office-science-national-laboratories. .
[9] "Office of Science User Facilities." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 14 May 2026, www.energy.gov/science/office-science-user-facilities.
[10] "About the Office of Science." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 18 May 2019, https://www.energy.gov/science/about-office-science.

Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR)

The ASCR program maintains advanced computational infrastructure, accelerates U.S. computational and networking capabilities, and partners with programs within DOE to expedite innovation. The President's FY27 budget request for ASCR is $1.10 billion.[11] This is approximately an $11.88 million decrease from the FY26 appropriated level of $1.12 billion. The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provides $1.18 billion, an increase of $59 million from FY26 and $71 million more than the President's budget request.[12]

ASCR leads the nation and the world in supercomputing, advanced networking, and state-of-the-art research in computer science, mathematics, and computational science.[13] According to the most recent TOP500 list, published in November 2025, DOE manages the top three fastest supercomputers in the world: El Capitan at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Frontier at Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility, and Aurora at Argonne Leadership Computing Facility.[14]

ASCR is divided into five subprograms. Applied Mathematic Research develops key mathematical advances, algorithms, and software. Computer Science Research enables computing and networking at extreme scales and generates innovative advancements in computer performance. Advanced Computing Technologies supports research focused on emerging computing technologies, including Quantum Information Systems, neuromorphic efforts, and partnerships with other Office of Science program offices in areas like robotics and microelectronics. Computational Partnerships fosters deep collaborations across academic disciplines and Supercomputing and Network Facilities that provide open access to researchers from industry, academia, and the National Laboratories.[15]

Basic Energy Sciences (BES)

The BES program supports basic scientific research to lay the foundation for new energy technologies and advance DOE's mission in energy, environment, and national security. BES research emphasizes the discovery, design, and understanding of new materials, chemicals, biochemicals, and geological processes.[16] The President's FY27 budget request for BES is $2.15 billion.[17] This is a decrease of approximately $530 million from the FY26 appropriated level of $2.68 billion. The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provides BES with $2.78 billion, an increase of approximately $101 million from FY26 and $633 million more than the President's budget request.[18]

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[11] *Supra 6*
[12] *Supra 7*
[13] "Advanced Scientific Computing Research." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 10 May 2024, www.energy.gov/science/ascr/advanced-scientific-computing-research.
[14] "November 2025." *TOP500*, 17 Nov. 2025, top500.org/lists/top500/list/2025/11/.
[15] "ASCR Research: U.S. DOE Office of Science (SC)." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 28 Jan. 2026, science.osti.gov/ascr/Research.
[16] "Basic Energy Sciences." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/science/bes/basic-energy-sciences.
[17] *Supra 6*
[18] *Supra 7*

BES is divided into six subprograms: Chemical Science, Geosciences, and Biosciences (CSGB); Materials Sciences and Engineering (MSE); Scientific User Facilities (SUF), Energy Frontier Research Centers (EFRCs); Computational Materials and Chemical Sciences (CMS, CCS); and Energy Innovation Hubs.[19]

CSGB supports basic research on chemical transformations and energy flows. MSE advances the discovery and design of new materials with novel properties and functions. The SUF includes large X-ray light sources, neutron scattering centers, and nanoscale science research centers. The EFRCs bring together scientific teams to conduct basic research with a scope and complexity that exceed what could be achieved by individual investigators or small groups. Both CMC and CCS enable researchers to develop software and databases for designing new materials and chemical processes. The Energy Innovation Hubs bring together large multidisciplinary teams to overcome significant scientific barriers and advance transformative energy technologies.[20]

BES supports national scientific user facilities in three areas.[21] The X-Ray Light Sources Facilities include the Advanced Light Source (ALS); the Advanced Photon Sources (APS); the Linac Coherent Light Source (LCLS); the National Synchrotron Light Source II (NSLS-II); and the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Light Source (SSRL).[22] Within the Neutron Scattering Facilities, BES supports the High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) and the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS).[23] Under the third area, Nanoscale Science Research Centers (NSRCs), BES supports the Center for Functional Nanomaterials (CFN); the Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies (CINT); the Center for Nanoscale Materials (CNM); the Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences (CNMS); and the Molecular Foundry (TMF).[24]

Biological and Environmental Research (BER)

