

Overview of US DOE Loan Programs (2005-2025)

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- General improvements over previous legislation
- Maintaining of current law
- New repeals, restrictions, and/or phasedowns

| Loan Program | Pre-IRA | Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) & Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) | One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) |
|--|---|---|--|
| Title 17: Innovative Clean Energy Program (Section 1703) | Established in the Energy Policy Act of 2005: Established and provided with \$49B in loan authority Eligible technologies included: advanced nuclear energy, carbon management, advanced fossil fuels, electrical generation, transmission and distribution projects, and critical minerals development Eligibility required use of innovative clean energy technologies that avoid, reduce, or sequester greenhouse gases 2009 Appropriations: Increased loan authority by \$47B 2011 Appropriations: Increased credit subsidy by \$170M Rescinded \$17B in loan authority | Expanded by the IRA in 2022 to include: Increased loan authority by \$40B Increased credit subsidy by \$3.6B 2023 Appropriations: Increased loan authority by \$15B | Rolled back by the OBBBA in 2025: Rescinded estimated \$3.3B of remaining credit subsidy Maintained loan authority, leaving \$62B remaining. |

| Loan Program | Pre-IRA | Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) & Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) | One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) |
|--|---|--|---|
| Title 17: Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment (EIR) Program (Section 1706) | Program did not exist. | Created under IRA to support the redevelopment of brownfield energy infrastructure: • Authorized \$250B in loan authority • Appropriated \$5B in credit subsidy | Renamed the "Energy Dominance Financing" Program Rescinded estimated \$3.4B in net credit subsidy Extends \$200B in remaining loan authority through 2028 Eliminated emissions reduction requirement Eliminated brownfield infrastructure requirement Added a capacity factor requirement to incentivize firm energy sources Eliminated brownfield infrastructure requirement |
| Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program (TELGP) | Established in the Energy Policy Act of 2005-but unfunded until FY17: • Authorized loan guarantees to support tribal energy projects. | Strengthened under IRA: Provided \$75M in credit subsidy Increased loan authority from \$2B to \$20B | Rolled back under OBBBA: Rescinded estimated \$68M of remaining IRA credit subsidy Maintains loan authority, leaving \$10.5M in program |
| Advanced Technologies Vehicle Manufacturing (ATVM) Program | Established in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007: Created \$25B in loan authority Intended to provide loans to auto manufacturers and suppliers to develop supply chains for fuel- efficient vehicles. | Strengthened by IRA: Added \$3B in credit subsidy. Strengthened by BIL: Broadened eligibility to include certain mediumand heavy-duty vehicles (MHDV) as well as for other transportation modes (e.g., locomotives, maritime vessels including offshore wind vessels, aviation, hyperloop). | Rescinded estimated \$1.6B in remaining IRA credit subsidy Remaining loan authority is unclear |
| Carbon Dioxide Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (CIFIA) Program | • Program did not exist. | Established by BIL in 2021: Provides low-interest loans and grants for CO2 pipeline infrastructure Authorized \$2.1B through FY2026 Intended to de-risk private investment in CO2 transport systems | No change in current legislation |

Source: Author's analysis. See full table with citations on these estimates here: <u>US DOE LPO Rescissions and Amendments.</u> August 2025.