

DOE OFFICE OF INDIAN ENERGY

Tribal Electricity Access and Reliability Congressional Report - Listening Session II

Wahleah Johns, Director

David Conrad, Deputy Director

Lizana Pierce, Senior Engineer, Deployment Supervisor

Dr. Tommy Jones, Deployment Specialist



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Indian Energy

July 28, 2022

Agenda

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Office Overview

Purpose and Background

Data Collected

Roundtable Discussion



Director – Wahleah Johns

Wahleah Johns

Director, Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, Washington DC

Wahleah Johns is Director for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs. She is responsible for upholding and advancing the Office of Indian Energy's mission to maximize the development and deployment of energy solutions for the benefit of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Johns is a member of the Navajo (Dine) tribe and comes from northeastern Arizona. Her background is in renewable energy and community organizing, having co-founded Native Renewables, a nonprofit that builds renewable energy tribal capacity while addressing energy access. Her work with the Black Mesa Water Coalition and Navajo Green Economy Coalition has led to groundbreaking legislative victories for groundwater protection, green jobs, and environmental justice. In 2019, she was awarded the Nathan Cummings Foundation Fellowship.

Johns is deeply honored to work with the Office of Indian Energy to help native communities lead the way in the transition to clean energy.



Deputy Director – D. Conrad

David F. Conrad

Deputy Director, Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, Washington DC

David F. Conrad (Osage Nation) serves as the Deputy Director for the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs. He recently served as the Director of the Office of Public Affairs for the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs in the Department of Interior (DOI), managing press relations, digital media, and communications in close coordination with the Secretary's Office of Communication and other DOI Bureaus.

Mr. Conrad has 20 years of intergovernmental affairs experience in the energy, environmental, economic development, and natural and cultural resources arenas. Mr. Conrad has served in intergovernmental, legislative, and public affairs positions supporting tribal and local governments, and has experience working with legislative bodies at the federal, tribal, state, and local levels. He has also held executive leadership positions in the non-profit sector with the National Tribal Environmental Council and the Council of Energy Resource Tribes.

Mr. Conrad holds a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Santa Clara University and a master's degree in Environmental Policy and Administration from the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay.



Deployment Supervisor – L. Pierce



Lizana Pierce

**Senior Engineer and Deployment Supervisor,
Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs,
Colorado**

Lizana Pierce is duty stationed in Colorado and serves as the principal engineering expert for the Director and Deputy Director on deployment programs. Mrs. Pierce is responsible for implementing the Office's Deployment Programs: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance; and Education and Capacity Building.

Lizana has more than 25 years of experience in energy technologies, project development, and management, and has dedicated 20 of those years to assisting Indian tribes in developing their energy resources and building their human capacity to realize their energy visions.

Ms. Pierce holds a Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering from Colorado State University, and she pursued a Master's in Business Administration through the University of Northern Colorado.



Deployment Specialist – T. Jones



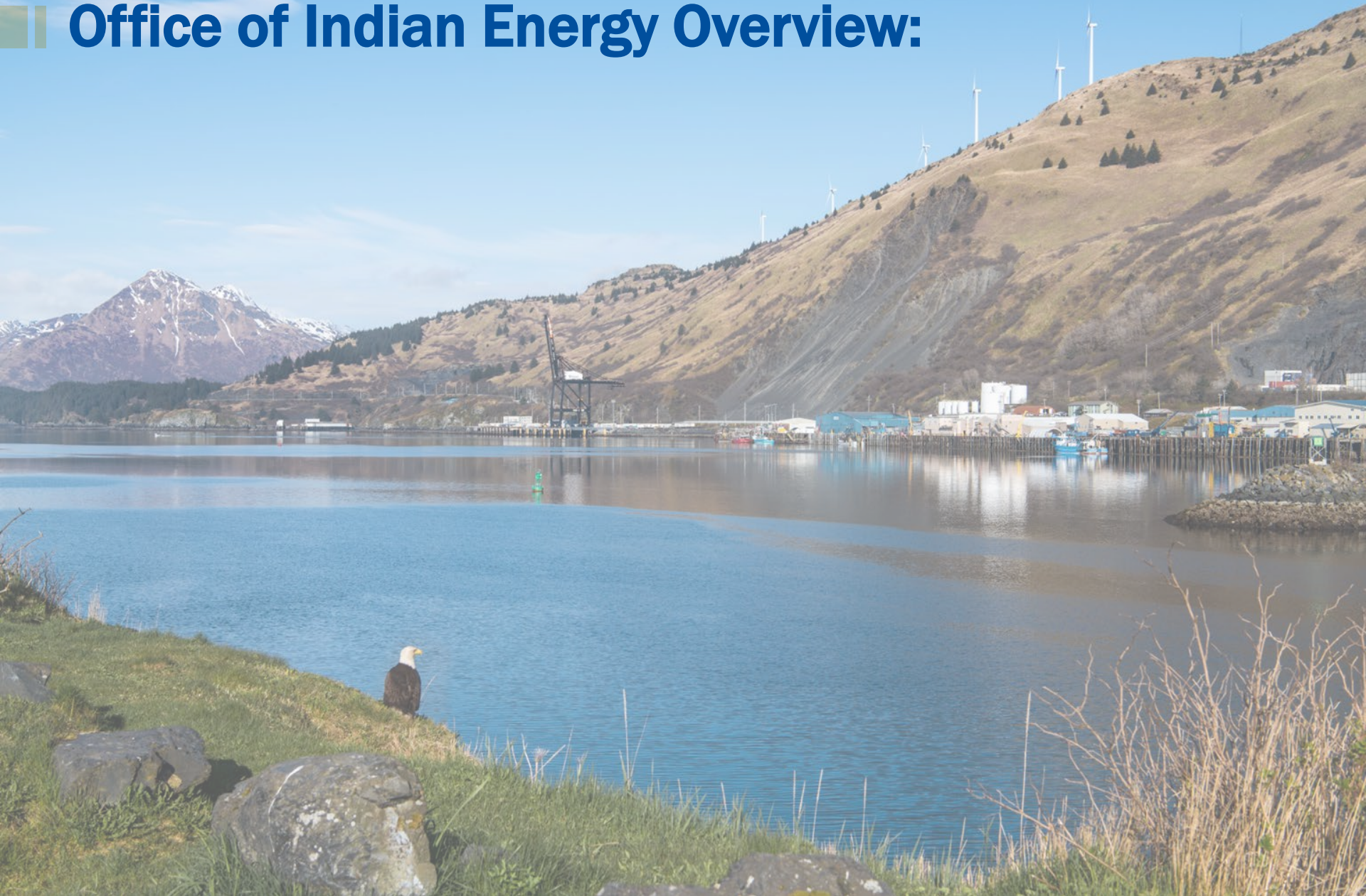
Dr. Tommy Jones

Deployment Specialist, Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs

As a Deployment Specialist, Thomas ('Tommy') is responsible for assisting the Deployment Supervisor with implementing the Office's Deployment Programs: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, and Education and Capacity Building. Dr. Jones, is from Jones, Oklahoma and is an enrolled citizen of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Naknek Native Village, and a Native shareholder of Bristol Bay Native Corporation of Alaska. He has separate bachelor's degrees in Biology and Spanish, a Master's degree in Conservation Biology and Environmental Science, and a Ph.D. in Natural Resources and American Indian Studies.



Office of Indian Energy Overview:



Office of Indian Energy

The DOE Office of Indian Energy is charged by Congress under the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self Determination Act of 2005 (Title V of the Energy Policy Act of 2005) to “provide, direct, foster, coordinate, and implement energy planning, education, management, conservation, and delivery programs that –

- (1) **promote Indian tribal energy development, efficiency, and use;**
- (2) **reduce or stabilize energy costs;**
- (3) **enhance and strengthen Indian tribal energy and economic infrastructure** relating to natural resource development and electrification; and
- (4) **bring electrical power and service to Indian land and the homes** of tribal members located on Indian lands or acquired, constructed, or improved (in whole or in part) with Federal funds.”



Clockwise from top right: **Seneca Nation's** (NY) 1.5 MW wind turbine, **Fort Yukon's** (AK) combined heat and powerhouse, **Coeur d'Alene Tribe's** (ID) Benewah Market energy efficiency project, **Sokaogon Chippewa Community** (WI) Housing Project, and **Chippewa Cree Tribe's** (MT) Residential Solar.

Meet the Team

Office of Indian Energy

Comprised of 14 Federal employees and 10 contractors

The Director, Deputy Director, Senior Advisor, Budget Officer, Communications Specialist, and Management Analyst (6 FTE's) and two (2) contractors located in Washington, DC



The Deployment Supervisor, Deployment Specialist, a Project Officer and two Engineers (5 FTE's) and eight (8) contractors' duty-stationed in Golden, Colorado. Financial assistance support received through the DOE Golden Field Office.



AK Senior Policy Advisor and two (2) Engineers duty-stationed in Alaska.



Deployment Program



Financial Assistance

We facilitate tribal energy project development through financial assistance (competitively awarded grants).



Technical Assistance

We provide federally recognized Indian tribes, including Alaska Native villages, regional and village corporations, tribal energy resource development organizations, and other tribal groups and communities, with technical assistance to advance tribal energy and infrastructure projects at no charge.

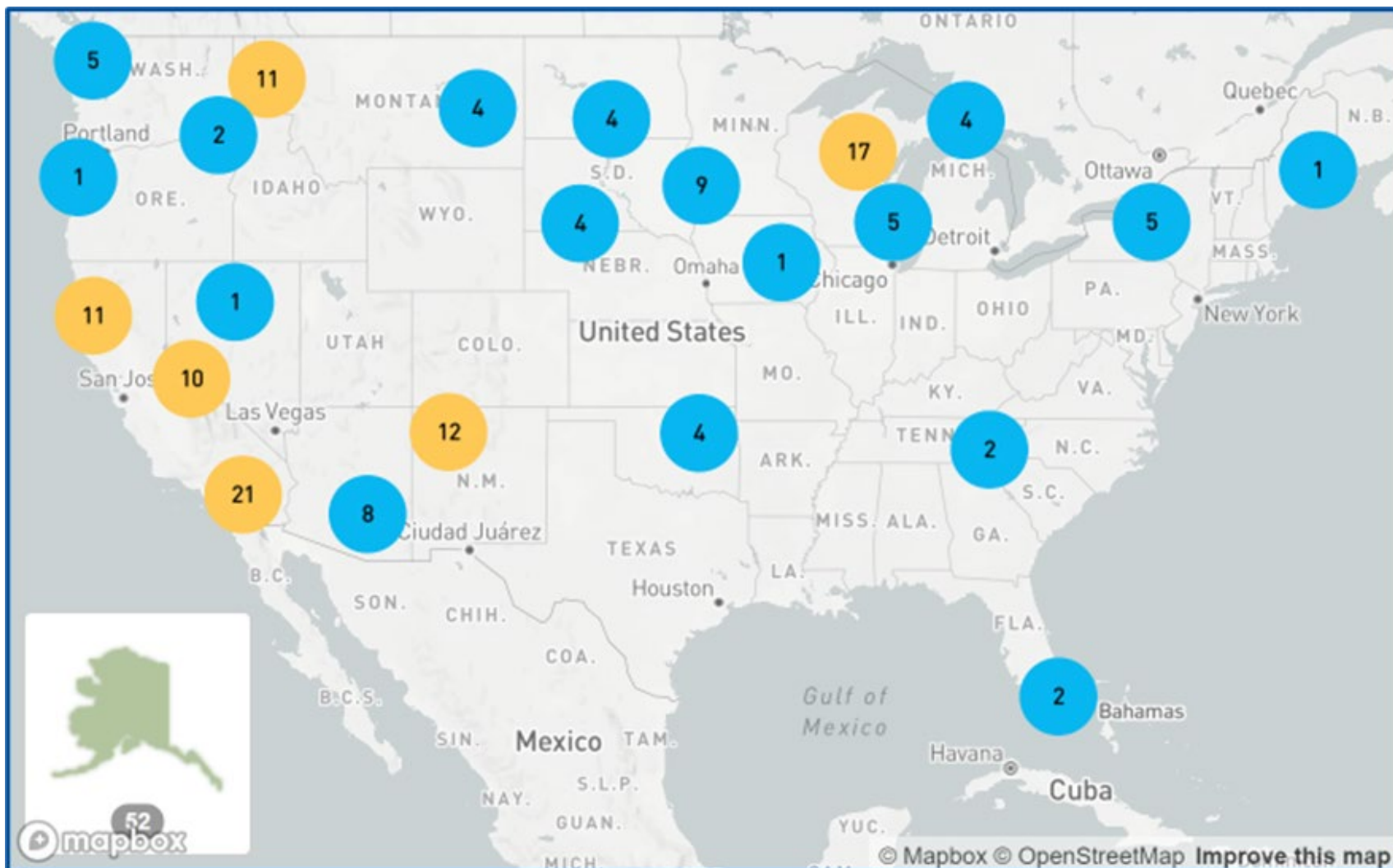


Education and Capacity Building

Thorough regional workshops, webinars, and college student internships, we support tribal efforts to build internal capacity to develop energy projects and navigate energy markets.