The BER program seeks to understand biological, earth, and environmental systems to advance the nation's energy and infrastructure security.[25] The program supported the Human Genome Project; pioneering initial research on atmospheric and ocean circulation; and biology underpinning the production of biofuels.[26] The President's FY27 budget request for BER is $395.97 million.[27] This is a decrease of $458.03 million, compared to the FY26 appropriated level of $854 million. The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provides BER with $800 million, a decrease of $54 million from FY26 and $404 million more than the President's budget request.[28]

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[19] *Supra 16*
[20] *Id.*
[21] "BES User Facilities." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 19 Nov. 2019, science.osti.gov/User-Facilities/User-Facilities-at-a-Glance/BES.
[22] "X-Ray Light Sources." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 2 Sept. 2021, science.osti.gov/User-Facilities/User-Facilities-at-a-Glance/BES/X-Ray-Light-Sources.
[23] "Neutron Scattering Facilities." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 2 Sept. 2021, science.osti.gov/User-Facilities/User-Facilities-at-a-Glance/BES/Neutron-Scattering-Facilities.
[24] "Nanoscale Science Research Centers (NSRCS)." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 19 July 2019, science.osti.gov/User-Facilities/User-Facilities-at-a-Glance/BES/Nanoscale-Science-Research-Centers.
[25] "Biological and Environmental Research." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 12 Mar. 2026, www.energy.gov/science/ber/biological-and-environmental-research.
[26] *Id.*
[27] *Supra 6*
[28] *Supra 7*

BER supports DOE Office of Science user facilities. The Environmental Molecular Science Laboratory (EMSL) advances biological and environmental science to uncover the biochemical pathways connecting gene functions to complex biological responses and develop a predictive understanding of the mechanistic interplay among physical, environmental, and biological processes. Joint Genome Institute (JGI) is transitioning towards a more AI-centric user facility by reorganizing its data resources into an AI Biodata Network, thus facilitating AI analysis while delivering high-quality genome sequencing and innovating analysis techniques for complex plant and microbiome samples.[29]

Fusion Energy Science (FES)

The FES mission is to drive scientific and technological innovation for the creation of a fusion energy source and to support the development of the fusion industry.[30] The President's FY27 budget request for FES is $755.25 million.[31] This represents a decrease of $50.41 million, compared to the FY26 appropriated level of $805.66 million. The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provides FES with $800 million, a decrease of $5.66 million from FY26 and $45 million more than the President's budget request. The President's budget requested $10 million for an Office of Fusion; however, the Energy and Water bill did not fund it and instead increased the FES budget.[32]

DOE has led fusion energy research since the 1950s and helps accelerate groundbreaking advances through nationally coordinated public-private partnerships that further the fusion industry. To achieve this, FES has four major science areas for fusion research: Theory, Simulation, and Artificial Intelligence; Fusion Materials and Internal Components; Sustain a Burning Plasma; and Closing the Fusion Cycle.[33]

Within the continental U.S., there are two domestic user facilities that FES funds: the DIII-D National Fusion Facility (DIII-D) and the National Spherical Torus Experiment – Upgrade (NSTX-U). Along with these facilities, FES provides funding to projects such as the Matter in Extreme Conditions (MEC-U) at SLAC and the Material Plasma Exposure eXperiment (MPEX) at Oak Ridge. FES also provides funding for U.S. contributions to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), a nuclear fusion power plant collaboration between six countries and the European Union, located in Southern France.[34] Additionally, this program supports private industry through the Milestone-Based Fusion Development Program, the Innovation Network for Fusion Energy (INFUSE) voucher program, and Fusion Innovation Research Engine (FIRE) collaboratives that bridge basic science with the needs of the growing fusion industry to address science and technology gaps.[35]

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[29] *Supra 6*
[30] "Fusion Energy Sciences." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/science/fes/fusion-energy-sciences.
[31] *Supra 6*
[32] *Supra 7*
[33] "Fusion Energy Sciences." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/science/fes/fusion-energy-sciences.
[34] *What Is ITER?*, 15 Sept. 2023, www.iter.org/proj/inafewlines.
[35] *Supra 6*

High Energy Physics (HEP)
HEP seeks to understand the fundamental nature of matter, energy, space, and time at both the smallest and larges scales in the universe.[36] The President's FY27 budget request for HEP is $1.12 billion.[37] This is a decrease of $114.77 million from the FY26 appropriated level of $1.24 billion. The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provides HEP with $1.26 billion, an increase of $25 million from FY26 and $140 million more than the President's budget request.[38]

