Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 29, 2022

The Honorable Marcy Kaptur
Chair
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies
2362-B Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Mike Simpson
Ranking Member
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies
1036 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Chairwoman Kaptur and Ranking Member Simpson:

We are writing to express strong support for critical energy efficiency-related programs managed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Increasing investment in these programs can deliver significant emissions reductions, grow jobs in the clean energy sector, and provide savings to American consumers.

Energy efficiency is our nation's most abundant energy resource. Without the gains in energy efficiency made since 1980, the U.S. economy would today require two-thirds more energy than we currently consume. According to the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, the cumulative savings from energy efficiency since 1980 reduced our national energy bills in 2018 by more than $800 billion. Continued investment in energy efficiency programs can contribute to a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, energy savings of more than $700 billion.[1]

The U.S. energy efficiency workforce is comprised of over 2.1 million Americans, the largest share of the entire U.S. energy sector and more than all the jobs in clean and fossil energy generation combined.[2] Most of these jobs provide good compensation and cannot be shipped overseas, ensuring that future generations of Americans can pursue competitive careers in energy efficiency.

The importance of the U.S DOE in research, technical assistance, deployment, infrastructure development, and market integration efforts that have driven gains in energy efficiency cannot be overstated. U.S. DOE energy efficiency programs provide exceptional value to American consumers and businesses, yielding benefits that far outweigh the relatively nominal outlays appropriated by Congress.

Specifically, we respectfully request FY 2023 funding for the following DOE programs, as summarized below:

Buildings Technologies Office (BTO): $542 million to develop innovative, cost-effective technologies, tools, and solutions that help U.S. homeowners, consumers, and businesses achieve peak energy efficiency performance in their buildings across all sectors of our economy. Within this account, robust funding is needed for:

- Residential Buildings Integration (RBI): $122 million for DOE to collaborate with the residential building industry to improve the energy efficiency of both new and existing homes. RBI develops

[1] Nadel, S., and L. Ungar. 2019. *Halfway There: Energy Efficiency Can Cut Energy Use and Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Half by 2050*. Washington, DC: ACEEE. https://www.aceee.org/research-report/u1907
[2] E4TheFuture and E2. October 2021. *Energy Efficiency Jobs in America – 2021*. https://e4thefuture.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Energy-Efficiency-Jobs_2021_All-States.pdf

critical technologies, tools, and solutions that help U.S. consumers and businesses achieve peak efficiency performance in residential buildings across the country. RBI's work supports workforce development and training and has partnerships with thousands of small businesses in this sector, the construction trades, equipment, smart grid technology and systems suppliers, integrators, and state and local governments. The integration research, demonstration, and market transformation activities of RBI are critical as we transform America's new and existing residential buildings and work towards the Administration's goal of weatherizing 2 million homes.

- Commercial Building Integration (CBI): $80 million for the program's research, development, and evaluation help advance a range of innovative building technologies and solutions, paving the way for high performing buildings that could use between 50% and 70% less energy than typical buildings. CBI works with industry, small businesses, academia, the national labs, and other entities to advance energy efficiency solutions and technologies for commercial buildings. The program, which considers buildings as systems and as part of the electric grid, continues to be transformative in moving industry partners to embrace innovation.
- Efficiency Standards, Building Codes, and Test Procedures: $90 million for equipment and building standards, including $60 million for appliance standards and $30 million for the Building Energy Codes Program. DOE is responsible for setting minimum energy efficiency standards for appliances, equipment, and lighting to ensure new models continue to make progress on efficiency as technology matures. While DOE has made progress recently, it is far behind in issuing new appliance standards, making an increased focus critical. DOE plays an important support and technical assistance role in the development and implementation of building energy codes, which are adopted by states and local governments for new construction and renovations of residential and commercial buildings, that reflect developments in building energy efficiency and "lock in" savings for the life of the building. Education, training, and technical assistance have been woefully underfunded over the past several years and can be very impactful in assisting in codes adoption and effective implementation.
- Emerging Technologies (ET): $160 million for the program to enable cost-effective, energy-efficient technologies to be developed and introduced into the marketplace. ET funds and directs applied research and development (R&D) for technologies and tools that support building energy efficiency, particularly electric technologies for a carbon free grid.
- Grid-interactive Efficient Buildings (GEB): $50 million for DOE to ensure that a high level of energy efficiency is a core element of this new crosscutting program and a baseline characteristic for GEBs which are also connected, smart, and flexible. The Office should engage with the public and private sectors, including the building and manufacturing industries and state and local governments, to share information on GEB technologies, costs, and benefits, and to provide information to position American companies to lead in this area. Funding for Connected Communities and other deployment activities is encouraged.

