

116TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 7827

To authorize funding for certain offices and programs of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 29, 2020

Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. BEYER, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. WILD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. HECK, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. KILDEE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To authorize funding for certain offices and programs of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2       This Act may be cited as the “Clean Energy Innova-  
3 tion Funding Act of 2020”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5       Congress makes the following findings:

6           (1) The urgency of the COVID-19 crisis and  
7 the climate crisis require us to advance job-creating  
8 innovation policies that reduce pollution as imme-  
9 diately as possible, and one important step that we  
10 can take now is to increase our Federal investments  
11 in clean energy innovation.

12          (2) Equally important, the far-reaching move-  
13 ment for racial justice requires us to root out racism  
14 on all fronts, and one important way to do that is  
15 reduce toxic pollution that disproportionately im-  
16 pacts communities of color while building a more eq-  
17 uitable energy system.

18          (3) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate  
19 Change Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C  
20 released on October 8, 2018, established a need for  
21 unprecedented global action to address climate-  
22 warming pollution in the next decade.

23          (4) Fostering innovation in the development of  
24 zero-emission energy and industrial processes  
25 through increased funding for public research, devel-  
26 opment, and demonstration is one essential piece of

1 a broader suite of policies we must implement in  
2 order to meet global decarbonization goals.

3 (5) The United States committed to doubling  
4 its public clean energy investments by fiscal year  
5 2021 when it helped launch Mission Innovation, a  
6 global initiative working to accelerate clean energy  
7 innovation, with the European Union and 22 other  
8 countries in conjunction with the 2015 Paris Agree-  
9 ment.

10 (6) While appropriations for clean energy re-  
11 search and development have grown since 2015, cur-  
12 rent Federal investments in clean energy are signifi-  
13 cantly behind the scale needed to spur  
14 decarbonization across the United States economy.

15 (7) The American Energy Innovation Council  
16 and the International Energy Agency have called for  
17 a tripling in clean energy funding to help ensure a  
18 more environmentally sustainable, secure, and af-  
19 fordable energy system.

20 (8) Increases in funding for the Department of  
21 Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable  
22 Energy, Advanced Research Projects Agency—En-  
23 ergy, Office of Electricity, Office of Indian Energy  
24 Policy, and Office of Science clean energy programs,  
25 which include basic energy sciences, biological and

1 environmental research, fusion research and ad-  
2 vanced science computing research, are an important  
3 step in meeting United States commitments to the  
4 Mission Innovation goals and addressing the climate  
5 crisis.

6 (9) In addition to helping address the climate  
7 crisis, these investments will also spur job growth,  
8 new business opportunities and economic recovery;  
9 help reduce air and water pollution improve energy  
10 security, help secure United States leadership in  
11 clean technology innovation, deployment, and manu-  
12 facturing; and advance United States economic com-  
13 petitiveness internationally as we develop and sell  
14 technologies globally.

15 (10) Increases in funding for these research  
16 and development programs are vital to addressing  
17 pollution from difficult-to-decarbonize sectors, such  
18 as industry, aviation, shipping, and heavy-duty  
19 transportation.

20 (11) Successful demonstration at commercial  
21 scale will be necessary to establish cost, reliability,  
22 and performance characteristics, especially in tech-  
23 nology related to industrial emissions, energy stor-  
24 age, and smart grid deployment.

1           (12) According to the International Energy  
2       Agency, demonstration is an important part of the  
3       development of new technologies that includes de-  
4       sign, construction, and operation of a prototype of a  
5       technology at or near commercial scale with the pur-  
6       pose of providing technical, economic, and environ-  
7       mental information to industrialists, financiers, reg-  
8       ulators, and policymakers.

9           (13) Department of Energy research, develop-  
10      ment, and demonstration have already resulted in in-  
11      novation and cost reduction across clean energy  
12      technologies and, with increased funding, has the po-  
13      tential to accelerate these to benefit all sectors and  
14      communities.

