

CRS Report for Congress

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Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation in the 109th Congress

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Summary

This report reviews the status of energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation introduced during the 109th Congress. Action in the first session focused on omnibus energy policy bill H.R. 6, omnibus transportation bill H.R. 3, and several FY2006 appropriations bills.

The enacted version of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, H.R. 6) authorizes or reauthorizes several energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. It also establishes several new commercial and consumer product efficiency standards, sets new goals for energy efficiency and renewable energy in federal facilities and fleets, broadens the Energy Star products program, expands programs for hydrogen fuel cell buses, extends daylight savings time, and sets a renewable fuels standard for increased use of ethanol and biodiesel. Further, it extends the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for two years, but it does not include Senate-proposed provisions for oil conservation, a renewable portfolio standard (RPS), or a broader range of legislated equipment efficiency standards.

The enacted version of the Transportation Equity Act (P.L. 109-59, H.R. 3) has provisions for clean (renewable) fuels, energy conservation, and advanced vehicle technologies. Specific sections include 1113, volumetric excise tax credit for alternative fuels; 1121, high occupancy vehicle (HOV) facilities; 1307, magnetic levitation transportation; 1807, nonmotorized transportation pilot program; 1808, additions to congestion mitigation and air quality (CMAQ); 1952, congestion relief; 1954, bicycle transportation and pedestrian walkways; 3005, metropolitan transportation planning; 3010, clean fuels grant program; 3016, national research and technology programs; 3044, clean fuels grants; 3045, national fuel cell bus technology development program; 4149, office of intermodalism; 5301, intelligent transportation systems; 5502, congestion relief research initiative; 6001, transportation planning; 6015, clean school buses; and 9002, study of high-speed rail.

Appropriations bills have also been a focus, including P.L. 109-54 (H.R. 2361, Environmental Protection Agency energy efficiency programs for climate protection); P.L. 109-103 (H.R. 2419, Department of Energy programs for energy efficiency and renewable energy); P.L. 109-97 (H.R. 2744, Department of Agriculture program for renewable energy grants and loans); P.L. 109-108 (H.R. 2862, telecommuting program at several agencies); P.L. 109-102 (H.R. 3057, Department of State funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy in developing nations); and H.R. 2863 (Department of Defense wind energy project for an Air Force base).

More than 160 energy efficiency and renewable energy bills have been introduced thus far, including more than 30 that were introduced after the conference report on H.R. 6 was filed on July 27, 2005. 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 hearings on renewable energy is included. This report will be updated periodically. It supplements the tracking of issues that appear in CRS Issue Brief IB10020 and CRS Issue Brief IB10041.

Contents

Introduction	1
Report Contents	1
Action in the First Session	1
Action Before the Conference Report on H.R. 6	1
Action After the Conference Report on H.R. 6	2
Action in the Second Session	3
Legislation	5
Public Laws	5
House Bills (with Senate Companions)	7
House Bills Introduced after H.R. 6 Conference Report (July 27, 2005). . .	23
Senate Bills (with House Companions)	29
Senate Bills Introduced After H.R. 6 Conference Report (July 27, 2005) . .	41
Congressional Hearings, Reports, and Documents	48
109 th Congress: Second Session	48
109 th Congress: First Session	48
CRS Reports	51

List of Tables

Table 1. Action on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation, 109 th Congress	3
Table 2. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Bills by Topic, 109 th Congress	4

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation in the 109th Congress

Introduction

Report Contents

This report summarizes action on more than 160 energy efficiency and renewable energy bills introduced during the 109th Congress.¹ These bills cover a wide range of policy and issue areas that include appropriations, authorizations, research and development (R&D), grants, loans, financing, regulation (including a renewable portfolio standard), tax credits, funding, goals, plans, impacts, and the environment/climate change. So far, most of these bills have focused on tax credits and 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 federal lands/energy management has generated the greatest number of bills. **Table 2** groups the bills by topic.

The bills are also categorized by type of renewable resource, type of energy efficiency measure, and technology. There is a broad range of efficiency measures and technologies, including cogeneration (combined heat and power), distributed generation, net metering, equipment and appliance standards, fuel economy standards, and transportation efficiency. The bills are fairly evenly distributed among these areas. There is also 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 areas of fuels and wind energy have 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. Also, a selected list of hearings on energy efficiency and renewable energy is included.

Action in the First Session

Action Before the Conference Report on H.R. 6. In the first session, action focused on omnibus energy policy bill H.R. 6 (Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L. 109-58). The House version of H.R. 6 incorporated H.R. 1541 (tax provisions), H.R. 1640 (non-tax provisions), and the Resources Committee print “Domestic Energy Security Act” (non-tax provisions). The Senate version of H.R. 6 incorporated the

¹ This report is intended to complement and support CRS Issue Brief IB10020 *Energy Efficiency: Budget, Oil Conservation, and Electricity Conservation Issues* and CRS Issue Brief IB10041, *Renewable Energy: Tax Credit, Budget, and Electricity Production Issues*, both by Fred Sissine.

text of S. 10 and a tax title added as an amendment on the Senate floor. The Senate-passed version of H.R. 6 included a 10% renewable energy portfolio standard (RPS), a proposal to save 1 million barrels of oil per day through various conservation measures, and a proposal to extend the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for three years instead of two.²

The enacted version of H.R. 6 (H.Rept. 109-190) contains provisions that authorize or reauthorize several energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. It also establishes several new commercial and consumer product efficiency standards, sets new goals for energy efficiency and renewable energy in federal facilities and fleets, broadens the Energy Star products program, expands programs for hydrogen fuel cell buses, extends daylight savings time, and sets a renewable fuels standard for increased use of ethanol and biodiesel. Further, it extends the PTC for two years, but it does not include an RPS, does not include the Senate provision to conserve oil, and does not include the broader range of legislated efficiency standards proposed by the Senate.