Invested over \$114 million in more than 200 tribal energy projects valued at nearly \$200 million (2010-2021)



Financial Assistance (2010-2021)

Tangible Results

- **More than 43 MW** of New Generation Installed
- **More than 10 MWh** of Battery Storage Installed
- **Over \$13.7 Million** Saved Every Year
- **Over \$295 Million** Saved Over System Lifetimes
- **\$3.46 Saved** for Every DOE Dollar Invested
- **Over 8,600 Tribal Buildings** Affected



Clockwise from top right: Huslia Tribe Council (AK) installed a community-scale biomass project to heat their community's buildings (2018); Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (CA) installed a 1 MW solar; Rosebud Sioux (SD) solar system on low-income home (2016); Fort Mojave Indian Tribe and Aha Macav Power Services installed a 2.3 MW solar system; Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AVEC) and Bethel Native Corporation's (BNC) installed a 900-kW turbine to power the communities of Bethel and Oscarville, AK.

Energy Infrastructure Funding

Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs

U.S. Department of Energy Set to Announce a Funding Opportunity to Deploy Energy Infrastructure on Tribal Lands

MAY 20, 2022



DOE to Announce
\$20 Million Tribal
Energy Funding
Opportunity

- 1) Install clean energy generating system(s) and/or energy efficiency measure(s) for Tribal Building(s) (Area of Interest 1); or,
- 2) Deploy community-scale clean energy generating system(s) or energy storage on Tribal Lands (Area of Interest 2); or,
- 3) Install integrated energy system(s) for autonomous operation (independent of the traditional centralized electric power grid) to power a single or multiple essential Tribal Buildings during emergency situations or for tribal community resilience (Area of Interest 3).

Sign up for DOE Office of Indian Energy Newsletter at www.energy.gov/indianenergy to be notified

Recent Funding Announcement

Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs

U.S. Department of Energy to Announce Funding Opportunity to Power Unelectrified Tribal Buildings

MAY 31, 2022



Today, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs (Office of Indian Energy) issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to release a \$15 million Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) this summer to support powering unelectrified tribal buildings.

Through this planned FOA, the Office of Indian Energy intends to solicit applications from federally recognized Indian tribes including Alaska Native Regional Corporations and Village Corporations, Intertribal Organizations, and Tribal Energy Development Organizations, to deploy energy infrastructure or integrated energy system(s) to provide electricity to Tribal buildings.

Sign up for DOE Office of Indian Energy Newsletter at www.energy.gov/indianenergy to be notified

Technical Assistance

- The goal of technical assistance is to **address a specific challenge or fulfill a need that is essential** to a current project's successful implementation.
- The intended result of this technical assistance is a **tangible product or specific deliverable** designed to help move a project forward.

<http://energy.gov/indianenergy>

“This is government money well spent. This assistance is **helping our people afford to live in the village**. Thank you!”

Types of Technical Assistance

Technical Analysis



Financial Analysis



Strategic Energy Planning



Informational Resources

Information Resources

- **Energy Resource Library**
Publications, websites, videos, and more.
- **Curriculum Foundational and Advanced Courses**
Educational webinars

Workshops & Webinars

- **Monthly Webinars**
Monthly webinars provide foundational information, resources and case studies
- **Periodic Workshops**
Workshop on specific topics

Tribal Energy Atlas

- **Interactive Geospatial Tool**

The collage features several key resources:

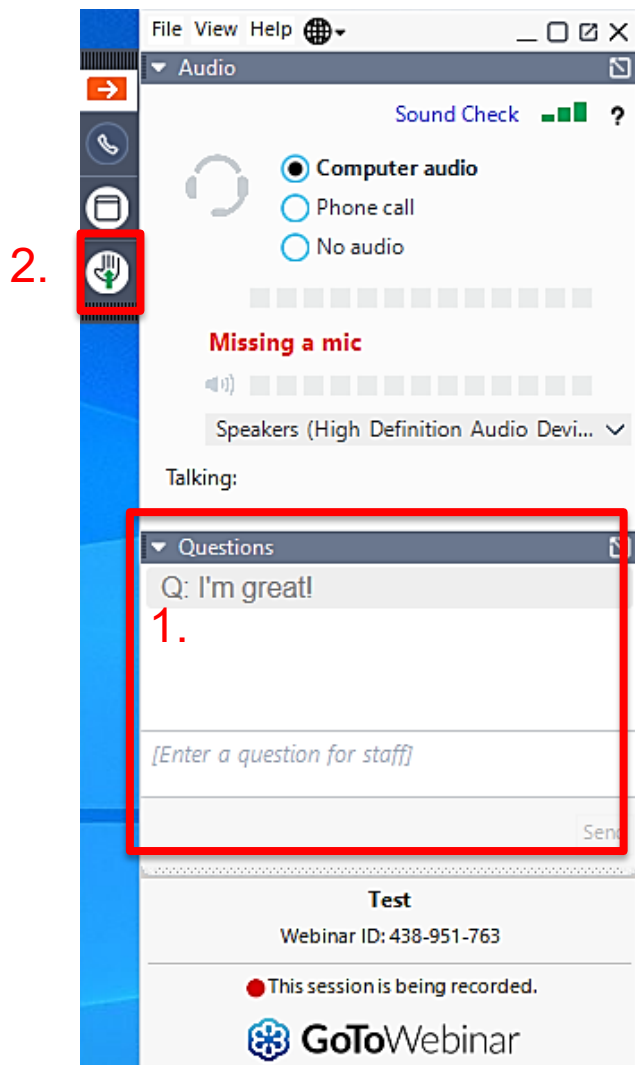
- Renewable Energy Development in Indian Country: A Handbook for Tribes** (Subcontract Report NREL/SR-7A4-48078, June 2010) by Douglas C. MacCourt, Chief, Indian Law Practice, U.S. Department of Energy Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs.
- Strengthening Tribal Communities, Sustaining Future Generations** (U.S. Department of Energy Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs).
- TRIBAL AUTHORITY PROCESS** Case Studies: The Conversion of On-reservation Electric Utilities to Tribal Ownership and Operation.
- Tribal Energy Atlas** (NREL, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Office of Indian Energy) showing a map of the United States with energy infrastructure and potential data layers.
- Geospatial Analysis of Renewable Energy Technical Potential on Tribal Lands** by E. Doris, A. Lopez, and D. Beckley, National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

<http://energy.gov/indianenergy>

Purpose and Background:



How to Submit a Comment



1. Please submit a comment in the Questions tab.

2. Raise hand icon to speak.

Technology troubles? Please send questions to IndianEnergy@hq.doe.gov.

Purpose and Background - Congressional Report

1 **DIVISION Z—ENERGY ACT OF**
2 **2020**

3 **SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This division may be cited as the
5 “Energy Act of 2020”.

6 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for
7 this Act is as follows:

DIVISION Z—ENERGY ACT OF 2020

15 **SEC. 8014. REPORT ON ELECTRICITY ACCESS AND RELI-**
16 **ABILITY.**

17 (a) **ASSESSMENT.**—The Secretary of Energy shall
18 conduct an assessment of the status of access to electricity
19 by households residing in Tribal communities or on Indian
20 land, and the reliability of electric service available to

Why does this matter? How could this impact my community? What happens from here?



SEC. 8014. REPORT ON ELECTRICITY ACCESS AND RELIABILITY

- (a) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Energy shall conduct an assessment of the status of access to electricity by households residing in Tribal communities or on Indian land, and the reliability of electric service available to households residing in Tribal communities or on Indian land, as compared to the status of access to and reliability of electricity within neighboring States or within the State in which Indian land is located.
- b) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Energy shall consult with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, the North American Electricity Reliability Corporation, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in the development and conduct of the assessment under subsection (a). Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations shall have the opportunity to review and make recommendations regarding the development of the assessment and the findings of the assessment, prior to the submission of the report under subsection (c).



Data Collected:



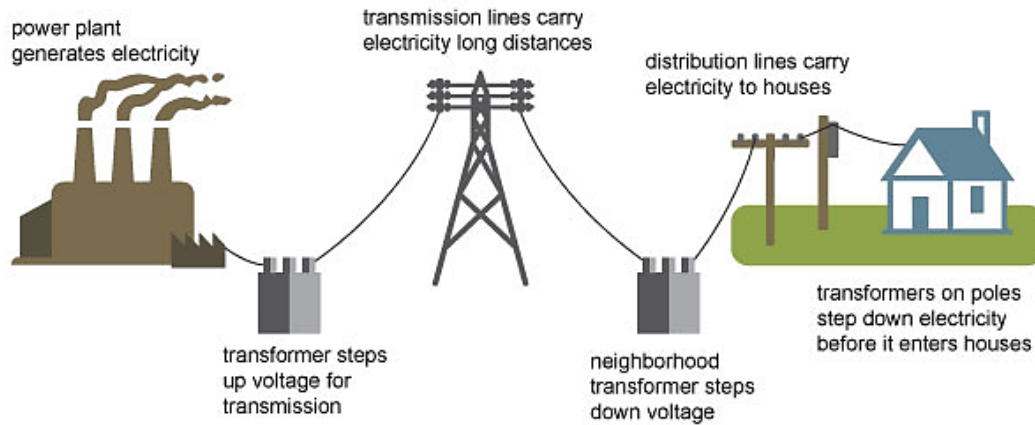
Section 1: Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Assets Available

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the results of the assessment conducted under subsection (a), which shall include— (1) a description of generation, transmission, and distribution assets available to provide electricity to households residing in Tribal communities or on Indian land;

