

CRS Report for Congress

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation in the 110th Congress

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Prepared for Members and
Committees of Congress

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Summary

This report reviews the status of energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation introduced during the 110th Congress. Action has focused on legislation to increase funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

P.L. 110-5 (H.J.Res. 20) provides FY2007 appropriations. It set funding for DOE's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs at \$1.47 billion, about \$308 million above the FY2006 appropriation. Also, the law eliminated earmarks and set conditions on the EPACT Title 17 loan guarantee program.

H.R. 1591, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill, would amend the FY2007 appropriations provided in P.L. 110-5 and DOE's FY2007 Operating Plan. The total amount appropriated by P.L. 110-5 would remain unchanged. However, the bill would provide \$22.8 million for EERE's Geothermal Energy Program, an increase of \$17.8 million over the \$5.0 million provided in DOE's Operating Plan. Also, the bill would provide \$229.5 million for the Weatherization Grants Program, an increase of \$25.0 million over the \$204.5 million provided in DOE's Operating Plan.

The CLEAN Energy Act (H.R. 6) proposes to use revenue from certain oil and natural gas policy revisions to create a \$14 billion Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve aimed at reducing foreign oil dependence and serving other purposes. The actual uses of the reserve would be determined by ensuing legislation that would attempt to draw down its financial resources. The House and Senate have passed different versions of a concurrent budget resolution that would amend the FY2007 budget. The House resolution (H.Con.Res. 99) would create a single deficit-neutral reserve fund for energy efficiency and renewable energy that is virtually identical to the reserve described in H.R. 6. In contrast, the Senate resolution (S.Con.Res. 21) would create three reserve funds, which identify more specific efficiency and renewables measures and would allow support for "responsible" development of oil and natural gas.

More than 150 bills on energy efficiency and renewable energy have been introduced so far. About one-third of these bills are focused on renewable fuels and about one-third would provide a tax incentive for investment, energy production, fuel use, or fuel reduction.

For each bill listed in this report, a brief description and a summary of action are given, including references to committee hearings and reports. Also, a selected list of congressional hearings, CRS reports, and Government Accountability Office (GAO) documents on energy efficiency and renewable energy are included. This report will be updated periodically.

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Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation in the 110th Congress

Introduction

Report Contents

This report summarizes action on more than 150 energy efficiency and renewable energy bills introduced during the 110th Congress.¹ These bills cover a wide range of policy and issue areas that include appropriations, authorizations, budget, research and development (R&D), grants, loans, financing, regulation (including a renewable fuel standard), tax incentives, goals, plans, impacts, and the environment/climate change.² Most of these bills have focused on grants and tax incentives. The bills also cover a range of sectors that include buildings, defense, education, federal lands/energy management, farms, American Indians, and international activities. Thus far, the sector of international activities has generated the greatest number of bills. **Table 2** groups the bills by topic.

The bills can also be categorized by type of renewable resource, type of energy efficiency measure, and technology. They cover a broad range of energy efficiency measures and technologies, including distributed generation, net metering, equipment and appliance standards, fuel economy standards, and transportation efficiency. Most of these bills address transportation and fuel economy. These bills also cover a broad range of renewable energy resources and technologies, including alcohol fuels, biofuels, biodiesel, biopower, biomass, geothermal, hydrogen, hydropower, solar, and wind. So far, the fuels area has generated the greatest number of bills.

For each bill listed in this report, a brief description and a summary of action are given, including references to committee hearings and reports.

PROGRESS Act (H.R. 1300)

The Speaker of the House has announced a goal to “achieve energy independence from Middle East oil in the next 10 years” through research and development (R&D) and development focused on production of “synthetic and bio-

¹ This report is intended to complement and support CRS Report RL33599, *Energy Efficiency Policy: Budget, Electricity Conservation, and Fuel Conservation Issues*, and CRS Report RL33588, *Renewable Energy Policy: Tax Credit, Budget, and Regulatory Issues*, both by Fred Sissine.

² Additionally, bills on climate change are discussed in CRS Report RL33846, *Climate Change: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Bills in the 110th Congress*, by Larry Parker.

based fuels, such as ethanol derived from cellulosic sources” and by deploying new engine technologies for flex-fuel, hybrid, and biodiesel vehicles. Further, there is a goal to create a “DARPA-like initiative” to develop “revolutionary energy technologies” emerging from biotechnology, nanotechnology, solar, and fuel cell research.³

On March 1, 2007, the Majority Leader introduced H.R. 1300, the Program for Real Energy Security (PROGRESS) Act. The act “complements” other initiatives, including the Speaker’s *Innovation Agenda*. The bill includes provisions that would support alternative fuels, including cellulosic ethanol; advanced vehicle technology development; and increased alternative fuel use in federal fleets. Proposed policy tools include loan guarantees, tax incentives, regulations, and grants. Also, the bill would create a \$9 billion Advanced Research Projects Agency.

CLEAN Energy Act (H.R. 6)

On January 18, 2007, the House passed H.R. 6 by a vote of 264-163. The bill proposes to use revenue from certain oil and natural gas policy revisions to create an Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve aimed at reducing foreign oil dependence and serving other purposes.⁴ The actual uses of the reserve would be determined by ensuing legislation that would attempt to draw down its financial resources.

In House floor debate on H.R. 6, opponents argued that the reduction in oil and natural gas incentives would dampen production, cause job losses, and lead to higher prices for gasoline and other fuels. Opponents also complained that the proposal for the reserve does not identify specific policies and programs that would receive funding. Proponents of the bill counter-argued that record profits show that the oil and natural gas incentives were not needed. They also contended that the reserve could be used to support a variety of R&D, deployment, and tax incentives for renewable fuels, and that the specifics would evolve as legislative proposals come forth for using resources from the reserve.⁵

On March 28, the House passed H.Con.Res. 99 by a vote of 216-210. This concurrent resolution would revise the congressional budget for FY2007. It provides additional funding for energy (Function 270) above the President’s request that “could be used for research, development, and deployment of renewable and alternative energy.” Section 207 would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund that fulfills the purposes of H.R. 6 to “facilitate the development of conservation and energy efficiency technologies, clean domestic renewable energy resources, and alternative fuels that will reduce our reliance on foreign oil.”

³ Speaker of the House. The Innovation Agenda. *Energy Independence in 10 Years*. [http://speaker.gov/issues?id=0016]

⁴ For more details about the reserve, see CRS Report RS22571, *The Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve in the CLEAN Energy Act of 2007 (H.R. 6)*, by Fred Sissine.

⁵ *Congressional Record*, January 18, 2007, p. H688 through H729.

On March 23, the Senate passed S.Con.Res. 21, its version of the concurrent resolution on the budget for FY2007. In parallel to the House resolution, Section 307 of S.Con.Res. 21 would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund that could be used for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and “responsible development” of oil and natural gas. Additionally, Section 332 would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund for extension through 2015 of certain energy tax incentives, including the renewable energy electricity production tax credit (PTC), Clean Renewable Energy Bonds, and provisions for energy efficient buildings, products, and power plants. Further, Section 338 would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund for manufacturing initiatives that could include tax and R&D measures that support alternative fuels, automotive technologies, energy technologies, and the infrastructure to support the technologies.

FY2007 Appropriations (P.L. 110-5)

The Department of Energy (DOE), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Department of Agriculture (USDA) receive annual appropriations for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.⁶ In the 109th Congress, the appropriations process for FY2007 was not completed. A continuing resolution (P.L. 109-383, H.J.Res. 102) provided funding through February 15, 2007.

In the 110th Congress, H.J.Res. 20 was introduced to continue FY2007 appropriations through the end of the fiscal year. It was enacted on February 15 as P.L. 110-5. The law sets funding for DOE’s Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Programs at \$1.47 billion, about \$308 million above the FY2006 appropriation. Also, the law eliminates earmarks and sets conditions on the EPACT Title 17 loan guarantee program, fixing a cap at \$4 billion, prohibiting awards until final regulations are issued, and requiring annual program evaluations by an independent auditor.

DOE’s FY2007 operating plan was transmitted to the House and Senate appropriation committees on March 16, 2007. It provides the detailed breakdown of funding for EERE programs in FY2007.

H.R. 1591, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill, would amend the FY2007 appropriations provided in P.L. 110-5 and DOE’s FY2007 Operating Plan. The total amount appropriated by P.L. 110-5 would remain unchanged. However, the bill would provide \$22.8 million for EERE’s Geothermal Energy Program, an increase of \$17.8 million over the \$5.0 million provided in DOE’s Operating Plan. Also, the bill would provide \$229.5 million for the Weatherization Grants Program, an increase of \$25.0 million over the \$204.5 million provided in DOE’s Operating Plan.

⁶ Several other agencies receive less regular appropriations for energy efficiency or renewable energy projects and activities. These agencies have included Department of State, Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Department of Transportation, and Architect of the Capitol.

Table 1. Action on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation, 110th Congress

Bill	Category	Action	Date
H.R. 1591	Supplemental Appropriations	Conference Rept. Approved	4/26/2007
H.R. 1332	Small Business Lending	Passed House	4/25/2007
H.R. 364	Advanced Research (ARPA-E)	House Hearing	4/25/2007
S. 1115	Omnibus/Energy Efficiency	Senate Hearing	4/23/2007
S. 193	International Cooperation	Reported	4/12/2007
S. 992	Federal Buildings	Ord. Reported	3/29/2007
S.Res. 30	Climate Change	Reported	3/29/2007
Concurrent Budget Resolution	H.Con.Res. 99	Passed House	3/28/2007
	S.Con.Res. 21	Passed Senate	3/23/2007
H.R. 85	Technology Transfer	Passed House	3/12/2007
H.R. 1126	Steel/Metals Industry	Passed House	3/12/2007
H.Res. 202	New Climate Committee Established	Passed House	3/8/2007
H.J.Res. 20	FY2007 Appropriations	P.L. 110-5	2/15/2007
H.R. 798	DOE Solar Project	Passed House	2/12/2007
H.R. 547	Biofuels/Hydrogen	Passed House	2/8/2007
H.R. 6	CLEAN Energy Act	Passed House	1/18/2007

Table 2. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Bills by Topic, 110th Congress

I. Policy and Issue Areas
Appropriations. H.J.Res. 20, H.R. 6, H.R. 1591, S. 818
Authorizations. H.R. 121/S. 506, H.R. 1126, H.R. 1551/S. 919, H.R. 2036, S. 298, S. 696, S. 761, S. 987, S. 1115
Budget. H.Res. 6, H.R. 6, H.Con.Res. 99/S.Con.Res. 21
Research and Development. H.R. 80, H.R. 364, H.R. 547, H.R. 931, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1259, H.R. 1920/S. 1151, H.R. 2036, S. 167/H.R. 395, S. 309, S. 339/H.R. 670, S. 426, S. 696, S. 701, S. 761, S. 987, S. 1020, S. 1115, S. 1238
Grants. H.R. 84, H.R. 85, H.R. 182, H.R. 570/S. 331, H.R. 589, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1259, H.R. 1920/S. 1151, H.R. 1300, H.R. 1451, H.R. 1591, H.R. 1600, S. 167/H.R. 395, S. 280/H.R. 620, S. 298, S. 317, S. 838/H.R. 1838, S. 859, S. 1115
Loans/Loan Guarantees/Financing. H.J.Res. 20, H.R. 80, H.R. 1215, H.R. 1300, H.R. 1332, H.R. 2036, S. 317, S. 672, S. 701, S. 1115
Energy Efficiency Performance Standard. S. 309
Renewable Fuel Standard. H.R. 349, H.R. 635, H.R. 517, H.R. 791, H.R. 2037, S. 23, S. 309, S. 386, S. 987, S. 1158