Advanced Manufacturing Office (AMO): $800 million to enable the research, development, demonstration and deployment of industrial energy efficiency and advanced manufacturing technologies. This level of funding is intended to accommodate an ambitious agenda of decarbonizing U.S. manufacturing by 2050. This goal of dramatic reductions requires increases in activity levels across the office and some important changes in the orientation of the office's goals. AMO should expand its efforts from promoting energy efficiency to include efforts to reduce carbon emissions for manufacturing and reduce the embodied carbon in manufactured products. Additionally, as AMO rebuilds its staffing, the office should focus on adding expertise in important decarbonization technology areas identified in its research road mapping.

- Energy Management: $15 million for efforts to promote Strategic Energy Management practices and $30 million for the establishment of a program to provide competitive grants to companies

for the hiring or designation of plant energy managers. For Strategic Energy Management, AMO should focus efforts on small and medium-sized manufacturing plans.

- Save Carbon Now: $55 million for the Better Plants program to expand that program to offer comprehensive assessment and engagements to the 1,500 largest greenhouse gas emitting manufacturing facilities. These engagements should include, but are not limited to, targeted assessments, staff training, technical analyses of opportunities, and education.
- Flex-Tech: $40 million for the establishment of a Flex-Tech program that provides grants to states and tribal governments partnered with educational institutions and trade associations to provide energy and greenhouse gas reduction assessments and loans to implement identified measures at small and medium-sized manufacturers.
- Transformative Technology Adoption: $200 million for the establishment of a grant program that provides cost-share payments to manufacturing sites that make at-scale implementation of transformative technologies to reduce GHG emissions in intensive manufacturing processes.
- Existing Low-Carbon Technology: $60 million for the establishment of a grant program for manufacturing plants to install underutilized existing low-carbon technologies.
- Smart Manufacturing: $30 million for support of the development and adoption of smart manufacturing practices directed towards small and medium-sized manufacturers.
- Industrial Process Heating Decarbonization: $55 million for the establishment of a research, development, and deployment effort by AMO to develop and promote the adoption of technologies that can dramatically reduce the GHG emissions from process heating applications.

Industrial Assessment Centers: $30 million for the Industrial Assessment Centers (IAC) program to expand the number of university-based centers to 40; to establish satellite centers at community colleges, technical schools, and union training facilities; and to establish an apprenticeship program with matching funding for IAC students at facilities that have received assessments in the recent past to facilitate the implementation of recommendations.

Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP): At least $100 million to provide project and policy expertise to all federal agencies, including not less than $60 million for DOE to continue its work through the Assisting Federal Facilities with Energy Conservation Technologies (AFFECT) program and $2 million for the Performance Based Contract National Resource Initiative. With minimal funding, FEMP supports all agencies of the Federal government in their mission to save energy and money for the American taxpayer while improving agency infrastructure and addressing deferred maintenance. FEMP is at the forefront of efforts to improve federal building energy performance, which is accomplished in part by accessing and leveraging private capital in performance contracts. FEMP's work has attracted private capital used to finance over 400 projects across two dozen agencies and resulted in $7.8 billion in investments in federal energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements. These improvements have generated approximately $17.7 billion in cumulative energy cost savings for the federal government. Specified funding for AFFECT has been provided in prior fiscal years to provide small grants to federal agencies to help achieve energy savings and resilience goals. These grants are then leveraged through performance contracts, allowing agencies to utilize private finance to complete innovative and comprehensive energy and water conservation projects not otherwise be possible.

Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP): At least $522.5 million is recommended for WAP, including $375 million for the base Program, $10 million for training and technical assistance, $37.5 million for the Weatherization Readiness Fund, and $100 million for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Advantage pilot to retrofit and decarbonize low-income households through energy efficient electric appliances and systems that reduce energy bills. R&D investments will continue to make emerging technologies cheaper and more accessible, but DOE's WAP is particularly important for bringing energy efficiency to communities and families that need it most. According to the Energy Information Administration, over 25 million American households report

forgoing food or medicine to pay energy costs, while over 12 million households report being unable to use their heating or cooling equipment. Since 1976, WAP has helped make more than 8 million homes more efficient, saving the average recipient about $4,200 over the lifetime of their home. Each WAP dollar produces $4.50 in benefits, including energy savings as well as improved health and safety. Federal weatherization assistance also helps workers and small businesses, directly supporting more than 8,500 jobs and supporting thousands more in related industries.