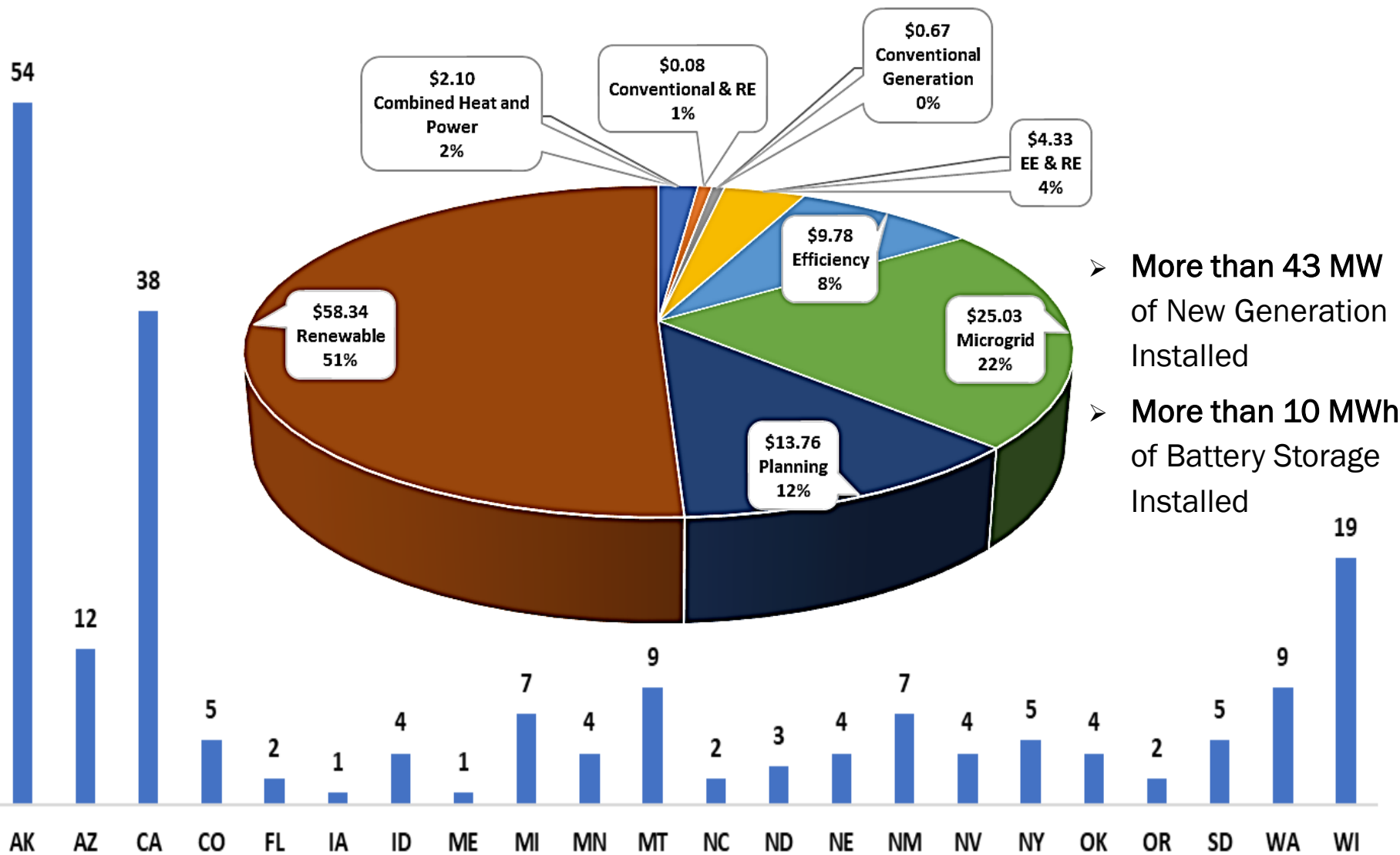


Section 1: Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Assets Available

Electricity generation, transmission, and distribution



Investments by Technology and State (2010-2021)



- More than 43 MW of New Generation Installed
- More than 10 MWh of Battery Storage Installed

Large Scale Renewable Energy Projects

- Moapa Paiute
 - 250 MW Moapa S. Paiute Solar Project
 - 200 MW Planned
 - 380MW Planned
 - 700MW Planned
- Navajo Nation
 - 27.3 MW Keyenta I
 - 27.3 MW Keyenta II
 - 70 MW Red Mesa Tapaha Solar PV Park
 - 200 MW Planned
- Salish and Kootenai
 - 208 MW Seli's Ksanka Qlispe' Dam
- Campo Kumeyaay
 - 50 MW Kumeyaay Wind
- Jicarilla Apache
 - 50 MW Solar PV Park

Combined nameplate capacity of **2162.6 MW** which can power thousands of homes



Transmission Line Data on or Near Tribal Lands

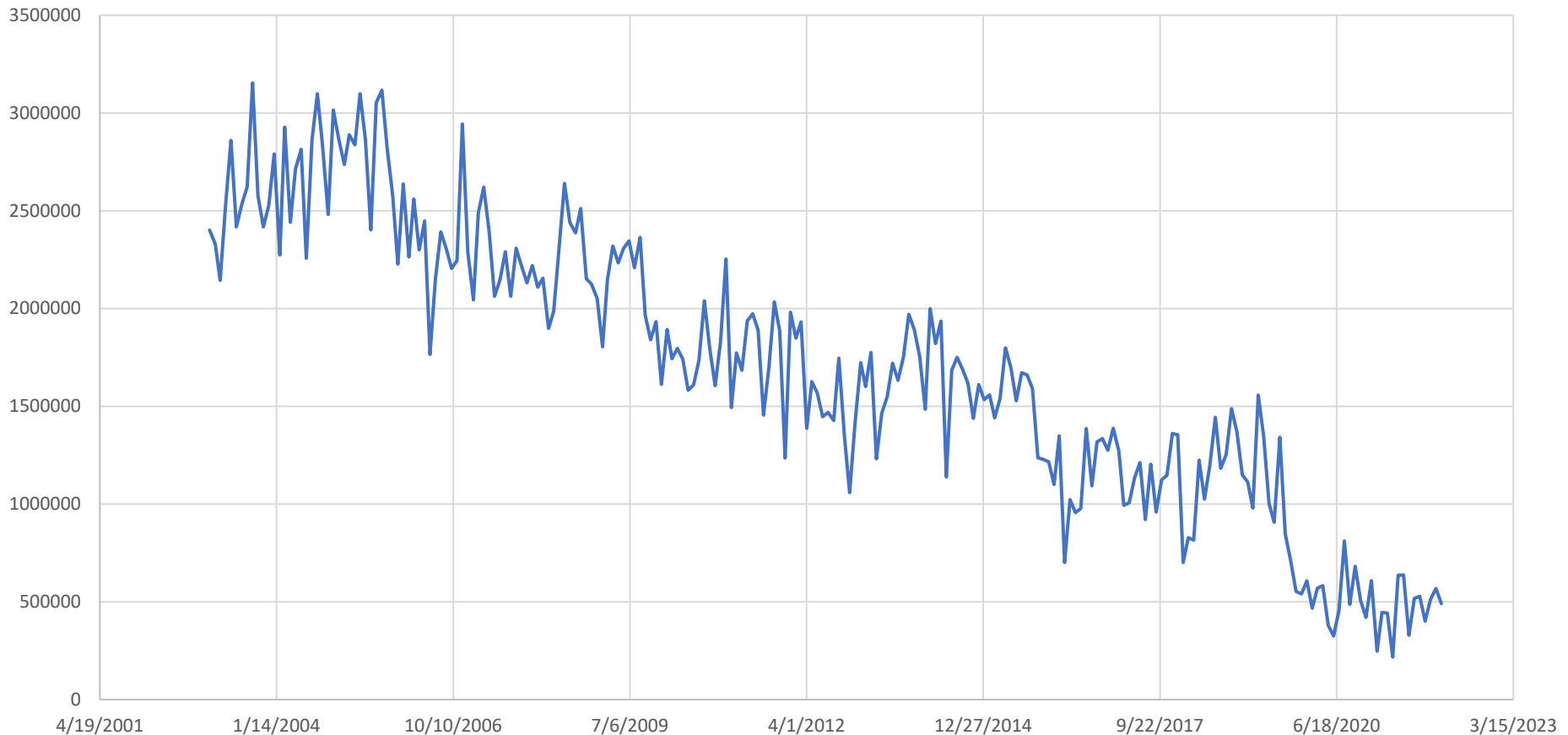
- Reservation Land
 - 16,500 miles of transmission lines
 - Over 58,000 kV total capacity
 - Line capacities range 7 kV
 - 1000kV
- Tribal Statistical Areas
 - Now Reservation boundaries
 - 30,000 miles of transmission lines
 - Over 14,500 kV
 - Line capacities range 69kV-345kV



Most of Alaska not included in transmission data

Conventional Energy Resources Tribal Lands

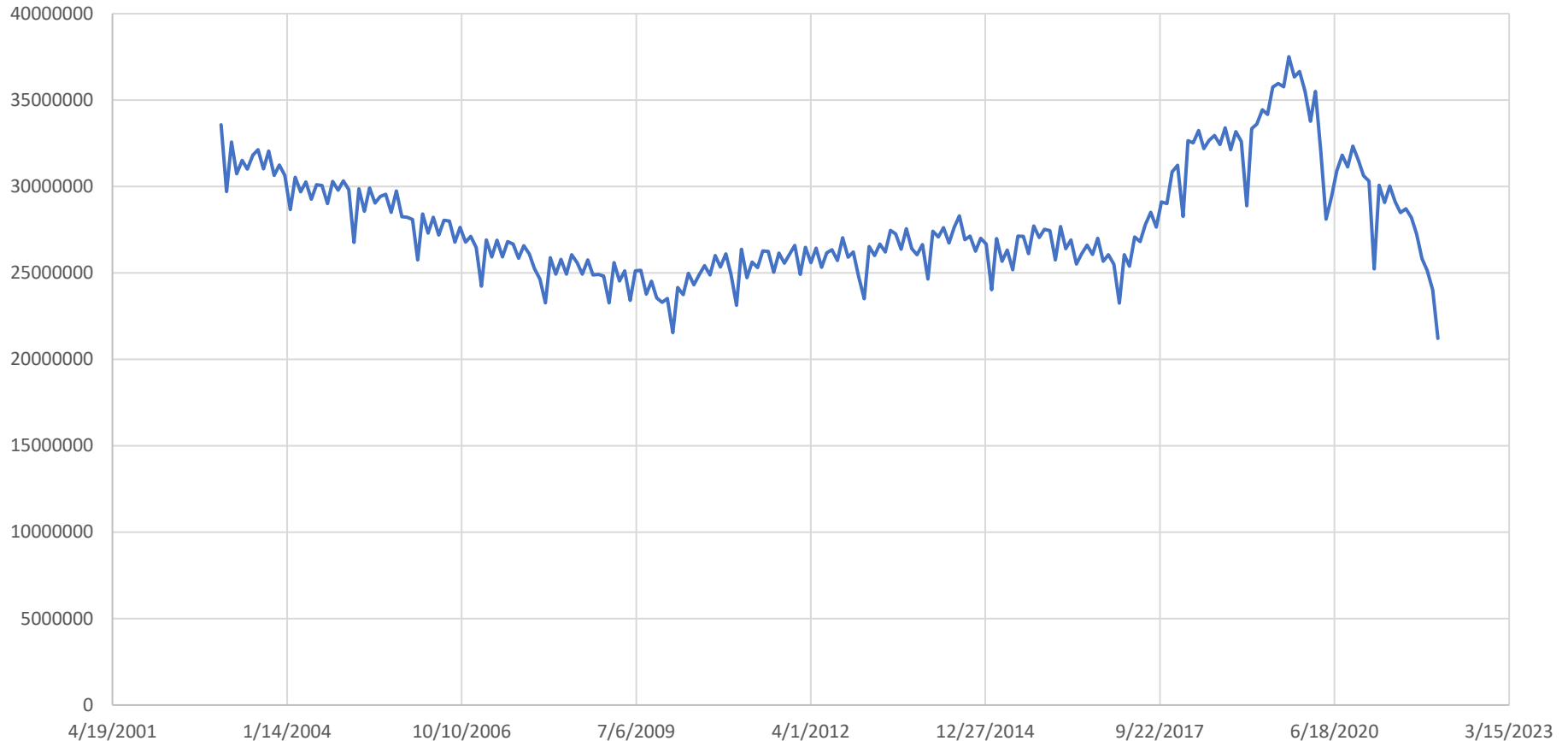
Coal Production in Tons on Tribal Lands 2003 - 2022