Renewable Portfolio Standard/Tradable Credits. H.R. 823, H.R. 969, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1590, H.R. 1945, S. 309
Tax Incentive for Investment. H.R. 76, H.R. 86, H.R. 345, H.R. 550/S. 590, H.R. 589, H.R. 604, H.R. 765, H.R. 778, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1331, H.R. 1451, H.R. 1500, H.R. 1618, H.R. 1821, H.R. 1965, H.R. 1977, H.R. 2039, S. 23, S. 339, S. 539, S. 673/H.R. 1772, S. 701, S. 1207
Tax Incentive for Energy Production. H.R. 197, H.R. 517, H.R. 683, H.R. 793, H.R. 794, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1945, H.R. 1954, S. 411/H.R. 1924, S. 425, S. 701
Tax Incentive for Fuel Use. H.R. 604, H.R. 805, H.R. 825, H.R. 927, S. 23, S. 162, S. 167/H.R. 395, S. 701, S. 872
Tax Incentive for Fuel Reduction. H.R. 139/S. 894, H.R. 1385/S. 822, H.R. 1500
Goals/Plans/Studies/Impact Information. H.R. 121/S. 506, H.R. 157, H.R. 589, H.R. 817, H.R. 1300, H.R. 1590, H.R. 2036, S. 129, S. 280/H.R. 620, S. 339/H.R. 670, S. 992, S. 1115
Environment/Climate Change. H.Con.Res. 96, H.Res. 202, H.R. 620, H.R. 823, H.R. 1126, H.R. 1590, S.Res. 30, S. 6, S. 280/H.R. 620, S. 309, S. 317, S. 357, S. 485, S. 1073
II. Sectors
Buildings. H.R. 84, H.R. 121/S. 506, H.R. 345, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1385/S. 822, H.R. 1259, H.R. 1451, H.R. 1591, H.R. 1716, H.R. 1768, H.R. 1945, S. 280/H.R. 620, S. 317, S. 539, S. 701, S. 1115, S. 1165, S. 1207
Defense/Security. H.R. 559, H.R. 1300, H.R. 1591, S. 6, S. 23, S. 133, S. 339/H.R. 670
Education. H.R. 1716
Federal Lands/Energy Management. H.R. 277, H.R. 589, H.R. 792, H.R. 798, H.R. 823, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1300, H.R. 1500, H.R. 1705, S. 146, S. 309, S. 992, S. 1000, S. 1059, S. 1072, S. 1115, S. 1165
Farms/American Indians. H.Con.Res. 25/ S.Con.Res. 3, H.R. 80, H.R. 872, H.R. 1551/S. 919, H.R. 1596, S. 541, S. 673/H.R. 1772, H.R. 1766, H.R. 1954, S. 828
Industry. H.R. 1126, H.R. 1920/S. 1151, S. 317, S. 1115
International/Trade. H.Res. 12, H.R. 196, H.R. 1186, H.R. 1838, S.Res. 30, S. 193, S. 309, S. 426, S. 838/H.R. 1838, S. 1007, S. 1106
III. Energy Efficiency Measures and Technologies
Distributed Generation/Net Metering/Electric Power. H.R. 550/S. 590, H.R. 589, H.R. 729, H.R. 805, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1451, H.R. 1590, H.R. 1705, H.R. 1945, S. 309, S. 317, S. 992, S. 1016
Energy Audits. H.R. 1551/S. 919, S. 280/H.R. 620,
Equipment/Lighting/Appliances. H.R. 872, H.R. 1547, H.R. 1705, S. 129, S. 992, S. 1101/H.R. 2083, S. 1115
Fuel Economy. H.R. 570/S. 331, H.R. 656, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1500, H.R. 1945, S. 183, S. 298, S. 309, S. 339/H.R. 670, S. 357, S. 767/H.R. 1506, S. 875, S. 1118
Transportation. H.R. 139/S. 894, H.R. 157, H.R. 498, H.R. 589, H.R. 1215, H.R. 1300, H.R. 1331, H.R. 1590, H.R. 1618, H.R. 1945, S. 146, S. 298, S. 701, S. 818, S. 875, S. 894, S. 1000, S. 1073, S. 1115
IV. Renewable Energy Resources and Technologies
Alcohol Fuels/Biofuels/Biodiesel. S.Con.Res. 3, H.R. 76, H.R. 86, H.R. 182, H.R. 196, H.R. 277, H.R. 349, H.R. 517, H.R. 547, H.R. 559, H.R. 570/S. 331, H.R. 604, H.R. 635, H.R. 682, H.R. 765, H.R. 791, H.R. 792, H.R. 825, H.R. 872, H.R. 927, H.R. 931, H.R. 1186, H.R. 1300, H.R. 1551/S. 919, H.R. 1766, H.R. 1987, H.R. 2037, H.R. 2039, S. 23, S. 133, S. 162, S. 167/H.R. 395, S. 280/H.R. 620, S. 339/H.R. 670, S. 386, S. 426, S. 541, S. 701, S. 828, S. 859, S. 872, S. 875, S. 987, S. 1007, S. 1106, S.1238
Biopower/Biomass. H.R. 197, H.R. 517, H.R. 683, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1186, H.R. 1551/S. 919, H.R. 1600, S. 280/H.R. 620, S. 541
Geothermal. H.R. 197, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1591, H.R. 1977, S. 298, S. 1020

Hydrogen. H.R. 498, H.R. 805, S. 280/H.R. 620
Hydropower/Tidal/Wave/Ocean. H.R. 197, H.R. 490/S. 306, H.R. 632, H.R. 1133, H.R. 2036, S. 298, S. 425, S. 1020
Solar. H.R. 197, H.R. 550/S. 590, H.R. 798, H.R. 1133, H.R. 1451, H.R. 1977, S. 828, S. 1016
Wind. H.R. 197, H.R. 517, H.R. 794, H.R. 1133, S. 673/H.R. 1772, S. 828
Electricity Transmission Lines. H.R. 809, H.R. 810, H.R. 829

Legislation

Public Laws

P.L. 110-5 (H.J.Res. 20)

Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007. Provides continuing FY2007 appropriations through September 30, 2007. Funding for DOE's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs is set at \$1.47 billion, about \$280 million above the FY2006 appropriation. Also, the resolution eliminates earmarks and sets conditions on the EPACT Title 17 loan guarantee program, fixing a cap at \$4 billion, prohibiting awards until final regulations are issued, and requiring annual program evaluations by an independent auditor. Signed into law February 15, 2007.

House Bills (with Senate Companions)

H.Con.Res. 25 (Peterson)/S.Con.Res. 3 (Salazar)

The sense of the Congress would be expressed that it is the goal of the United States that, not later than January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should provide from renewable resources not less than 25% of the total energy consumed in the United States and continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber. House bill introduced January 10, 2007; referred to Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources. Senate bill introduced January 17, 2007; referred to Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

H.Con.Res. 96 (Dicks)

The sense of the Congress would be expressed that there should be enacted a mandatory national program to slow, stop and reverse emissions of greenhouse gases. The program would include mandatory, market-based limits and incentives on emissions of greenhouse gases that slow, stop, and reverse the growth of such emissions at a rate and in a manner that would not significantly harm the U.S. economy; and would encourage comparable action by other nations that are major trading partners and key contributors to global emissions. Introduced March 21, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.Con.Res. 99 (Spratt)/S.Con.Res. 21 (Conrad)

This resolution would revise the congressional budget for FY2007, establish the budget for FY2008, and set forth appropriate budgetary levels for FY2009 through FY2012. The House resolution provides funding for energy (Function 270) above the President's request that "could be used for research, development, and deployment of renewable and alternative energy." Section 207 of the House

resolution would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund that fulfills the purposes of H.R. 6 (CLEAN Energy Act, §301a), namely to “facilitate the development of conservation and energy efficiency technologies, clean domestic renewable energy resources, and alternative fuels that will reduce our reliance on foreign oil.” Section 307 of the Senate resolution would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund that could be used for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and responsible development of oil and natural gas. Section 332 would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund for extension through 2015 of certain energy tax incentives, including the renewable energy electricity production tax credit (PTC), Clean Renewable Energy Bonds, and provisions for energy efficient buildings, products, and power plants. Section 338 would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund for manufacturing initiatives that could include tax and R&D measures that support alternative fuels, automotive technologies, energy technologies, and the infrastructure to support the technologies. House Committee on the Budget reported (H.Rept. 110-69) March 23, 2007. Passed House (216-210) March 28. Senate Committee on the Budget reported (without written report) March 16, 2007. Passed Senate March 23.

H.J.Res. 20 (Obey)

Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007. P.L. 109-383 would be superseded to extend FY2007 appropriations through September 30, 2007. Funding in FY2007 for DOE’s Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs would be increased by \$300 million above the FY2006 level of \$1.17 billion. The resolution would otherwise eliminate earmarks. Also, the resolution would set conditions on the loan guarantee program established in Title 17 of EPACT. It would set the program cap at \$4 billion, prohibit awards until final regulations are issued, and require annual evaluations of the program by an independent auditor. Introduced January 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Appropriations. Passed House (286-140) January 31. Cloture motion filed on Senate floor February 8. Passed Senate (81-15) February 14. Signed into law February 15.

H.Res. 12 (Bartlett)

The sense of the House of Representatives would be expressed that the United States (1) must move rapidly to increase the productivity with which it uses fossil fuel, and to accelerate the transition to renewable fuels and a sustainable, clean energy economy; and (2) should establish, in collaboration with other international allies, an energy project with the magnitude, creativity, and sense of urgency of the “Man on the Moon” project to develop a comprehensive plan to address the challenges presented by Peak Oil (the peak in the world’s oil production believed by some petroleum experts likely to occur in the next decade). Introduced January 4, 2006; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.Res. 202 (Millender-McDonald)

Funding would be provided for the operating costs of certain committees of the House of Representatives during the 110th Congress. Section 4 would establish a Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming in the House of Representatives. The select committee would not have legislative jurisdiction and would have no authority to take legislative action on any bill or resolution. Its sole authority would be to investigate, study, make findings, and develop recommendations on policies, strategies, technologies, and other innovations intended to reduce the dependence of the United States on foreign sources of energy

and achieve substantial and permanent reductions in emissions and other activities that contribute to climate change and global warming. Introduced February 28, 2007; referred to Committee on House Administration. Reported (H.Rept. 110-29) March 5. Passed House (269-150) March 8.

H.R. 6 (Rahall)

CLEAN Energy Act of 2007. Certain tax and royalty policies for oil and natural gas would be revised, and the resulting revenue would be used to support a reserve for new energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives. The bill is one part of the “100 hours” initiatives put forward by the Democratic Leadership of the House. Introduced January 12, 2007; referred to Committees on Ways and Means, Natural Resources, Budget, and Rules. Brought to the House Floor and passed House (264-163) January 18.

H.R. 76 (Bartlett)

For the alternative motor vehicle tax credit available to consumers, the number of eligible vehicles sold for use in the United States that would trigger the credit phase-out period would increase from 60,000 to 250,000. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 80 (Bartlett)

R&D, demonstration, and commercial application activities would be required to enable the development of farms that are net producers of both food and energy. DOE would be directed to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to (1) develop recommendations for evaluation measures and criteria for programs under this act; and (2) evaluate the feasibility of prize and best practices award programs as tools to promote self-powered farms. Further, it would direct DOE to (1) establish an award program for up to 30 state agricultural research programs for self-powered farm demonstrations; (2) provide low-cost revolving loans and loan guarantees to eligible entities for the commercial application of energy or other technologies that will contribute to establishing self-powered farms, with highest preference given to applicants who propose to meet their energy needs from biobased feedstocks or other renewable energy sources produced on that farm; and (3) enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences for a review of the programs under this act. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committees on Science and Technology and on Agriculture.

