FEDERAL POLICY WORKING GROUP MEETING
04/12/23

Agenda

1. Administration Activities
2. IRA + Updates
3. Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains (MESC)
4. Legislative Landscape/Updates
5. EESG Updates

Notes

1. Administration Activities

On April 12, the EPA announced/proposed "strict new automobile pollution limits that would require as many as two-thirds of new vehicles sold in the U.S. to be electric by 2032, a nearly tenfold increase over current electric vehicle sales" (PBS).

> *The proposed regulation, announced Wednesday by the Environmental Protection Agency, would set tailpipe emissions limits for the 2027 through 2032 model years that are the strictest ever imposed — and call for far more new EV sales than the auto industry agreed to less than two years ago.*
>
> *If finalized next year as expected, the plan would represent the strongest push yet toward a once almost unthinkable shift from gasoline-powered cars and trucks to battery-powered vehicles.*
>
> *…*
>
> *The proposed tailpipe pollution limits don't require a specific number of electric vehicles to be sold every year, but instead they mandate limits on greenhouse gas emissions. Depending on how automakers comply, the EPA projects that at least 60 percent of new passenger vehicles sold in the U.S. would be electric by 2030 and up to 67 percent by 2032.*
>
> *For slightly larger, medium-duty trucks, the EPA projects 46 percent of new vehicle sales will be EVs in 2032.*

On April 9, it has been reported that the EPA is anticipated to propose new rules that would limit auto tailpipe emissions as part of an effort to accelerate the transition to EVs nationwide. The anticipated rules/draft plan would set emissions rules for light=duty vehicles including cars, SUVs, and pickups (2027-2032). Other potential rules are

anticipated to address heavy-duty vehicles. Axios reports that the New York Times reports the regulations would effectively require electric vehicles to account for 54% to 60% of new car sales by 2030 and 64% to 67% in 2032 — though the Washington Post notes these numbers represented the most stringent of several options in the rule.

On April 6, the President issued an Executive Order: Modernizing Regulatory Review. The EO advances the implementation of an earlier memo (1/20/21) which sets forth specific actions for Federal agencies and Office of Information and REgulatory Affairs (OIRA) to modernize the regulatory process. Among several things, the EO:

- requires the OMB Director, through the OIRA Administrator, to issue revisions to OMB's Circular A-4—as called for in the Presidential Memorandum —by April 6, 2024;
- reaffirms the principles governing regulatory review as set forth in E.O. 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and E.O. 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), including that regulatory analysis, as practicable and appropriate, shall recognize distributive impacts and equity, to the extent permitted by law, as contemplated by those Executive Orders and the Presidential Memorandum;
- calls for agencies to proactively engage interested or affected parties in order to inform the development of regulatory agendas and plans, which will facilitate OIRA taking "a more proactive role" in "partnering with agencies to explore, promote, and undertake regulatory initiatives that are likely to yield significant benefits"; and
- identifies reforms to reduce the risk or appearance of disparate and undue influence of outside parties who initiate a request to meet with OIRA about a regulatory action under OIRA review, which will help "promote the efficiency, transparency, and inclusiveness of the interagency review process."

The review process lifts the significant monetary threshold from $120M to $200M benefits, costs, or transfers. The EO incorporates territories under potentially adversely affected groups/entities when considering if a regulatory process is significant.

The EO is in effect immediately.

On April 6, the Dept. of Energy announced the appointment of three new members of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board ("SEAB") which serves as a component of DOE's strategy to improve its R&D portfolio and program activities, directly advising Secretary Granholm on how to best advance the Dept.'s priorities. SEAB members are appointed for a two-year term. The new members of SEAB are:

- Brad Markell, Executive Director of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL–CIO) Industrial Union Council. He also leads the federation's climate and energy policy work.
- Dr. Suzanne Singer, Co-Founder & Executive Director of Native Renewables, a nonprofit organization formed to address energy access challenges for 15,000 families on the Navajo Nation who live without electricity.
- Chris Smith, Chief Government Affairs Officer for the Ford Motor Company and former Assistant Secretary of Fossil Energy for DOE.