- Coal Produced in 2021: 5,525,087 tons
- 47,630 train cars or ~1% of total US production

Conventional Energy Resources Tribal Lands

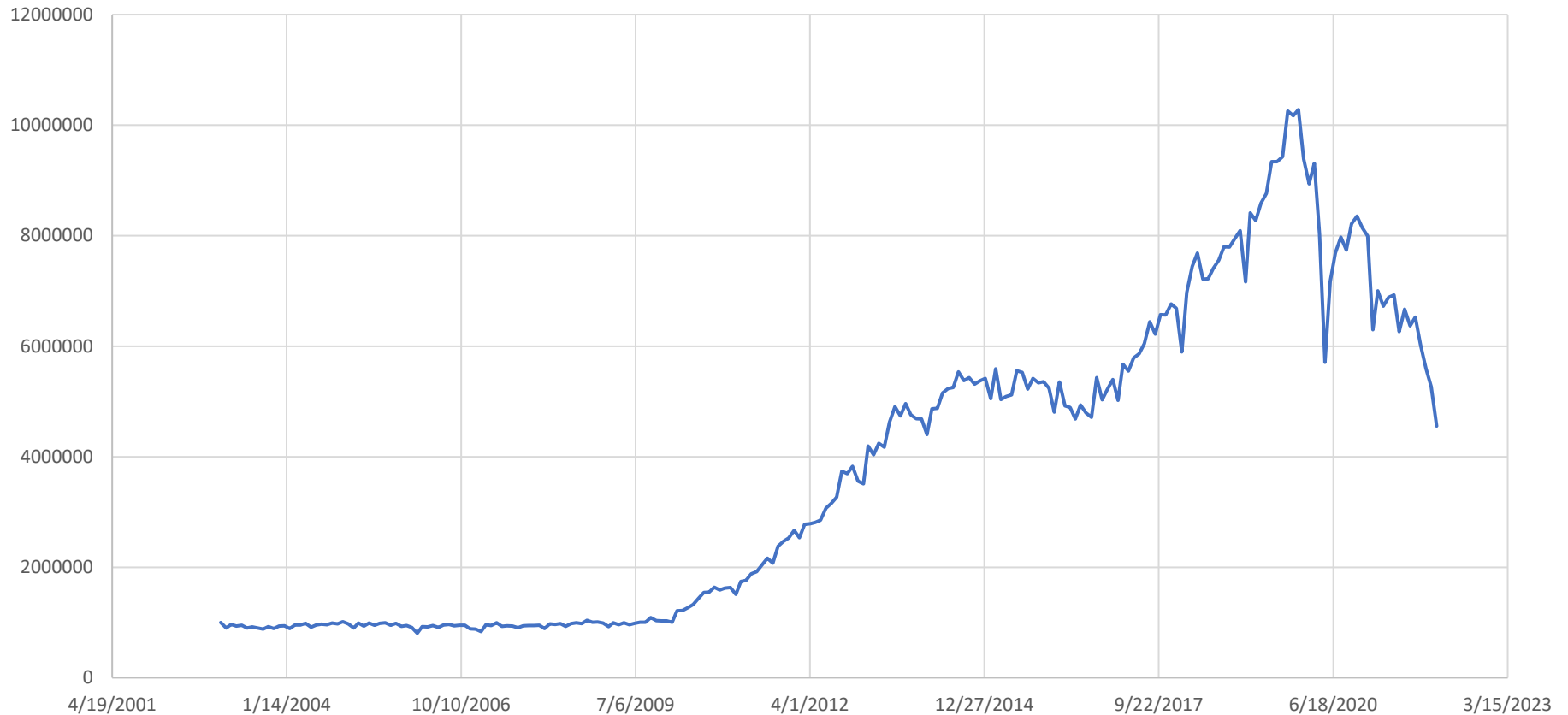
Natural Gas Production in MCF on Tribal Lands 2003 - 2022



- Natural Gas Produced in 2021: 337,330,625 MCF
- Heat more than 5M homes, <1% of US production

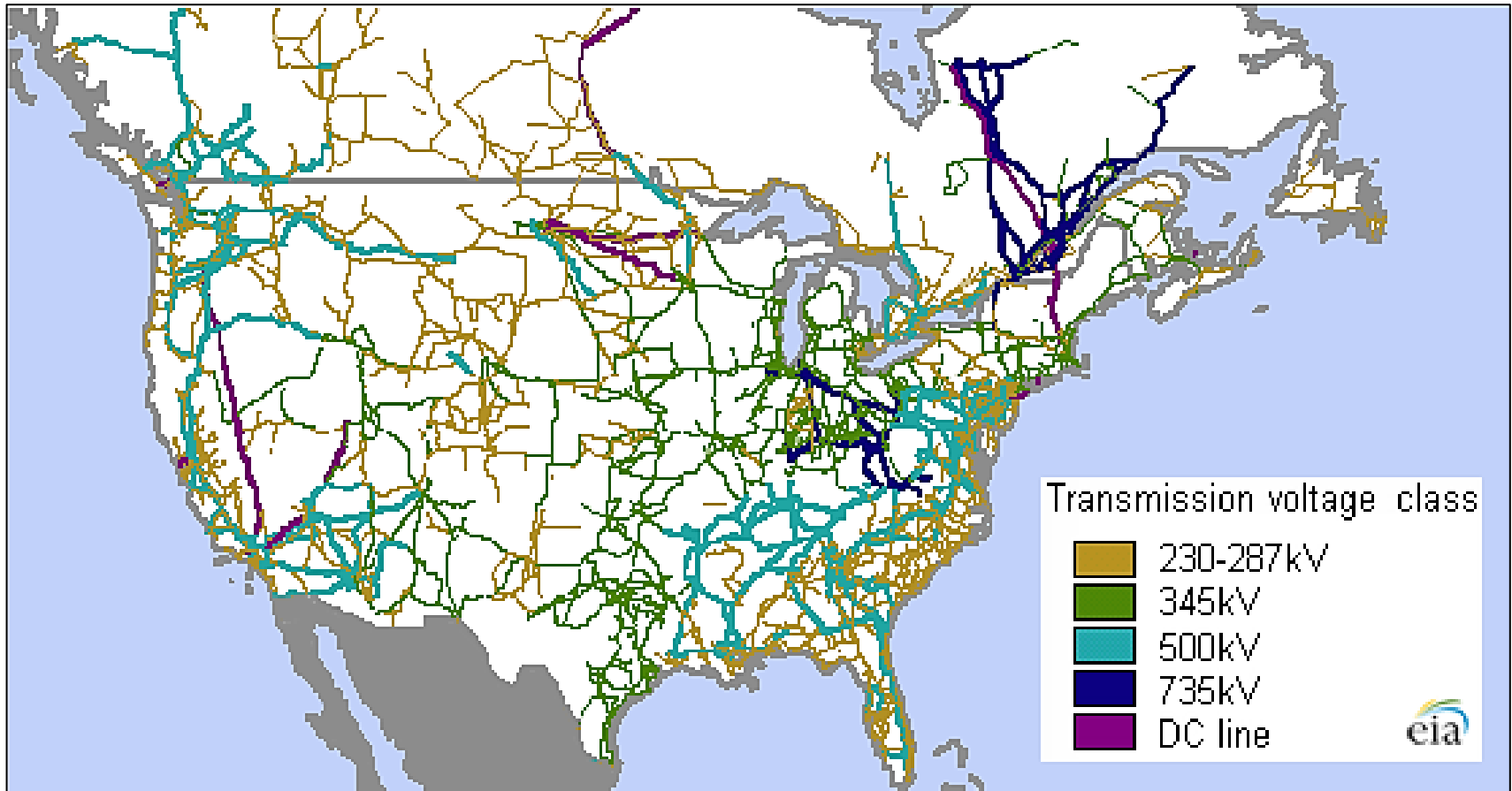
Conventional Energy Resources Tribal Lands

Oil Production in Bbl on Tribal Lands 2003 - 2022



- Oil Produced in 2021: 79,268,397 Bbl
- 1.94% of US total

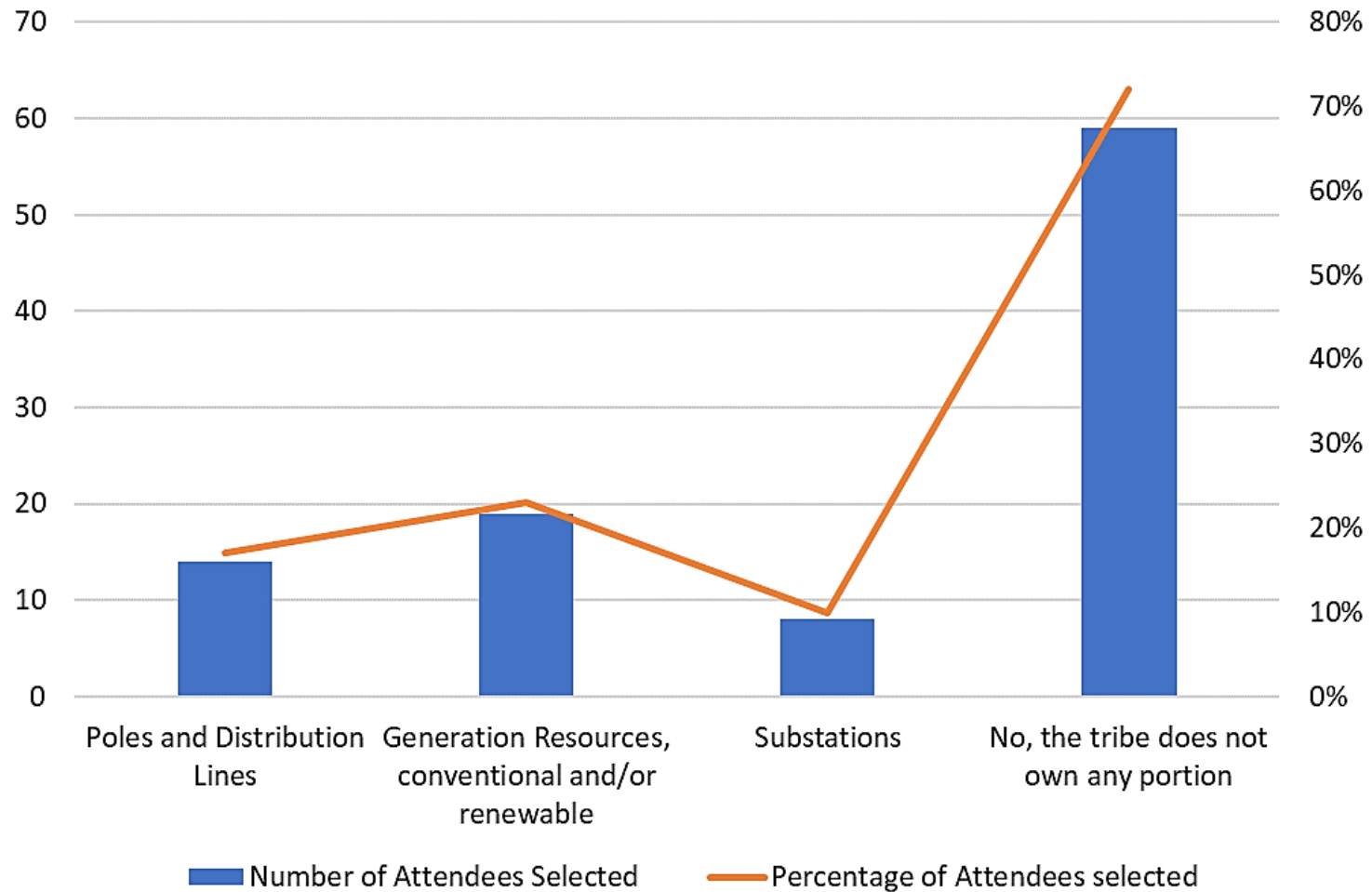
Communities Connection to Centralized Grid



