

S. 1085, Vehicle Innovation Act of 2019

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on July 16, 2019

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2019	2019-2024	2019-2029
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	1,102	1,698
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

S. 1085 would authorize the appropriation of \$1,698 million over the 2020-2024 period for the Department of Energy to conduct research and development (R&D) on advanced energy technologies for vehicles. Under the bill, those R&D programs would focus on technologies that could reduce vehicle emissions and reliance on fossil fuels, including measures that may increase energy efficiency and support the use of alternative fuels, such as electricity, natural gas, and hydrogen. It also would authorize R&D on advanced manufacturing methods and practices for the production of batteries, fuel cells, materials, and storage systems.

Based on historical spending patterns for similar activities, and assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1085 would cost \$1,102 million over the 2019-2024 period. The costs of the legislation (detailed in Table 1) fall within budget function 270 (energy).

Table 1.
Estimated Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation Under S. 1085

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2019-2024
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Authorization	0	314	326	339	353	367	1,698
Estimated Outlays	0	63	159	244	301	335	1,102

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Kathleen Gramp. The estimate was reviewed by Theresa A. Gullo, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.