H.R. 84 (Biggert)

Energy Efficient Buildings Act of 2007. Directs DOE to (1) establish a pilot program to award grants to businesses and organizations for new construction or major renovations of energy efficient buildings that will result in innovative energy efficiency technologies, especially those sponsored by DOE; and (2) give due consideration to proposals for buildings that are likely to serve low and moderate income populations. Defines “energy efficient building” as one that, after construction or renovation, (1) uses heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems that perform at no less than Energy Star standards; or (2) if Energy Star standards are not applicable, uses Federal Energy Management Program recommended heating, ventilating, and air conditioning products. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 85 (Biggert)

Energy Technology Transfer Act. Directs DOE to award grants for a five-year period to nonprofit institutions, state and local governments, cooperative extension services, or universities (or consortia thereof) to establish a geographically dispersed network of Advanced Energy Technology Transfer Centers, located in areas DOE determines have the greatest need of their services. Requires DOE to give priority to applicants already operating or partnered with an outreach program capable of transferring such knowledge and information about advanced energy efficiency methods and technologies. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Science and Technology. Reported (H.Rept. 110-38) March 8. Passed House, March 12. In Senate, referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 86 (Biggert)

Oil and Gas-to-Alternatives Swap (OGAS) Act of 2007. Certain fossil energy tax incentives would be repealed and the limitation on the number of new qualified hybrid and advanced lean-burn technology vehicles eligible for the tax credit for alternative motor vehicles would be repealed. Also, the bill would extend through 2012 the alternative motor vehicles tax credit for (1) advanced lean burn technology motor vehicles; (2) qualified hybrid motor vehicles; and (3) qualified alternative fuel vehicles. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 121 (Doyle)/S. 506 (Lautenberg)

High-Performance Green Buildings Act of 2007. Title I would establish a federal office of green buildings in the General Services Administration (GSA) to coordinate efforts in federal agencies. This activities of this office would include outreach to federal agencies, review related R&D findings, and develop guidance for life-cycle costing and contracting. Section 107 would authorize \$4 million for Title I activities. Title II would identify incentives and procurement practices to promote federal use of green building activities. Section 203 directs GAO to audit the performance of this act's provisions and report to Congress. Title III directs GSA to conduct an annual demonstration project from 2009 through 2014 and authorizes a total of \$10 million for those projects, and it calls for annual demonstration projects at universities with an additional \$10 million authorization. House bill introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Government Reform, Science and Technology, and Transportation and Infrastructure. Senate bill introduced February 6, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 139 (Granger)/S. 894 (Lincoln)

Idling Reduction Tax Credit Act of 2007. A business tax credit of 25% of the cost of a qualifying idling reduction device, up to \$1,000, would be created. Defines "qualifying idling reduction device" as any device that is (1) installed on a heavy-duty diesel-powered on-highway vehicle to provide services that would otherwise require the operation of the main drive engine while the vehicle is temporarily parked or stationary; and (2) certified by DOE to reduce long-duration idling. DOE would be directed to publish standards for certifying such devices. House bill introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced March 15, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 157 (Holt)

Fuel Savings, Smarter Travel, and Efficient Roadways Act. Directs DOE to study and report to Congress on the potential fuel savings from intelligent transportation systems that help businesses and consumers plan travel and avoid delays. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 182 (Lofgren)

To Encourage Alternatively-fueled vehicle Manufacturing up for Energy Independence Act of 2007; also referred to as the "TEAM up for Energy Independence Act." An excise tax on non-alternative-fueled vehicles and gas-guzzler vehicles would be established. The revenue would be used to establish a trust fund at the Department of the Treasury. DOE would be directed to use the trust fund to make grants to fueling stations owned by entities which own or control 10 or fewer such businesses for alternative fuel refueling infrastructure projects, including new dispensing facilities and additional equipment or upgrades and improvements to existing refueling sites for alternative fuel vehicles. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 196 (Pomeroy)

Renewable Fuels and Energy Independence Promotion Act of 2007. Section 2 would make permanent certain tax incentives for biodiesel and alcohol fuels. Section 3 would modify the ethanol import duty. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 197 (Pomeroy)

Extends the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for five years, from the end of 2008 through the end of 2013. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 277 (Cleaver)

Congress Leads by Example through Alt-fuel Resources (CLEAR) Act. Would prohibit Members of the House from using any portion of their representational allowance to provide any individual with a vehicle, including providing an individual with a vehicle under a long-term lease, which is not an alternative fuel vehicle. Introduced January 5, 2007; referred to Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 345 (Hoekstra)

Cool and Efficient Buildings Investment Act. A 20-year depreciation recovery period, calculated on a straight line basis, would be created for heating, ventilation, air conditioning, or commercial refrigeration systems installed in nonresidential buildings and placed in service during calendar years 2007 and 2008. Introduced January 9, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 349 (Kline)

10-by-10 Act. Would require that motor fuels have a minimum renewable fuels content of 10% by the beginning of 2010. Introduced January 9, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 364 (Gordon)

An Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) would be established at DOE. Its goal would be to reduce the energy imports from foreign sources by 20% over the next 10 years. Introduced January 10, 2007; referred to Committee on Science and Technology. Hearing held April 25.

H.R. 395 (Salazar)/S. 167 (Boxer)

Cellulosic Ethanol Development and Implementation Act of 2007. DOE would be required to provide grants to eligible entities to carry out R&D and demonstration projects on cellulosic ethanol and construct infrastructure that enables retail gas stations to dispense cellulosic ethanol for vehicle fuel to reduce the consumption of petroleum fuels. House bill introduced January 10, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science and Technology. Senate bill introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 490 (McNulty)/S. 306 (Schumer)

Mohawk River Hydroelectric Projects Licensing Act of 2007. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) would be prohibited from issuing a new license for a hydroelectric project on the Mohawk River in New York state if the project has been operating under annual licenses for 10 or more years, unless FERC (1) issues a public notice that it will accept other valid license applications to develop or dispose of the project works or water resource (including certain nonpower license applications) and (2) approves a license application, according to the requirements of this act, if other valid license applications are submitted, or if FERC has issued a new license that is not yet final. Also, processing and approval procedures would be established. Any new power license issued for such a project would be required to include the same license conditions relating to the use of affected waters, as provided in the license for a specified Potomac Light & Power Company Project. Further, this act would be declared as applicable to specified hydroelectric projects for which (1) a new license has been issued at the time of this act but which has not yet become final under law, (2) there are pending judicial appeals, (3) the time has not yet lapsed for filing such appeals, or (4) there is a pending appeal of the Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certificate. House bill introduced January 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Senate bill introduced January 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 498 (Wynn)

Energy Policy Reinvestment Act of 2007. Section 2 would repeal certain oil and natural gas tax subsidies and Section 3 would direct that the resulting revenue be used to support certain DOE hydrogen and fuel cell technology programs. Introduced January 16, 2007; referred to Committees on Ways and Means, Science and Technology, Oversight and Government Reform, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 517 (J. Davis)

Independence from Oil with Agriculture Act of 2007. Section 2 would extend certain tax credits for alcohol and biodiesel fuels and fuel mixtures. Section 3 would make permanent the renewable energy electricity production tax credit (PTC) for wind, open-loop biomass, and closed-loop biomass. Section 4 would make permanent the tax credit for clean fuel vehicle refueling property. Section 5 would increase the renewable fuel standard (RFS) set by EPACT from 7.5 billion gallons

to 12.0 billion gallons in 2012. Introduced January 17, 2007; referred to Committees on Ways and Means and on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 539 (Schwartz)

Buildings for the 21st Century Act. The tax deduction for energy efficient commercial building costs (P.L. 109-432, §204) would be increased, and the period of eligibility would be extended five years, through 2013. Introduced January 17, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 547 (Gordon)

Advanced Fuels Infrastructure Research and Development Act. Section 3 would direct DOE, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to conduct a program of research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of materials to be added to alternative biobased fuels to make them more compatible with existing infrastructure used to store and deliver petroleum-based fuels to the point of final sale. Introduced January 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Science and Technology. Reported (H.Rept. 110-7) February 5. Passed House, amended, February 8. H.Amdt. 6 was approved, which would allow fuel distributors and retailers to transform their businesses by dispensing hydrogen, reformed on site from various feedstocks, or delivered by pipeline or tube trucks. H.Amdt. 9 was approved, which would establish an energy security fund and an alternative fuel grant program.

H.R. 550 (McNulty)/S. 590 (Smith)

Securing America's Energy Independence Act of 2007. The residential investment tax credit for energy efficient property, and the commercial investment tax credit for solar energy property and qualified fuel cell property, would be extended for eight years, from the end of 2008 to the end of 2016. Also, such credits would be allowed to be applied against alternative minimum tax liability. The definition of "energy property" would be expanded to include certain equipment that uses solar energy to generate or store excess electricity. A special credit amount based on kilowatt capacity would be set for solar photovoltaic energy property and residential energy efficient property. A tax credit would be allowed for the full amount of qualified photovoltaic property expenditures. That credit is currently limited to 30%. A three-year recovery period would be allowed for accelerated depreciation for solar energy and fuel cell property. House bill introduced January 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced February 14, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 559 (Delahunt)/S. 23 (Harkin)

Biofuels Security Act of 2007. Section 101 would modify the EPACT (§ 1501) requirement that renewable fuel content reach 7.5 billion gallons in 2012, accelerating the requirement to 10 billion gallons by 2010 and then rising to 30 billion gallons by 2020 and 60 billion gallons by 2030. Other provisions would require E85 pumps at branded gasoline stations (§102), increased use of alternative fuels in the federal fleet (§103), increased manufacturers percentage of dual-fueled vehicles (§201), and increased manufacturers incentives for dual-fueled vehicles (§202). House bill introduced January 18, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Government Reform, and Judiciary. Senate bill

introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 570 (Rogers)/S. 331 (Thune)

Moneys collected from violations of the corporate average fuel economy (CAFÉ) program would be placed in an Energy Security Fund to provide grants that support infrastructure needed to increase the availability of alternative fuels. House bill introduced January 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Senate bill introduced January 18; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 589 (Inslee)

Get Real Incentives to Drive Plug-in Act. Section 3 would authorize \$500 million for the Department of Transportation (DOT) to make grants to domestic vehicle manufacturers for R&D on plug-in hybrid vehicles (PIHVs). Section 4 would direct DOT to establish a pilot project to explore the integration of plug-in hybrid vehicles into the electric power grid. Section 5 would direct DOT to test battery technologies. Section 6 would require DOT and DOE to prepare a report on PIHVs. Section 7 would create a \$3,000 investment tax credit for taxpayer purchases of PIHVs. Section 8 would require that at least 10% of federal agency vehicle purchases are PIHVs. Introduced January 19, 2007; referred to Committees on Science and Technology, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Government Reform.

H.R. 604 (Hayes)

E-85 Investment Act of 2007. Tax incentives for E-85 fuel vehicle refueling property would be modified by: (1) increasing to 75% the rate of such credit for property using 85% ethanol fuel; (2) reducing the maximum dollar amount of such credit in 2013 and 2014 for ethanol-related refueling property; and (3) extending such credit through 2016 for ethanol-related refueling property. Introduced January 22, 2007; referred to Committee Ways and Means.

