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United States Department of Energy

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Chairman Wicker, Ranking Member Reed, and Members of the Committee, it is an honor to appear before you and this Committee today as the Secretary of Energy to discuss the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Budget Request for the Department of Energy ("the Department" or "DOE").

National security and supporting the President's Peace Through Strength Agenda remains a top priority of the FY 2027 Budget. The Budget supports a safe, secure, and effective nuclear stockpile and makes necessary investments to reduce global nuclear threats, provide safe and effective integrated nuclear propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy, and modernize the Nuclear Security Enterprise. The Budget provides a historic investment of $32.80 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to modernize the Nation's nuclear deterrent and protect the American people. This includes $27.44 billion for maintaining the nuclear stockpile, modernizing warheads and production facilities, improving scientific tools, and renewing essential infrastructure to sustain deterrence. The Budget Request also provides funding to address nuclear threats by denying adversary access to weapons-usable material, technology, and expertise; detecting nuclear proliferation and breakouts; and defeating efforts by adversaries to attack or threaten the U.S. homeland with the world's most dangerous weapons. The Budget allocates $2.39 billion to DOE's Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program to design and build safe reactors for submarines and aircraft carriers, modernize infrastructure, conduct research, and maintain technological superiority.

The Administration maintains a strong commitment to clean up and protect communities that won us World War II and kept Americans safe in subsequent years. The FY 2027 Budget includes $8.18 billion for the Environmental Management (EM) program, including $2.95 billion to continue cleanup progress at the Hanford site. EM activities include treating radioactive tank waste, dismantling contaminated sites, disposing of legacy waste, and cleaning soil and groundwater across DOE's nuclear sites. As the largest environmental cleanup program in the world, EM plays a key role in sustaining national security priorities through investments in new cleanup and remediation technologies, while supporting the communities where it operates.

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

DOE's FY 2027 Budget demonstrates fiscal discipline and a commitment to an efficient and effective Federal government while advancing Presidential priorities which will provide for America's future. The Budget will allow the Department to continue delivering on promises to unleash a golden era of American energy dominance, focus on scientific advancements that benefit the country, and protect the Nation. This budget is about unleashing American energy dominance. It's about powering our homes, our businesses, and our future with reliable sources that provide more energy, not less. It's about the steadfast reliability of nuclear, the abundant potential of hydrocarbons, and the untapped power of geothermal. It's about a golden age of scientific discovery through investments in the new Genesis Mission and fusion, and the Budget delivers on the President's call for Peace Through Strength by making historic investments in the Nation's nuclear security programs and investing in cybersecurity. DOE is uniquely prepared to continue and expand on this urgent work.

FY 2027 President's Budget Request

The Department of Energy's Fiscal Year 2027 discretionary Budget Request provides $53.91 billion in budget authority, delivering results for the American people in a fiscally responsible way.

UNLEASHING THE GOLDEN ERA OF AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE

DOE remains committed to common sense energy policies that unleash America's energy dominance, in alignment with the President's agenda. The Department continues to be focused on turning our Nation's abundance of resources into affordable, reliable, and secure energy for all Americans.

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

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

The FY 2027 Budget invests $1.12 billion for the Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation (CMEI), which includes the majority of the $394 million in targeted spending for critical minerals production and processing pilot scale demonstrations that, when commercialized, would work to secure supply chains that are vulnerable to coercion by foreign adversaries. CMEI's mission secures critical mineral supply chains, ensures secure and reliable energy innovation and

technology systems, and manages programs that enhance energy affordability and consumer choice.

The FY 2027 Budget provides $676 million for the Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy Office (HGEO) to enhance reliable baseload power, strengthen grid reliability, and improve long term energy security for communities nationwide by leveraging America's oil, natural gas, coal and geothermal energy resources. The Budget also includes $312 million for the Office of Petroleum Reserves managed under HGEO, further protecting the U.S. economy from disruptions in critical petroleum supplies and revitalizing this national asset.

