

REVIEW OF CLIMATE-RELATED AMENDMENTS TO THE AMERICA COMPETES ACT

February 3, 2022

Below is a summary of the climate-related amendments to the America Creating Opportunities for Manufacturing, Pre-Eminence in Technology and Economic Strength (COMPETES) Act of 2022, organized by voting bloc. Climate-related standalone amendments are described at the end of the memo.

DEMOCRATIC EN BLOC #1, OFFERED BY REP. JOHNSON (D-TX) - ADOPTED

These amendments are broadly supportive of tackling the climate crisis, including some that directly advance recommendations in the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis's (SCCC) [Climate Crisis Action Plan](#).

- Blunt Rochester Amendment # 14/37: Ensures NIST is supporting educational activities with the Manufacturing Extension Partnership for HBCUs, TCUs, and other minority serving institutions.
- Bonamici/Castor Amendment # 16/395: Directs OSTP Director to create a national circular economy that includes a vision of how science and technology should support this, identify important private and public stakeholders, and provide recommendations on specific Federal policies necessary to make the transition to a national circular economy.
- Bonamici/Langevin Amendment # 17/399: Directs the National Science Foundation to award Mathematics and Science Education Partnerships grants to develop STEM educational curriculums that incorporate art and design to promote creativity and innovation. Adds a requirement that Teacher Institutes for the 21st Century funded under the Mathematics and

Science Education Partnerships grant program have a component that includes the integration of art and design principles and processes.

- Bonamici/Pappas/Huffman Amendment # 19/431: Directs existing ocean-focused interagency committees to coordinate overlapping data collection, align supercomputing and data storage efforts, develop cross-agency databases, and support consistent archiving practices, and assesses the potential for an Advanced Research Project Agency-Oceans (ARPA-O).
- Bonamici/Leger Fernandez Amendment # 20/492: Directs the Secretary of Labor to award funding to eligible entities, including sector partnerships, in the infrastructure industry
- Brownley Amendment # 24/127: Adds "alternative proteins" to USDA research and development list. (Context: directing Dept. Of Ag. to "support research and development in engineering biology, including..." alternative proteins)
- Bush Amendment # 32/450: Conducts a comprehensive assessment to measure the impact of oil spills and plastic ingestion on sea life.
- Bush/Clarke Amendment # 34/473: Codifies the Biden Administration's commitment to deploy 30 gigawatts of offshore wind energy in the United States by 2030.
- Bush Amendment # 35/489: Revises the Solar Component Manufacturing Supply Chain Assistance Program to permit support for facilities that have the ability to manufacture solar components.
- Bush Amendment # 36/554: LATE Studies the impacts of US and multilateral regulations and sanctions, including the environmental and public health impacts of natural resource exploitation.
- Case Amendment # 38/297: Orders a comprehensive study into offshore aquaculture including the environmental impact, identification of control technologies and practices to minimize environmental impacts, and assessment on the impact of international offshore aquaculture industries on the US seafood market
- Casten Amendment # 41/514: Enables alternative financing to accelerate maintenance and general infrastructure projects at Department of Energy laboratories.
- Castor Amendment #42/351: Enhances domestic manufacturing competitiveness by supporting the first three commercial-scale implementations of transformative industrial technologies. More detail: Establishes a program at DOE to provide grants and loan guarantees to incentivize industrial decarbonization. During the selection process, the Secretary will choose applications that will improve the competitiveness of American industry in global markets and will result in either the greatest reduction of energy use or in greenhouse gas emissions. Eligible technology used in these projects must have the potential to either reduce annual U.S. industrial energy use or annual U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.