H.R. 620 (Olver)/S. 280 (Lieberman)

Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007. A program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions would be established through a market-driven system of tradeable allowances and support for the deployment of new climate change-related technologies. House bill introduced January 22, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science and Technology, and Natural Resources. Senate bill introduced January 12, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 632 (Lipinski)/S. 365 (Graham)

H-Prize Act of 2007. DOE would be authorized to establish monetary prizes for achievements in overcoming scientific and technical barriers associated with hydrogen energy. House bill introduced January 23, 2007; referred to Committee on Science and Technology. Senate bill introduced January 23, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 635 (Upton)

After the year 2012, all gasoline sold to consumers in the United States for motor vehicles would be required to contain at least 10% renewable fuel. Introduced January 23, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 656 (Reichert)

Higher standards of automobile fuel efficiency would be required, with the goal of reducing the amount of oil used for automobile fuel by 10% starting in 2017. Introduced January 24, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 670 (Engel)/S. 339 (Bayh)

Dependence Reduction through Innovation in Vehicles and Energy (DRIVE) Act. The national security and stability of the United States economy would be promoted by reducing oil dependence through the use of alternative fuels and new technology. Title I would establish a national oil savings target and action plan. Title II would set a broad range of policies for improving the fuel efficiency of vehicles. The provisions would include tire efficiency, idling reduction, plug-in hybrids, R&D, advanced diesel vehicles, manufacturing credits, consumer incentives, federal fleet requirements, reduced incentives for gas-guzzlers, and vehicle efficiency. Title III would set a broad range of policies for renewable energy and alternative fuels. The provisions would include modifications to tax credits for refueling property, biodiesel, and small ethanol producers. A minimum requirement would be set for cellulosic biofuels and sugar ethanol. Production incentives would be established for cellulosic biofuels. Low-interest loan and grant programs would be established for E85 fuel. Also, Transit-Oriented Development Corridors would be designated in certain urban areas. House bill introduced January 24, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science and Technology, Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform. Senate bill introduced January 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 682 (Kaptur)

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve would be expanded to cover alternative fuels, including ethanol and biodiesel. Introduced January 24, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 683 (R. Lewis)

Investment in Energy Independence Act of 2007. Biomass tax incentives would be promoted as a way to support energy independence. Introduced January 24, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 729 (Inslee)

Home Energy Generation Act. Each state regulatory authority and non-regulated electric utility would be required to conduct a hearing, and on the basis of such hearing, adopt a net metering standard. Retail electric suppliers would be required to offer to arrange to make net metering available to retail customers on a first-come-first-served basis. Also, implementation requirements would be prescribed regarding (1) net energy measurement, (2) billing practices, (3) ownership of credits, (4) safety and performance standards, (5) interconnection and model standards, and (6) consumer friendly contracts. Introduced January 30, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 765 (Weller)

New flexible fuel hybrid motor vehicles would be made eligible for the alternative motor vehicle tax credit through the end of 2014. They are defined to include a hybrid motor vehicle that is capable of operating on an alternative fuel, on gasoline, and on any blend thereof, and which is certified by EPA to have achieved a certain level of city fuel economy using E-85 ethanol fuel. Introduced January 31, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 778 (Weller)

The residential energy efficient property credit (P.L. 109-432, § 206) would be made permanent. Introduced January 31, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 791 (Weller)

The renewable fuel content standard (RFS) for gasoline sold in the United States would be increased to 8.9 billion gallons in 2013 and then rise to 25 billion gallons by the year 2025. Introduced January 31, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 792 (Weller)

Growing Responsible Energy and Environment Nationally through Federal Energy Decisions Act. Each federal agency would be directed to ensure that, in areas in which ethanol-blended gasoline is reasonably available at a generally competitive price, the federal agency purchases ethanol-blended gasoline containing at least 10% ethanol rather than non-ethanol-blended gasoline, for agency vehicles that otherwise would use gasoline. Introduced January 31, 2007; referred to Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

H.R. 793 (Weller)

The renewable energy electricity production tax credit (PTC) would be made permanent. Introduced January 31, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 794 (Weller)

The renewable energy electricity production tax credit (PTC) would be made permanent for wind energy. Introduced January 31, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 798 (Oberstar)

The General Services Administration (GSA) would be directed to install a solar photovoltaic system for the DOE headquarters building. Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management held hearing February 6. Committee markup held February 7; reported (H.Rept. 110-11) February 12. Passed House February 12. In Senate, referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 805 (Doyle)

For hydrogen used as a vehicle fuel or to produce electricity, a permanent 30% fuel tax credit, capped at \$1,500, would be created (§1). Also, the residential energy

efficiency tax credit for fuel cells and the commercial energy credit for fuels cells and microturbines would be extended for five years, through the end of 2013 (§2). Further, secondary (backup) fuel cell power sources would be required for all new public buildings larger than 50,000 square feet (§3). In addition, DOT would be directed to study and report on regulations needed for a transition to hydrogen fuels (§4). Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committees on Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 809 (Hinchey)

Section 216 of the Federal Power Act (as added by P.L. 109-58) providing for the use of eminent domain authority for the construction of certain electric power lines would be repealed. Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 810 (Hinchey)

Protecting Communities from Power Line Abuse Act. Certain provisions of the Federal Power Act added by P.L. 109-58 relating to the use of eminent domain authority for the construction of electric power lines would be modified. Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 817 (Price)

Finding the Ultimate Energy Lifeline Act of 2007. Also referred to as the FUEL Act. A presidential working group would be created and charged with identifying for the President strategies and methods to reduce foreign oil use to less than 25% of total motor vehicle fuel use by 2015. Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 823 (Weller)

Federal agencies and legislative branch offices would be authorized to purchase greenhouse gas offsets and renewable energy credits. Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, House Administration, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 824 (Weller)

Ethanol and biodiesel refining property would be classified as seven-year property for purposes of the accelerated cost recovery system. Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 825 (Weller)

Section 1 would extend the alternative motor vehicle tax credit through 2014, for all types of alternative vehicles. Section 2 would extend the alternative fuel vehicle refueling property tax credit through 2024 and increase the amount of the credit. Section 3 would extend the volumetric excise tax credit for alternative fuels and fuel mixtures through FY2014. Section 3d would extend the income tax credit for biodiesel and renewable diesel used as fuel through 2024. Section 3e would extend the small ethanol producer tax credit through 2024. Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, House Administration, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 829 (Wolf)

The Federal Power Act would be amended to make certain changes in provisions relating to National Interest Transmission Corridors. Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 872 (Braley)

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) would be authorized to make competitive grants to community colleges, and advanced technology education centers partnering with community colleges, to support the education and training of technicians in the fields of bioenergy and other agriculture-based, renewable energy resources. Introduced February 7, 2007; referred to Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 927 (Burgess)

The biodiesel income tax credit would be doubled, from 50 cents per gallon to \$1 per gallon. Also, the biodiesel excise tax credit would be increased to \$1 per gallon. Introduced February 8, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 969 (T. Udall)

Title VI of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 would be amended to establish a Federal renewable energy portfolio standard (RPS) for retail electric utilities that would be administered by DOE. For each retail supplier, the RPS would set a minimum electricity production requirement from renewable resources, starting at 1% in 2010 and then rising annually until reaching a peak of 20% in 2020. Resources eligible to meet the RPS would include wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, landfill gas, ocean, tidal, and incremental hydropower. To supplement generation, retail suppliers would be allowed to purchase power from other organizations or to purchase tradable credits from suppliers with a surplus. Power generated on Native American lands would receive a double credit, and on-site generation used to offset the requirement would receive a triple credit. An excess of tradable credits could be carried forward (banked) for up to four years and a deficit of credits could be "borrowed" from anticipated generation up to three years into the future. A credit deficit would lead to a penalty that would be the lesser of 4.5 cents/kwh or 300% of the average market value of the credits. A credit cost cap (adjusted for inflation) would be set as the lesser of 3.0 cents/kwh or 200% of the average market value of the credits. States would be allowed to have stronger RPS requirements. DOE would be required to engage the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate the program. Introduced February 8, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1126 (Lipinski)

Provisions of the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988 would be reauthorized, with \$12 million over FY2008 through FY2012. Also, technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions would be made eligible for this funding. Introduced February 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Science and Technology. Reported (H.Rept. 110-41) March 8. Passed House March 12. In Senate, referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 1133 (Berkley)

Freedom Through Renewable Energy Expansion (FREE) Act. Section 8 would increase CAFE fuel economy standards for new passenger cars to a minimum of 33 mpg by 2016. Section 9 would extend the renewable electricity production tax credit for seven years, to the end of 2015. Section 10 would extend for seven years the business investment tax credits for solar energy and fuel cell equipment, and it would create a new credit for geothermal energy equipment. Section 11 would extend the investment tax credit for residential energy efficient property for seven years. Section 12 would create a new 30% investment tax credit for wind energy equipment installed in residences and businesses. Section 13 would authorize \$32.5 million for geothermal energy research at DOE. Section 14 would establish a renewable portfolio standard for retail electric suppliers, which could be met with generation from solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, incremental hydro, incremental geothermal, current, wave, tidal, or ocean thermal energy. Section 15 would increase the amount of renewable energy that federal agencies are required to purchase, rising from 3% in 2007 to 20% in 2015. Section 16 would require DOE to establish a grant program for renewable energy in school facilities. Introduced February 16, 2007; referred to Committees on Ways and Means, Natural Resources, Energy and Commerce, and Science and Technology.

H.R. 1186 (J. Wilson)

United States-India Energy Security Cooperation Act of 2007. Section 4 would authorize the President to establish energy cooperation programs to support R&D and deployment of various energy projects, including energy efficiency, ethanol, biomass, and other renewable energy sources. Introduced February 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1215 (Rogers)

DOE would be authorized \$20 billion to make certain loan guarantees for advanced conservation and fuel efficiency motor vehicle technology projects. Introduced February 27, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science and Technology.

H.R. 1259 (Adam Smith)

High Performance Buildings Act of 2007. A grant program would be authorized to improve or carry out energy efficiency, conservation, and reuse of resources in affordable housing. A Sustainable Building Institute would be established within the National Science Foundation to undertake or support research, development, and commercial application of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for buildings. Introduced March 1, 2007; referred to Committees on Financial Services and Science and Technology.

H.R. 1300 (Hoyer)

Program for Real Energy Security (PROGRESS) Act. Title I would establish a commission to study and report on options for using alternative fuels to reduce oil imports. Title II (§ 203) would create a public-private collaborative, "The New Manhattan Center for High Efficiency Vehicles," that would focus on battery, advanced diesel and variable compression engines, plug-in hybrid vehicles with the goals of doubling vehicle efficiency and diversifying fuels, especially those derived from renewable resources. Also, Title II (§209) would establish a battery loan

guarantee program to provide incentives to domestic manufacturers. Title III would establish a biofuels infrastructure grant program to support deployment of ethanol and biodiesel fuels. Title IV would set renewable fuel regulations to support investment in new cellulosic ethanol plants (§401), authorize \$1 billion for a grant program to support cellulosic ethanol production (§402), establish quality and contents standards for biodiesel fuel (§403), require greater use of alternative fuels in the federal fleet (§404), require a report on vehicles and infrastructure for alternative fuels (§406), require that the Department of Defense (DOD) set aside a minimum amount of funds for alternative fuel infrastructure (§407), support the development of alternative fuel refineries for military uses (§408), make plug-in hybrid vehicles eligible to satisfy federal agency fleet alternative fuel requirements (§409), and direct the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to study and recommend procurement of alternative-fueled vehicles for congressional use (§410). Title V would create an incentive for commuters to use transit (§501), establish a \$2 billion grant for expansion of public transit services (§502), require a report on fuel savings from intelligent transportation systems (§503), establish a mediator to reduce delays in the development of local commuter rail projects (§513), and promote the use of guaranteed loans and rail bonds to help state and local governments expand intercity rail passenger service. Introduced March 1, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, Oversight and Government Reform, Science and Technology, Ways and Means, House Administration, and Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 1331 (Doggett)

Expands the alternative motor vehicle tax credit to include certain qualified hybrid motor vehicles. Introduced March 6, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1332 (Bean)

Small Business Lending Improvements Act of 2007. Sections 212 and 213 would authorize SBA loans for projects that reduce energy use by at least 10%. Introduced March 6, 2007; referred to Committee on Small Business. Committee markup held March 15; reported (H.Rept. 110-104) April 20. Passed House (380-45) April 25.

