

October 19, 2021

DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy FY2022 Appropriations

The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) is responsible for enabling renewable energy and end-use energy efficiency technology development and implementation. Other activities include participation in intergovernmental programs, establishing minimum energy conservation standards for appliances and equipment, and providing technical support.

EERE collaborates with industry, academia, national laboratories, and others to conduct and support research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities. EERE also manages programs that support state and local governments, tribes, and school leaders. Further, EERE oversees and supports the research and infrastructure of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)—the only U.S. national laboratory solely dedicated to researching and developing renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.

EERE Appropriations

EERE receives funding from the annual Energy and Water Development (E&W) appropriations bill. Under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, P.L. 116-260, EERE received \$2.86 billion for FY2021, approximately \$72 million more than the enacted FY2020 level of \$2.79 billion (the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020; P.L. 116-94, Division C). From FY2018 to FY2021, appropriations for EERE averaged \$2.59 billion annually in current (not adjusted for inflation) dollars (see **Table 1**).

EERE appropriations are split into four categories: (1) sustainable transportation, (2) renewable energy, (3) energy efficiency, and (4) corporate support (e.g., program administration and facilities).

Select themes considered during the Energy and Water Development appropriations process for FY2022 include:

- Achieving net-zero emissions across all sectors by 2050, and a carbon pollution-free electricity sector by 2035; and
- Addressing economic, racial, and environmental inequalities, particularly in disadvantaged and “energy transition communities” (which are not defined in the budget request).

Executive Branch Actions

For FY2022, the Biden Administration requested \$4.73 billion for EERE—roughly a 65% increase from the FY2021 enacted level of \$2.86 billion. Of the FY2022

request for EERE, 5.3% would be reserved for program direction.

Proposed funding increases would affect both new and existing programs. Funding increases for the Federal Energy Management Program would support the Federal Energy Efficiency Fund, which provides funds to federal agencies for energy and water efficiency projects that address climate change mitigation or adaptation. Funding increases for the Weatherization Assistance Program would create the Weatherization Readiness Fund to address structural, health, and safety issues. The request also would create two new programs: the Local Government Clean Energy Workforce program (LGCEWP)—to provide funding and resources to qualifying local governments and Indian tribes to support local job creation in energy—and the Build Back Better Challenge Grants program—to fund innovation in clean energy technology deployment, particularly at the local level and with an emphasis on underserved communities.

Legislative Actions

Funding of EERE is of interest to the 117th Congress. Concerns include not only the level of EERE appropriations, but also which activities EERE should support. The House Appropriations Committee approved the FY2022 Energy and Water Development funding bill on July 16, 2021 (H.R. 4549, H.Rept. 117-98). The bill was combined in a “minibus” with six other appropriations bills (H.R. 4502), which passed the House on July 29, 2021. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved its FY2022 Energy and Water Development funding bill on August 4, 2021 (S. 2605, S.Rept. 117-36). The bills approved by the Senate panel and the House would provide overall funding increases for EERE above the FY2021 enacted level but below the Administration's FY2022 request.

The Senate committee bill would include congressionally directed spending for site-specific projects (sometimes referred to as earmarks). For EERE, the committee report recommends \$77.0 million for 54 projects.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (H.R. 3684) as passed by the Senate on August 10, 2021, would provide a total of \$16.264 billion in additional emergency funding for EERE, to be provided for FY2022 and several subsequent fiscal years, mostly through FY2026.

In August 2021, the House and Senate adopted S.Con.Res. 14, a budget resolution for FY2022 with reconciliation instructions that may provide additional amounts for EERE.

Table 1. Appropriations: EERE FY2019-FY2021 Enacted and FY2022 Proposed (in millions of dollars)

	FY2019 Enacted	FY2020 Enacted	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Request	FY2022 House^a	FY2022 Senate Comm.
<i>EERE, Total</i>	2,379.0	2,790.0	2,861.8	4,732.0	3,776.0	3,897.0
Sustainable Transportation	690.0	805.5	805.0	1,132.5	1,028.0	1,037.6
Vehicle Technologies	344.0	396.0	400.0	595.0	530.0	553.1
Bioenergy Technologies	226.0	259.5	255.0	340.0	303.0	284.5
Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies	120.0	150.0	150.0	197.5	195.0	200.0
Renewable Energy	527.5	642.0	646.0	951.8	832.0	871.8
Solar Energy	246.5	280.0	280.0	386.6	350.0	300.0
Wind Energy	92.0	104.0	110.0	204.9	170.0	204.9
Water Power	105.0	148.0	150.0	196.6	175.0	196.6
Geothermal Technologies	84.0	110.0	106.0	163.8	137.0	130.4
Renewable Energy Grid Integration ^b	—	—	—	—	—	40.0
Energy Efficiency	888.0	1,091.0	1,103.5	2,179.2	1,498.0	1,510.5
Advanced Manufacturing	320.0	395.0	396.0	550.5	500.0	560.5
Building Technologies	226.0	285.0	290.0	384.0	350.0	382.0
Federal Energy Management Program	30.0	40.0	40.0	438.2	60.0	60.0
Weatherization and Intergovernmental Program	312.0	371.0	377.5	808.5	588.0	508.0
Weatherization ^c	254.0	305.0	315.0	421.0	398.0	398.0
State Energy Program Grants	55.0	62.5	62.0	62.5	70.0	70.0
Local Government Clean Energy Workforce Program ^d	—	—	—	25.0	20.0	20.0
Build Back Better Challenge Grants ^f	—	—	—	300.0	100.0	20.0
Corporate Support	273.5	309.5	309.5	468.6	410.0	400.0
Facilities and Infrastructure	97.0	130.0	130.0	175.0	160.0	160.0
Program Direction	162.5	165.0	165.0	250.0	230.0	220.0
Strategic Programs	14.0	14.5	14.5	43.6	20.0	20.0
Congressionally Directed Spending ^e	—	—	—	—	—	77.0
Rescissions	0	-58.0	-2.2	0	0	0

Source: P.L. 115-244, Division A, Joint Explanatory Statement; P.L. 116-260, Division D, Explanatory Statement; S.Rept. 117-36; H.R. 4502; H.Rept. 117-98; and DOE FY2022 congressional budget justification.

Notes: EERE = DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; NREL = National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

- The House-passed bill (H.R. 4502) includes \$8 million more for EERE than what appears in H.Rept. 117-98 for a total appropriation of \$3,776.0. Row "EERE, Total" reflects H.R. 4502. Otherwise, this column reflects numbers in H.Rept. 117-98 for a sum of \$3,768.0.
- Renewable Energy Grid Integration appears in the FY2021 Senate Appropriations Committee majority draft explanatory statement.
- Weatherization is the sum of (1) Weatherization Assistance Program, (2) Training and Technical Assistance, and (3) Weatherization Readiness Fund (WRF). The WRF refers to a proposal in the FY2022 request to address structural, health, and safety issues.
- This program refers to a proposal in the request that would provide funding and resources to support local job creation in energy.
- This program refers to a proposal in the request that would fund innovation in clean energy technology deployment.
- Congressionally directed spending refers to funding for site-specific projects.

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