The current members of the SEAB, whose terms expire on August 30, 2023, can be

found here

On April 5, the DOE announced seven new Biden-Harris appointees joining the DOE team addressing climate change. The following new appointees are:

- Alexa R. Bishopric, Special Assistant, Office of ElectricityBishopric was most recently the legislative assistant on the Subcommittee on Energy of the U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology under then-Chairwoman Eddie Bernice Johnson. In her two and a half years with the Committee, Bishopric covered a wide array of the Subcommittee's research, development, and demonstration jurisdiction, including assisting with the passage of the CHIPS and Science Act. She previously held policy positions at the state and local levels. Bishopric is originally from Miami, Florida, and graduated from Tufts University with a B.A. in political science and environmental studies.
- Kerri Ebanks, Digital Content Manager, Office of Public Affairs Ebanks was most recently the digital director for U.S. Representative Sean Patrick Maloney (NY-18). Before joining Representative Maloney's office, she led digital for the Washington State Democratic Party. A native of New Orleans, Banks began her public service journey in the city and leading digital strategy for the City of Mobile, Alabama. She graduated from Spring Hill College with a B.A. in journalism.
- Claire Gibbs, Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Office of the Secretary Gibbs was most recently Deputy National Finance Director for U.S. Senator Maggie Hassan's successful reelection campaign in New Hampshire. Prior to that, she served as the finance assistant on Jackie Gordon's race in New York's Second Congressional District. Gibbs is a graduate of Duke University, where she double majored in public policy and international comparative studies. Originally from Kansas, Gibbs now lives in Washington, D.C.
- Paige Nygaard, Advisor, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Nygaard was most recently Senior Associate Director for Climate and Science Agency Personnel at the White House Office of Presidential Personnel. Prior to joining the Administration, Nygaard served as the Maine Coalitions Director for the Biden-Harris campaign. Nygaard has served in variety of environmental and economic non-profit roles including as the Community Organizing and Outreach Director for 16 Counties Coalition and the Program Manager of Maine Environmental Education Association. She graduated from the College of the Atlantic. Originally from the coast of Maine, Nygaard now lives in Washington, D.C.
- Lino Peña-Martinez, Special Assistant, Office of Energy Jobs Peña-Martinez was most recently a policy analyst for the Subcommittee on Energy of the U.S. House Committee on Energy and Commerce during the passage of landmark legislation to transition the nation to a clean energy economy. Peña-Martinez began his Federal energy advocacy career with the U.S. House Committee on Energy and Commerce during the 116th Congress and previously advocated on foster care, juvenile justice, and family-based issues with the Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute. Growing up in foster care from the age of 5 to 18, Peña-Martinez later served as a caseworker in a residential group home, doing community outreach and delivering social services. He graduated from the University of California, Santa Barbara, with a B.A. in environmental studies and the history of art and architecture.

- Juaquín Robles, Digital Content Manager, Office of Public Affairs Robles was most recently digital director for the U.S. House of Representatives Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis. Previously, he specialized in content creation and email marketing for Immigration Equality, supported the communications needs of congressional offices, and worked with Instagram to bring the St. Louis Post-Dispatch to new audiences. Robles is the son of Mexican immigrant parents and has roots across Texas and the Midwest.
- Samah N. Shaiq, Deputy Press Secretary, Office of Public Affairs Shaiq was most recently deputy press secretary for U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi. Prior to that, she worked at American Bridge 21st Century. Shaiq started her career working on several local and statewide campaigns in her home state of California. She is a proud Muslim-American and the daughter of Pakistani immigrants. Shaiq graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles, with a B.A. in political science.

On April 4, the White House held a roundtable promoting manufacturing and deployment of heat pumps. National Climate Advisor Ali Zaidi, Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm, and Senior Advisor for Clean Energy Innovation and Implementation John Podesta convened the first-ever White House roundtable on heat pump manufacturing and deployment. Issues addressed include IRA, IIJA, DPA, and others.

On April 4, Investments to "Historical Energy Communities" or "Coal Communities" (IRA guidance):
- The US Department of Treasury released guidance regarding investments to historical energy communities or coal communities under the Inflation Reduction Act.
- Developers can receive a bonus of up to 10 percentage points on top of the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) and an increase of 10 percent for the Production Tax Credit (PTC).
- Bonus is available to ITC and PTC to developers for locating projects in these communities, particularly with closed coal mines/fired power plants.
    - Also available to areas with significant employment/local tax revenues from fossil fuels and higher than average unemployment
- IRA specifies brownfields
- UST and IRS have partnered with the Interagency Working Group on Energy Communities re: a searchable mapping tool.
- Applications for the first round of funding are planned to open by May 31, 2023.

