



THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

MEMORANDUM

April 1, 2014

TO: Members, Subcommittee on Energy and Power

FROM: Committee Majority Staff

RE: Hearing on “The FY 2015 DOE Budget”

On Thursday, April 3, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. in 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Energy and Power will hold a hearing on the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) budget request for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015.

I. WITNESS

The Honorable Ernest J. Moniz
Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy

II. BACKGROUND

DOE traces its origins to the World War II Manhattan Project and to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, amended in 1954. The Atomic Energy Act established the fundamental law for the civilian development and control of nuclear energy. DOE was guided by the policy that, subject to the needs of common defense and security, the research, development, and control of nuclear energy and related technology would be directed toward “improving the public welfare, increasing the standard of living, strengthening free competition in private enterprise, and promoting world peace.”¹

DOE, in its current form, was established in 1977 pursuant to the Department of Energy Organization Act, which consolidated its core atomic energy and research and development (R&D) programs and responsibilities with various energy-related agencies into a single department.² DOE is comprised of 10 program offices, 15 staff offices, 9 field offices, 21 lab and technology centers, 4 power marketing administrations, as well as the Energy Information Administration and the National Nuclear Security Administration.³ DOE has 15,252 Federal employees and 100,294 contractors (as of the end of FY 2013).

DOE currently engages in a broad range of national security, scientific, and environmental activities, including maintenance of the nation’s nuclear weapons program, nuclear propulsion work for the

¹ See Atomic Energy Act of 1954 ([42 U.S.C. § 2011 et seq.](#)).

² See [Department of Energy Organization Act \(August 4, 1977\)](#).

³ See [Organization Chart](#); [DOE Offices](#). The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is an independent agency within DOE. FERC is self-funding, recovering costs directly from the industries it regulates through annual charges and fees. See [About FERC](#).

U.S. Navy, environmental cleanup of the nuclear weapons complex, nuclear waste management and disposal, as well as the promotion of scientific and technical innovation, energy conservation, energy-related research, and other activities.⁴

On March 4, 2014, President Obama proposed a budget of \$27.9 billion for DOE for FY 2015 (October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015).⁵ The budget requests a 2.6% percent increase, or \$715.6 million, above the FY 2014 enacted level. FY 2015 funding requests for select offices and programs, and the percentage increase or decrease from the FY 2014 enacted levels, are summarized below:

Science and Energy

Office of Science: \$5.1 billion (+0.9%)

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: \$2.3 billion (+21.9%)

Vehicle Technologies: \$359 million (+23.9%)

Bioenergy Technologies: \$253 million (+9.0%)

Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies: \$93 million (+0.1%)

Solar Energy: \$282.3 million (+9.8%)

Wind Energy: \$115 million (+30.5%)

Water Power: \$62.5 million (+6.7%)

Geothermal Technology: \$61.5 million (+34.4%)

Advanced Manufacturing: \$305.1 million (+69.1)

Federal Energy Management Program: \$36.2 million (+28.2%)

Building Technologies: \$211.7 million (+19%)

Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs: \$227.6 million (+30.9%)

Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability: \$180 million (+22.2%)

Clean Energy Transmission and Reliability: \$36 million (+11.2%)

Smart Grid R&D: \$24.4 million (+67.2%)

Cybersecurity for Energy Delivery Systems: \$42 million (-3.4%)

Energy Storage: \$19 million (+25.1%)

Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration: \$22.6 million (+182.6%)

National Electricity Delivery: \$7 million (+16.7%)

Program Direction: \$29 million (+5%)

Office of Fossil Energy: \$711 million (-8.8%)

Fossil Energy Research and Development: \$475.5 million (-15.4%)

Carbon Capture (coal): \$77 million (-16.3%)

Carbon Storage (coal): \$80 million (-26.4%)

Advanced Energy Systems (coal): \$51 million (-48.7%)

Cross Cutting Research (coal): \$35.2 million (-15.8%)

NETL Coal R&D: \$34 million (-32%)

Carbon Capture and Storage (natural gas): \$25 million (N/A)

Natural Gas Technologies: \$35 million (+69.9%)

Fossil Energy Environmental Restoration: \$7.8 million (+33.9%)

⁴ For links to the offices and descriptions of activities, see [DOE Offices](#).

⁵ For DOE budget materials, see [DOE FY 2015 Budget \(Justification and Supporting Documents\)](#); [President's FY 2015 Budget Department of Energy](#).

Strategic Petroleum Reserve: \$205 million (+8.3%)
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve: \$1.6 million (-80%)
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves: \$19.9 million (-0.2%)

Office of Nuclear Energy: \$863.4 million (-2.8%)
Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies: \$78.2 million (+10%)
Reactor Concepts R&D: \$100.5 million (-10.9%)
Fuel Cycle R&D: \$189.1 million (+1.6%)
SMR Licensing Technical Support: \$97 million (-11.8%)
Supercritical Transformational Electric Power Generation (STEP): \$27.5 million (N/A)

Management and Performance

Environmental Management: \$5.62 billion (-3.6%)
Office of Legacy Management: \$171.9 million (-2.8%)
Management: \$68.3 million (+18.6%)
Hearing and Appeals: \$5.5 million (+9.5%)
Economic Impact and Diversity: \$7.2 million (-19.1%)

Corporate Management

Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs: \$6.3 million (+34%)
International Affairs: \$18.4 million (+16.2%)
Energy Policy and Systems Analysis: \$38.5 million (+100%)

Nuclear Security

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA): \$11.6 billion (+4%)
Weapons Activities: \$8.3 billion (+6.9%)
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation: \$1.5 billion (-20.4%)
Naval Reactors: \$1.377 billion (+25.8%)
Federal Salaries and Expenses⁶: \$410.8 million (+9%)

Credit Programs

Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program: \$7 million (-65%)
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program: \$4 million (-33.3%)

Other Offices and Programs

Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E): \$325 million (+16.1%)
Energy Information Administration (EIA): \$122.5 million (+4.7%)
Power Marketing Administrations: \$82 million (-3.8%)
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission: \$0 (+100%)
Race to the Top for Energy Efficiency and Grid Modernization: \$200 million (N/A)
Defense Environmental Cleanup: \$5.3 billion (+6.6%)
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup: \$226 million (-2.4%)
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination & Decommissioning Fund: \$530.9 million (-11.3%)
Departmental Administration: \$129 million (+2.1%)
Office of the Inspector General: \$39.8 million (-5.3%)
Environment, Health, Safety and Security: \$181 million (N/A)

⁶ Formerly Office of the Administrator.

III. ISSUES

The following issues may be examined at the hearing:

- Funding priorities;
- Major budget changes;
- Planned rulemakings;
- Priority science and research;
- Loans and Grants;
- Management and security; and,
- Enforcement activities.

IV. STAFF CONTACT

If you have any questions regarding the hearing, please contact Patrick Currier, Mary Neumayr, or Peter Spencer of the Committee staff at (202) 225-2927.

APPENDIX

