

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10220

To establish the National Institutes of Clean Energy.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 21, 2024

Mr. HUFFMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

A BILL

To establish the National Institutes of Clean Energy.

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 “National Institutes of
5 Clean Energy Act of 2024”.

6 **SEC. 2. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF CLEAN ENERGY.**

7 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 (1) ADVANCED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY.—The
9 term “advanced energy technology” means a tech-
10 nology that—

11 (A) reduces greenhouse gas emissions with
12 high conversion efficiency;

(B) minimizes energy, water, and material
resource use;

(C) was produced by or helps generate a renewable energy source; and

(D) minimizes environmental harms to or negative public health impacts on frontline, vulnerable, and disadvantaged communities.

(B) in which climate change, pollution, or environmental destruction have exacerbated systemic racial, regional, social, environmental, gender, and economic injustices by disproportionately affecting Black, Brown, and Indigenous peoples, other communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, or youth.

1 (3) INSTITUTES.—The term “Institutes” means
2 the National Institutes of Clean Energy established
3 under subsection (b).

4 (4) LAND-GRANT COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—
5 The term “land-grant college or university” means—

6 (A) an institution that is eligible to receive
7 funds under the Act of July 2, 1862 (commonly
8 known as the “First Morrill Act”) (12 Stat.
9 503, chapter 130; 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) or the
10 Act of August 30, 1890 (commonly known as
11 the “Second Morrill Act”) (26 Stat. 417, chap-
12 ter 841; 7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.), including
13 Tuskegee University; and

14 (B) a 1994 Institution (as defined in sec-
15 tion 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-
16 Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note;
17 Public Law 103–382)).

18 (5) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The
19 term “minority-serving institution” means an insti-
20 tution of higher education described in section
21 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20
22 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

23 (6) RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE.—The term
24 “renewable energy source” means energy generated

1 from a renewable source, including the following re-
2 newable energy sources:

3 (A) Solar, including electricity.

4 (B) Wind.

5 (C) Ocean, including tidal, wave, current,
6 and thermal.

7 (D) Geothermal, including electricity and
8 heat pumps.

9 (E) Hydroelectric generation capacity
10 achieved from increased efficiency or additions
11 of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric
12 project that was placed in service on or after
13 January 1, 1999.

14 (F) Hydrogen derived from a renewable
15 energy source.

16 (G) Thermal energy generated by any of
17 the sources described in subparagraphs (A)
18 through (F).

19 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than January 1,
20 2028, there shall be established the National Institutes of
21 Clean Energy, which shall be an agency of the Department
22 of Energy.

23 (c) ACTIVITIES.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Institutes shall—

- 1 (A) invest in clean energy science, climate
2 science, innovation, and research and develop-
3 ment to reduce emissions and build climate re-
4 silience; and
- 5 (B) support—
6 (i) clean energy research areas, in-
7 cluding—
8 (I) demonstration projects for
9 clean energy and climate research and
10 development priorities, including
11 microgrids, energy storage, electric ve-
12 hicles, and advanced energy tech-
13 nologies in hard-to-decarbonize sec-
14 tors, such as the aviation and ship-
15 ping sectors; and
16 (II) clean energy research areas
17 that are underrepresented in existing
18 Federal research and development
19 funding, such as long-duration grid
20 storage;
- 21 (ii) research and development projects
22 focusing on the impacts of energy produc-
23 tion in frontline communities, including
24 communities of color and low-income com-

munities, that have been disproportionately impacted by environmental injustices; and

(iii) research and development projects focused on impacts of clean energy and energy production on job loss, job creation, and workforce development, particularly in heavily unionized workforce sectors.

(2) PRIORITY.—In carrying out paragraph (1),
the Institutes shall give priority to—

23 (B) research and development of advanced
24 energy technologies;

(C) climate science and innovation and clean energy technology;

5 (i) public universities and colleges;

(ii) land-grant colleges and universities;

(iii) minority-serving institutions, including historically Black colleges and universities; and

11 (iv) consortia comprising 1 or more of
12 the entities described in clauses (i) through
13 (iii); and

(E) research and development in geographic areas that have seen the worst job losses between 2016 and 2024, including rural areas and areas impacted by deindustrialization.

19 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
20 authorized to be appropriated \$400,000,000,000 for the
21 period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034 to establish and
22 operate the Institutes.