- Costa/Gonzalez Vicente/Garamendi Amendment 49/82: Requires a report within 180 days reviewing the involvement of the People's Republic of China, state sponsored companies, and companies incorporated in the PRC in the ownership, operation, or otherwise involvement in mining or processing facilities in countries from which the United States imports minerals, metals, and materials, and evaluating the strategic and national security implications for the United States of such involvement.
- Courtney/Rick Larsen/Bera/Luria/Case/Kilmer Amendment # 50/507, Rick (D-WA): Expressing a Sense of Congress that it is in the national interest for the United States to become a formal signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
- Dingell Amendment # 65/123: Establishes a Climate Change Education Program at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to increase climate literacy, and it also establishes a grant program for climate change education.
- Doyle/Spanberger Amendment # 66/536: **Late Revised** Amends the Clean Industrial Technology Act to add Commercial Deployment of new efficient technologies for industrial facilities and authorizes funding for the deployment.
- Escobar Amendment # 67/381: Includes environmental defenders to mitigate the impacts of climate change and work with allies and partners to ensure a level playing field exists when it comes to climate action.
- Escobar Amendment # 68/387: Directs CBP to develop metrics to measure how procured technologies have helped deter or address irregular migration along the southern border, including ways in which technologies have altered migration routes and patterns.
- Escobar Amendment # 70/413: Requires a report to Congress on the implementation of measurable and sustainable development practices and an assessment of resources related to achieving carbon dioxide emission targets for 2025 and 2030.
- Escobar Amendment # 71/436: **Revised** Expresses a sense of Congress that the United States' engagement with the leaders of the Western Hemisphere is critical to addressing our region's shared challenges and opportunities, incl. the climate crisis.
- Escobar Amendment # 73/461: Creates a set aside for small businesses in economically disadvantaged areas within the Solar Component Manufacturing Supply Chain Assistance program.
- Foster Amendment # 84/191: Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to fund restoration and modernization projects at the National Laboratories.
- Sylvia Garcia Amendment # 93/403: Authorizes the Department of Transportation (DOT) to award maritime career training grants to institutions of higher education and postsecondary

vocational institutions for the purpose of developing, offering, or improving educational or career training programs for American workers related to the maritime workforce.

- Hayes Amendment # 109/511: Encourages greater geographic diversity of Manufacturing USA Institutes by encouraging the expansion of these institutes in low income and disadvantaged Areas
- Horsford Amendment # 112/371: Revises the Office of Science diversity language to include Historically Black Colleges, Tribal Colleges, Minority Serving Institutions, emerging research institutions and scientific societies.
- Huffman/Bonamici Amendment #115/526: **Late** Directs the Secretary of Commerce to increase the number and diversity, equity, and inclusion of STEM professionals working in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration mission-relevant disciplines via a nonpartisan and independent 501(c)(3) organization to build the public-private partnerships necessary to achieve these priorities.
- Kaptur Amendment # 127/408: Clarifies the "economically distressed regions or localities" that can benefit from the solar component manufacturing supply chain assistance program.
- Kaptur Amendment # 128/418: Specifies that the Great Lakes region as a region for which "the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, prioritize funding (for) clean energy incubators."
- Kildee Amendment # 129/310: Extends the authorization of ARPA-E to 2026.
- Lamb/Doyle Amendment # 136/541: **Late** Establishes a Freight Rail Innovation Institute, comprised of a university research partner and locomotive manufacturer, with the goal of developing zero-emission locomotives. The Institute will develop technologies necessary for the design, development, manufacturing and operation of zero-emission battery and hydrogen-powered freight locomotives, develop technologies that enhance freight rail safety, efficiency, and utilization, and accelerate the deployment of zero-emission locomotives.
- Lawrence Amendment # 144/177: Clarifies that research into urban and rural water and wastewater systems also includes low-income, disadvantaged, and underserved communities.
- Lee Amendment # 145/428: **REVISED** Updates text to remove exact language that was enacted as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Includes language to improve the Department of Energy's coordination and management of demonstration projects.
- Leger Fernandez Amendment # 146/169: Amends the Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program to more clearly include Tribes and Tribal Colleges and Universities. Also ensures that at least one designated innovation hub significantly benefits an area whose economy relies on fossil fuel production, development, and or utilization.