Finally, to support the key role that nuclear energy plays in meeting the President's energy agenda, the FY 2027 Budget includes $1.53 billion for the Office of Nuclear Energy (DOE-NE) to support the safe expansion of nuclear energy programs. This includes $226 million for the Advanced Reactors Demonstration Program to expedite the development, demonstration, and deployment of commercial nuclear reactor technologies. Supporting this keystone of the President's energy agenda is the Genesis mission which will leverage artificial intelligence (AI) with the aim to dramatically speed up the deployment of next-generation nuclear power to cut nuclear reactor development timelines in half and reduce operational costs by 50%, helping spark a renaissance in American nuclear energy.

ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES

To secure America's long-term economic strength, technological leadership, and national security, America must lead in AI. The DOE's Genesis Mission will integrate the full power of our 17 National Laboratories, scientific user facilities, industrial innovators, and the academic communities to strengthen America's technological leadership and global competitiveness. FY 2027 investments in scientific discovery will continue to build on the Administration's priority to improve our Nation's economy, national security, energy solutions, and overall quality of life. The Budget funds $8.3 billion for science programs, including $1.2 billion in funding specifically for the Genesis Mission and $7.14 billion for the Office of Science (SC) to support cutting-edge basic research in the physical sciences. These investments emphasize advancements in AI, quantum information science, fusion energy, high performance computing, and critical minerals and materials, in alignment with Executive Orders and the President's agenda. The Department further requests $10 million for the Office of Fusion to coordinate DOE's activities in advancing fusion energy.

NNSA's Fiscal Year 2027 Overview

Today, the NNSA role in America's national security is greater than at any point since the Manhattan Project, while the challenges we face from our adversaries are more intense than at any point since the Cuban Missile Crisis.

In today's unprecedented security environment, NNSA's foremost priority is to modernize America's strategic deterrent, ensuring a comprehensive suite of capabilities at the President's disposal to address a complex and overlapping range of threats. NNSA is committed to delivering advanced weapon systems to the warfighter that deter adversaries from challenging U.S. resolve while reassuring our allies of America's atomic strength. NNSA is now acting with the urgency

this moment demands, advancing initiatives that accelerate delivery timelines, managing cost and schedules across all major projects to maximize taxpayer value, and upholding peace through atomic strength.

NNSA is equally committed to enhancing its nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and counterterrorism capabilities. Too often, these missions are presented as competing with deterrence objectives, but this could not be further from the truth. By reducing stockpiles of weapons-usable nuclear material around the globe, preventing malicious actors from accessing nuclear and radioactive materials or expertise, and successfully preventing the use of a crude nuclear or radiological device, NNSA directly reinforces deterrence. In an era of growing demand for nuclear power and technology, these capabilities must be strengthened in a way that supports a global civil nuclear renaissance led by American technology, security, and safeguards.

Finally, NNSA's naval nuclear propulsion mission is essential to ensuring the U.S. Navy is an unmatched fighting force capable of projecting American power across the world's oceans; delivering American military might wherever it is needed and safeguarding the assured second-strike capability of the nuclear triad. NNSA will deliver *Columbia*-class propulsion plants to the Navy and cultivate the next generation of naval propulsion technology to sustain and strengthen these advantages.

NNSA will no longer be defined solely as a scientific stewardship organization, but an organization focused on weapons production – on delivering real capabilities, at speed, to meet current and future Department of War (DoW) requirements. NNSA is fully committed to the rapid, simultaneous modernization of all three legs of the nuclear triad, and NNSA is delivering quickly.

In 2025, NNSA reached multiple milestones that attest to faster weapons delivery, at scale. In May, NNSA achieved the First Production Unit (FPU) for the B61-13 almost a year ahead of schedule. The B61-13 strengthens deterrence and assurance by providing the President with additional options against certain harder and large-area military targets. In September, the W80-4 Life Extension Program achieved FPU for its canned subassembly 18 months ahead of schedule. Production for the full warhead remains on schedule for FPU in 2027. Finally, NNSA reached the Last Production Unit for the W88 Alt 370 program in December, providing key upgrades to the long-serving W88 onboard the ballistic missile submarine force.

