

September 30, 2025

DOE Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Appropriations, FY2026

The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) is responsible for renewable energy and end-use energy efficiency technology development. Other activities include issuing grants for home energy efficiency and state energy planning, 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 schools. EERE oversees and supports the research and infrastructure of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, including its research and development of technologies for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

EERE Appropriations

EERE generally receives funding through the annual Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies (EWD) appropriations bill. The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4) was signed by President Trump on March 15, 2025, providing annual appropriations for FY2025 at the FY2024 level for nearly all accounts, or \$3.460 billion for EERE (Division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024; P.L. 118-42).

In addition, EERE received funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA; P.L. 117-58). IIJA provided a total of \$16.264 billion in additional emergency appropriations for EERE, of which \$1.945 billion is for FY2026 (see **Table 1**).

EERE also received \$17.962 billion in additional funding through P.L. 117-169 (known as the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, or IRA) in FY2022, expiring at the end of FY2026, FY2027, FY2029, or FY2031, depending on the provision. (Prior year funding; not shown in **Table 1**.)

Executive Branch Actions

For FY2026, the Trump Administration requested \$888 million for EERE, a 74.3% decrease versus FY2025 enacted of \$3.460 billion. The FY2025 request also proposed the creation of a new account of \$15 million, additional to the EERE money, corresponding to activities managed by the Under Secretary for Infrastructure (designated as "S3" in the DOE organization)—a position DOE created in FY2023. The proposed account is the

Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains (MESC), whose activities have been funded within the EERE account. The total request for FY2026, including the proposed MESC account, was \$903 million. Program direction for the EERE and MESC accounts in the FY2026 budget request comprised 20.4% of the total request.

Overall, DOE's stated goal for EERE funding is to "advance energy dominance." The President's budget request states that EERE will support work to repeal energy efficiency standards. The request includes goals for domestic supply chains of critical materials and components, modernization of the electric grid, promoting affordability and consumer choice in home appliances, research focused on key outcomes related to energy affordability, and other purposes.

The President's budget request for FY2026 proposes appropriation bill language to enact rescissions of \$2.315 billion of the IIJA-appropriated funds allocated to EERE.

Legislative Actions

The House passed H.R. 4553 (119th Congress), the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026, on September 4, 2025. The bill would fund EERE at \$1.83 billion, keeping MESC activities within EERE. H.Rept. 119-213 would, per Section 102 of H.R. 4553, allocate monies to the accounts and subaccounts as shown in **Table 1**. Neither the House bill nor the House report acted on the President's request to rescind monies from IIJA. Section 313 of H.R. 4553 would require that \$672.7 million of certain unobligated amounts appropriated in IIJA—Sections 40208, 40314 (not all of which was appropriated to EERE), 40511(a), and 40541—be transferred to nuclear energy programs. The bill did not specify how the transfer was to be apportioned across the IIJA sections. These four sections were among those noted above that are proposed for rescission in the President's budget request.

H.Rept. 119-213 encouraged DOE to address domestic manufacturing capacity of distribution transformers, an electricity grid component, and to continue its focus on the energy-water nexus.

Section 50402 of the FY2025 budget reconciliation measure (P.L. 119-21) makes a rescission of the unobligated balances for State-Based Home Energy Efficiency Contractor Training Grants (IRA §50123, \$200 million), but does not specify the amount.

Table I. Appropriations: EERE Account and DOE-Proposed Accounts, FY2025 and FY2026

(in millions of dollars)

Account (in <i>italics</i>) and Program Activity^a	FY2025 IIJA Enacted^b	FY2025 Annual Enacted	FY2026 IIJA Enacted^b	FY2026 Request	FY2026 House Passed
<i>EERE, Total</i>	1,945.0	3,460.0	1,945.0	888.0	1,830.0
Sustainable Transportation	1,440.0	581.7	1,440.0	95.0	411.0
Vehicle Technologies	1,240.0 ^c	240.0	1,240.0 ^c	25.0	215.0
Bioenergy Technologies	—	305.0	—	70.0	146.0
Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies	200.0	36.7	200.0	—	50.0
Renewable Energy	—	969.6	—	240.0	395.0
Solar Energy	—	41.9	—	—	115.0
Wind Energy	—	29.8	—	—	55.0
Water Power	—	300.0	—	90.0	100.0
Geothermal Technologies	—	487.9	—	150.0	125.0
Renewable Energy Grid Integration	—	110.0	—	—	—
Energy Efficiency	505.0	921.6	505.0	170.0	322.0
Advanced Manufacturing	250.0 ^d	774.0	250.0 ^d	150.0	222.0 ^e
Building Technologies	255.0 ^f	147.6	255.0 ^f	20.0	100.0
State and Community Energy Programs	—	432.1	—	—	250.0
Weatherization	—	366.0	—	—	195.0
State Energy Program	—	66.0	—	—	55.0
Local Government Energy Program	—	0.1	—	—	—
Energy Future Grants	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains	—	19.0	—	—	15.0
Federal Energy Management Program	—	43.0	—	—	15.0
Corporate Support	—	493.0	—	383.0	442.0
Rescissions and Unallocated Reductions	—	—	—	—	-20.0
<i>SCEP</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>MESC</i>	—	—	—	15.0	—
<i>FEMP</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total, all accounts (annual appropriations only)</i>		3,460.0		903.0	1,830.0

Sources: P.L. 117-58 (Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; IIJA); P.L. 119-4; DOE FY2026 Congressional Justification, DOE/CF-0215, vol. 4; H.R. 4553 (119th Congress); H.Rept. 119-213; and DOE FY2026 Budget Justification: Statistical Tables.

Notes: Columns may not sum due to rounding. EERE = Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; SCEP = Office of State and Community Energy Programs; MESC = Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains; and FEMP = Federal Energy Management Program. See text regarding rescissions of IIJA funding proposed in the President's Budget Request FY2026.

- Subaccount names in bold are as given in H.Rept. 119-213.
- The placement of IIJA funding in the various rows is the same as in DOE's FY2023 Congressional Budget Request, DOE/CF-0184, vol. 4.
- Of this amount, \$1,200 million of funding is being executed in MESC: Battery Materials Recycling Grants and Battery Manufacturing and Recycling Grants (IIJA §40207(c)).
- Of this amount, \$100 million is for activities authorized by IIJA §40314, which DOE calls the Clean Hydrogen Manufacturing Recycling RD&D Program, and \$150 million is being executed within MESC in the Advanced Energy Manufacturing and Recycling Grant Program (IIJA §40209).
- This value is the sum of two lines in H.Rept. 119-213: Advanced Materials and Manufacturing Technologies (recommendation of \$117 million) and Industrial Technologies Program (recommendation of \$105 million).
- Of this amount, \$100 million is being carried out in SCEP as Energy Efficiency Improvements and Renewable Improvements at Public School Facilities (some of which H.R. 4553 would transfer out of EERE), and a further \$110 million in MESC as (1) Industrial Research and Assessment Centers (IRACs), authorized in Section 457(b)-(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA; P.L. 110-140); and (2) Implementation Grants for IRACs, authorized in Section 457(i) of EISA—both as amended by IIJA §40521.

Martin C. Offutt, Analyst in Energy Policy
Lexie Ryan, Analyst in Energy Policy

IF13118

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.