To execute its mission, HEP is organized into the following subprograms: Energy Frontier; Intensity Frontier; Cosmic Frontier; Theoretical, Computational, and Interdisciplinary Physics; Advanced Technology R&D; and Accelerator Stewardship. HEP also develops new accelerators, detectors, and computational tools to facilitate this critical science and make accelerator technology widely available.[39] This program also collaborates with the National Science Foundation (NSF) and NASA on overlapping science research fields.[40]

The HEP program supports three user facilities: the Fermilab Accelerator Complex (comprised of the Linac; the Booster; the Recycler Ring; and the Main Injector particle accelerators producing the most intense neutrino beam in the world), the Facility for Advanced Accelerator Experimental Tests-II (FACET-II) at SLAC, and the Accelerator Test Facility (ATF) at Brookhaven National Laboratory.[41,42]

Nuclear Physics (NP)
The NP program studies all forms of nuclear matter to solve the mystery of the basic constituents of matter and how they interact to form the elements and properties we observe.[43] The President's FY27 budget request for NP is $791.43 million.[44] This is a decrease of $74.71 million, compared to the FY26 appropriated level of $866.14 million. The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provides NP with $870 million, an increase of $4 million from FY26 and $79 million more than the President's budget request.[45]

NP supports the necessary experimental and theoretical research to understand and unlock the atom's nucleus. Stewardship of this field is shared with NSF's Nuclear Physics Program. Together, DOE and NSF fund almost all basic research in nuclear physics.[46]

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[36] "High Energy Physics." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/science/hep/high-energy-physics.
[37] *Supra 6*
[38] *Supra 7*
[39] "HEP About." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2025, science.osti.gov/hep/About.
[40] *Id.*
[41] "HEP Fermilab Accelerator Complex:" *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Feb. 2026, science.osti.gov/hep/Facilities/User-Facilities/Fermilab-Accelerator-Complex.
[42] "HEP Facilities." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 30 Sept. 2025, science.osti.gov/hep/Facilities.
[43] "Nuclear Physics." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/science/np/nuclear-physics.
[44] *Supra 6*
[45] *Supra 7*
[46] "Nuclear Physics (NP)." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 11 Feb. 2026, science.osti.gov/np/.

The NP program supports four nuclear physics user facilities: the Argonne Tandem Linac Accelerator System (ATLAS); the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF); the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams (FRIB); and the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC). The RHIC operations ended in FY26, but funding will support recovery and reuse activities; the operation of the RHIC hadron injector complex for beam studies; isotope production; and to remain mission-ready for the EIC.[47]

Isotope R&D and Production (DOE IP)

DOE IRP has the sole federal government authority to produce isotopes for sale and distribution, often serving as either the sole source or one of the few sources of these isotopes worldwide.[48] The President's FY27 budget request for IRP is $168.57 million.[49] This is a decrease of $1.43 million from the FY26 appropriated level of $170 million. The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill maintain DOE IP funding at the FY26 level of $170 million.[50]

The isotopes produced by IRP are critical for national security and maintaining the U.S. edge in science. Isotopes produced by IRP are used across numerous industries, including healthcare, quantum science, defense, and space exploration, among others. IRP supports world-leading research and development to create novel and more efficient isotope production and processing techniques and manages federal inventories of key isotopes and the National Stable Isotope Repository. [51]

Office of Technology Commercialization (OTC)

The mission of OTC is to expand the commercial and national security impact of the DOE research investments. The President's FY27 budget request for OTC is $26.56 million. This is an increase of $13.56 million, compared to the FY26 appropriated level of $13 million.[52]

Office of Strategy and Technology Roadmaps (OSTR)

OSTR was established during the November 2025 DOE reorganization to coordinate all Department of Energy activities related to critical and emerging technologies and provide strategic guidance for DOE's R&D through technology road mapping. The President's FY27 budget request is $3 million.[53]

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[47] *Supra 6*

[48] "Isotope R&D and Production (DOE IP)." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/science/ip/isotope-rd-and-production-doe-ip.

[49] *Supra 6*

[50] *Supra 7*

[51] "Isotope R&D and Production (DOE IP)." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/science/ip/isotope-rd-and-production-doe-ip.

[52] "Office of Technology Commercialization FY 2027 Congressional Justification Office of Technology Commercialization." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-4-otc.

