

Specifically for energy marketers, President Biden's FY2025 proposed budget seeks:

- \$11 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), an 8.4 percent increase from the 2023 enacted level.
- \$109 million for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Fund. 2023 LUST funding was \$96 million.
- \$51 billion for the Department of Energy (DOE), a 7.5 percent increase from the 2023 enacted level.
- DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) includes \$502 million for the Vehicle Technologies Office, and \$280 million for the Bioenergy—including Sustainable Aviation Fuel— Technologies Office.
- No funding request for the Northeast Gasoline Supply Reserve (NGSR) (an elimination of the program). The White House argues that the NGSR is very costly to maintain and is not a practical solution for a severe supply interruption.
- \$7.15 million for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve (NEHHOR)
- \$4.1 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). Since the Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program expired at the end of 2023, the Budget proposes to allow States the option to use a portion of their LIHEAP funds to provide water bill assistance to low-income households.
- \$1 billion for the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) which provides loan guarantees and grants to small rural businesses to purchase renewable energy systems and make energy efficiency improvements.
- \$7.2 billion for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), a \$495 million increase from the 2023 enacted level.
- \$123 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- \$13.9 billion for the Department of Labor (DOL), a 2.3 percent increase from the 2023 level.
- The budget would continue implementation of the President's Investing in America Agenda. The Budget provides a total of \$78.4 billion for highway, highway safety, and transit formula programs, supporting the amounts authorized for year four of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. The Budget also reflects an additional \$9.5 billion in advance appropriations provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for bridge replacement and rehabilitation, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and other programs.