



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

FOR FY2027, THE U OF I SYSTEM REQUESTS **\$9.5 BILLION FOR THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE** AND **\$450 MILLION FOR ARPA-E.**

DOE OFFICE OF SCIENCE

FY2026 = \$8.4B

FY2025 = \$8.2B

FY2024 = \$8.2B

FY2023 = \$8.1B

ARPA-E

FY2026 = \$350M

FY2025 = \$460M

FY2024 = \$460M

FY2023 = \$470M

Appropriations Bill: Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies

Agency: U.S. Department of Energy

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DOE R&D EXPENDITURES, FY2025

University of Illinois Chicago	\$17.5 Million
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	\$112.6 Million

*Source: FY2025 NSF HERD Survey

DOE-SUPPORTED PROJECTS AT UIUC

UIUC has been one of DOE's top university funding partners. UIUC is regularly among the top 10 institutions nationwide in annual DOE research expenditures.

DOE Office of Science

UIUC is the lead institution for one of nation's four Bioenergy Research Centers (BRCs), the [Center for Advanced Bioenergy and Bioproducts Innovation \(CABBI\)](#), which was launched in 2017 with a 5-year grant. In March 2023, DOE announced a 5-year extension of funding for CABBI to a total of \$262.5 million for the period from 2017 to 2027. CABBI is using thematic research into feedstock production, conversion, and sustainability to develop sustainable, cost-effective biofuels – and bioproducts.

UIUC launched the [Illinois Quantum Information Science and Technology Center \(IQIIST\)](#) to revolutionize computing, communication, security, and measurement and sensing through quantum mechanics.

UIUC is also home to two Energy Frontier Research Centers (EFRCs) – the [Center for Quantum Sensing and Quantum Materials \(QSQM\)](#) and the [Center for Regenerative Energy-Efficient Manufacturing of Thermoset Polymeric Materials \(REMAT\)](#).

Supported in part by DOE, the Illinois State Geological Survey is working to build a database using existing subsurface, surface, and societal data for entities screening areas

of Illinois for commercial geologic CO₂ storage. The project will test the database using play-based exploration and analyses methods to create composite maps that clearly delineate relative suitability for storage site development across Illinois.

Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, & Emergency Response (CESER)

With support from DOE CESER and DHS' Security Science & Technology Directorate, the Cyber Resilient Energy Delivery Consortium (CREDC) is conducting cutting-edge research to bolster the resiliency of the nation's energy delivery systems.

National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL)

The Prairie Research Institute is a global leader in demonstrating technologies for capture and storage of carbon dioxide to balance our nation's growing energy needs and climate concerns. DOE is funding multiple CarbonSAFE geologic storage projects to define and develop regional carbon storage infrastructure. A post-combustion Carbon Dioxide Capture project enables the commercial-scale capture of CO₂ from coal-fired power plants.

In Feb. 2024, [DOE awarded UIUC](#) \$4M for a Front-End Engineering and Design study to establish a fully integrated, vertical supply chain that would be located entirely within the State of Illinois for production of select critical minerals from coal-based sources.

Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA-E)

With funding from ARPA-E, [UIUC is leading a project](#) that aims to create the world's most efficient, reliable, and compact energy conversion system.

UIUC was [selected to receive \\$3.5M in funding from ARPA-E](#) through its ULTRAFast program, which aims to improve control and protection of the domestic power grid through chip-focused innovations.

ARPA-E [announced](#) \$5M in funding to UIUC and partner institutions to develop a new variety of corn called NSave that will reduce nitrogen fertilizer use and greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining crop yield.

A “smart farms” research team was [awarded](#) funding from DOE’s ARPA-E program to calculate farm-scale carbon credits. It will allow individual farmer to understand the value of their land and practices toward carbon trading markets.

DOE [awarded](#) a \$3.3M ARPA-E grant to a multidisciplinary research team at UIUC to develop a precise system for [measuring greenhouse gas emissions from commercial bioenergy crops](#) grown in central Illinois.

Office of Nuclear Energy

The DOE’s Office of Nuclear Energy funds R&D projects, infrastructure upgrade grants, fellowships and scholarships under the Consolidated Innovative Nuclear Research program. DOE-supported nuclear energy research at Illinois includes enterprise risk management, irradiation assistance for stress in weldments, computer code validation for nuclear power plants, advanced structural materials tolerance, and accident-tolerant nuclear fuels.

Advancing Commercial Applications

From 2003-2024, DOE awarded 100 Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)/Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) awards to EnterpriseWorks companies for a total of nearly \$53.5M.

DOE-SUPPORTED PROJECTS AT UIC

With the support of a [\\$4.8M, three-year award from DOE](#), UIC is leading a new consortium that will pave educational pathways to usher students from all backgrounds into quantum engineering.

UIC is leading a [\\$4.1M DOE project](#) to develop innovative modeling, protection, and control strategies for next-generation power grids with large-scale renewable energy integration.

In 2020, UIC’s Energy Resources Center was [selected](#) to receive a three-year, \$1.8M research grant from DOE to investigate the impacts of locating pollinator habitat at large-scale solar facilities.

As a testament of UIC’s long history in energy storage science, UIC is part of the [Energy Storage Research Alliance](#), a \$62.5M DOE initiative uniting researchers from three national laboratories and 12 universities to pursue cleaner, safer and longer-lasting battery technologies.

In 2022, engineers at UIC were [awarded](#) just over \$1M from DOE’s National Alliance for Water Innovation to build a system that selectively removes and destroys poly- and perfluorinated substances, commonly called PFAS and referred to as “forever chemicals,” from industrial and municipal wastewaters.