EIA, Electric Transmission Crosses North American Borders

- Application Data: **77%** connected to grid
- **23%** not connected in Alaska and Navajo
- **42%** had generation assets not connected to grid

Tribal Ownership of Electrical Infrastructure: Polling Data



Section 2: Price of Electricity

(2) a survey of the retail and wholesale prices of electricity available to households residing in Tribal communities or on Indian land

~14.5¢/kWh
National Average



Price of Electricity Tribal Lands

Polling Data

- **56%** higher than national average
- ~**35%** double or more than national average
- **56%** considered cost of electricity high

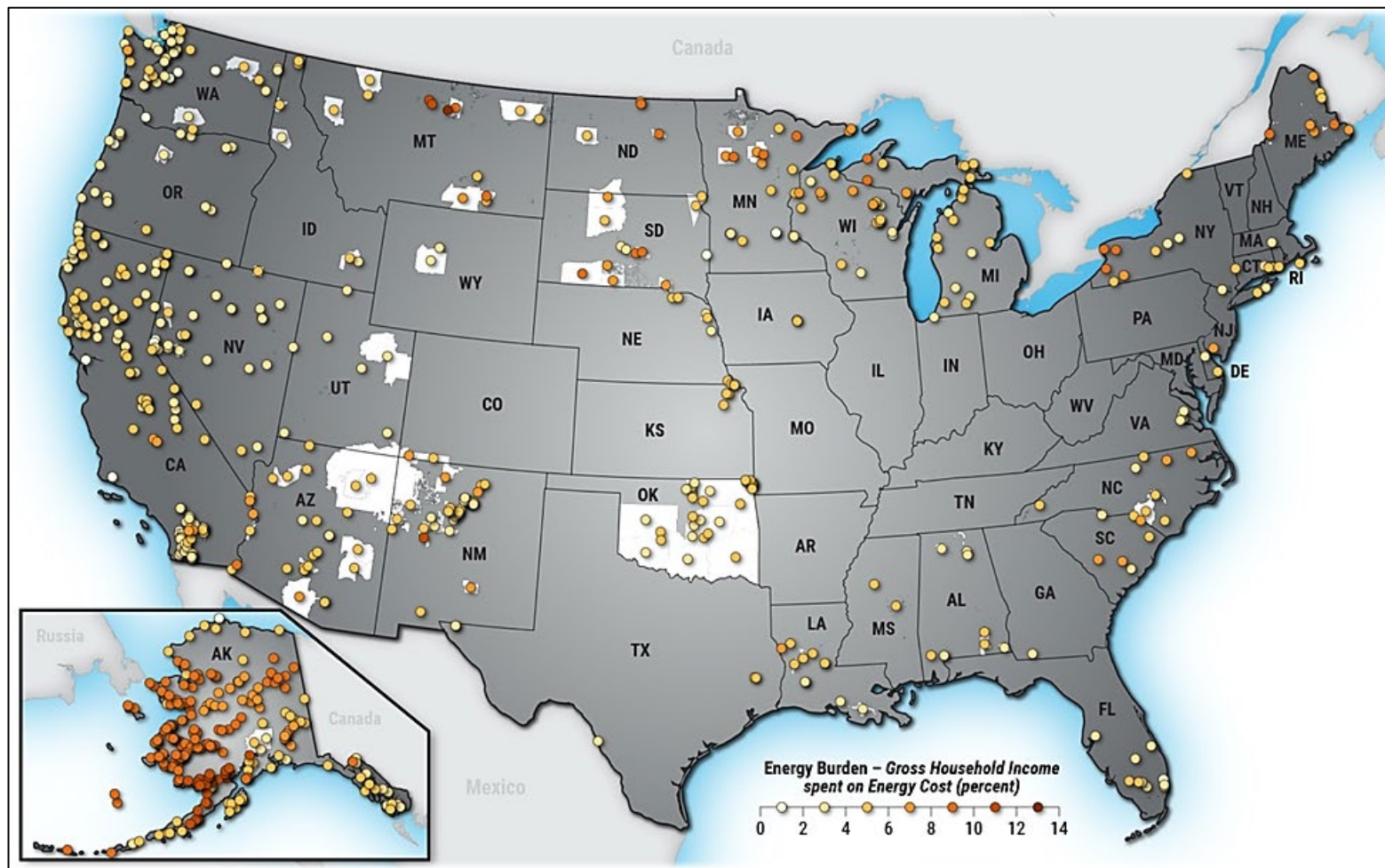


Application Data

- Average **28 cents/kwh**
- Lowest: 4.2 cents/kwh
- Highest: 91 cents/kwh
- Responses above national average: **41%**
- **81%** electricity cost is a burden
 - Low income



Energy Burden



Energy Burden, Gross Household Income Spent on Energy Costs (Courtesy of NREL)

- Resource: <https://www.energy.gov/eere/slsc/maps/lead-tool>

Section 3: Workforce

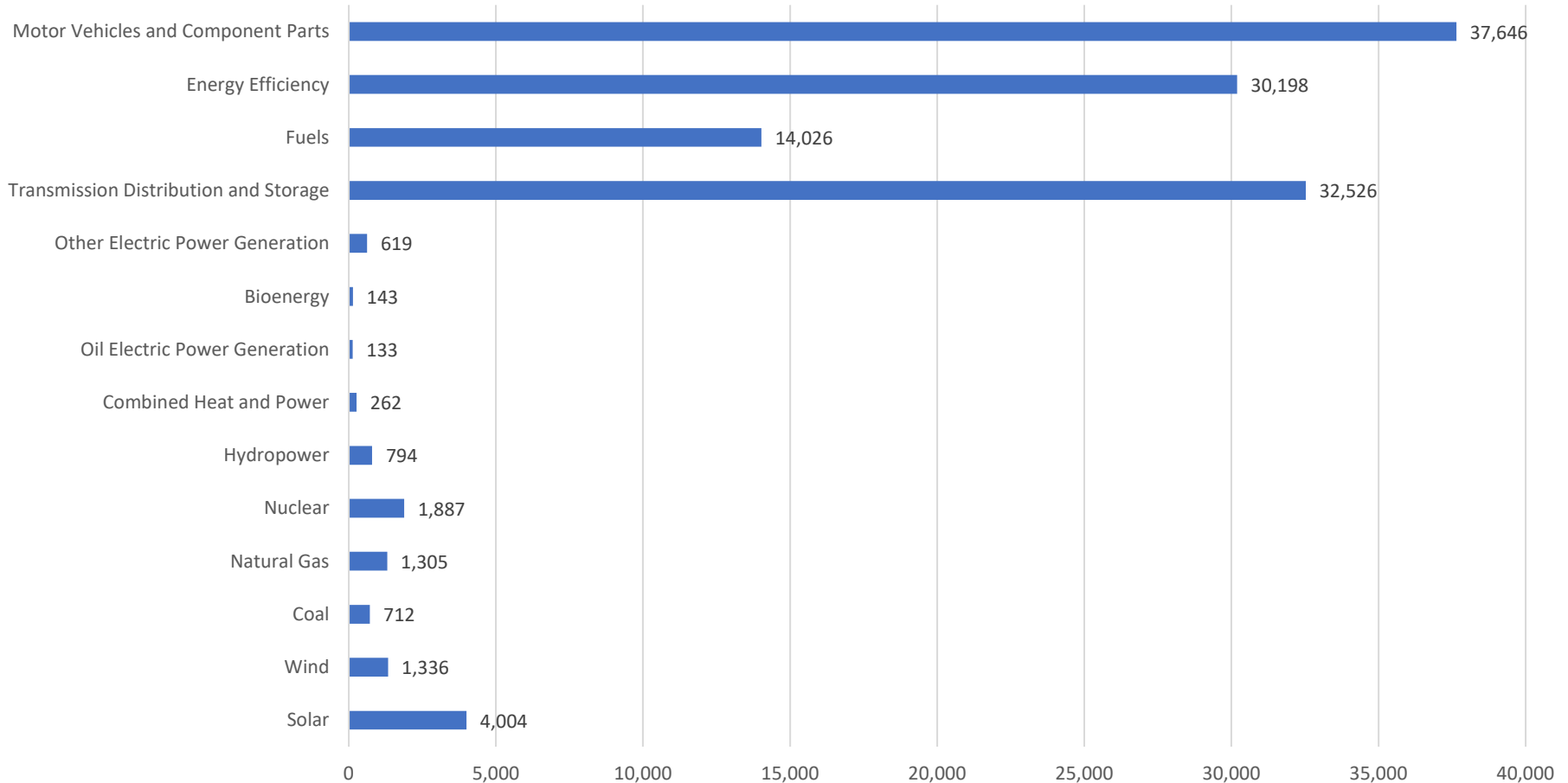
(3) a description of participation of Tribal members in the electric utility workforce, including the workforce for construction and maintenance of renewable energy resources and distributed energy resources



United States Energy and Employment Report 2022

- Total AI/AN Workforce: 125,591

Number of Native American Workers in Energy Industry by Sector



Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

- Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal (Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2022)
- Will add an average of 1.5 million jobs per year, over the course of the decade
- 1% of 1.5 million = 150,000 AI/AN jobs