On March 31, the EPA authorized (via issued waiver for) California's ZEV phase-in requirement applying to medium and heavy duty trucks. This move clears the way for CARB to enforce the regulation raised in 2021 which would require truck manufacturers to seel increasing percentages of ZEVs in CA beginning 2023 (with model year 2024). The requirement for model year 2035 is 55 percent for Class 2B-3 trucks, 75 percent for Class 4-8 trucks and 40 percent for Class 7-8 tractors.

On March 31: Clean Vehicle Credit (IRA guidance):
- Guidance was made public at the end of March, laying out requirements for EV components in order to receive credits.
    - Requires a growing "applicable" percentage of battery to be comprised of

critical minerals extracted or processed in the US: (80% by 2027)
    - Requires a growing “applicable” percentage of battery components to be manufactured in the US (100% by 2029)
- Treasury also released a White Paper several months ago in anticipation of this guidance.

Forthcoming (IRA guidance):
- Guidance on the bonus re: projects where the steel, iron, or other manufactured products used are produced in the United States.
    - Domestic content bonus requirements
- Direct pay and transferability re:
    - novel credit delivery mechanisms—direct pay and transferability—that enhance the ability of companies and other organizations to take advantage of the clean energy tax credits.
- Prevailing wages and employing apprentices

On March 23, the DOE finalized and announced new EE standards for room air conditioners (window air conditioners / portable air cleaners) anticipated to save Americans ~$1.5 billion/year on electricity bills and decrease CO2 emissions by 106 mmt over 30 years. The rules go into effect in 2024 for AC and 2026 for room air conditioners. You can find more here.

On March 21, the DOE announced the launch of its Pathways to Commercial Liftoff, a set of reports representing a new department-wide initiative to strengthen engagement between the public and private sectors to accelerate the commercialization and deployment of key clean energy technologies. The reports provide a valuable, engagement-driven resource on how and when certain technologies—beginning with clean hydrogen, advanced nuclear, and long-duration energy storage—can reach full-scale deployment.

Each Liftoff Report takes the view of a single technology and is designed to provide a shared understanding on the current state, pathways to commercial scale, and challenges to liftoff for each technology. The Liftoff reports are designed to be “living documents” and will be updated as the commercialization outlook on each technology evolves. DOE will continue to solicit input through industry forums, requests for information, and regular interactions across industry, investors, and other stakeholders to help inform decisions. DOE also encourages direct public input, which can be submitted via email to liftoff@hq.doe.gov.

On March 16, the Energy Information Administration announced their projections of a reduction of up to 38% by 2030 (relative to 2005 levels) of energy-related carbon dioxide emissions in the U.S.. This projection was released in the EIA’s 2023 Annual Energy Outlook.

On March 15 the Dept. of Energy (DOE), announced the availability of $750 million for research, development, and demonstration efforts to reduce the cost of clean hydrogen as the first phase of $1.5 billion outlined in IIJA dedicated to advancing electrolysis technologies and improving manufacturing and recycling capabilities. This funding launches the first tranche of implementation of two provisions of the IIJA, which

authorizes $1 billion for research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities to reduce the cost of clean hydrogen produced via electrolysis and $500 million for research, development, and demonstration of improved processes and technologies for manufacturing and recycling clean hydrogen systems and materials.

On March 14, the Dept. of Transportation announced the opening of the application process for the first tranche of $2.5 billion in competitive grants to finance electric-vehicle charging and alternative-fuel infrastructure (under IIJA). Applications are due by May 30. For the first tranche, $700 million will be made available. There are also $5 billion in formula grants for EV charging stations.

On March 9, President Biden released his FY 2024 budget request, totalling nearly $7 trillion for the year. Re: DOE:

- **$11.9 billion** for climate and clean energy research, development, demonstration, and deployment. This would total 20% higher than what is currently enacted for FY 2023.
- **$8.8 billion** for innovation in research and scientific discovery at national laboratories and universities with particular investment emphases on supporting scientific facilities, advancing climate change understanding, identifying and accelerating novel clean energy technology solutions (including $1 billion for fusion), etc. The proposal totals $680 million or 9% increase above what is enacted for 2023.
    - Note: not all of the $8.8 billion proposed under this category would be dedicated to energy-related matters, for example, pandemic preparedness is explicitly identified as an issue of interest.
- **$2 billion** for clean energy workforce and infrastructure support. This includes $425 million to weatherize and retrofit roughly 46,000 low-income households and $107 million for the Grid Deployment Office to support utilities and State and local governments with grid improvements. These funds are intended to complement funding under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act ("IIJA") and Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA").
- **$1.2 billion** for industrial decarbonization activities including incentivizing adoption of industrial decarbonization solutions through the Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains and expanded research and development efforts in the Industrial Efficiency and Decarbonization Office.
- **$905 million** to support DOE's Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management to advance technologies that can provide economic revitalization opportunities in energy communities, including communities with coal and other power plants.
- **$245 million** to enhance the security of clean energy technologies and the energy supply chain as well as increased assistance to States, local governments, Tribes, and Territories for emergency planning and preparation, including for events caused by the impacts of climate change.