- Leger Fernandez Amendment # 147/276: Directs the Secretary of Energy to carry out a report that examines the technical and economic potential, and potential ancillary impacts, of direct methane removal technologies and approaches.
- Leger Fernandez Amendment # 148/289: Authorizes \$240 million in Economic Adjustment Assistance funding to promote economic development for communities reliant on the energy and industrial sectors.
- Leger Fernandez Amendment # 149/320: Revises the National Apprenticeship Program for the 21st Century Grants to include individuals recently employed in carbon-intensive industries as a targeted group.
- Mike Levin Amendment # 150/103: **REVISED** Adds the text of the Public Land Renewable Energy Development Act, which promotes the responsible development of wind, solar, and geothermal resources on public lands by prioritizing development in strategic areas; facilitating smart siting and efficient permitting of projects in places with high energy potential and lower wildlife, habitat, and cultural resource impacts; and updating revenue sharing for these projects to ensure that states and counties get fair returns.
- Lofgren Amendment # 152/424: **Revised** Establishes the Supercomputing for Safer Chemicals (SUPERSAFE) Consortium to use supercomputing and artificial intelligence to improve our understanding of the adverse human and environmental effects associated with industrial chemical use and to shift towards the safer and sustainable use of chemicals in manufacturing and consumer products.
- Lofgren Amendment # 153/447: Adds to the Sense of Congress in Division D that the United States must maintain key environmental, labor, and social responsibility standards across the technology supply chain that align with the values and interests of the nation and our allies.
- Lowenthal Amendment # 154/85: Amends the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act to include seabirds as a protected living marine resource.
- Maloney Amendment # 158/88: Encourages the recruitment and retention of women and minority students into STEM fields. Establishes a competitive grant program to develop and implement programs to increase the participation of women and minorities in STEM. Supports activities include mentoring and internship programs, and outreach to women and minority K-12 students.
- Manning/Adams/McBath/Hayes Amendment # 159/125: Directs the Departments of Commerce, Energy, Defense, and other Federal agencies determined by the Secretary of Commerce to take steps to ensure Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal

Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and other Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) are active members of Manufacturing USA institutes.

- McEachin/Castor Amendment # 161/460: Includes the identification of opportunities to reuse and recycle critical goods as a specific recommendation required in the quadrennial report on supply chain resilience and domestic manufacturing.
- Newman Amendment # 167/527: **LATE** Expands the Small Business Vouchers (SBV) program used by National Laboratories to include vouchers for skills training and workforce development.
- Norcross Amendment # 169/513: Adds domestic production to regional innovation strategies.
- Pappas Amendment # 175/416: Directs the National and Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to establish and regularly update a publicly available website that includes: hyperlinks to all grants administered by NOAA and hyperlinks to other federal agencies that offer similar grants to assist state, tribal, and local governments with resiliency, adaptation, and mitigation of climate change and sea level rise; and for each such grant, the contact information for an individual who can offer assistance to such governments.
- Pingree Amendment # 189/58: Establishes both a Working Waterfronts Grant Program and a Working Waterfront Task Force within the Department of Commerce to help preserve and expand access to coastal waters for persons engaged in commercial and recreational fishing businesses, aquaculture, boatbuilding, shipping, or other water-dependent coastal-related business.
- Plaskett Amendment #190/475: Adds the Shovel-Ready Restoration Grants for Coastlines and Fisheries Act of 2021 to authorize National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration grants to implement projects that restore a marine, estuarine, coastal, or Great Lakes habitat in the United States, create jobs for fishermen in the United States, or provide adaptation to climate change.
- Pocan/Lofgren Amendment # 193/246: Revised Authorizes \$30 million in appropriations for Bioenergy Research Centers.
- Porter/Langevin Amendment # 194/149: Incorporates national security threats related to climate change into a statement of policy on U.S. international priorities.
- Porter/Langevin Amendment # 195/151: Revised Incorporates national security threats related to climate change into a reporting requirement on security assistance to Pacific Island nations. Revision corrects capitalization.
- Porter/Huffman # 196/500: Authorizes NOAA to conduct a study on the effects of 6PPd-quinone, including an economic analysis of declining salmon populations in the United

States and the effect of such declining populations have on importation of salmon from other countries.