[53] "Office of Strategy and Technology Roadmaps FY 2027 Congressional Justification Office of Strategy and Technology Roadmaps." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-4-ostr.

Office of Fusion (OF)
Established following DOE's reorganization in November 2025, OF leads and coordinates fusion activities across all departmental elements to accelerate the development and commercialization of fusion energy. The President's FY27 budget request is $10 million.[54]

Office of Artificial Intelligence and Quantum (AIQ)
AIQ was established as part of the November 2025 DOE reorganization. Its mission is to oversee the Department's Genesis Mission through collaboration and coordination of the federal government, National Laboratories, and industry in support of the U.S. AI and quantum research investments. The President's FY27 budget request is $1.2 billion.[55]

In December 2025, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee held a hearing on the Genesis Mission, during which the Under Secretary for Science and the Director of the Genesis Mission, Dr. Dario Gil, testified.[56] The Genesis Mission is a new national initiative to leverage artificial intelligence to transform and accelerate scientific research. To accomplish this, Genesis is leveraging the DOE's 17 National Laboratories as well as American universities and companies by creating public-private partnerships.

The budget request for FY27 would enable the development of multiple supercomputers at Argonne and Oak Ridge National Laboratories. It would also empower public-private partnerships to support science and technology by updating infrastructure and equipment.

Offices Under the Under Secretary of Energy
The President's FY27 budget request would provide roughly $5.10 billion for the Under Secretary of Energy's portfolio in the Science, Space, and Technology Committee's jurisdiction. The programs and offices funded through the applied energy research and development portfolio play a crucial role in bridging fundamental scientific discoveries with real-world applications. Therefore, the success of each office, in tandem with the Office of Science, is essential for the U.S. to continue its leadership in the scientific world.

[54] "Office of Fusion FY 2027 Congressional Justification Office of Fusion." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-4-fusion.
[55] "Artificial Intelligence and Quantum FY 2027 Congressional Justification." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 4 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-vol-4-artificial-intelligence-and-quantum.
[56] "Full Committee Hearing - The Genesis Mission: Prioritizing American Science and Technology Leadership." *House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology*, 10 Dec. 2025, science.house.gov/2025/12/full-committee-hearing.

Offices Under the Under Secretary of Energy					
Offices	FY25 Enacted ($MM)	FY 26 Enacted ($MM)	FY 27 Request ($MM)	Change from FY 25 Enacted (%)	Change from FY 26 Enacted (%)
Office of Electricity (OE)	339.750	259.750	203.477	-40.110	-21.664
Office of Nuclear Energy (NE)	1,685.000	1,785.000	1,533.735	-8.977	-14.076
Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office (HGEO)	1,226.909	787.000	676.042	-44.899	-14.099
Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER)	200.000	190.000	160.173	-19.914	-15.698
Office of Energy Dominance Financing (EDF)	55.000	35.000	59.270	7.764	69.343

Office of Electricity (OE)

OE's mission is to strengthen, optimize, and grow the electricity system to ensure the grid delivers affordable, reliable, and secure energy.[57] The President's FY27 budget request for OE is $203.48 million, a $56.27 million decrease from the $259.75 million appropriated in FY26.[58] The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill maintains OE current funding level at $235 million.[59]

The Office of Electricity focuses on four areas: Grid Systems and Components; Grid Controls and Communications; Energy Storage; and Grid Deployment. OE also oversees the federal and state electricity policies and programs that shape planning and market operations. It partners with private industry and federal, state, tribal, territorial, and regional governments on projects and technologies that advance grid operations and reliability.[60]

[57] "Office of Electricity FY 2027 Congressional Justification Office of Electricity." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-3-oe.
[58] *Id.*
[59] *Supra 7*
[60] "Office of Electricity." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 20 May 2026, www.energy.gov/oe/office-electricity.