H.R. 1385 (McDermott)/S. 822 (Snowe)

EXTEND the Energy Efficiency Incentives Act of 2007. Section 101 would create a new performance-based investment tax credit for residential energy efficiency improvements that produce an energy savings of 20% or more. The credit would terminate at the end of 2011. Section 102 would extend the existing (EPACT §1333) residential tax credit for energy efficiency measures in existing homes for four years, from the end of 2007 through the end of 2011. Section 201 would extend the existing (EPACT §1332) tax credit for energy efficiency measures in new homes for three years, from the end of 2008 through the end of 2011. Section 202 would extend the existing (EPACT §1331) tax deduction for energy efficiency measures in commercial buildings through the end of 2012 and increase the amount of the deduction. Section 203 would establish a new tax deduction for energy efficient low-rise buildings. Section 204 would expand the list (EPACT §1331) of energy efficiency measures in commercial buildings that qualify for a tax deduction and make them eligible through the end of 2011. Section 301 would establish a new tax

credit for energy savings training and certification costs and certification equipment expenditures. House bill introduced March 7, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced March 8, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 1451 (Lundgren)

New Options Petroleum Energy Conservation Act of 2007. Section 2 would create a 20% investment tax credit for “climate-neutral” combustion facilities. Section 3 would extend the residential solar energy investment tax credit (EPACT § 1333) for four years, from the end of 2008 to the end of 2012. Section 4 would extend the residential energy efficiency property (EPACT § 1335) investment tax credit for four years, from the end of 2008 to the end of 2012. Section 5 would create a \$1 billion prize for the first U.S. automobile manufacturer that produces a car that achieves 100 mpg. Section 6 would authorize \$30 million for R&D on lithium ion batteries. Section 7 would allow refiners to expense costs for property used to refine ethanol, methanol, and biodiesel fuels. Introduced March 14, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1500 (DeFazio)

Gasoline Price Stabilization Act of 2007. Section 6 would set up a tax credit schedule for American-made fuel-efficient passenger vehicles. The credit would be capped at \$3,000 for light trucks (LTs) and sport utility vehicles (SUVs) that have a minimum fuel economy of 35 mpg and cars that attain a minimum of 45 mpg. The cap would rise to \$4,500 for LTs and SUVs that attain 45 to 55 mpg and cars that reach 55 to 65 mpg. The cap would rise further to \$6,000 for LTs and SUVs that attain 55 to 65 mpg and for cars that exceed 65 mpg. Section 9 would direct DOT to increase corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards to 37 mpg by 2017 and to 40 mpg by 2022. Section 10 would direct federal agencies to establish a baseline estimate of average fleet fuel economy in 2008. Each agency would then be directed to increase fuel economy above that baseline by 3 mpg by 2010 and 6 mpg by 2013. Introduced March 14, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Oversight and Government Reform, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1506 (Markey)/S. 767 (Obama)

CAFE Fuel Economy Reform Act of 2007. DOT’s National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) would be directed to increase new passenger car fuel economy by 4% annually for model year (MY) 2009 through MY2011 and for MY2013 through MY2018, attaining no less than 35 mpg by MY2018. House bill introduced March 14, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Senate bill introduced March 6, 2007; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Also, identical bill S. 768 was referred to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 1547 (Harman)

DOE would be required to regulate a steadily increasing efficiency standard for light bulbs, beginning at 60 lumens per watt in 2012, rising to 90 lumens per watt in 2016, and then to 120 lumens per watt in 2020. At each step, the sale of less-efficient light bulbs would be prohibited. Also, DOE would be required to develop a plan for incentives and other encouragement for consumers and businesses use to

use more efficient light bulbs. Introduced March 15, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1551 (Kind)/S. 919 (Menendez)

Healthy Farms, Foods, and Fuels Act of 2007. Title II would support energy programs at USDA. This would include reauthorization of energy audit and renewable energy development programs (§ 203), renewable energy systems and energy efficiency programs (§ 204), bioenergy (§ 205), and biomass R&D (§ 206). House bill introduced March 15, 2007; referred to Committees on Agriculture, Education and Labor, and Armed Services. Senate bill introduced March 20, 2007; referred to Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

H.R. 1590 (Waxman)

Safe Climate Act of 2007. The level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions would be frozen in 2010 and then gradually reduced each year through 2050. EPA would be directed to establish a flexible, economy-wide cap-and-trade emissions reduction program. Further, EPA would be required to set standards for reducing GHG from motor vehicles that are at least as stringent as the California standards. DOE would be directed to manage a renewable portfolio standard that would increase the share of electricity generated by renewables to 20% in 2020. Further, DOE would be required to set standards requiring utilities to obtain, each year, 1% of their energy supplies through energy efficiency improvements at customer facilities. Also, the National Academy of Sciences would be required to produce a report that recommends additional measures for reducing emissions. Introduced March 20, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce and Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 1591 (Obey)

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill, FY2007. Section 3201 of the Senate-approved version would revise the FY2007 appropriations resolution (P.L. 110-5) to specify that the \$1.474 billion for DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) shall include \$22.8 million for geothermal energy and \$229.5 million for the Weatherization Program. House Committee on Appropriations reported (H.Rept. 110-60). Passed House (218-212) March 23. Passed Senate with an amendment (51-47) March 29. House disagreed with Senate amendment and agreed to a conference April 19. Conference reported (H.Rept. 110-107) April 24. House agreed to conference report (218-208) April 25. Senate agreed to conference report (51-46) April 26.

H.R. 1596 (Ferguson)

Clean and Green Renewable Energy Tax Credit Act of 2007. Section 2 would extend the business investment tax credit for solar and fuel cell equipment from the end of 2008 through the end of 2030. The 30% credit percentage would be in place through the end of 2015, drop to 25% in 2022, and then drop again to 20%. Section 3 would extend the residential solar credit through the end of 2015. Also, the cap would be lifted from \$1,000/kw to \$1,500/kw. Further, the credit would be allowed to apply against the alternative minimum tax. Section 4 would establish a three-year accelerated depreciation period for business solar and fuel cell equipment. Section 5 would extend the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for five years, through the end of 2013. For businesses, Section 6a would establish a 30% investment tax credit for equipment smaller than 100 kw. For home owners, Section

6b would make small wind equipment eligible for the 30% tax credit that currently applies to residential energy efficiency measures. Section 7 would extend the tax credit for residential property for two years, through the end of 2009. Incentives would be established for energy efficiency and renewable energy. Introduced March 20, 2007; referred to Committees on Agriculture, Education and Labor, and Armed Services.

H.R. 1600 (Cardoza)

EAT Healthy America Act. Title VII would require an inventory of specialty crop biomass waste, reauthorize the USDA bioenergy program, and provide grants for development of specialty crop bioenergy projects. Introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committees on Agriculture, Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, and Financial Services.

H.R. 1618 (Camp)

A 10% investment tax credit would be provided for the cost of purchasing a qualified plug-in hybrid vehicle. The credit would end after 2014. Introduced March 21, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1705 (Lipinski)

The Bulb Replacement in Government with High-Efficiency Technology (BRIGHT) Act. The Administrator of General Services would be directed to install energy efficient lighting fixtures and bulbs in constructing, altering, and maintaining public buildings. Introduced March 27, 2007; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 1716 (McCaul)

Higher education curriculum development and graduate training in advanced energy and green building technologies would be authorized. Introduced March 27, 2007; referred to Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 1766 (Van Hollen)

Chesapeake's Healthy and Environmentally Sound Stewardship of Energy and Agriculture Act (CHESSEA) Act of 2007. Section 11 would create, under § 9003 of the Farm Security Act, a program at USDA that provides grants, loans, and loan guarantees for biofuels and biorefineries in Chesapeake Bay Watershed states. A total of \$100 million would be provided annually from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for FY2008 through FY2013. Under authority provided by § 9006 of the Farm Security Act, Section 12 would provide grants and loans for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, capped at 25% of the project cost. Funding from the CCC would start at \$60 million in FY2008 and increase to \$250 million in FY2012. Introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 1768 (Gordon)

Federal Stimulus of Commercial Application of Energy Technology Act. Innovative energy technologies derived from federally-sponsored R&D and demonstration programs would be incorporated into Federal buildings. Introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 1772 (Blumenauer)/S. 673 (Salazar)

Rural Wind Energy Development Act. Investment tax credits would be established for the installation of wind energy property by rural homeowners, farmers, ranchers, and small businesses. House bill introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced February 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 1821 (McDermott)

Clean Renewable Energy for Public Power Act. The rules for clean energy renewable bonds would be modified to remove the \$400 million cap for public utilities, redefine “public power entity” to include larger public power systems, and extend the program for five years. Introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1838 (Sherman)/S. 838 (Smith)

United States-Israel Energy Cooperation Act. Enhanced cooperation would be focused on renewable energy R&D. DOE’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy would be directed to administer a grant program that supports this cooperation and to report on its results. A revolving fund, the Energy Research and Development Activities Fund, would be created at the Department of the Treasury. Also, \$20 million per year would be authorized for FY2008 through FY2014. House bill introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Senate bill introduced March 12, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 1920 (Inslee)/S. 1151 (Obama)

Health Care for Hybrids Act. A program would be created to provide up to 10% of the health care costs for retired auto industry employees. In exchange, each company would agree to invest half of its reduced costs into R&D, retooling, manufacture, and/or employee retraining for the use of fuel-efficient and alternative fuel technologies in its vehicle lines. House bill introduced April 18, 2007; referred to Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce. Senate bill introduced April 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 1924 (Meek)/S. 411 (Smith)

After 2006, the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) would be modified to eliminate the reduction in the credit rate for power produced by open-loop biomass, small irrigation power, landfill gas, trash combustion, and hydropower facilities. Thus, the same credit rate would be allowed for all renewable resource facilities covered by the credit. House Bill introduced April 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced January 26, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 1945 (Shays)

Energy For Our Future Act. Section 102 would repeal the limit on the number of new hybrid and advanced lean-burn technology vehicles that would qualify for the alternative motor vehicles manufacturers credit. Also, it would allow a composite energy efficient motor vehicle manufacturing tax credit consisting of an initial investment credit, a fuel economy achievement credit, and an eligible components research and development credit. Section 103 would direct DOT to designate

transit-oriented development (TOD) corridors in urban areas, and award grants to state and local governments to for public transit facilities, bicycle facilities, and pedestrian walkways in such a corridor. Section 104 would amend federal transportation law to prescribe phased increases in automobile fuel economy standards. Section 105 would subject sport utility vehicles (SUVs) to the depreciation limit for certain luxury automobiles. Section 106 would require DOT to implement a tire efficiency program. Section 107 would direct DOT to set fuel economy standards for heavy-duty vehicles. Section 201 would double the funding authorization for the DOE weatherization program. Section 202 would authorize funding for the Energy Star Program. Section 203 would extend the renewable electricity production tax credit (PTC) for five years. It also would extend the investment tax credit for residential energy efficient property for seven years. Section 204 would set energy efficiency resource standards for retail electricity and natural gas suppliers that would reach 3% by 2011. Section 205 would set a federal renewable portfolio standard (RPS) that would start at 1% in 2009 and reach 20% by 2020. Section 206 would make net metering service available from all electric utilities. Title II, Subtitle B, would extend and modify several existing tax incentives for energy efficiency. It would also create some new incentives for efficiency. Section 406 would repeal the federal preemption of state law for automobile fuel economy standards. Title V would authorize funding for several renewable energy R&D programs. Introduced April 19, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, Science and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 1954 (Grijalva)

For the renewable electricity production tax credit (PTC), tax benefits would be allocated among multiple owners of a qualified facility. Further, Indian tribal governments would be allowed to transfer the tax benefits other owners. Introduced April 19, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1965 (Pomeroy)

For clean renewable energy bonds (CREBs), a limit of \$1 billion per year would be set for 2008 and 2009. Of these amounts, the amount available to governments would be limited to \$625 million per year. Also, certain modifications would be made to the reimbursement period and amortization structure. Introduced April 19, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1977 (Berkley)

The solar and geothermal investment tax credit would be expanded to include public utility property. Introduced April 20, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1987 (Jefferson)

The small agri-biodiesel tax credit would be expanded to include biodiesel derived from waste vegetable oils. Introduced April 20, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2036 (Inslee)

Marine and Hydrokinetic Renewable Energy Promotion Act. A marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy R&D program would be created at DOE. Section 4

would establish a fund to make loans to projects producing marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy. Section 5 would require programmatic environmental impact statements for deployment in U.S. navigable waters. Section 6 would expand the renewable electricity production tax credit (PTC) to cover this equipment. Section 7 would expand the 30% business investment credit and five-year depreciation to include this equipment. Introduced April 25, 2007; referred to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science and Technology, Ways and Means, and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2037 (Kaptur)

Each state and the District of Columbia would be required to ensure that gasoline contains a specified percentage of renewable fuel. The percentages would be set at 15% after 2014, 25% after 2019, and 30% after 2024. Introduced April 25, 2007; referred to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture.