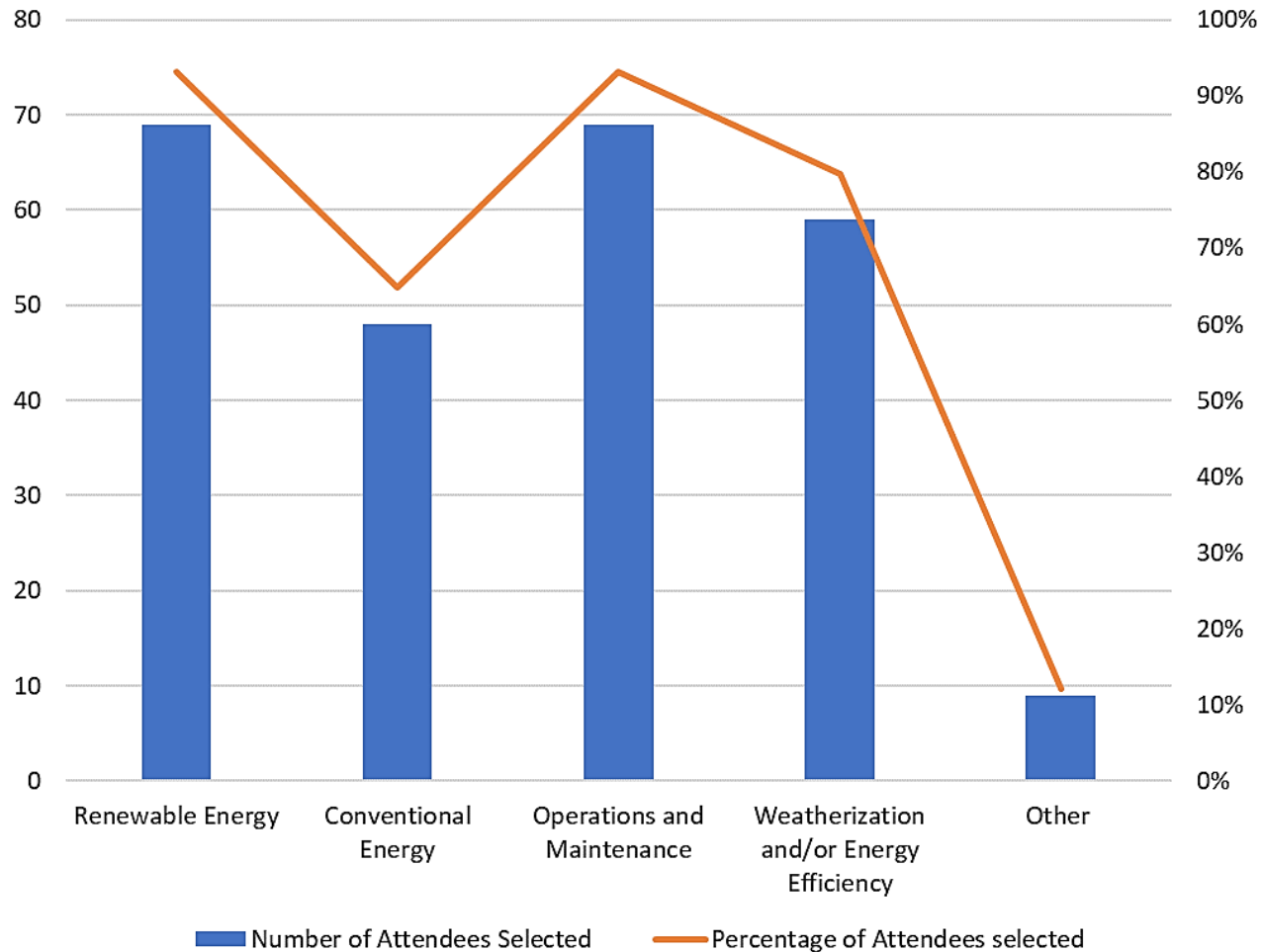
Job Potential from Applications

Application Data

- 172 projects
- Potential Short-Term Jobs Created: 1,796
- Potential Long-Term Jobs Created: 485
- Training Position Created: 1,314
- Cost savings through grant and energy savings



What type of Training is Needed? Polling



50% indicated tribal members in energy workforce

Section 4: Electricity Access

(4) the percentage of households residing in Tribal communities or on Indian land that do not have access to electricity



Previous Analysis of Tribal Homes

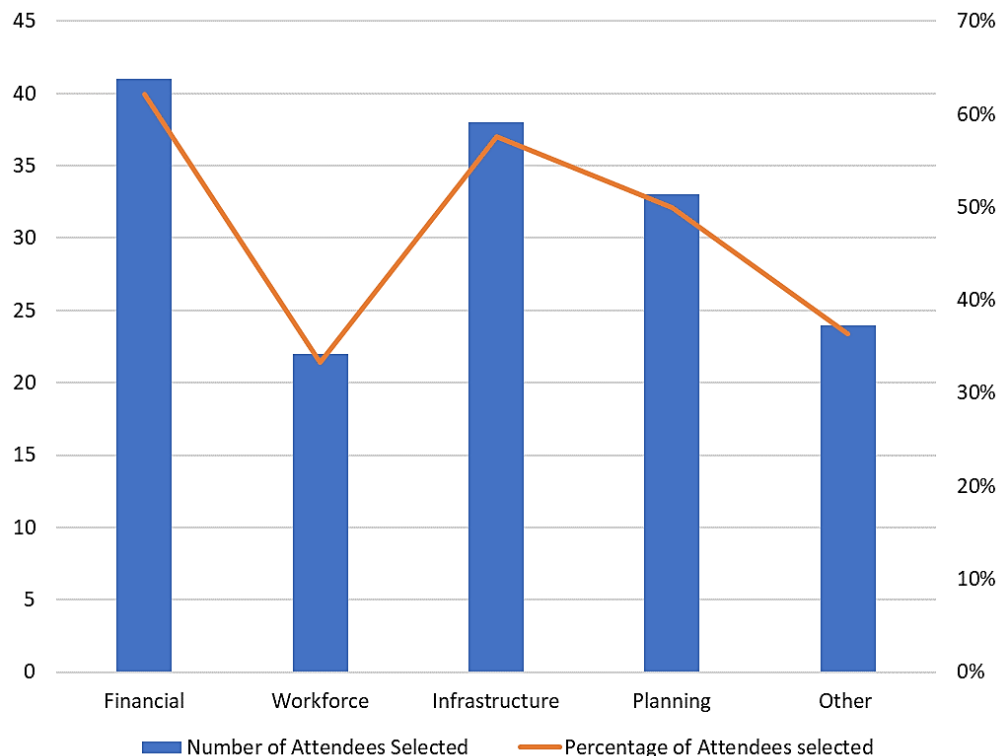
- Energy Information Administration (EIA) 2000
 - 1990 Census data (which undercounted AI/AN by 12.2%)
 - Total unelectrified homes: **13,459** or **14.2%** of all AI/AN homes at the time.
- U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 1996, 2014, 2017
 - Assessment of housing needs: plumbing, kitchen, overcrowding, electric **14-23%** homes impacted



Unelectrified Homes on Tribal Lands

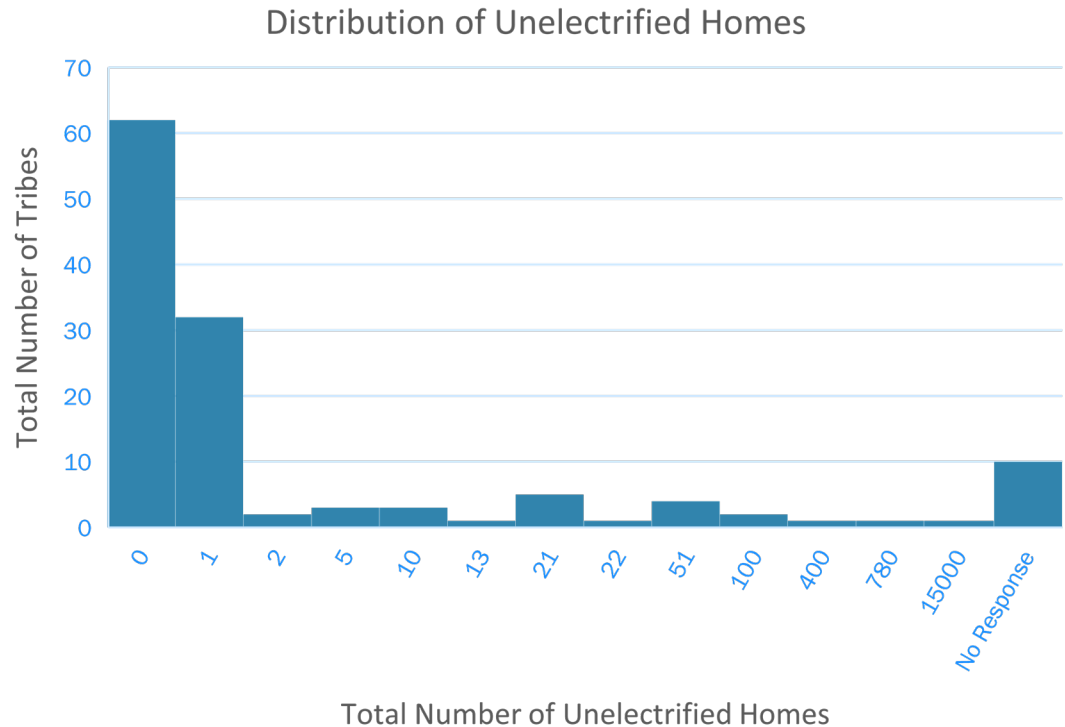
- **47% responded** there are homes not connected to the centralized grid or community scale microgrid
- Unelectrified homes
 - **38% 1-50**
 - **2% 50-100**
 - **8% 100+ unelectrified homes**
- **65% responded** that existing infrastructure could be extended to electrify these homes. **18% responded “No”**

What barriers exist to providing electric service to unelectrified homes in your community?



Unelectrified Homes from Application Data

- Total number of unelectrified homes: **16,805**
- Total Number of people without electricity: **54,209**



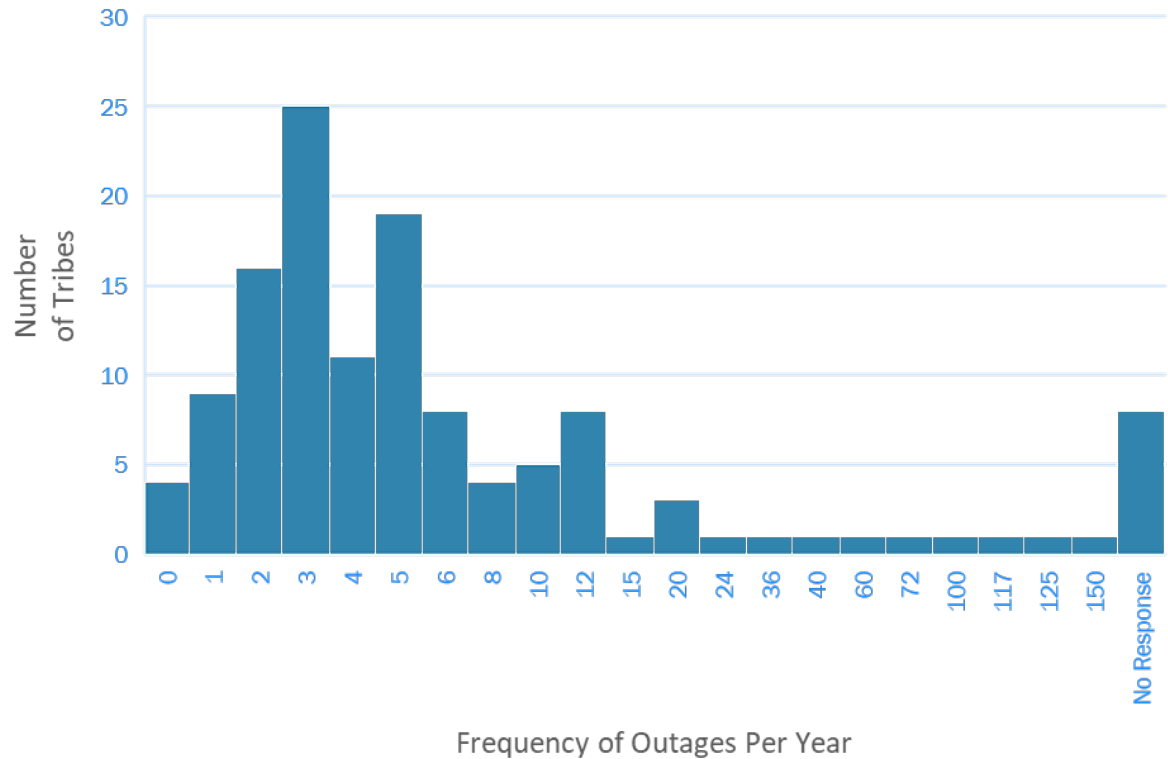
Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe

- Total homes: 68,101
- Unelectrified homes: **14,063**
 - ~21% of all homes
- Estimated people without electricity: **45,001**
- Total Homes: 2,508
- Unelectrified homes: **878**
 - ~35% of all homes
- Estimated people without electricity: **2,810**

~**15,000** homes or **nearly 48,000** people between just two communities
~**17,000** homes or **54,400** people without Electricity total U.S.

