



**FY 2022 President's Budget Outline by Federal Agency
Proposal release of April 9, 2021**

Department of Agriculture

Base discretionary funding: \$27.8 billion, which is a \$3.8 billion (16%) increase over FY 2021 enacted levels. Includes:

- In support of the goal of conserving 30 percent of land and water by 2030, investments to encourage voluntary conservation of forests, farms, and ranches, while allowing landowners to continue to work their land.
- An increase of \$40 million for USDA's climate hubs to expand climate science tools and increase landowner awareness of and engagement in efforts to combat climate change.
- \$6.7 billion (an increase of more than \$1 billion) for critical nutrition programs including SNAP and WIC.
- \$4 billion (an increase of \$647 million) for USDA's research, education, and outreach programs.
- Expanded Broadband Access: Increase of \$65 million for Reconnect, the Rural e-Connectivity Program.
- "Clean Energy" for Rural Communities: \$400 million in new funding for rural electric providers to bring carbon-pollution free electricity to the grid – seeking zero-carbon pollution energy by 2035. Also provides \$6.5 billion in loan authority (\$5.5 billion more than 2021) for clean energy, energy storage, and transmission projects.

Department of Commerce

- \$6.9 billion (an increase of more than \$1.4 billion) for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to expand investments in climate research, support regional and local decision-making with climate data and tools, and improve community resilience to climate change. This funding will support work at USDA and Interior that provides localized information to help communities respond to the threat of climate change.
- A \$2 billion investment in the next generation of satellites to improve data for weather and climate forecasts and provide critical information to the public.

Department of Defense

- Climate/Energy Efficiency: The budget recommends discretionary spending on efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change and improving resiliency at DOD installations. The budget request invests in power and energy R&D to improve energy efficiency on military bases. There could be an opportunity for new biodiesel applications through this request.

Department of Energy

- Includes major investments in clean energy and energy efficiency projects. Since "clean energy" is not defined, there may be opportunities for biodiesel application and development through these programs:

- \$1.9 billion in Building Clean Energy Projects and Workforce Initiative to achieve carbon pollution free electricity by 2035.
- \$8 billion (27% increase) invested in innovative energy technologies including advanced nuclear, green hydrogen, and more. While biodiesel is not mentioned, the budget seeks investments to develop more efficient fuel sources at national labs, universities, and through private enterprises.
- Increases funding for the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management to seek opportunities to advance carbon reduction and mitigation in areas that are difficult to decarbonize, like the industrial sector.

Department of the Interior

- An additional \$550 million to expand efforts around climate adaptation and resilience, including for people whose lives and livelihoods are intertwined with DOI-managed lands and resources.
- Increases support for climate science at USGS by \$200 million to help communities mitigate climate change, adapt, and become more resilient.

Department of Labor

- Worker Training for New Careers in Clean Energy: \$100 million DOL investment in POWER+ Initiative.

Department of Transportation

- Base discretionary funding: \$25.6 billion, which is a \$3.2 billion (14%) increase over FY 2021 discretionary funding levels.
- Grants for low-emission buses: \$250 million in grants for transit agencies to purchase no- and low-emission buses, including those powered by higher blend biodiesel.
- \$1 billion in funding for BUILD Grants, targeted grant programs with a rural set-aside to fund specific projects in local communities.

Corps of Engineers – Civil Works

- Base discretionary funding: \$6.8 billion, which is a \$1 billion (12.9%) decrease below FY 2021 enacted levels.
- Funding is targeted toward navigation projects and projects to improve resiliency, but overall funding is cut.

Environmental Protection Agency

- Base discretionary funding: \$11.2 billion, which is a \$2 billion (21.3%) increase over FY 2021 levels.
- \$1.8 billion will be invested in programs that aim to curb greenhouse gas emissions or seek environmental justice.
- Adds \$110 million to EPA's budget to restore staff capacity and rebuild program functions. \$48 million of this will be directed at EPA's Office of Air and Radiation to implement Clean Air Act programs aimed at addressing climate change.

- Establishes \$100 million in air quality grants to states and tribes, with \$30 million for climate related research.
- No major provisions or funding specifically naming pesticide or biotechnology programs or specifically referencing action around the Clean Water Act.