H.R. 2039 (Levin)

Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Act of 2007. The alternative fuel vehicle refueling property tax credit would be increased from 30%, with a cap at \$30,000, to 50%, with a cap at \$50,000. Also, the credit termination date would be extended to December 31, 2014. Introduced April 25, 2007; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2083 (Gordon)/S. 1101 (Lincoln)

The energy efficiency regulatory standard for residential clothes washers would be put into law. The standard for residential dishwashers would be increased by 35% in 2010 and thereafter. The standard for residential dehumidifiers would be increased in 2012 and thereafter. Also, DOE would be directed to set a new standard for refrigerators in a rulemaking that would take effect by 2014. House bill introduced May 1, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Senate bill introduced April 12, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Senate Bills (with House Companions)

S.Con.Res. 3 (Salazar)/H.Con.Res. 25 (Peterson)

The sense of the Congress would be expressed that it is the goal of the United States that, not later than January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should provide from renewable resources not less than 25% of the total energy consumed in the United States and continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber. Senate bill introduced January 17, 2006; referred to Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. House bill introduced January 10, 2007; referred to Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources.

S.Con.Res. 21 (Conrad)/H.Con.Res. 99 (Spratt)

This resolution would revise the congressional budget for FY2007, establish the budget for FY2008, and set forth appropriate budgetary levels for FY2009 through FY2012. Section 307 of the Senate resolution would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund that could be used for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and responsible development of oil and natural gas. Section 332 would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund for extension through 2015 of certain energy tax incentives,

including the renewable energy electricity production tax credit (PTC), Clean Renewable Energy Bonds, and provisions for energy efficient buildings, products, and power plants. Section 338 would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund for manufacturing initiatives that could include tax and R&D measures that support alternative fuels, automotive technologies, energy technologies, and the infrastructure to support the technologies. The House resolution provides funding for energy (Function 270) above the President's request that "could be used for research, development, and deployment of renewable and alternative energy." Section 207 of the House resolution would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund that fulfills the purposes of H.R. 6 (CLEAN Energy Act, §301a), namely to "facilitate the development of conservation and energy efficiency technologies, clean domestic renewable energy resources, and alternative fuels that will reduce our reliance on foreign oil." Senate Committee on the Budget reported (without written report) March 16, 2007. Passed Senate March 23. House Committee on the Budget reported (H.Rept. 110-69) March 23, 2007. Passed House (216-210) March 28.

S.Res. 30 (Biden)

The sense of the Senate would be expressed that the United States should return to international negotiations on climate change and take a leadership role in those negotiations. The resolution would recognize that there are security and economic benefits from reducing greenhouse gas emissions and from markets for new, climate-friendly technologies. Introduced January 16, 2006; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Reported (without a written report) March 29.

S.Res. 113 (Bingaman)

On the 30th anniversary of the incorporation of the Alliance to Save Energy, the resolution commends the achievements of the Alliance and recognizes its importance. Passed Senate March 20, 2007.

S. 6 (Reid)

National Energy and Environmental Security Act of 2007. Expresses the sense of Congress that Congress should enact, and the President should sign, legislation to enhance the security of the United States by reducing the dependence of the United States on foreign and unsustainable energy sources and the risks of global warming by requiring greenhouse gas reductions and supporting environmentally friendly technologies. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 23 (Harkin)/H.R. 559 (Delahunt)

Biofuels Security Act of 2007. Section 101 would modify the EPACT (§1501) requirement that renewable fuel content reach 7.5 billion gallons in 2012, accelerating the requirement to 10 billion gallons by 2010 and then rising to 30 billion gallons by 2020 and 60 billion gallons by 2030. Other provisions would require E85 pumps at branded gasoline stations (§102), increased use of alternative fuels in the federal fleet (§103), increased manufacturers percentage of dual-fueled vehicles (§201), and increased manufacturers incentives for dual-fueled vehicles (§202). Senate bill introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. House bill introduced January 18, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Government Reform, and Judiciary.

S. 129 (Allard)

Energy-Efficient Computer Servers Study. Section 1 would direct EPA to study and report to Congress on the growth in energy use by computer servers. Section 2 would express the sense of the Senate that it is in the best interest of the United States for purchasers of computer servers to give high priority to energy efficiency as a factor in determining best value and performance. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 133 (Obama)

American Fuels Act of 2007. The use of alternative fuels and new technology would be promoted to reduce oil dependence and improve national security and economic stability. Senate bill introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced January 24, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science and Technology, Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 146 (Boxer)

Government Fleet Fuel Economy Act of 2007. The federal government would be required to purchase and lease fuel efficient automobiles. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 162 (Lugar)

National Fuels Initiative. Section 102 would modify and extend the alcohol fuel and alternative fuel tax credits. Section 103 would require major oil companies to phase-in the installation of E85 fuel pumps at gasoline stations, reaching 100% by 2017. Section 104 would require manufacturers to increase the share of dual fueled automobiles to 100% by 2017. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 167 (Boxer)/H.R. 395 (Salazar)

Cellulosic Ethanol Development and Implementation Act of 2007. DOE would be required to provide grants to eligible entities to carry out research, development, and demonstration projects on cellulosic ethanol and construct infrastructure that enables retail gas stations to dispense cellulosic ethanol for vehicle fuel to reduce the consumption of petroleum-based fuel. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 183 (Stevens)

Improved Passenger Automobile Fuel Economy Act of 2007. The corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standard for passenger automobiles would be increased to 40 miles per gallon by 2017. Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 193 (Lugar)

Energy Diplomacy and Security Act of 2007. Expresses the sense of Congress on several aspects of international energy cooperation, with a special emphasis on increasing the use of sustainable energy sources. Urges the Department of State to seek immediately to establish: (1) strategic energy partnerships with the governments of major energy producers and major energy consumers, and with governments of other countries; (2) petroleum crisis response mechanisms with the governments of

China and India; (3) a Western Hemisphere energy crisis response mechanism; and (4) a regional-based ministerial Hemisphere Energy Cooperation Forum. Urges the President to place on the agenda for discussion at the Governing Board of the International Energy Agency the merits of establishing an international energy program application procedure. Urges the Hemisphere Energy Cooperation Forum (established in response to this act) to implement: (1) an Energy Crisis Initiative; (2) an Energy Sustainability Initiative; and (3) an Energy for Development Initiative. Encourages the Department of State to approach other governments in the Western Hemisphere to seek cooperation in establishing a Hemisphere Energy Industry Group of industry and government representatives, coordinated by the U.S. Government Introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Reported (S.Rept. 110-54) April 12.

S. 280 (Lieberman)/H.R. 620 (Olver)

Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007. A program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions would be established through a market-driven system of tradeable allowances and support for the deployment of new climate change-related technologies. Section 323 may be the most significant for energy efficiency and renewable energy: DOE would be directed to create a production incentive, funded with proceeds from an auction of tradeable emission allowances (specified in §162), for R&D on low-cost/no-cost (full life cycle basis) emission reduction technologies, with a maximum project value of \$100 million. Also, Title III's Subtitle A on "Innovation Infrastructure" includes a study of technology transfer barriers and increase of innovation incentive from 15% to 25% (§311), authorization for the Department of Commerce to create a nonprofit enterprise that supports technologies (§312), empowerment of national laboratories to establish spinoff enterprises (§313), a directive that the National Science Foundation create a plan to support technologies at universities (§314), a 50% grant program at the Department of Commerce to support deployment of technologies (§315), a study of patent law to facilitate technology deployment (§318), and information distribution about DOE's best practices for energy efficiency programs, (§319). Subtitle B includes DOE audit incentives for retail electricity suppliers (§351), R&D on transportation options such as renewable hydrogen, cellulosic ethanol, and biodiesel (§352), and energy audits for large commercial businesses (§353). Senate bill introduced January 12, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works. House bill introduced January 22, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science and Technology, and Natural Resources.

S. 298 (Murkowski)

Renewable Energy, Fuel Reduction, and Economic Stabilization and Enhancement Act of 2007. Also referred to as the REFRESH Act. DOE would be authorized funding for a grant program to support geothermal energy (§ 101), ocean energy (§ 102), and plug-in hybrid vehicles (§ 103). The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) would be required to study and report on testing of CAFE standards (§ 201), and prescribe tire efficiency standards (§ 202). DOT would be authorized to create a grant program for states to support telecommuting to curb traffic congestion. Introduced January 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 306 (Schumer)/H.R. 490 (McNulty)

Mohawk River Hydroelectric Projects Licensing Act of 2007. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) would be prohibited from issuing a new license for a hydroelectric project on the Mohawk River in New York state if the project has been operating under annual licenses for 10 or more years, unless FERC (1) issues a public notice that it will accept other valid license applications to develop or dispose of the project works or water resource (including certain nonpower license applications) and (2) approves a license application, according to the requirements of this act, if other valid license applications are submitted, or if FERC has issued a new license that is not yet final. Also, processing and approval procedures would be established. Any new power license issued for such a project would be required to include the same license conditions relating to the use of affected waters, as provided in the license for a specified Potomac Light & Power Company Project. Further, this act would be declared as applicable to specified hydroelectric projects for which (1) a new license has been issued at the time of this act but which has not yet become final under law, (2) there are pending judicial appeals, (3) the time has not yet lapsed for filing such appeals, or (4) there is a pending appeal of the Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certificate. Senate bill introduced January 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. House bill introduced January 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 309 (Sanders)

Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act. The Clean Air Act would be amended to direct EPA to set milestones for reducing greenhouse gas emissions through a number of market-based programs and other means, of which many involve energy efficiency or renewable energy. Section 704 includes a declining emissions cap with a technology-indexed stop price, that involves energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. Section 707 would set certain standards for vehicle CO₂ emissions, which may have a similar effect as vehicle energy efficiency standards, such as those in the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standard. It also calls for an NAS study of the potential for energy efficiency technologies to reduce emissions in the non-highway portion of the transportation sector. Sections 708 and 709 establish electric generation standards that call for improved energy efficiency. Section 711(c) would express the Sense of the Senate that federal funds for clean, low-carbon energy R&D and deployment should be increased by at least 100% each year for 10 years. Section 712 would direct EPA to create an energy efficiency performance standard that calls on retail electricity suppliers (utilities) to reduce electricity use, starting with 0.25% 2008 and rising steadily to 9.0% in 2020, along with a national system of tradable credits and a minimum fee of four cents per kilowatt-hour (kwh). Section 713 would require that EPA establish a renewable energy portfolio standard (RPS) with a target that starts at 5% in 2008 and rises steadily to 20% in 2020. Section 716 would call for the President to establish a task force to recommend a strategy for a foreign assistance program that supports low-carbon (renewable) and energy efficiency technologies. Section 719 would amend the renewable fuel standard (RFS) to require that at least 5 billion gallons of low-carbon renewable fuels come into commercial use in vehicles by 2015. Section 721 would require federal executive branch agencies to use vehicles that are “as fuel-efficient as practicable.” Introduced February 8, 2007; referred to Committees on Environment and Public Works.