State Energy Program (SEP): At least $115 million is recommended for SEP grants, including $25 million to be used for technical assistance on energy and related air quality in schools. At least $90 million of the SEP funds shall be utilized for direct formula grants to the states. SEP leverages over $10 for every federal dollar invested and saves over $7 for every federal dollar invested. In addition to energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, SEP is critical for dealing with cyber security and energy emergency preparedness and response. SEP is extremely flexible and is the basis for a variety of partnership programs.

U.S. Energy & Employment Report (USEER): $2 million for the Office of Policy to complete the annual U.S. energy employment report that includes a comprehensive statistical survey to collect data, publish the data and provide a summary report. The information collected will include data related to employment figures and demographics in the US energy sector. The report presents a unique snapshot of energy efficiency employment in key sectors of the economy, including construction and manufacturing.

Energy Information Administration: $144 million to continue important data collection, analysis, and reporting activities on energy use and consumption including the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey and the Residential Buildings Energy Consumption Survey.

Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Peter Welch
Member of Congress

Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress

Bobby L. Rush
Member of Congress



Lucy McBath
Member of Congress



Cheri Bustos
Member of Congress



Earl Blumenauer
Member of Congress



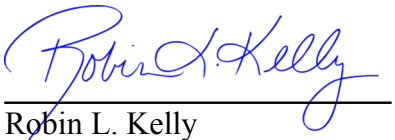
Mark DeSaulnier
Member of Congress



Steve Cohen
Member of Congress



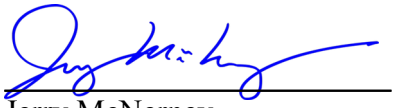
Paul D. Tonko
Member of Congress



Robin L. Kelly
Member of Congress



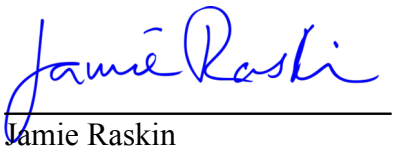
Jahana Hayes
Member of Congress



Jerry McNerney
Member of Congress



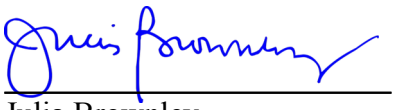
John Yarmuth
Member of Congress



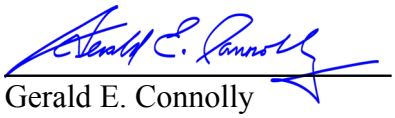
Jamie Raskin
Member of Congress



Antonio Delgado
Member of Congress



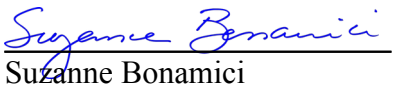
Julia Brownley
Member of Congress



Gerald E. Connolly
Member of Congress



Anthony G. Brown
Member of Congress



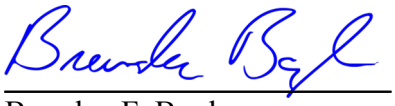
Suzanne Bonamici
Member of Congress



Donald M. Payne, Jr.
Member of Congress



Rick Larsen
Member of Congress



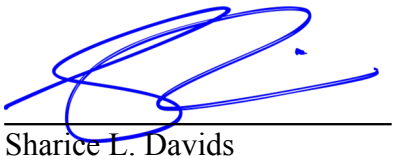
Brendan F. Boyle
Member of Congress



Doris O. Matsui
Member of Congress
, Communications and
Technology



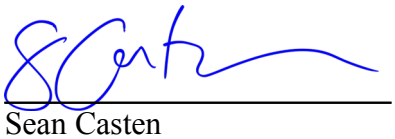
Chellie Pingree
Member of Congress



Sharice L. Davids
Member of Congress



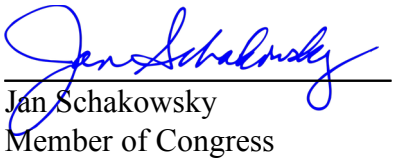
Gwen S. Moore
Member of Congress



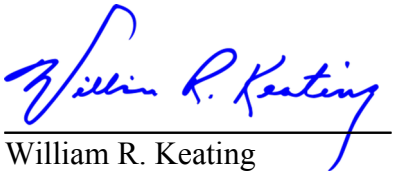
Sean Casten
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Darren Soto
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Jan Schakowsky
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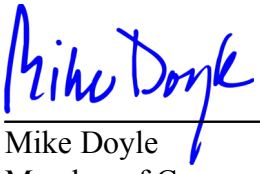
William R. Keating
Member of Congress



