

Updated June 9, 2022

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 through the annual Energy and Water Development (E&W) appropriations bill. Under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, P.L. 117-103, EERE received \$3.20 billion for FY2022, approximately \$338 million more than the enacted FY2021 level of \$2.86 billion (the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021; P.L. 116-260). From FY2020 to FY2022, appropriations for EERE averaged \$2.95 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).

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% was to be reserved for program direction.

Proposed funding increases were aimed at both new and existing programs. Funding increases for the Federal Energy Management Program were proposed to 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 were to create the Weatherization Readiness Fund to address structural, health, and safety issues. The request also proposed 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 (BBBCG)—to fund innovation in clean energy technology deployment, particularly at the local level and with an emphasis on underserved communities.

Legislative Actions

Congressional interest in EERE funding included the level of appropriations and which activities should receive 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 committee and the House included overall funding increases for EERE above the FY2021 enacted level but below the Administration's FY2022 request.

The Senate committee bill included congressionally directed spending for site-specific projects (sometimes referred to as earmarks). For EERE, the committee report recommended \$77.0 million for 54 projects, each ranging in funding from \$50,000 to \$5.166 million with a median funding amount of \$1 million. The committee report also recommended \$40 million for the Renewable Energy Grid Integration program. Both were included in the enacted bill.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103, Division D) was signed by President Biden on March 15, 2022. EERE received \$3.20 billion for FY2022, which was below the funding levels recommended by the House and Senate. The enacted bill provides funding for some new programs (LGCEWP and Energy Future Grants) but not others (BBBCG).

In addition to funding provided through P.L. 117-103, Division D, EERE received additional funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA; P.L. 117-58), enacted on November 15, 2021. IIJA provides a total of \$16.264 billion in additional emergency appropriations for EERE, of which \$8.207 billion is directed to FY2022.

Table I. Appropriations: EERE FY2020-FY2022 Enacted (in millions of dollars)

	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Request	FY2022 House^a	FY2022 Senate Comm.	FY2022 IIJA	FY2022 Enacted
<i>EERE, Total</i>	2,861.8	4,732.0	3,776.0	3,897.0	8,207.2	3,200.0
Sustainable Transportation	805.0	1,132.5	1,028.0	1,037.6	1,450.0	839.5
Vehicle Technologies	400.0	595.0	530.0	553.1	1,250.0	420.0
Bioenergy Technologies	255.0	340.0	303.0	284.5	—	262.0
Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies	150.0	197.5	195.0	200.0	200.0	157.5
Renewable Energy	646.0	951.8	832.0	871.8	826.8	715.5
Solar Energy	280.0	386.6	350.0	300.0	80.0	290.0
Wind Energy	110.0	204.9	170.0	204.9	100.0	114.0
Water Power	150.0	196.6	175.0	196.6	562.8	162.0
Geothermal Technologies	106.0	163.8	137.0	130.4	84.0	109.5
Renewable Energy Grid Integration	—	—	—	40.0	—	40.0
Energy Efficiency	1,103.5	2,179.2	1,498.0	1,510.5	5,930.4	1,190.5
Advanced Manufacturing	396.0	550.5	500.0	560.5	475.0	416.0
Building Technologies	290.0	384.0	350.0	382.0	565.0	307.5
Federal Energy Management Program	40.0	438.2	60.0	60.0	250.0	40.0
Weatherization and Intergovernmental Program	377.5	808.5	588.0	508.0	4,000.0	427.0
Weatherization ^b	315.0	421.0	398.0	398.0	3,500.0	334.0
State Energy Program Grants	62.0	62.5	70.0	70.0	500.0	63.0
Local Government Clean Energy Workforce Program ^c	—	25.0	20.0	20.0	—	10.0
Build Back Better Challenge Grants ^d	—	300.0	100.0	20.0	—	—
Energy Future Grants	—	—	—	—	—	20.0
Other Efficiency Programs ^e	—	—	—	—	640.4	—
Corporate Support	309.5	468.6	410.0	400.0	—	377.5
Facilities and Infrastructure	130.0	175.0	160.0	160.0	—	148.0
Program Direction	165.0	250.0	230.0	220.0	—	209.5
Strategic Programs	14.5	43.6	20.0	20.0	—	20.0
Congressionally Directed Spending ^f	—	—	—	77.0	—	77.0
Rescissions	-2.2	0	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; DOE FY2022 and FY2023 congressional budget justifications; and P.L. 117-103, Division D, Joint Explanatory Statement.

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.
- 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.
- This refers to several programs including Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program, Energy Efficiency Transformer Rebates, Extended Product System Rebates, and Section 635 Energy Independence and Security Act Activities.
- Congressionally directed spending refers to funding for site-specific projects.

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IF11948

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