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(Original Signature of Member)

116TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

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

Mr. CARTWRIGHT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**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,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

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

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) The urgency of the COVID-19 crisis and  
9 the climate crisis require us to advance job-creating

1 innovation policies that reduce pollution as imme-  
2 diately as possible, and one important step that we  
3 can take now is to increase our federal investments  
4 in clean energy innovation.

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

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

16 (4) Fostering innovation in the development of  
17 zero-emission energy and industrial processes  
18 through increased funding for public research, devel-  
19 opment, and demonstration is one essential piece of  
20 a broader suite of policies we must implement in  
21 order to meet global decarbonization goals.

22 (5) The United States committed to doubling  
23 its public clean energy investments by fiscal year  
24 2021 when it helped launch Mission Innovation, a  
25 global initiative working to accelerate clean energy

1 innovation, with the European Union and 22 other  
2 countries in conjunction with the 2015 Paris Agree-  
3 ment.

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

9 (7) The American Energy Innovation Council  
10 and the International Energy Agency have called for  
11 a tripling in clean energy funding to help ensure a  
12 more environmentally sustainable, secure, and af-  
13 fordable energy system.

14 (8) Increases in funding for the Department of  
15 Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable  
16 Energy, Advanced Research Projects Agency—En-  
17 ergy, Office of Electricity, Office of Indian Energy  
18 Policy, and Office of Science clean energy programs,  
19 which include basic energy sciences, biological and  
20 environmental research, fusion research and ad-  
21 vanced science computing research, are an important  
22 step in meeting United States commitments to the  
23 Mission Innovation goals and addressing the climate  
24 crisis.

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

10           (10) Increases in funding for these research  
11           and development programs are vital to addressing  
12           pollution from difficult-to-decarbonize sectors, such  
13           as industry, aviation, shipping, and heavy-duty  
14           transportation.

15           (11) Successful demonstration at commercial  
16           scale will be necessary to establish cost, reliability,  
17           and performance characteristics, especially in tech-  
18           nology related to industrial emissions, energy stor-  
19           age, and smart grid deployment.

20           (12) According to the International Energy  
21           Agency, demonstration is an important part of the  
22           development of new technologies that includes de-  
23           sign, construction, and operation of a prototype of a  
24           technology at or near commercial scale with the pur-  
25           pose of providing technical, economic, and environ-

1 mental information to industrialists, financiers, reg-  
2 ulators, and policymakers.

3 (13) Department of Energy research, develop-  
4 ment, and demonstration have already resulted in in-  
5 novation and cost reduction across clean energy  
6 technologies and, with increased funding, has the po-  
7 tential to accelerate these to benefit all sectors and  
8 communities.

9 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

10 It is the sense of Congress that—

11 (1) we must help accelerate our transition to a  
12 clean-energy economy by significantly increasing in-  
13 vestments in Federal research, development, and  
14 demonstration that will foster needed advancements  
15 in clean energy and deep decarbonization across the  
16 economy;

17 (2) increased research, development, and dem-  
18 onstration funding for the noted programs is not  
19 sufficient on its own to address the climate crisis,  
20 but it is an essential step that must be coupled with  
21 a suite of climate polices and investments to maxi-  
22 mize adoption of cleaner processes and technologies;

23 (3) in order to maximize the best use of this  
24 funding increase, the Department of Energy should  
25 use resources in a targeted fashion to address cli-

1       mate change, such as by participating in strategic  
2       goal setting and engaging broadly with stakeholders,  
3       including industries, utilities, labor unions, and im-  
4       pacted communities, especially environmental justice  
5       communities;

6           (4) increased Federal investments in energy re-  
7       search must be used to create a more just energy  
8       system that fairly distributes clean energy benefits,  
9       facilitates more representative and inclusive energy  
10      decisionmaking, and addresses the disproportionate  
11      burdens historically faced by low-income commu-  
12      nities and communities of color;

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

17          (6) a modernization of Department of Energy  
18      clean energy programs would enable even greater  
19      progress to help address the climate crisis, includ-  
20      ing—

21           (A) an update to the Department of Ener-  
22      gy's mission to explicitly include mitigating cli-  
23      mate change and increasing climate resilience  
24      would reduce existing barriers to climate-related  
25      efforts and allow the Department of Energy to

1 specifically focus resources on emissions-reduc-  
2 ing strategies;

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

13 (C) increased emphasis and funding for  
14 demonstration and deployment programs would  
15 increase the Department of Energy's ability to  
16 get innovative, clean technologies into the mar-  
17 ket and ensure that our investments translate  
18 into domestic manufacturing and good jobs;  
19 and

20 (D) elevate and target more resources to-  
21 ward the Department of Energy's work to ad-  
22 dress difficult-to-decarbonize sectors, such as  
23 transportation, building, and industrial sectors.

1 **SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATIONS.**

2 (a) OFFICE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEW-  
3 ABLE ENERGY.—There is authorized to be appropriated  
4 to the Secretary of Energy for the programs and activities  
5 of the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy  
6 of the Department of Energy—

7 (1) \$4,146,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

8 (2) \$4,837,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

9 (3) \$5,528,000,000 for fiscal year 2023; and

10 (4) \$6,219,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

11 (b) ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY—EN-  
12 ERGY.—Section 5012(o)(2) of the America COMPETES  
13 Act (42 U.S.C. 16538(o)(2)) is amended—

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

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

18 (3) by adding at the end the following:

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

20 “(G) \$721,333,333 for fiscal year 2022;

21 “(H) \$860,666,667 for fiscal year 2023;

22 and

23 “(I) \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.”.

24 (c) OFFICE OF SCIENCE.—There is authorized to be  
25 appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for the programs



1 and activities of the Office of Science of the Department  
2 of Energy—

- 3 (1) \$7,528,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- 4 (2) \$8,185,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;
- 5 (3) \$8,846,000,000 for fiscal year 2023; and
- 6 (4) \$9,511,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

7 (d) OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY.—There is authorized  
8 to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for the pro-  
9 grams and activities of the Office of Electricity of the De-  
10 partment of Energy—

- 11 (1) \$232,869,565 for fiscal year 2021;
- 12 (2) \$271,681,159 for fiscal year 2022;
- 13 (3) \$310,492,754 for fiscal year 2023; and
- 14 (4) \$349,304,348 for fiscal year 2024.

15 (e) OFFICE OF INDIAN ENERGY POLICY AND PRO-  
16 GRAMS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the  
17 Secretary of Energy for the programs and activities of the  
18 Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs of the De-  
19 partment of Energy—

- 20 (1) \$32,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;
- 21 (2) \$37,333,333.33 for fiscal year 2022;
- 22 (3) \$42,666,666.67 for fiscal year 2023; and
- 23 (4) \$48,000,000 in for fiscal year 2024.