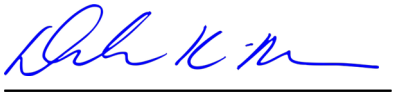
Marilyn Strickland
Member of Congress



Emanuel Cleaver, II
Member of Congress



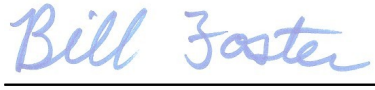
Mike Doyle
Member of Congress



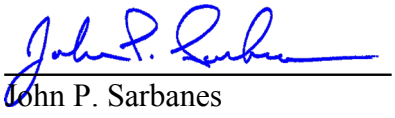
Deborah K. Ross
Member of Congress



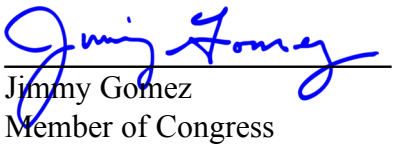
Jesús G. "Chuy" García
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Bill Foster
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John P. Sarbanes
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Debbie Dingell
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Adam Smith
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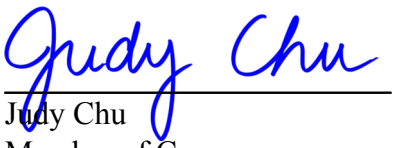
Al Green
Member of Congress



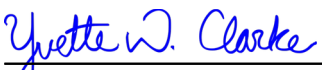
Conor Lamb
Member of Congress



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



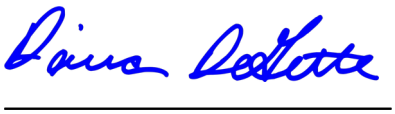
Judy Chu
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Yvette D. Clarke
Member of Congress



James P. McGovern
Member of Congress



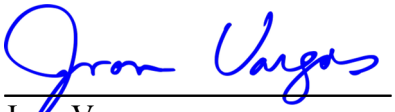
Diana DeGette
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Terri A. Sewell
Member of Congress



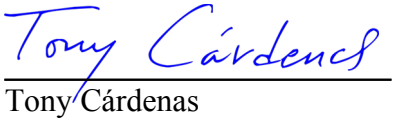
Jim Costa
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Juan Vargas
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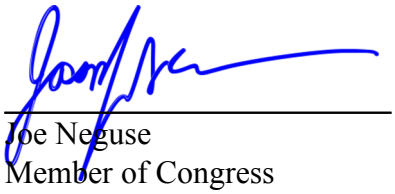
Jake Auchincloss
Member of Congress



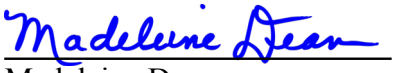
Tony Cárdenas
Member of Congress



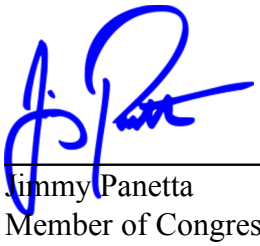
Richard E. Neal
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Joe Neguse
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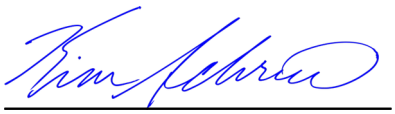
Madeleine Dean
Member of Congress



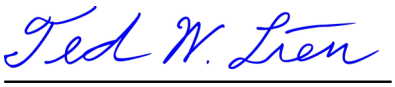
Jimmy Panetta
Member of Congress



Seth Moulton
Member of Congress



Kim Schrier, M.D.
Member of Congress



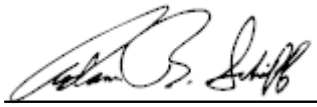
Ted W. Lieu
Member of Congress



Josh Gottheimer
Member of Congress



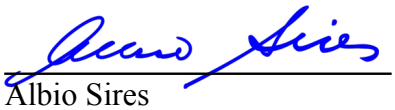
Ron Kind
Member of Congress



Adam B. Schiff
Member of Congress



A. Donald McEachin
Member of Congress



Albio Sires
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Elissa Slotkin
Member of Congress



Val Butler Demings
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André Carson

André Carson
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