Looking ahead, NNSA is continuing development of the W80-5 for the future Nuclear Armed Sea-Launched Cruise Missile. The W87-1 Modification program remains on track for FPU in the early 2030s, and the W93 is on course for production starting in the mid-2030s. While NNSA aggressively pursues modernization, it will continue maintenance of the current stockpile.

Underpinning NNSA's ability to deliver weapons on time and at scale is NNSA's production enterprise. A clear-eyed honest, assessment shows that the current structure of NNSA's production enterprise lacks both the capability and capacity to meet expanded mission needs on the timeline required. Decades of underinvestment in production facilities following the Cold War have resulted in the degradation and loss of critical capabilities. Contributing to the current situation, many of NNSA's unique, large-scale projects have suffered embarrassing schedule delays and cost overruns.

NNSA is committed to establishing a two-site plutonium pit production capability at Los Alamos

National Laboratory (LANL) and the Savannah River Site (SRS). This dual-site approach is vital for national security and strengthening the nuclear industrial base, creating highly skilled American jobs and reducing reliance on single points of failure.

The Department and NNSA are pleased to report that significant progress has been made in both the production of pits and equipment installation at LANL over the last year, but more focused and dramatic actions are still necessary to improve production rates and capacity. Efforts are already underway, including expanding LANL's pit production capability to produce at least 100 pits by the end of calendar year 2028, while simultaneously expediting the completion of the Los Alamos Plutonium Pit Production Project to reach 30 pits per year (ppy) rate production and double the target production capacity at LANL to beyond 60ppy. NNSA is also positioning the SRS to facilitate this expanded pit production at LANL in the near term, while the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility continues to progress.

Alongside pit production, modernizing capabilities to produce or process strategic materials such as uranium, lithium, and tritium is of critical importance for the maintenance of the current stockpile and future modernization efforts.

Current uranium processing is carried out in Building 9212 at the Y-12 National Security Complex (Y-12), a Manhattan Project-era facility well past its design life. NNSA is replacing this structure with the modern Uranium Processing Facility (UPF). The construction of UPF is now more than 79% complete. NNSA anticipates construction to be finished in 2027 and now expects an accelerated timeline for full operations at the facility compared to the revised baseline established in 2024. NNSA is working closely with its Management and Operating Contractor partners to enact ways to expedite uranium casting at UPF with validated ability to scale output in response to mission demand on an accelerated timeline.

Y-12 has a long history of successfully delivering quality lithium products for the stockpile each year. However, these processes still occur in Manhattan Project-era facilities that pose operational and worker safety risks. Following unacceptable cost and schedule growth identified in the Lithium Processing Facility (LPF) project in FY 2025, NNSA will re-design LPF to focus on more cost-effective and timely solutions to meet mission needs. In March, NNSA issued a Request for Information to a select group of vendors, soliciting industry expertise on the re-design of proposed LPF capabilities as multiple real estate projects on the currently planned LPF footprint at Y-12. The responses will inform NNSA's planned acquisition of the re-designed LPF. This change is key to demonstrating NNSA's ability to deliver big projects affordably to the American taxpayer and to meet the needs of our national security.

Tritium gas decays over time and must be continually replenished in active warheads to maintain stockpile effectiveness. NNSA's tritium mission, principally at SRS, has been a tremendous success, a testament to what our workforce can achieve when production is allowed to continue uninterrupted. NNSA recently completed a record 13 tritium extractions in a 9-month period, significantly beating the previous record of 8 extractions in a 12-month period. As a result of cooperation between NNSA, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, NNSA has increased tritium production from 223 grams in 2007 to 3,300 grams in 2025 and expects the next yield will be higher still. This enhanced production capacity will give NNSA flexibility to field any configuration of the stockpile our security demands.

NNSA is also constructing the Tritium Finishing Facility at SRS to replace key capabilities. Once complete, TFF will support safe, reliable, and operationally efficient capabilities for decades to come. NNSA appreciates the support from Congress and will work towards a realistic schedule for commencing TFF operations while simultaneously managing investments in the current building to meet deliverables.