- Ross/Tonko Amendment # 207/497: Restores the Department of Interior's authority to hold offshore wind lease sales in federal waters in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico and off the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
- Schrier Amendment #216/388: Adds the definition of clean energy tech to the regional innovation section.
- Sherrill Amendment # 220/91: Provides additional clarifying language that would help facilitate NIST's work with other federal agencies on developing, managing, and maintaining greenhouse gas emissions measurements and technical standards.
- Sherrill Amendment # 221/105: Creates a grant program for states that can be used to offset the impact of rate increases to low-income households and provides incentives for natural gas distribution companies to accelerate, expand, and enhance improvement to the distribution system.
- Sherrill Amendment # 222/118: Includes research to advance adoption of integrated rooftop solar, distributed solar, and microgrid technologies.
- Sherrill Amendment # 225/558: (LATE) Increases funding for the Long-Duration Demonstration Initiative and Joint Program at DOD and DOE for fiscal years 2022 through 2026.
- Takano/Bowman Amendment # 243/280: Adds energy storage systems to the list of strategies states should consider when developing energy plans and exercising its utility ratemaking authority.
- Tonko Amendment # 245/65: Authorizes \$100 million for each of FY22 through FY26 for the Department of Energy to provide financial assistance to States and Indian Tribes for the purposes of improving the energy efficiency, carbon intensity, and other sustainability measures of manufacturing facilities.
- Trahan/Beyer/Bowman Amendment # 250/366: Invests in fusion research through the milestone-based fusion energy development program as well as through fusion materials R&D.
- Williams/Adams Amendment # 259/95: Ensures grants from the National Science Foundation can be used for the professional development and mentorship of student and faculty researchers at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs. Tasks federal research agencies with providing technical assistance to HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs on bolstering grant management capacity throughout the grant lifecycle, from application to completion.

BIPARTISAN EN BLOC #2, OFFERED BY REP. BONAMICI (D-OR) - ADOPTED

Some of these amendments support tackling the climate crisis, including by directly advancing recommendations in the SCCC [Climate Crisis Action Plan](#).

- Bonamici/Gonzalez-Colon Amendment #15/ 150: Reauthorizes the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act funding for NOAA and the NSF. Expands the definition of ocean acidification to include estuaries, creates an Advisory Board to advise on coastal and ocean acidification research and monitoring, and directs NOAA to establish a data archive system that processes, stores, and provides access to ocean acidification data.
- Bonamici/Posey Amendment #18/ 423: Creates an Interagency Working Group on Blue Carbon, led by NOAA, to oversee the development of a national map of blue carbon ecosystems.
- Chabot/Sherman Amendment #44/ 542: Adds the text of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act which authorizes funding for the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 for FY2022-2026.
- Crenshaw Amendment #54/ 239: Expresses the sense of Congress that China is not a developing nation but is industrialized and therefore any agreements that advantage China as a "developing nation" should be updated to reflect China's actual status as industrialized.
- Foster/Gonzalez (OH) Amendment #83/ 187: Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to upgrade the nuclear research capabilities of universities in the United States to meet the research requirements of advanced nuclear energy systems. Additionally enables the establishment of new nuclear science and engineering facilities and supports workforce development critical to maintaining United States leadership in nuclear science and engineering and related disciplines.
- Lamb/Gonzalez (OH) Amendment #135/540: Establishes specific research and development program at Department of Energy to reduce the carbon footprint in steel production
- McKinley Amendment #162/52: Extends the prohibition in section 20302 ("Solar Component Manufacturing Supply Chain Assistance") to any facility that is located in: an area controlled by the Taliban, or another entity designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization; or a foreign country of concern, as defined in section 10306 of the Act.
- Pfluger Amendment #187/121: Requires a report from the Department of State on global exports of natural gas and a description of actions taken by the United States to foster natural gas exports to foreign countries.