2. IRA + Updates

Home Energy Rebate Programs:

- EESG Comments re: HOMES/HEERH can be found here.

- **The Home Efficiency Rebate Program**, also referred to as the Home Energy Performance-Based, Whole House Rebate Program, offers $4,300,000,000 in formula grants to State Energy Offices to assist in retrofitting homes. These funds are **expected to be available to states in Summer 2023**.
- **The Home Electrification and Appliance Rebate Program** provides $4,275,000,000 in formula grants to states and territories and $225,000,000 in grants to tribes to install efficient electric technology into low- and medium-income single- and multi-family homes. These funds **are expected to be available to states and tribes in Summer 2023.**
- **State & Community Energy Programs Administrative & Legal Requirements Document ("ALRD) made available March 23** for the Home Energy Rebate Programs (joint name for programs above). The purpose of this ALRD is to:
  - (1) provide initial guidance for the planning, administration or technical assistance portion of the $8.8 billion Congress appropriated for the Home Energy Rebate Programs formula awards in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), Pub. L. 117-169 (August 16, 2022), and
  - (2) alert states that all future distributions of formula awards through the Home Energy Rebate Programs will require the submission to DOE of Home Energy Rebate Program Plans that meet the requirements set out in a future Home Energy Rebate Programs funding ALRD.
- Currently still only relevant to states, tribes, etc.
- Home Energy Rebate Program funds are not yet available. DOE is currently conducting stakeholder outreach, developing program guidance, and hosting listening sessions with key stakeholders including states, Indian tribes, labor, and industry. Later in 2023, DOE will make funds available to State Energy Offices and Indian tribes, as defined by the law.

DE-FOA-0002936	Industrial Decarbonization and Emissions Reduction Demonstration-to-Deployment Funding Opportunity Announcement	Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA)	Industrial and Heat		4/21/2023 05:00 PM ET	8/4/2023 05:00 PM ET

Industrial Decarb & Emissions Reduction Demonstration to Deployment FOA:

- **The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is releasing this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) to solicit applications in accordance with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act** (IIJA), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), and the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA). **When combined with private sector cost share, this FOA represents a more than $12 billion opportunity** to catalyze high-impact, large-scale, transformational advanced industrial facilities to significantly reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in energy-intensive industrial subsectors.
- This FOA offers a critical opportunity to solidify a "first-mover" advantage for U.S. industry, bolstering its competitiveness globally for decades into the future. Activities funded under this FOA are further expected to create good-paying jobs for American workers, offer opportunities for broadly shared prosperity in communities, and enable a clean, more equitable future for all Americans.
- To maximize the transformative potential for these funds, DOE will prioritize a portfolio of projects that offer:
  - Deep decarbonization, by demonstrating significantly less carbon-intensive industrial production processes leading to materials that can be labeled as having substantially lower levels of embodied greenhouse gas emissions;

    - Timeliness, through rapid technology demonstrations that can address emissions in the near-term, meet funding horizons, and be replicated by fast followers;
    - Market viability, with technological approaches designed to spur follow-on investments for widespread decarbonization as well as partnerships between buyers and sellers of the materials produced, with special consideration given to industries that are focusing on shifting entire ecosystems and enabling new market structures for low-carbon products; and
    - Community benefits, tailored through substantial engagement with local and regional stakeholders, as well as labor unions and Tribal Nations across the project lifecycle, supporting environmental justice and economic opportunity for local communities.
- DOE expects to award up to approximately 65 projects in high GHG-emitting industries and for cross-cutting technologies
- DOE will apply the following four-phase structure for projects selected under this FOA:
    - Phase 1 will encompass initial planning and analysis activities to ensure that the overall concept is technologically and financially viable.
    - Phase 2 will finalize engineering designs and business development, site access, labor agreements, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review, permitting, and offtake agreements.
    - Phase 3 will encompass installation, integration, and construction activities.
    - Phase 4 will ramp-up to full operations including data collection to analyze the plant's operations, performance, and financial viability.