NNSA's unmatched scientific capabilities provide the foundation for science-based stockpile decisions; delivers advanced capabilities to support DoW requirements; and innovates across the enterprise to improve productivity, efficiency, and responsiveness. This mission has been a tremendous success and is the modern foundation of our nuclear deterrence. Generations of exceptional scientific talent paired with world-class capabilities have advanced insights into the nuclear stockpile— including weapons performance, plutonium aging, and component certification— providing an unmatched understanding that strengthens strategic deterrence.

To ensure the President has flexible nuclear options in every conceivable conflict scenario, NNSA is designing novel and advanced capabilities on accelerated timelines. NNSA's Rapid and Advanced Capabilities program is collaborating with the DoW to conduct several *Concept Assessments* of novel weapon systems through the Nuclear Weapon Council's joint warhead acquisition process, including an effort to improve hard and deeply buried target defeat options. NNSA stood up the Nuclear Deterrence Rapid Capabilities Team under this program in 2025 to meet emerging deterrence needs that require solutions on a faster timescale than traditional warhead acquisition. Under this model NNSA intends to demonstrate novel systems within two years and to deliver a fieldable capability to DoW within another two years through the Stockpile Management program as authorized by Congress.

NNSA's Advanced Simulation and Computing program provides unprecedented modeling and simulations that are essential for designing and certifying the nuclear stockpile along with support for NNSA's nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and counterterrorism mission. At the center of the program are the supercomputers, principally *El Capitan*, NNSA's first exascale supercomputer, which was recertified last year as the world's fastest with a peak performance ability to perform 1.8 quintillion calculations per second. NNSA will use its computing power to take advantage of DOE's world leading Genesis Mission, which unites three things America does better than anyone else: AI, advanced computing, and innovation, into a collaborative effort across government, industry, and academia to usher in a new golden age of scientific discovery. NNSA will invest in mission-enabling projects that are tailored to solve mission-specific challenges faster and with less power consumption than traditional computers to ultimately speed discovery, optimization, and manufacture of new materials and weapons designs.

America's nuclear arsenal is designed to survive the most extreme environments imaginable, and some of those environments are created in NNSA's Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF) program, which allows experimentation at extreme temperatures and pressures characteristic of nuclear weapons explosions to support the design, certification, and assessment of the nuclear stockpile. The National Ignition Facility (NIF) remains the only location on earth capable of achieving fusion ignition. Last April, NIF set new records for both energy yield and target gain, achieving 8.6 megajoules of energy from 2.08 megajoules of energy to the target. In FY 2027, ICF will continue

to mature technologies to reach higher fusion yields to answer key stockpile questions, including through partnerships with private fusion energy companies when appropriate. ICF will also continue the conceptual design of the Enhanced Yield Capability project to upgrade NIF to achieve higher fusion yields.

NNSA also maintains exceptional nonproliferation, counterproliferation, counterterrorism, and emergency response capabilities. This portfolio is America's shield against nuclear and radiological attack. NNSA stops threats before they reach the U.S. Homeland through a multi-layered defense, based on denying, detecting, and defeating nuclear and radiological threats. In executing this mission, the same portfolio also advances American energy dominance and helps implement President Trump's May 2025 executive orders on nuclear energy.

NNSA denies terrorists and adversary state actors the materials needed to produce a nuclear weapon by minimizing the need for and presence of weapons-usable nuclear material around the world. This allows key research and business activities to continue while eliminating proliferation risks. Through its efforts, NNSA has removed or confirmed the disposition of 7,347 kg of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium, the equivalent of several hundred nuclear weapons. NNSA has also converted from HEU to high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU), or verified as shut down, 111 research reactors and medical isotope production facilities. The most recent conversion was carried out in collaboration with Japan in December 2025.

NNSA is also working with the DOE-NE to unleash energy dominance and implement the President's executive orders on nuclear energy. Last year, NNSA produced over 300kg of HALEU oxide, which DOE-NE is using to support advanced reactor demonstration projects and the DOE Reactor Pilot Program. Last August, NNSA increased their HALEU commitment to DOE-NE by five metric tons, almost doubling the previous commitment of 6.7 metric tons.