- Quigley/Upton Amendment # 202/253: Adds the text of the Preventing Future Pandemics Act of 2022, which establishes the foreign policy of the United States to work with state and non-state partners to shut down certain commercial wildlife markets, end the trade in terrestrial wildlife for human consumption, and build international coalitions to reduce the demand for wildlife as food, to prevent the emergence of future zoonotic pathogens. Authorizes USAID to undertake programs to reduce the risk of endemic and emerging infectious disease exposure and to help transition communities globally to safer, non-wildlife sources of protein.
- Stansbury/Kim (CA) Amendment #235/156: Establishes a Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation.
- Steel Amendment #238/ 25: Establishes that China should end its classification of “developing nation” within the Paris Agreement

REPUBLICAN EN BLOC #3, OFFERED BY REP. LOFGREN (D-CA) – REJECTED

Many of these amendments would restrict the U.S. government’s ability to address the climate crisis.

- Balderson Amendment #6/268: Strikes section 30606 - Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy and section 30609 - Green Climate Fund.
- Bice Amendment #13/136: Prevents the \$8 billion authorized for the Green Climate Fund from being appropriated until the President submits a report to Congress detailing the process and analysis used in setting the United States' emissions reduction target.
- Burgess Amendment #27/10: Transfers funding from the Solar component manufacturing supply chain assistance program to the strategic transformer reserve and resilience program to prioritize funding for the resilience of the U.S. electric grid.
- Burgess Amendment #29/100: Strikes Section 30609 that authorizes \$8 billion for the UN’s Green Climate Fund.
- Cammack Amendment #37/350: Strikes Sec. 30609 that authorizes \$8 billion for the UN Green Climate Fund.
- Feenstra Amendment #79/97: Establishes a Sustainable Aviation Fuel Working Group in the Department of Energy.
- Garcia (CA) Amendment #92/360: Prohibits this act and its amendments from taking effect until the Secretary of Energy certifies to Congress that this act will not reduce the energy security or energy independence of the United States.
- Gimenez Amendment #94/383: Prohibits the bill from taking effect until the Sec. of Energy certifies with Congress that no provisions in the bill will increase the average price of energy.

- Grothman Amendment #106/51: Strikes the section of the bill that authorizes \$4 billion each for FY23 and FY24 for contributions to the Green Climate Fund.
- Ronny Jackson Amendment # 121/284: Strikes section 30609 - Building economic growth and technological innovation through the Green Climate Fund.
- Perry Amendment #185/210: Strikes the section including funding for the Green Climate Fund (section 30609).
- Perry Amendment #186/498: Strikes Section 30299C (Climate Resilience Development in the Pacific Islands).
- Pfluger Amendment #188/509: Strikes the Authorized \$8 billion for the Green Climate Fund.
- Tenney Amendment #244/266: Strikes section 30299C, climate resilient development in the Pacific Islands.

CLIMATE-RELATED STANDALONE AMENDMENTS

- Bowman Amendment #22/468: Directs the State Department, in coordination with Department of Energy and in consultation with appropriate agencies, to report on the impact of US sanctions on innovation, emissions reduction, climate cooperation, and economic justice. – REJECTED
- Crenshaw Amendment #56/311: (REVISED) Requires that the Department of State to provide an annual briefing to Congress on China’s progress and efforts to meet emission goals and commitments. – ADOPTED
- Perry Amendment #184/171: Rescinds U.S. participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. – REJECTED
- Steel Amendment #239/26: Includes in the “Sense of Congress” that the U.S. should seek to require the Chinese Communist Party to match emission cutting targets established by the United States. – ADOPTED