With energy demand reaching unprecedented levels, a dramatic structural transformation of the grid is underway. The grid is evolving into a more dynamic and complex system driven by bidirectional power flows, rapidly changing generation, and load characteristics. As a result, this requires significant reengineering and advancements in grid technology and system architectures.[61]

Office of Nuclear Energy (NE)
NE's mission is to advance nuclear energy science and technology to meet U.S. energy, environmental, and economic needs.[62] Under the President's Budget Request, NE will be the largest component of the Under Secretary of Energy's portfolio. The President's FY27 budget request for NE is $1.53 billion, a $251 million decrease from the $1.79 billion appropriated in FY26.[63] The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provide NE with $1.80 billion $266 million more than the President's budget request.[64]

NE seeks to address four challenges facing the industry. These include supporting the continued operation of existing U.S. nuclear reactors; accelerating the deployment of advanced nuclear reactors; developing advanced nuclear fuel cycles; and maintaining U.S. leadership in nuclear energy technology. The Committee has historically provided bipartisan support for DOE nuclear energy research programs, with a focus on providing the necessary capabilities to support the development of advanced reactor technologies.[65]

NE also supports the infrastructure, fuel-cycle capabilities, High-Assay Low-Enriched Uranium (HALEU) production, and domestic and international partnerships needed to expand the deployment of nuclear energy technologies.[66]

[61] "Office of Electricity FY 2027 Congressional Justification Office of Electricity." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-3-oe.
[62] "Office of Nuclear Energy." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 23 May 2026, www.energy.gov/ne/office-nuclear-energy.
[63] Nuclear Energy FY 2027 Congressional Justification Nuclear Energy." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-3-ne.
[64] *Supra 7*
[65] *Supra 63*
[66] *Supra 62*

Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office (HGEO)
HGEO's mission is to unleash the full potential of America's hydrocarbon and geothermal resources to provide affordable, reliable, and secure energy using scientific and economically driven decisions.[67] Formerly known as the Fossil Energy and Carbon Management Office (FECM), this office gained the geothermal office, and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), while giving up most of the critical mineral R&D that FECM had previously conducted. The President's budget request for FY27 is $676.04 million, a $110.96 million decrease from the $787 million appropriated in FY26.[68] The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provide $700 million in funding for HGEO, $24 million more than the President's budget request.[69]

To accomplish its mission, HGEO consists of three offices: the Office of Operations; the Office of Subsurface Energy; and the Office of Strategic Resources. Through the Office of Operations, HGEO supports the Administration's priorities and goals through innovative, efficient, and cost-effective programs, processes, and systems. The Office of Subsurface Energy supports research, development, and demonstration of upstream, midstream, and downstream subsurface energy technologies, including coal, oil, and gas, and geothermal. The Office of Strategic Resources leads efforts to ensure the security, stability, and strategic value of the oil and gas exports and the SPR.[70] There are three main focuses within the Office of Subsurface Energy to support its efforts. Each of these focuses has its own office: the Office of Coal, the Office of Oil and Gas, and the Office of Geothermal.

Currently, there are three Centers of Excellence housed at three different NETL locations. Morgantown, West Virginia, hosts the coal Center of Excellence; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hosts the Center of Excellence for oil and natural gas; and Albany, Oregon, hosts the critical minerals Center of Excellence. The fourth Center of Excellence focused on geothermal is expected to be announced in the near future.[71]

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[67] "Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/hgeo/hydrocarbons-and-geothermal-energy-office.
[68] "Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office FY 2027 Congressional Justification." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-3-hgeo.
[69] *Supra 7*
[70] "About The Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 1 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/hgeo/about-hydrocarbons-and-geothermal-energy-office.
[71] "HGEO Strategic Plan: Advancing American Energy Dominance, Security, and Global Leadership." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 22 May 2026, www.energy.gov/hgeo/hgeo-strategic-plan-advancing-american-energy-dominance-security-and-global-leadership-0.

Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER)
CESER leads the Department's efforts to strengthen the security and resilience of the U.S. energy infrastructure against all threats and hazards. It also serves as the DOE lead for the Sector Risk Management Agency for the energy sector.[72] The President's FY27 budget request for CESER is $160.17 million, a $29.82 million decrease from the $190 million appropriated in FY26.[73] The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill maintain CESER's current funding level at $190 million.[74]

CESER focuses on cyber threats; physical threats; natural hazards and extreme weather; emergency response; implementation of Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provisions, and Section 202(c) emergency authorities for electricity generation and transmission during critical situations such as war, energy shortages, or cyber events.[75]

To address rapidly evolving threats and the technological landscape, CESER is developing an overarching program called Project ARMOR (Advanced Resilience Measure for Operational Readiness) to harden and secure the infrastructure that serves critical defense facilities. Other priorities include continuing to mature the Energy Threat Analysis Center (ETAC) as well as countering cyber threats to energy and supporting the AI-FORTS program (Artificial Intelligence for Operationally Resilient Technologies and Systems).[76]