NNSA also partners with U.S. industry to advance competitiveness, prosperity, and security. The program currently has helped ten domestic advanced reactor vendors on security-by-design to increase the competitiveness and exportability to American nuclear technology.

The program also supports the development of groundbreaking technologies to replace radioactive materials with alternative technologies. This includes a congressional mandate to eliminate all cesium-137 blood irradiators in the United States by the end of 2027. To date, 94% of these irradiators have been removed by NNSA or are under contract for removal. In 2025, NNSA removed the final irradiators from Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, and Oklahoma.

NNSA also engages with foreign partners to enable them to use U.S.-manufactured radiation detection systems to conduct their own counter nuclear smuggling operations. These efforts have resulted in the interdiction of dozens of radioactive sources and hundreds of kilograms of nuclear material.

NNSA also supports America's nuclear industry while advancing U.S. nonproliferation, monitoring and verification, and export objectives. It advances American leadership at the International Atomic Energy Agency, engages with American industry to incorporate safeguards by design, and ensures partner countries implement international safeguards obligations. NNSA the expansion of

U.S. nuclear exports by implementing the 10 CFR Part 810 nuclear export control process and by providing technical assistance to the Department of State on the negotiation and implementation of agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation (123 Agreements). These agreements open up new markets for American companies while securing commitments from foreign partners to adhere to U.S. nonproliferation standards. Most recently, NNSA played a key role in the negotiation of the 123 Agreement between the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. NNSA is ready to lend its expertise in implementing the President's Executive Order requirement for an additional 20 agreements to be in place or under negotiation by the close of the 120th Congress.

NNSA's Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation Program (CTCP) counters nuclear terrorism and proliferation and responds to any nuclear or radiological threat, incident, or accident worldwide. CTCP serves as the technical foundation of deterrence by attribution and denial and is the Nation's last line of defense against radiological and nuclear emergencies. CTCP is working rapidly to operate effectively in a less stable international security environment with lower barriers to nuclear material and expertise acquisition.

To effectively respond to nuclear emergencies at home and abroad, CTCP is responsible for the Nuclear Emergency Support Team (NEST). NEST maintains a vast array of capabilities to detect, assess, defeat, and attribute the origins of interdicted nuclear materials, improvised nuclear devices, or nuclear device detonations; safely resolve accidents involving a U.S. nuclear weapon; and mitigate any impacts to public health and safety during a radiological or nuclear emergency. NEST executed 80 unclassified emergency response operations in 2025 and safeguarded some of the nation's most important events including the presidential inauguration and Army 250th celebrations in Washington, DC; New Year's Eve in New York City; and Super Bowl LX in San Francisco. This summer, NEST will execute its most complex security operation to secure the 104 World Cup games occurring across the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

NNSA's Naval Reactors program supports NNSA's close partnership with the U.S. Navy in support of the nuclear fleet. Naval Reactors advances naval nuclear propulsion capabilities for America's attack and ballistic missile submarines and aircraft carriers to keep the Navy on the cutting edge of warfighting and maintain the assured second-strike capability of the sea-based leg of the nuclear triad.

Naval Reactors continues to deliver key reactor and propulsion plant components to support construction of the USS District of Columbia. The reactor core was certified for use in FY 2025 and will be installed in the submarine this year. Reactor plant components for the next several submarines are in manufacturing and are on pace to support construction timelines. Additionally, progress continues at the Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, including the start of steel erection for the north half of the Main Process Building and delivery of major equipment for transferring spent nuclear fuel into pools.

Environmental Management Mission

The planned activities in EM reflect the Department's strong commitment to putting human health and the environment first and cleaning up legacy nuclear national security sites dating back to the

Manhattan Project Era that allowed the United States to win World War II and the Cold War.