15 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

16       It is the sense of Congress that—

17           (1) we must help accelerate our transition to a  
18       clean-energy economy by significantly increasing in-  
19       vestments in Federal research, development, and  
20       demonstration that will foster needed advancements  
21       in clean energy and deep decarbonization across the  
22       economy;

23           (2) increased research, development, and dem-  
24       onstration funding for the noted programs is not  
25       sufficient on its own to address the climate crisis,

1 but it is an essential step that must be coupled with  
2 a suite of climate policies and investments to maxi-  
3 mize adoption of cleaner processes and technologies;

4 (3) in order to maximize the best use of this  
5 funding increase, the Department of Energy should  
6 use resources in a targeted fashion to address cli-  
7 mate change, such as by participating in strategic  
8 goal setting and engaging broadly with stakeholders,  
9 including industries, utilities, labor unions, and im-  
10 pacted communities, especially environmental justice  
11 communities;

12 (4) increased Federal investments in energy re-  
13 search must be used to create a more just energy  
14 system that fairly distributes clean energy benefits,  
15 facilitates more representative and inclusive energy  
16 decision making, and addresses the disproportionate  
17 burdens historically faced by low-income commu-  
18 nities and communities of color;

19 (5) it is important for these programs to main-  
20 tain a comprehensive approach to innovation that in-  
21 cludes early-, mid-, and late-stage research, develop-  
22 ment, and market transformation activities; and

23 (6) a modernization of Department of Energy  
24 clean energy programs would enable even greater

1 progress to help address the climate crisis, includ-  
2 ing—

3 (A) an update to the Department of Ener-  
4 gy's mission to explicitly include mitigating cli-  
5 mate change and increasing climate resilience  
6 would reduce existing barriers to climate-related  
7 efforts and allow the Department of Energy to  
8 specifically focus resources on emissions-reduc-  
9 ing strategies;

10 (B) expanded authorization to conduct  
11 workforce development, quality job creation,  
12 and social equity programs with a priority focus  
13 on communities of color, Tribal communities,  
14 low-income communities, deindustrialized com-  
15 munities, and communities disproportionately im-  
16 pacted by climate change, would better equip  
17 the applied energy offices to address these  
18 issues that will be key to mitigating climate  
19 change;

20 (C) increased emphasis and funding for  
21 demonstration and deployment programs would  
22 increase the Department of Energy's ability to  
23 get innovative, clean technologies into the mar-  
24 ket and ensure that our investments translate

into domestic manufacturing and good jobs;  
and

(D) elevate and target more resources toward the Department of Energy’s work to address difficult-to-decarbonize sectors, such as transportation, building, and industrial sectors.

**SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATIONS.**

(a) OFFICE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for the programs and activities of the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy of the Department of Energy—

(1) \$4,146,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

(2) \$4,837,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(3) \$5,528,000,000 for fiscal year 2023; and

(4) \$6,219,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

(b) ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY—ENERGY.—Section 5012(o)(2) of the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16538(o)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) \$582,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

1 “(G) \$721,333,333 for fiscal year 2022;  
2 “(H) \$860,666,667 for fiscal year 2023;  
3 and  
4 “(I) \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.”.

5 (c) OFFICE OF SCIENCE.—There is authorized to be  
6 appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for the programs  
7 and activities of the Office of Science of the Department  
8 of Energy—

- 9 (1) \$7,528,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;  
10 (2) \$8,185,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;  
11 (3) \$8,846,000,000 for fiscal year 2023; and  
12 (4) \$9,511,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

13 (d) OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY.—There is authorized  
14 to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for the pro-  
15 grams and activities of the Office of Electricity of the De-  
16 partment of Energy—

- 17 (1) \$232,869,565 for fiscal year 2021;  
18 (2) \$271,681,159 for fiscal year 2022;  
19 (3) \$310,492,754 for fiscal year 2023; and  
20 (4) \$349,304,348 for fiscal year 2024.

21 (e) OFFICE OF INDIAN ENERGY POLICY AND PRO-  
22 GRAMS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the  
23 Secretary of Energy for the programs and activities of the  
24 Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs of the De-  
25 partment of Energy—

- 1           (1) \$32,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- 2           (2) \$37,333,333.33 for fiscal year 2022;
- 3           (3) \$42,666,666.67 for fiscal year 2023; and
- 4           (4) \$48,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

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