DOCUMENTS

- DE-FOA-0002936 - Industrial Decarbonization and Emissions Reduction Demonstration-to-Deployment - Full Funding Opportunity Announcement (PDF) (Last Updated: 3/7/2023 05:18 PM ET)
- DE-FOA-0002936 - Industrial Decarbonization and Emissions Reduction Demonstration-to-Deployment - Full Funding Opportunity Announcement (Microsoft Word) (Last Updated: 3/7/2023 05:19 PM ET)
- DE-FOA-0002936 Community Benefits Plan Guidance (Last Updated: 3/30/2023 12:14 PM ET)
- DE-FOA-0002936 Q&A Log - Last updated 04/07/2023 (Last Updated: 4/7/2023 10:37 AM ET)
- DE-FOA-0002936 Teaming Partner List - Last updated 04/06/2023 (Last Updated: 4/6/2023 11:58 AM ET)

Eligible Applicants

DOE anticipates providing awards to teams that are led by a single, for-profit organization or owner/operator of an eligible facility, depending on the Topic Area:

	Funding Provision	Eligible Entities for Prime Recipient
Topic Area 1	BIL 41008	For-profit organizations
Topic Area 2	IRA 50161	Owners or operators of a domestic, non-federal, non-power industrial or manufacturing facility engaged in energy-intensive industrial processes. This includes co-owners or co-operators.
Topic Area 3	IRA 50161	

DOE encourages applicants to strengthen projects by partnering with experts, universities, labor unions, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, product off-takers, and/or national laboratories.

- DOE Clean Energy Infrastructure Program & Funding Announcements

PROVISION NAME	FUNDING OPPORTUNITY ANNOUNCEMENT	STATUS	ANNOUNCEMENT	RESPONSE DUE DATE
IAC - Centers of Excellence	Selections	N/A	4/7/2023	N/A
IAC Program and Building Training and Assessment Program	Funding Opportunity Announcement	Open	4/7/2023	Concept papers are required and are due on May 25, 2023 at 5 p.m. ET, with full applications due on July 31, 2023 at 5 p.m. ET
Technical Assistance for the Adoption of Building Energy Codes	Request for Information	Out for Comment	3/31/2023	April 26, 2023 5 pm ET
Technical Assistance for the Adoption of Building Energy Codes	Notice of Intent	N/A	3/31/2023	N/A
State Manufacturing Leadership Program	Funding Opportunity Announcement	Open	3/31/2023	Full applications due May 30, 2023 at 5 p.m. ET
Grid Resilience State and Tribal Formula Grant Program	Administrative and Legal Requirements Document	n/a	3/20/2023	n/a
Clean Hydrogen Electrolysis, Manufacturing and Recycling	Funding Opportunity Announcement	Open	3/15/2023	Concept Papers Deadline: 4/19/2023, Full Applications Deadline: 7/19/2023
Industrial Demonstrations Program	Funding Opportunity Announcement	Open	3/8/2023	Concept Papers Deadline: 4/21/2023, Full Applications Deadline: 8/4/2023

3. Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains (MESC)

- The **State Manufacturing Leadership Program** supports new or expanded State programs that enable small- and medium-sized manufacturers (SMMs) to increase their use of smart manufacturing and high-performance computing (HPC) technologies and tools. Smart manufacturing technologies provide real-time data and insight that SMMs can use to reduce costs by optimizing energy management, productivity, and energy efficiency. HPC resources can enable dramatically faster and more accurate modeling, simulation, and data analysis to solve technological problems and reduce costly "trial and error" steps during development.. The Program will provide up to $2 million to States on a competitive basis over a three-year term and will require at least a 30% cost match.
- Here are a few EE-related programs and tax credits that you and your members may be interested in:

Energy Efficient Transformer Rebates

- Designed to provide rebates to industrial or manufacturing facility owners, commercial building owners, **multifamily building owners, utilities, or energy service companies** for the replacement of a qualified energy inefficient transformer with a qualified energy efficient transformer.

Enhanced Use of Defense Production Act of 1950

- New domestic production facilities projects for heat pumps (air- or ground-source), heat pump water heaters, or heat pump system components where domestic production would address a clear supply-chain vulnerability.
- This focus area includes investment **in workforce that can transition to support manufacturing of electric heat pumps through partnerships with labor unions and other workforce groups, apprenticeship programs, and pre-apprenticeship program**.