As we deliver on this mission to clean up the legacy of past defense and nuclear research programs we are: 1) powering America's future with affordable, reliable, and secure energy; 2) igniting American innovation through initiatives like the flagship Genesis Mission; and 3) modernizing America's nuclear deterrent in support of President Trump's Peace Through Strength Agenda.

The $8.2 billion investment in EM puts the American people first – protecting the environment and building long-term prosperity in communities that served our nation for decades. Thanks to President Trump, the American nuclear renaissance has arrived. It's on full display as remediation and revitalization transforms legacy DOE sites with unique capabilities and skilled workers into hubs of economic strength, affordable, abundant American-made energy, new commercial nuclear technologies, and advanced manufacturing and AI data center development that will allow the United States to win the global AI Race.

Capabilities are in place and operating to address radioactive tank waste in South Carolina, Idaho and Washington State. Decommissioning and demolition progress is creating space for new NNSA and Office of Science missions that strengthen our national security and keep America on the cutting-edge of scientific and technological achievement, as well as for private investments into new power generation including gas turbines and nuclear reactors, AI infrastructure and nuclear fuel reprocessing and recycling across the DOE complex. Infrastructure upgrades are modernizing national assets like the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico to meet the needs of our cleanup, security and science missions for years to come.

At the Hanford site, T operations of the Direct Feed Low Activity Waste system has treated over one million gallons of tank waste and started solidifying it in glass in October 2025. As the system continues to operate, Hanford is, in parallel, adopting a dual glass-and-grout strategy to speed up cleanup and disposal without sacrificing safety or effectiveness. The Department is committed to fulfilling our obligations to the people of Washington and the American taxpayer to complete the cleanup mission successfully and without wasting hard-earned taxpayer dollars. Investments in the Genesis Mission to provide data driven scientific and engineering solutions will further enhance the Hanford cleanup mission.

At SRS, the Department is further accelerating the processing of tank waste and restarting uranium recovery at H Canyon. It is an initiative that will produce HALEU fuel for advanced nuclear reactors, jumpstarting America's nuclear industrial base and closing the nuclear fuel cycle. The Budget also supports restart of another one-of-a-kind national capability at SRS to recycle surplus plutonium and partner with industry to produce fuel for advanced nuclear reactors, accelerating the plutonium disposition mission by up to 13 years and saving American taxpayers up to $350 million. These initiatives are part of the Department's broader goal of expanding nuclear capacity from 100 GW today to 400 GW by 2050 as outlined in President Trump's Executive Order to lead the world in nuclear power generation.

During the first Trump Administration, EM removed the entire K-25 Gaseous Diffusion Plant at

the Oak Ridge Site in Tennessee. That accomplishment is enabling the modernization of one of the nation's most important national security sites and transformation of the entire region into a hub for commercial nuclear power and advanced manufacturing. On the heels of completing the largest demolition to date at the Y-12 National Security Complex earlier this year, smart sequencing of demolition work at high-risk excess facilities there and at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory will continue as part of a broader vision for cleaning up the past to modernize America's nuclear deterrent for the future.

The Budget includes $472 million to support continued Waste Isolation Pilot Plant operations, allowing for shipments of defense transuranic waste from sites across the DOE complex, including the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

The DOE team in Idaho will continue operating the Integrated Waste Treatment Unit, addressing transuranic waste and providing services for the Department's Office of Naval Reactors. In New York, the West Valley Demonstration Project will take the next steps to reduce environmental risks following completion of a major demolition last year. DOE will continue to focus on the completion of the legacy cleanup mission at the Nevada National Security Site, leveraging opportunities for beneficial reuse and remaining on track to complete that work over the next five years. The Department is no longer just managing the legacy of the past – we are powering the future. As we do, the Department is committed to delivering more for the American people by advancing critical missions, restoring common sense, increasing efficiency, and serving as better stewards of taxpayers' dollars through an outcome-driven approach that transformed liabilities into assets for energy, innovation and national security.

Conclusion

As Secretary of Energy, I am honored and humbled by the responsibility given to me to help meet the American people's growing energy needs, lead the world in energy development, and strengthen our national security. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before this committee.