S. 317 (Feinstein)

Electric Utility Cap and Trade Act of 2007. Under Title I, Section 717 would create a Climate Action Trust Fund at the Department of the Treasury, with proceeds from the auctions of tradeable emission allowances established under Section 715. DOE would be directed to issue regulations that establish a “low- and zero-emitting carbon technologies program” and an “energy efficiency technology program” to support technology development and deployment with low-interest loans, loan guarantees, grants, and financial awards. The maximum shares of funding would be limited to 35% for development and deployment of low/no carbon technologies, 15% for development and deployment of energy efficiency technologies for buildings and industry, and 10% for R&D on energy efficiency technologies. Section 736 would establish offset credits for certain projects, including those that reduce emissions from fossil fuel combustion at residential and commercial buildings. Under Title II, section 204 would authorize the National Institute of Standards’ Manufacturing Extension Partnership program promote emission-reduction technologies for use by small manufacturers. Introduced January 17, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 331 (Thune)/H.R. 570 (Rogers)

Moneys collected from violations of the corporate average fuel economy (CAFÉ) program would be placed in an Energy Security Fund to provide grants that support infrastructure needed to increase the availability of alternative fuels. Senate bill introduced January 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. House bill introduced January 18; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 339 (Bayh)/H.R. 670 (Engel)

Dependence Reduction through Innovation in Vehicles and Energy (DRIVE) Act. The national security and stability of the United States economy would be promoted by reducing oil dependence through the use of alternative fuels and new technology. Title I would establish a national oil savings target and action plan. Title II would set a broad range of policies for improving the fuel efficiency of vehicles. The provisions would include tire efficiency, idling reduction, plug-in hybrids, R&D, advanced diesel vehicles, manufacturing credits, consumer incentives, federal fleet requirements, reduced incentives for gas-guzzlers, and vehicle efficiency. Title III would set a broad range of policies for renewable energy and alternative fuels. The provisions would include modifications to tax credits for refueling property, biodiesel, and small ethanol producers. A minimum requirement would be set for cellulosic biofuels and sugar ethanol. Production incentives would be established for cellulosic biofuels. Low-interest loan and grant programs would be established for E85 fuel. Also, Transit-Oriented Development Corridors would be designated in certain urban areas. Senate bill introduced January 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced January 24, 2007; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science and Technology, Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 357 (Feinstein)

Ten-in-Ten Fuel Economy Act. Section 2 would require that new automobiles and light trucks achieve a combined average fuel economy of at least 35 mpg by model year (MY) 2019. Further, by MY2010, each manufacturer would be required

to reach an interim target of 29.5 mpg for automobiles and 23.5 for light trucks. Also, by MY2013, there will be no distinction between automobiles and light trucks, thereby eliminating the loophole for sport utility vehicles. Section 7 would require, starting in MY2014, that each vehicle be equipped with an onboard electronic instrument that provides real-time and cumulative fuel economy data. Section 9 would allow manufacturers with shortfalls and excesses to participate in a fuel economy credit trading program. Section 11 would require, after MY2010, vehicles to carry labels that show both fuel economy and greenhouse gas emission data. Further, it would create a fuelstar program (with green and gold stars) to recognize fuel economy that exceeds the minimum requirement. Introduced January 22, 2007; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 365 (Graham)/H.R. 632 (Lipinski)

H-Prize Act of 2007. DOE would be authorized to establish monetary prizes for achievements in overcoming scientific and technical barriers associated with hydrogen energy. Senate bill introduced January 23, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. House bill introduced January 23, 2007; referred to Committee on Science and Technology.

S. 386 (Chambliss)

Cellulosic Ethanol Incentive Act of 2007. The renewable fuel standard (RFS) would be increased from 7.5 billion gallons to 10.0 billion gallons in 2012 and to 33.3 billion gallons in 2030. Further, a standard for cellulosic ethanol would be created starting at 250 million gallons in 2010 and rising to 20.3 billion gallons in 2030. Introduced January 24, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 411 (Smith)/H.R. 1924 (Meek)

After 2006, the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) would be modified to eliminate the reduction in the credit rate for power produced by open-loop biomass, small irrigation power, landfill gas, trash combustion, and hydropower facilities. Thus, the same credit rate would be allowed for all renewable resource facilities covered by the credit. Senate bill introduced January 26, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance. House Bill introduced April 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 425 (Smith)

The renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) would be expanded to include "kinetic hydropower" that is generated from river currents, tidal currents, ocean waves, or ocean thermal energy conversion. Introduced January 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 426 (Nelson)

Biofuels Investment Trust Fund Act. All funds collected from the tariff on imports of ethanol would be invested in the R&D and deployment of biofuels, especially cellulosic ethanol produced from biomass feedstocks. Introduced January 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 485 (Kerry)

Global Warming Reduction Act of 2007. An economy-wide global warming pollution emission cap-and-trade program would be established to assist the economic transition to new clean energy technologies, protect employees and affected communities, and protect companies and consumers from significant increases in energy costs. Introduced February 1, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 489 (Warner)

Green Buildings Act of 2007. Green building requirements would be set to increase energy efficiency in the federal government. Similar to S. 506/H.R. 121. Introduced February 5, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 506 (Lautenberg)/H.R. 121 (Doyle)

High-Performance Green Buildings Act of 2007. Title I would establish a federal office of green buildings in the General Services Administration (GSA) to coordinate efforts in federal agencies. This activities of this office would include outreach to federal agencies, review related R&D findings, and the development of guidance for life-cycle costing and contracting. Section 107 would authorize \$4 million for Title I activities. Title II would identify incentives and procurement practices to promote federal use of green building activities. Section 203 directs GAO to audit the performance of this act's provisions and report to Congress. Title III directs GSA to conduct an annual demonstration project from 2009 through 2014 and authorizes a total of \$10 million for those projects, and it calls for annual demonstration projects at universities, with an additional \$10 million authorization. Senate bill introduced February 6, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works. House bill introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 541 (Feingold)

Rural Opportunities Act of 2007. The Farm Security Act of 2002 would be amended to promote local and regional support for sustainable bioenergy and biobased products. USDA would be authorized to create a program that makes grants to universities for R&D to support regional bioenergy development and production. The funding would also support state energy plans, other renewable energy and energy efficiency activities, and energy development by cooperatives. Further, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) would be directed to study policies to increase incentives for bioenergy and to help maintain local ownership of energy facilities. Also, the renewable energy program (§ 9006) of the Farm Security Act of 2002 would be reauthorized. Introduced February 8, 2007; referred to Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

S. 590 (Smith)/H.R. 550 (McNulty)

Securing America's Energy Independence Act of 2007. The residential investment tax credit for energy efficient property, and the commercial investment tax credit for solar energy property and qualified fuel cell property, would be extended for eight years, from the end of 2008 to the end of 2016. Also, such credits would be allowed to be applied against alternative minimum tax liability. The definition of "energy property" would be expanded to include certain equipment that

uses solar energy to generate or store excess electricity. A special credit amount based on kilowatt capacity would be set for solar photovoltaic energy property and residential energy efficient property. A tax credit would be allowed for the full amount of qualified photovoltaic property expenditures. That credit is currently limited to 30%. A three-year recovery period would be allowed for accelerated depreciation for solar energy and fuel cell property. Senate bill introduced February 14, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced January 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 672 (Salazar)

Rural Community Renewable Energy Bonds Act. Tax-exempt bond financing would be made available for qualified renewable energy electricity production facilities that have less than 40 megawatts of capacity. The facilities could use wind, biomass, solar power, hydropower, and other renewable resources. Introduced February 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 673 (Salazar)/H.R. 1772 (Blumenauer)

Rural Wind Energy Development Act. An investment tax credit (§2) and accelerated depreciation (§3) would be established for the installation of wind energy property by rural homeowners, farmers, ranchers, and small businesses. The tax credit is capped at \$3,000/kilowatt and more than 50% of the electricity must be used on-site. Senate bill introduced February 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 696 (Baucus)

Energy Research Act of 2007. An Advanced Research Projects Administration - Energy (ARPA-E) would be established independent of, but in coordination with, the Department of Energy. An authorization of \$5.5 billion over five years would support acceleration of energy innovations, including those focused on alternative energy sources and energy efficiency. Introduced February 27, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 701 (Clinton)

Strategic Energy Fund Act of 2007. A temporary fee on major oil company profits would be imposed, and policies for royalties would be revised, raising \$50 billion for a Strategic Energy Fund. The Fund would be used to (1) expand the renewable energy electricity production tax credit (PTC) for five years; (2) increase tax incentives for hybrid, clean diesel, and other advanced vehicles; (3) create incentives for automobile manufacturers; (4) put \$500 million toward advanced battery development to support plug-in hybrid vehicles; (5) extend the ethanol tax credit to 2012; (6) for cellulosic ethanol, provide \$2 billion for R&D and loan guarantees to cover the first billion gallons of production capacity (7) increase incentives for energy efficiency in homes and offices; and (8) create a \$9 billion Advanced Research Projects Agency. Introduced February 28, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 761 (Reid)

America COMPETES Act of 2007. Section 2005 (Division B) would establish an Advanced Research Projects Administration-Energy (ARPA-E) at DOE. The new Administration would focus on overcoming the "long-term and high-risk

technological barriers” in the development of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other technologies. The provision would authorize “such sums” as necessary for each fiscal year from 2008 through 2011. Introduced March 5, 2007. Passed Senate (88-8), amended, April 25.

S. 767 (Obama)/H.R. 1506 (Markey)

CAFE Fuel Economy Reform Act of 2007. DOT’s National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) would be directed to increase new passenger car fuel economy by 4% annually for model year (MY) 2009 through MY2011 and for MY2013 through MY2018, attaining no less than 35 mpg by MY2018. Senate bill introduced March 6, 2007; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. House bill introduced March 14, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 768 (Obama)/H.R. 1506 (Markey)

CAFE Fuel Economy Reform Act of 2007. DOT’s National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) would be directed to increase new passenger car fuel economy by 4% annually for model year (MY) 2009 through MY2011 and for MY2013 through MY2018, attaining no less than 35 mpg by MY2018. Senate bill introduced March 6, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced March 14, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 818 (Sanders)

National Priorities Act of 2007. Certain tax deductions established for 2001 through 2004 would be rescinded, and some Department of Defense appropriations would be reduced. From the revenue amounts made available, Section 5 would provide \$27.1 billion for programs to increase energy efficiency and to increase investment in renewable energy, public transit, and high-speed rail. Introduced March 8, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 822 (Snowe)/H.R. 1385 (McDermott)

EXTEND the Energy Efficiency Incentives Act of 2007. Section 101 would create a new performance-based investment tax credit for residential energy efficiency improvements that produce an energy savings of 20% or more. The credit would terminate at the end of 2011. Section 102 would extend the existing (EPACT §1333) residential tax credit for energy efficiency measures in existing homes for four years, from the end of 2007 through the end of 2011. Section 201 would extend the existing (EPACT §1332) tax credit for energy efficiency measures in new homes for three years, from the end of 2008 through the end of 2011. Section 202 would extend the existing (EPACT §1331) tax deduction for energy efficiency measures in commercial buildings through the end of 2012 and increase the amount of the deduction. Section 203 would establish a new tax deduction for energy efficient low-rise buildings. Section 204 would expand the list (EPACT §1331) of energy efficiency measures in commercial buildings that qualify for a tax deduction and make them eligible through the end of 2011. Section 301 would establish a new tax credit for energy savings training and certification costs and certification equipment expenditures. Senate bill introduced March 8, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced March 7, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 828 (Baucus)

On-Farm Energy Production Act. The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) authorized under the Farm Security Act of 2002 would be amended to provide incentives worth up to about 50% of the cost for farmers and ranchers to install wind, solar, and biodiesel equipment to produce energy need for farm operations. Introduced March 8, 2007; referred to Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

S. 838 (Smith)/H.R. 1838 (Sherman)

United States-Israel Energy Cooperation Act. Enhanced cooperation would be focused on renewable energy R&D. DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy would be directed to administer a grant program that supports this cooperation and to report on its results. A revolving fund, the Energy Research and Development Activities Fund, would be created at the Department of the Treasury. Also, \$20 million per year would be authorized for FY2008 through FY2014. Senate bill introduced March 12, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. House bill introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 859 (Harkin)