Advanced Energy Manufacturing and Recycling Grants

- Grants to small- and medium-sized manufacturers to establish new or re-equip or expand existing facilities for the manufacturing or recycling of advanced energy property in communities where coal mines or coal power plants have closed.
- Current FOA (DE-FOA-0002907) is open with approx. $350M in awards with a focus on projects with high supply chain impacts and strong community benefits plans. Concept Papers were due in March, so new applicants cannot submit, though there will be a future second call for applications.

Advanced Energy Project Credit - 26 U.S. Code § 48C

- For Manufacturing Retrofit; Critical Minerals; Industrial Facility; Manufacturing Facility
- Provides a tax credit for investments in advanced energy projects, as defined in 26 USC § 48C(c)(1). A project that (1) re-equips, expands, or establishes an industrial or manufacturing facility for the production or recycling of a range of clean energy equipment and vehicles; (2) re-equips an industrial or manufacturing facility with equipment designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 percent; or (3) re-equips, expands, or establishes an industrial facility for the processing, refining, or recycling of critical materials.

EE Revolving Loan Funds

- (IIJA) Run out of the Office of State Community Energy Programs (SCEP), this is a formula grant program for States to establish revolving loan funds under which the State will provide loans and grants for energy efficiency audits, upgrades, and retrofits to increase energy efficiency and improve the comfort of buildings. **CLOSES 4/21, open since Nov. 2022**

- **State Manufacturing Leadership Program:**
- Today the **Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains (MESC)** announced a **$50 million investment** from President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) to strength the domestic manufacturing base.
- · DOE announced applications were now open for the **State Manufacturing Leadership Program** that will support new or expanded State programs that accelerate the deployment of smart manufacturing technologies and access to high performance computing capabilities by small- and medium-sized manufacturers (SMMs).
- · The Program will allow States to invest in technical assistance for SMMs in areas such as developing, promoting, and scaling adoption of smart manufacturing training; identifying and providing financial assistance to facilitate SMMs' access to and implementation of smart manufacturing and high-performance computing resources and technologies; and securing partnerships with labor unions and other stakeholders to expand and diversify the smart manufacturing talent pool.
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- **Short overview:**
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- On March 31, 2023, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
- **Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains (MESC)**,
- announced $50 million in **funding**
- from President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for States to accelerate use of smart manufacturing technologies through providing access to tools and assistance.
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4. Legislative Landscape/Updates

On March 30, five Senate Republicans introduced legislation intended to block the Dept. of Energy's EE standards re: gas appliances. The legislation would require DOE to prove that impacted appliances under the rule would not lead to fuel switching / electrification. The bill also prohibits DOE from proposing a rule limiting gas cookstove features.

The bill would also require efficiency labels to disclose energy efficiency across the fuel cycle rather than at the point of consumption.

On March 30, the House of Representatives passed (225-204) a sprawling GOP energy package (H.R.1 - Lower Energy Costs Act) - four Democrats joined nearly all House Republicans in passing the package. The package, which combines ~20 bills, effectively seeks to strip away most, if not all, climate change/clean energy provisions under the Inflation Reduction Act. Senate Democrats and President Biden labeled the package as Dead on Arrival. Even some House Republicans have acknowledged the need to amend/revise the proposal, particularly re: permitting, to reach some bipartisan consensus. Some takeaways of the measure:

- Repeal several climate programs from IRA, including:
  - $27 B GHG Reduction Fund
  - $4.5 B in home electrification rebates
  - EPA program re: national green banking
  - Methane program to charge fossil companies for methane emissions
- Requires Interior Dept. to complete quarterly lease sales of oil and gas

    - Lifts moratorium on coal leasing on federal land
    - Bans the President from declaring national ban on fracking
- Accelerates/"streamlines" permitting process regulated under NEPA

5. EESG Updates

Other Federal Program Links

- DOE FOA – IIJA Grants for EE Improvements in Schools
    - Applications Due 4/21/23; EERE Exchange; PR
- DOE FOA – IIJA Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization Grant Program
    - State applications Due 4/21/23; FAQs; Allocations
- DOE ALRD – IIJA Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program
    - Grant Hub; PR
- DOE – IRA Home Energy Rebate Programs (HOMES & HEEHRA)
    - Allocations
- DOE – IIJA Energy Improvements in Rural or Remote Areas
    - Upcoming $300M FOA Announcement; $15M Energizing Rural Communities Prize Pre-Registration

Next Meeting

Our next Federal Policy WG meeting will be on Wednesday May 10 at **8:15 am**. Call-in coordinates are below.

Zoom link
Call-in: +13126266799,,83592457581#
Passcode: cedmc2022