Office of Energy Dominance Financing (EDF)
EDF manages the Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program, which provides access to debt capital for high-impact, large-scale infrastructure projects and commercial-scale deployments in the U.S.[77] The President's FY27 request proposes $59.27 million, an increase of $24.27 million from the FY26 appropriated level of $35 million.[78] The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill maintains the current funding level for EDF at $35 million.[79]

[72] "Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 14 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/ceser/office-cybersecurity-energy-security-and-emergency-response.
[73] "Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response FY 2027 Congressional Justification." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 6 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-3-ceser.
[74] *Supra 7*
[75] "Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 14 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/ceser/office-cybersecurity-energy-security-and-emergency-response.
[76] *Supra 73*
[77] "Energy Dominance Financing." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-3-edf.
[78] *Id.*
[79] *Supra 7*

Additional Offices Within Science, Space, and Technology's Jurisdiction

Additional Offices In Jurisdiction					
Offices	FY25 Enacted ($MM)	FY 26 Enacted ($MM)	FY 27 Request ($MM)	Change from FY 25 Enacted (%)	Change from FY 26 Enacted (%)
Advanced Research Project Agency - Energy (ARPA-E)	460.000	350.000	200.292	-56.458	-42.774
Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation (CMEI)	3,098.341	3,033.250	1,121.742	-63.795	-63.018

Advanced Research Projects – Energy (ARPA-E)
ARPA-E was established in 2009 by the America COMPETES Act and is modeled after the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).[80] With this model, ARPA-E is tasked to target high-risk, high-reward energy technologies that are too early for private sector investment. These projects focus on transformational energy initiatives that can be significantly advanced with a modest amount of funding.[81]

The President's FY27 request for ARPA-E is $200.29 million, a decrease of $149.71 million from the FY26 appropriated level of $350 million.[82] The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provides $300 million, $50 million less than the FY26 appropriated level but $100 million more than the President's budget request.[83]

In FY27, ARPA-E plans to continue funding existing projects and release one Open solicitation program (which allows applicants to seek funding for new ideas in energy technology across the full spectrum of energy applications) and up to two new focused solicitations.[84]

[80] "History." *ARPA-E*, 17 Jan. 2025, arpa-e.energy.gov/about/arpa-e-at-a-glance/history.
[81] "Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-2-arpa-e.
[82] *Id*
[83] *Supra 7*
[84] "Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-2-arpa-e.

Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation (CMEI)
CMEI's mission is to advance the U.S. critical minerals supply chain and accelerate next-generation energy technologies to strengthen national security and power the future.[85] Established in November 2025, it includes all program activity from EERE, MESC, OCED, SCEP, FEMP, as well as the Mineral Production and Processing Technologies program from the former Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management. The President's FY27 budget request for CMEI is $1.12 billion, a $1.91 billion decrease from the $3.03 billion appropriated in FY26.[86] The House Energy and Water Appropriations bill provides $1.85 billion, $730 million more than the President's budget request.[87]

CMEI focuses on core technologies that form the backbone of a powerful and prosperous nation, and not a top-down approach. CMEI is composed of three divisions: Critical Minerals, Materials, and Manufacturing; Energy Technology; and Innovation, Affordability, and Consumer Choice. The office also stewards the National Laboratory of the Rockies (NLR), formerly known as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory or NREL.[88]

The Critical Minerals, Materials, and Manufacturing office contains the Manufacturing and Deployment office; the Advanced Material and Manufacturing Technologies Office (AMMTO); the Analysis and Strategy Office, the Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED); and the Advanced Mining and Mineral Production Technologies Office. The Energy Technology Office contains the Alternative Fuels and Feedstock Office; the Transportation Technologies Office; the Integrated Energy Systems Office; and the Hydropower and Hydrokinetic Office. The Innovation, Affordability, and Consumer Choice Office contains State and Community Energy Programs (SCEP); Building Technologies Office, Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP); and the Industrial Technologies Office.[89]

[85] "Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 19 May 2026, www.energy.gov/cmei/office-critical-minerals-and-energy-innovation.
[86] "Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation FY 2027 Congressional Justification." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 3 Apr. 2026, www.energy.gov/documents/doe-fy-2027-volume-2-cmei.
[87] *Supra 7*
[88] *Supra 86*
[89] "Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation (CMEI) Organizational Structure." *U.S. Department of Energy*, 4 Mar. 2026, www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2026-03/cmei-org-chart-march2026.pdf.