Ethanol Infrastructure Expansion Act of 2007. A DOE program would be established to award funds to study the feasibility of constructing dedicated ethanol pipelines. A funding authorization of \$1 million would be set. Introduced March 13, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 872 (Lincoln)

The biodiesel income tax credit and the biodiesel excise tax credit would be extended for nine years, from the end of 2008 to the end of 2017. Introduced March 14, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 875 (Dorgan)

Security and Fuel Efficiency Energy (SAFE) Act of 2007. A goal would be set to improve energy security through a 50% reduction in the oil intensity of the economy by 2030. This would be achieved, in part, by raising the fuel efficiency of the vehicular transportation fleet and by increasing the availability of alternative fuel sources. Introduced March 14, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 894 (Lincoln)/H.R. 139 (Granger)

Idling Reduction Tax Credit Act of 2007. A business tax credit of 25% of the cost of a qualifying idling reduction device, up to \$1,000, would be created. Defines "qualifying idling reduction device" as any device that is (1) installed on a heavy-duty diesel-powered on-highway vehicle to provide services that would otherwise require the operation of the main drive engine while the vehicle is temporarily parked or stationary; and (2) certified by DOE to reduce long-duration idling. DOE would be directed to publish standards for certifying such devices. Senate bill introduced March 15, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced January 4, 2007; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 919 (Menendez)/H.R. 1551 (Kind)

Healthy Farms, Foods, and Fuels Act of 2007. Title II would support energy programs at USDA. This would include reauthorization of energy audit and renewable energy development programs (§ 203), renewable energy systems and energy efficiency programs (§ 204), bioenergy (§ 205), and biomass R&D (§ 206). Senate bill introduced March 20, 2007; referred to Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. House bill introduced March 15, 2007; referred to Committees on Agriculture, Education and Labor, and Armed Services.

S. 987 (Bingaman)

Biofuels for Energy Security and Transportation (BEST) Act of 2007. The national requirement for renewable fuels would be extended and increased. It would start with 8.5 billion gallons in 2008 and rise to 36 billion gallons in 2022. Starting in 2016, an increasing portion of the requirement would have to be met with advanced biofuels, including cellulosic ethanol, biobutanol, and other fuel derived from unconventional biomass feedstocks. Also, the DOE bioenergy R&D funding authorization would be increased by 50% from FY2007 through FY2009 to establish seven bioenergy research centers, research grants for states with low rates of ethanol production, and loan guarantees for renewable fuel facilities. Introduced March 26, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 992 (Boxer)

Public Buildings Cost Reduction Act of 2007. The General Services Administration (GSA) would be directed to establish a program to speed the use of cost-effective energy-efficient lighting equipment and other technologies and practices. Further, GSA would be required to prepare a five-year plan to replace inefficient lighting in GSA buildings using available funds. Also, an EPA matching grant program would be created to help local governments renovate buildings to improve energy efficiency. For this program, \$20 million would be authorized. Introduced March 27, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works. Ordered reported March 29.

S. 1000 (Stevens)

Telework Enhancement Act of 2007. All federal employees would be eligible for telework, unless shown otherwise by their employer. Also, each agency would be required to designate at least one full-time employee to be a Telework Managing Officer. This person would implement telework policy and serve as liaison between employees and managers. Introduced March 27, 2007; referred to Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs.

S. 1007 (Lugar)

United States - Brazil Energy Cooperation Pact of 2007. The Secretary of State would be directed to work with the Government of Brazil and other foreign governments to form partnerships that aim to accelerate biofuels production, cellulosic ethanol research, and infrastructure improvements. The goals are to alleviate poverty, create jobs, and increase income, while improving energy security and protecting the environment. Programs and activities that would be established include a regional energy forum, feasibility studies, grants, extension services, carbon (CO₂) trading, and a study of the ethanol tariff. A funding authorization of \$59

million would be set for FY2008. Introduced March 28, 2007; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 1016 (Menendez)

Solar Opportunity and Local Access Rights (SOLAR) Act. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) would be amended to establish net metering, by allowing home solar equipment to connect to the grid and guaranteeing that excess power could be sold back to the utility at a fair rate. Homeowners associations would be prohibited from restricting access to solar and local permit fees would be reduced. Introduced March 28, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 1020 (Hutchison)

Creating Renewable Energy through Science and Technology (CREST) Act. The act establishes and authorizes funding for a Council on Renewable Energies (CORE) at the National Science Foundation. The Council would advise Congress on renewable energy strategy including offshore wind production, solar power, geothermal energy, alternative biofuels, and wave energy. It would also facilitate collaboration across federal agencies. Introduced March 28, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 1059 (Clinton)

Zero Emissions Building Act. Federal building energy efficiency standards would be improved. Starting in 2007, federal buildings would be designed to use 50% less fossil energy (and greenhouse gas emissions) than a comparable, previously built federal building. The amount of fossil energy reduction would increase step-wise, reaching 100% (zero emissions) by 2030. Introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 1072 (Stevens)

Energy efficiency (and other provisions) of Executive Order 13423 would be codified into public law. Energy intensity at each agency would be required to be reduced by 3% annually through 2014. Each agency would be required to meet half of its renewable energy requirement with “new” sources. Energy efficiency goals would be set for water use, vehicles, and acquisition of products and services. Lighting efficiency would also be required to increase. Introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1073 (Feinstein)

Clean Fuels and Vehicles Act. The Clean Air Act would be amended to promote the use of fuels with low life-cycle CO₂ emissions, establish a CO₂ performance standard for motor vehicle fuels, and require a significant decrease in CO₂ from motor vehicles. By 2016 automakers would be required to reduce tailpipe emissions by 30% below 2002 levels. Also, by 2015, oil refiners and importers would be required to reduce GHG emissions by 3% below 2007 levels. Further, EPA would be required to quantify total emissions of each fuel and develop a fuel labeling program. Additionally, a carbon-credit trading program would be established. Introduced March 29, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 1101 (Lincoln)/H.R. 2083 (Gordon)

The energy efficiency regulatory standard for residential clothes washers would be put into law. The standard for residential dishwashers would be increased by 35% in 2010 and thereafter. The standard for residential dehumidifiers would be increased in 2012 and thereafter. Also, DOE would be directed to set a new standard for refrigerators in a rulemaking that would take effect by 2014. Senate bill introduced April 12, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. House bill introduced May 1, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1106 (Thune)

Ethanol Tariff Extension and Caribbean Basin Initiative Investigation Act. The U.S. tariff on imported ethanol would be extended for two years, from the end of 2008 to the end of 2010. Also, the Department of the Treasury would be required to prepare a study of duty-free ethanol imports and report to Congress on its findings. Introduced April 12, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1115 (Bingaman)

Energy Efficiency Promotion Act of 2007. Title I would promote advanced lighting technology by requiring all federal lighting to be Energy Star rated by 2010 (§ 101), expanding efficiency standards for incandescent reflector lamps (§ 102), creating the “Bright Tomorrow” lighting prizes for solid state (LED) lighting developments (§ 103), and establishing a “Sense of the Senate” to pass mandatory energy efficiency performance targets for lighting products (§ 104). Title II would expedite new energy efficiency standards by legislating standards for residential boilers (§ 207), electric motors (§ 209), and some home appliances (§ 210, same as S. 1101/H.R. 2083). DOE would be directed to set standards by rulemaking for furnace fans (§ 203). Also, DOE would be allowed to set standards for multiple components (§ 201) and regional standards for heating and cooling equipment (§ 202). Further, it would authorize R&D on improved efficiency for appliances and buildings in cold climates (§ 211) and provide incentives for the manufacture of high-efficiency consumer products (§ 212). Other provisions would guide expedited rulemakings (§ 204), clarify limits to federal preemption of state standards (§ 205), and require Energy Guide labels for several types of consumer electronic products. Title III promotes high-efficiency vehicles, advanced batteries, and energy storage. Section 301 would authorize funding for a DOE R&D program on light-weight materials. Section 302 would provide loan guarantees for facilities that manufacture fuel-efficient vehicles. Section 303 would authorize awards for qualified investments to refurbish manufacturing facilities that produced advanced technology vehicles. Section 304 would authorize a 10-year R&D program to support U.S. competitiveness in global energy storage markets and a five-year R&D program for electric drive technologies. Title IV would set several energy efficiency goals that include reducing gasoline use 45% by 2030 (§ 401), improving energy productivity to 2.6% by 2012 (§ 402), and authorizing funding to educate consumers about how to save energy. Title V would promote federal leadership in energy efficiency and renewable energy. Section 501 would require federal and state fleets to reduce petroleum use 30% by 2016. Section 502 would increase the federal purchase of renewable energy to 15% by 2015. Section 503 would authorize the Energy-Saving Performance Contracts (ESPCs) program permanently. Section 504 would require that federal buildings reduce energy use 30% by 2015. Section 505 would require the identification of federal sites for combined heat and power (CHP). Section 506

would require that fossil energy use in federal buildings be reduced 50%, compared with similar buildings from the past that were not subject to the standard. New and renovated buildings would be required to attain “carbon neutral” status by 2030. Section 507 would require HUD to update efficiency standards for all public and assisted housing. Title VI would improve energy efficiency assistance to state and local governments by increasing the authorization for the DOE Weatherization program (§ 601), reauthorizing the State Energy program (§ 602), requiring state utility regulatory commissions to consider federal standards to promote energy efficiency, authorizing NREL to provide technical assistance (§ 604), authorizing grants to local governments (§ 605), authorizing grants to universities for demonstration projects (§ 606), authorizing workforce training programs (§ 607), and authorizing fund for education programs to reduce school bus idling (§ 608). Introduced April 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Hearing held April 23, 2007.

S. 1118 Dorgan

Fuel Efficiency Energy Act of 2007. Starting in model year 2013, corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards would increase by 4% annually, through 2030. However, DOT, in consultation with the National Academy of Sciences, may prescribe a lower standard if it determines that the increase would not be technologically achievable, would compromise safety, or would not be cost-effective. Introduced April 16, 2007; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 1151 (Obama)/H.R. 1920 (Inslee)

Health Care for Hybrids Act. A program would be created to provide up to 10% of the health care costs for retired auto industry employees. In exchange, each company would agree to invest half of its reduced costs into R&D, retooling, manufacture, and/or employee retraining for the use of fuel-efficient and alternative fuel technologies in its vehicle lines. Senate bill introduced April 18, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced April 18, 2007; referred to Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

S. 1158 (Inhofe)

Alternative Fuel Standard Act of 2007. This bill would implement part of the 20-in-10 proposal presented by the President in the State of the Union 2007 speech. The current renewable fuel standard (RFS) would be replaced by an alternative fuel standard (AFS) that requires 10 billion gallons of “alternative” fuels in 2010, rising to 35 billion gallons in 2017. Qualifying fuels would be expanded beyond renewable fuels, such as ethanol, to include transportation fuels derived from natural gas, coal, and hydrogen and other sources. Introduced April 19, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 1165 (Cardin)

American Green Building Act of 2007. Federal buildings would be required to be designed, constructed, and certified to meet or exceed the U.S. Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) “silver” rating for green buildings. However, the head of the agency with jurisdiction over the building may decide that, due to energy or national security requirements,

achievement of such a rating would be impracticable. Introduced April 19, 2007; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 1207 (Landrieu)

Giving Reductions to Energy Efficient New Buildings Act. Also referred to as the GREEN Buildings Act. The investment tax deduction for energy efficient commercial buildings would be extended from the end of 2008 to the end of 2013. Further, the deduction would be increased from \$1.80 to \$2.25 per square foot. Introduced April 25, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1238 (Casey)

Revenues obtained by rescinding certain tax loopholes and by imposing a windfall profits tax on integrated oil companies would be put into a reserve fund to support biofuels R&D and infrastructure development. Introduced April 26, 2007; referred to Committee on Finance.

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