Electricity Outages in Tribal Communities – Application Data

- 92% reported outages occur
- Outage frequency
 - 50% at least one per year
 - 31% outages monthly or more
- System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)
 - US average 1.6



Electricity Outages in Tribal Communities – Application Data

- Outages in community
 - 75% occasional
 - 11% each month
 - 5% often each month
- Duration of outage
 - 68% hours
 - 16% minutes
 - 7% days
- Causes of outages
 - 64% storms
 - 13% inadequate infrastructure
 - 13% end of the line or utility directed



Section 5: Distributed Energy Potential

(5) the potential of distributed energy resources to provide electricity to households residing in Tribal communities or on Indian land

Local sources that are grid connected, decentralized, and community-generated energy

- i.e. rooftop solar PV units, natural gas turbines, microturbines, wind turbines, biomass generators, fuel cells, tri-generation units, battery storage, electric vehicles (EV) and EV chargers, and demand response applications



Renewable Energy Potential on Tribal Lands

- Distributed solar potential for all tribes
- Distributed Wind based on geography and location

Technology	Tribal Capacity Potential (GW)	National Capacity Potential (GW)	National Capacity (%)	Tribal Generation Potential (TWh)	National Generation Potential (TWh)	National Generation (%)
Utility-scale PV	6,035	118,918	5%	10,689	197,087	5.4%
CSP	2,114	26,318	8%	7,701	92,994	8.3%
Wind	891	10,119	8.8%	2,394	30,781	7.8%
Geothermal (hydrothermal)	0.033	5.7	0.6%	0.228	39	0.6%
Biomass (wood)	0.542	34	1.6%	2	156	1.6%
Hydropower	21	62	34.4%	124	342	36.4%
Total ^a	9,063	155,457	5.8%	20,912	321,401	6.5%

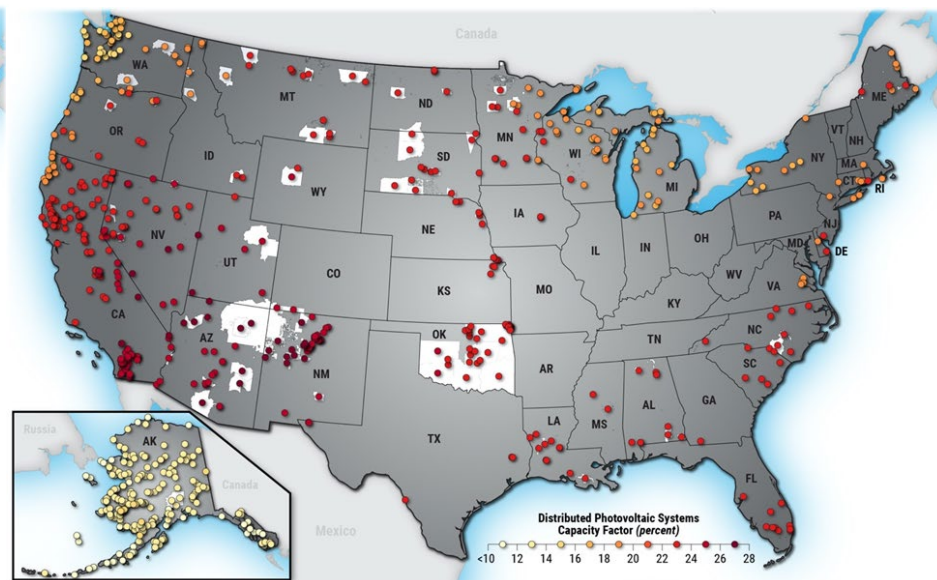
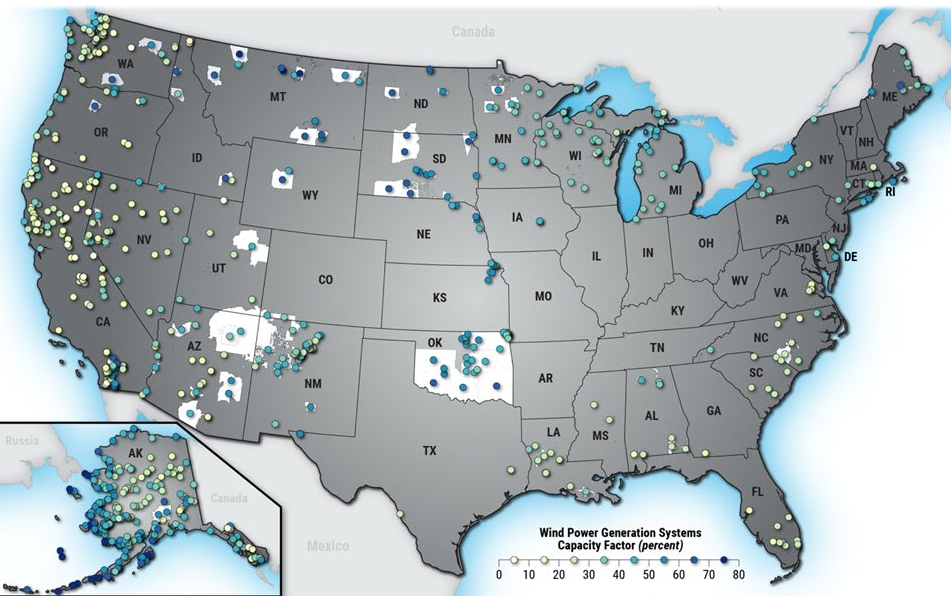


Resource: <https://maps.nrel.gov/tribal-energy-atlas/>

Wind and Solar Distributed Energy Potential

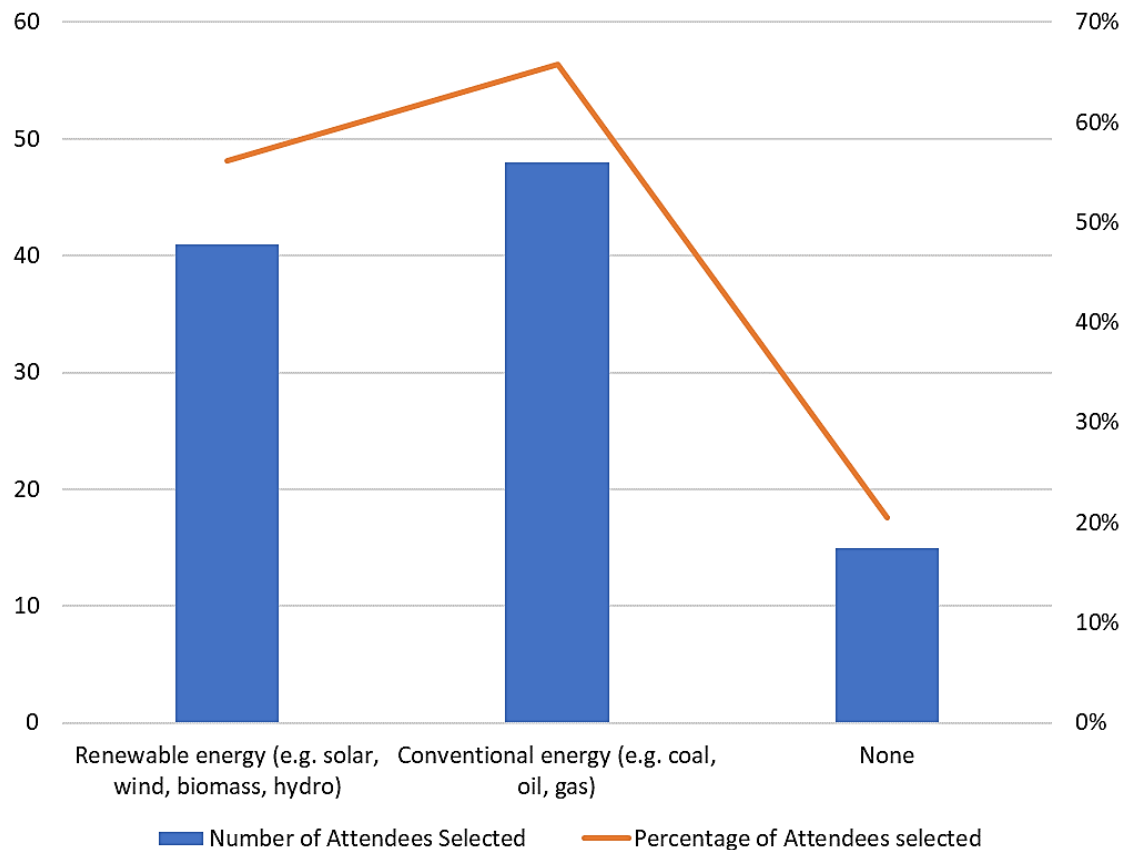
Distributed Wind Potential

Distributed Solar Potential



Electric Generation in Tribal Communities

- **56%** responded renewable energy generation in their community
- **66%** responded conventional energy generation in their community
- Generation preference
 - **59%** mix of both
 - **33%** renewable
 - **8%** conventional



Section 6: Tribally-Owned Utility Potential

(6) the potential for tribally-owned electric utilities or electric utility assets to participate in or benefit from regional electricity markets



Tribal Government Affiliated Utilities

Tribally Owned Electric Utilities that Own Distribution (15)

- Navajo Nation
- Gila River Indian Community
- Ak Chin Indian Community
- Tohono O'odham
- Fort Mohave Indian Tribe
- Salish and Kootenai
- Yakama Nation
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua
- Jicarilla Apache Nation
- Kalispel Tribe
- Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
- Acoma Pueblo
- Chickasaw Nation
- Saginaw Chippewa Tribe
- Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Tribally Owned Electric Utility Numbers

- Estimated meters/customers
 - >70,000 reported
- Load
 - >430 MW reported
- Generation Assets
 - ~200 MW reported
 - equivalent ~40,000 homes
- Workforce
 - >1,200 reported

More Tribal Government Affiliated Entities

- Tribally owned electric utilities that do not own distribution (13)
- Wholesale generators (13)
- Tribal energy companies (10)
- Regulate utility or energy services on reservations (8)
- Utilities or utility projects in development (>70)
- Utility feasibility >40
- Types of utilities:
 - Non-profit, for profit, tribally chartered, tribal enterprise, arm of government and support through 638 contracting
- Generation assets
 - ~3,000 MW reported



Utilities in Tribal Communities

- How many nontribal utilities in your community?
 - **33%: one utility**
 - **31%: two utilities**
 - **5%: three utilities**
 - **22%: four utilities**
- Current agreement with non-tribal utility? (i.e. ROW)
 - **49%: Yes**
 - **27%: No**
 - **24%: Don't know**
- Does your community want its own utility?
 - **65%: Yes**
 - **30%: Maybe**
 - **5%: No**



Office of Indian Energy Budget and Initiatives:



Initiatives & Strategic Objectives

➤ Initiatives

- Universal energy access for Indian Country
- 100% renewable Tribal Colleges and Universities (TC&U)
- Transition Indian Country to clean energy

➤ Strategic Objectives

- Rapidly ramp-up electrification of tribal homes each year
- Transition 37 TC&Us to 100% clean energy
- Deploy new generation and resiliency infrastructure
- Build capacity in Indian country



