

S. 1052, Rare Earth Element Advanced Coal Technologies Act

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	66	165
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. 1052 would authorize the appropriation of \$23 million annually over the 2020-2027 period for the Department of Energy (DOE) to develop advanced technologies to extract rare earth elements and minerals from coal and coal byproducts. In 2019, DOE allocated \$18 million for such activities. The bill also would direct DOE to submit a report to the Congress on the development of such technologies.

Based on historical spending patterns for similar activities, and assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1052 would cost \$66 million over the 2019-2024 period and \$165 million over the 2019-2029 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. 1052

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2019-2024	2019-2029
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
Authorization	0	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	0	0	115	184
Estimated Outlays	0	3	9	15	18	21	22	22	22	20	13	66	165

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Janani Shankaran. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.