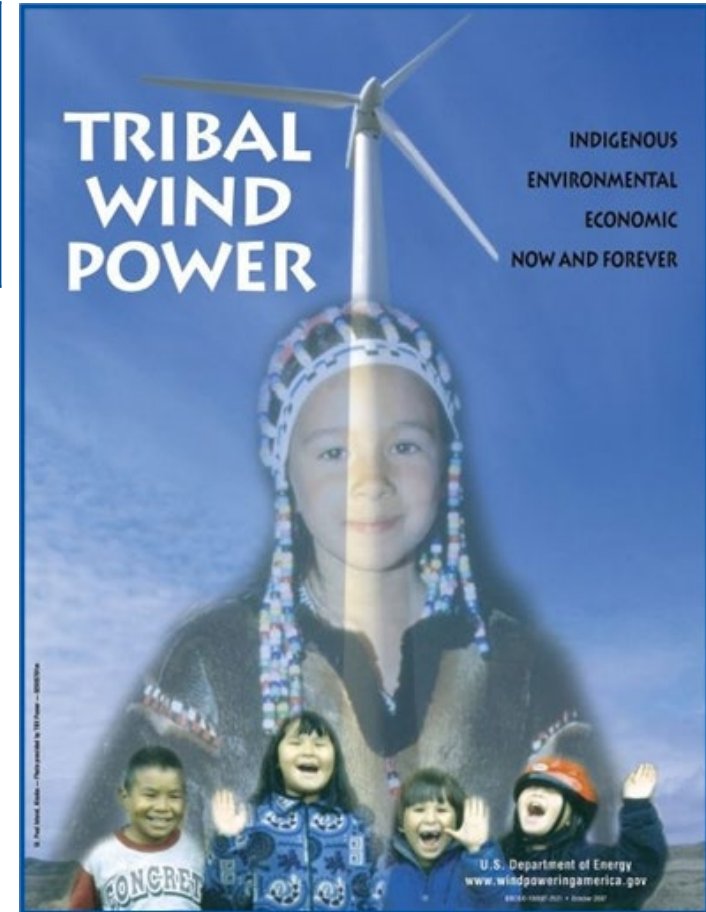
Clockwise from the right: Hughes Village (AK) 150 kW solar system (2018); Menominee Tribal Enterprise (WI) install a biomass combined heat and power system; Tolowa Dee-ni' Nations (OR) Fish Hatchery 114 kW solar project (2020); Seneca Nation's (NY) 1.5 MW turbine (2017).

Office of Indian Energy Budget

FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Request
\$ 22,000,000.	\$22,000,000.	\$58,000,000.	\$150,039,000.

The FY 2023 Budget provides a major increase in funding for IE to fund the multi-year initiatives, with both efforts including a substantial tribal job training component:

- Electrify the tribal homes that currently lack electricity;
- Transition the nation's tribal colleges and universities to renewable energy;
- Increase deployment of clean energy systems for energy transition of Indian Country; and
- Increased technical assistance, education, and outreach to build capacity in Indian country.



BIL Opportunities

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Programs

For the next five years, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law will stand up 60 new DOE programs, including 16 demonstration and 32 deployment programs, and expands funding for 12 existing Research, Development, Demonstration, and Deployment (RDD&D) programs.

DOE looks forward to being a partner for states, communities, and industry as we move the U.S. economy towards a clean energy, lower carbon emissions future by strengthening the nation's outdated energy infrastructure.

HAVE QUESTIONS?

For more information contact: DL-RegionalSpecialists@hq.doe.gov

More Information
Learn more about the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Department of Energy

DOE Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

- Funding opportunities
- Upcoming events
- Clean energy corps hiring
- Fact sheet

Contact: DL-RegionalSpecialists@hq.doe.gov

DOE Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Program & Funding Opportunity Announcements

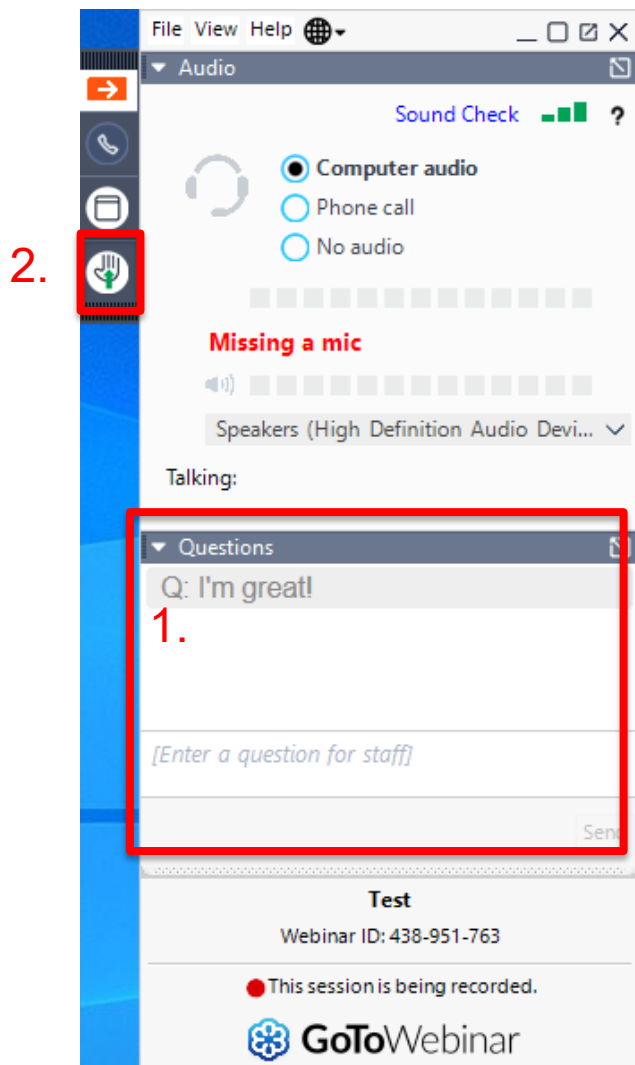
BIL PROVISION NAME	TYPE OF ANNOUNCEMENT	STATUS	ANNOUNCEMENT DATE	RESPONSE DUE DATE
Cost-effective Codes Implementation for Efficiency and Resilience	Request for Information	Open	4/12/2022	5/20/2022
Grants for Energy Efficiency Improvements and Renewable Improvements at Public School Facilities	Request for Information	Open	4/4/2022	5/18/2022
Weatherization Assistance Program	Administrative and Legal Requirements	Open	3/30/2022	7/1/2022
Rare Earth Elements Demonstration Facility	Request for Information	Closed	2/14/2022	3/31/2022
State Energy Program	Administrative and Legal Requirements	Open	3/29/2022	5/3/2022
Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization Grant Program	Request for Information	Open	3/31/2022	5/6/2022
Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid / Hazard Hardening; Program Upgrading Our Electric Grid and Ensuring Reliability and Resiliency; and Transmission Facilitation Program	Notice of Intent	N/A	1/19/2022	N/A
Battery Material Processing Grants; and Battery Manufacturing and Recycling Grants	Notice of Intent	N/A	2/10/2022	N/A
Electric Drive Vehicle Battery Recycling and Second-Life Applications Program	Notice of Intent	N/A	2/10/2022	N/A
Carbon Storage Validation and Testing; Regional Direct Air Capture Hubs; Carbon Capture Large-Scale Pilot Projects; Carbon Capture Demonstration Projects Program; Carbon Utilization Program; Precommercial Direct Air Capture Technologies Prize Competitions; Commercial Direct Air Capture Technologies Prize Competitions; Carbon Capture Technology Program, Front-End Engineering and Design	Request for Information	Closed	12/6/2021	2/1/2022
Civil Nuclear Credit Program	Request for Information	Closed	2/10/2022	3/17/2022
Clean Hydrogen Electrolysis Program	Request for Information	Closed	2/15/2022	3/29/2022
Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs	Request for Information	Closed	2/15/2022	3/21/2022

<https://www.energy.gov/bil/bipartisan-infrastructure-law-programs>

Roundtable Discussion



How to Submit a Comment



1. Please submit a comment in the Questions tab.

2. Raise hand icon to speak.

Technology troubles? Please send questions to IndianEnergy@hq.doe.gov.

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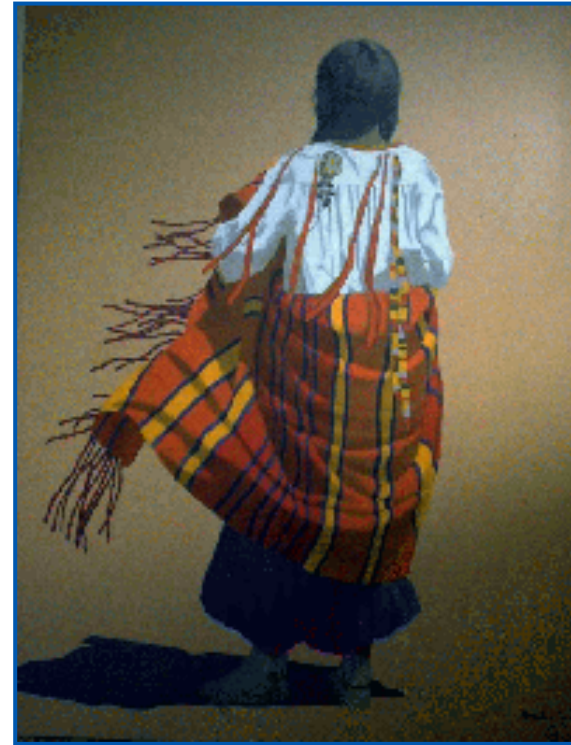
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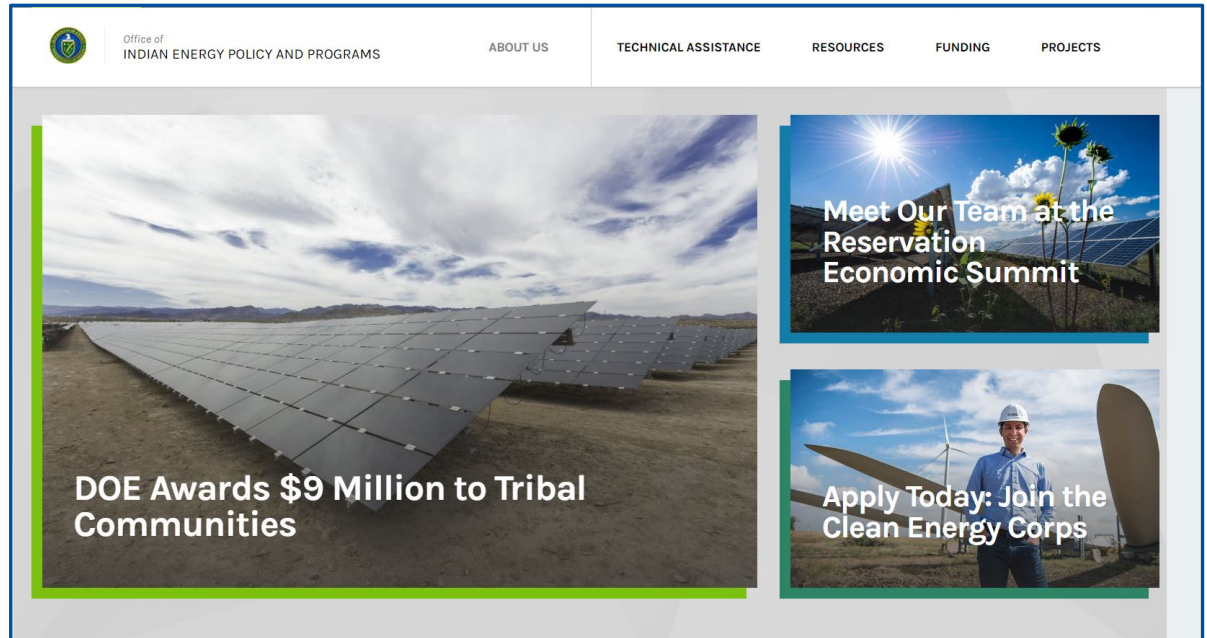
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