Other action in the first session focused on the Transportation Equity Act (H.R. 3). The enacted version of H.R. 3 (H.Rept. 109-203) has some provisions on clean (renewable) fuels, energy conservation, and advanced vehicle technologies. Specific provisions include sections 1113, volumetric excise tax credit for alternative fuels; 1121, high occupancy vehicle (HOV) facilities; 1307, magnetic levitation transportation; 1807, nonmotorized transportation pilot program; 1808, additions to congestion mitigation and air quality (CMAQ); 1952, congestion relief; 1954, bicycle transportation and pedestrian walkways; 3005, metropolitan transportation planning; 3010, clean fuels grant program; 3016, national research and technology programs; 3044, clean fuels grants; 3045, national fuel cell bus technology development program; 4149, office of intermodalism; 5301, intelligent transportation systems; 5502, congestion relief research initiative; 6001, transportation planning; 6015, clean school buses; and 9002, study of high speed rail.

Action on H.R. 6, H.R. 3, and appropriation bills is summarized in **Table 1**.

Action After the Conference Report on H.R. 6. After action on H.R. 6 was completed, continued high prices for oil and natural gas, combined with the huge impacts of hurricanes Katrina and Rita on major oil and natural gas infrastructure in the Gulf Coast region, prompted the introduction of about 40 additional bills that contained provisions involving energy efficiency or renewable energy. The greatest number of these bills related to transportation fuel savings, alternative/renewable fuels, and investment tax incentives. A smaller number of bills involved provisions for R&D, buildings, federal lands/energy management, equipment, and fuel economy.

The Conference Report on H.R. 6 was issued on July 27, 2005. Bills introduced after the conference report are shown in **Table 2** in italics.

² The PTC was extended through the end of 2005 by P.L. 108-311 (§313) and by P.L. 108-357 (§710). Section 1302 of the conference report (H.Rept. 108-375) on H.R. 6 in the 108th Congress proposed a PTC extension.

Action in the Second Session

In March 2006, the Senate passed (51-49) its version of the FY2007 Budget Resolution with a modified version of S.Amdt. 3136. The amendment allows deficit-neutral changes in budget allocations to increase support for alternative fuels and vehicles, promote renewable energy, and reward energy conservation and efficiency.

Table 1. Action on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation, 109th Congress

Bill	Category	Action	Date
S.Con.Res. 83	Budget Resolution	Passed Senate	3/16/2006
H.R. 2863	Appropriations (defense)	P.L. 109-148	12/30/2005
H.R. 2862	Appropriations (science/commerce)	P.L. 109-108	11/22/2005
H.R. 2419	Appropriations (energy & water)	P.L. 109-103	11/19/2005
H.R. 3057	Appropriations (foreign operations)	P.L. 109-102	11/14/2005
H.R. 2744	Appropriations (agriculture)	P.L. 109-97	11/10/2005
H.R. 3	Transportation equity bill	P.L. 109-59	8/10/2005
H.R. 6	Omnibus energy bill	P.L. 109-58	8/8/2005
H.R. 2361	Appropriations (interior/environment)	P.L. 109-54	8/2/2005

Table 2. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Bills by Topic, 109th Congress

(Bills introduced after the H.R. 6 Conference Report [July 27, 2005] are shown in italics.)

I. Policy and Issue Areas
Appropriations. H.R. 2419, H.R. 2361, H.R. 2744, H.R. 2862, H.R. 2863, H.R. 3057; <i>H.R. 4898, H.R. 4906</i>
Authorizations/Omnibus Energy Policy. H.R. 6, H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 1158, H.R. 1541, H.R. 1640, H.R. 2828, S. 10, S. 665, S. 726; <i>H.R. 4897, S.Con.Res. 83</i>
Research and Development. H.R. 610, H.R. 612, S. 387; <i>H.R. 4435, H.R. 4458, H.R. 4906, S. 1860, S. 1950, S. 1981, S. 2020, S. 2196, S. 2197, S. 2398</i>
Grants. H.R. 3/S. 732, H.R. 168, H.R. 610, H.R. 722, H.R. 1215/S. 1270; <i>H.R. 4350, H.R. 4609</i>
Loans/Financing. H.R. 388, S. 269, S. 426; <i>H.R. 4990</i>
Renewable Portfolio Standard. H.R. 6 (Senate), H.R. 983, H.R. 2828, S. 427; <i>H.R. 4384, S. 2435</i>
Tax Incentive for Investment. H.R. 17, H.R. 206, H.R. 424, H.R. 626, H.R. 1212, H.R. 1397/S. 671, H.R. 1541, H.R. 2070, H.R. 2794, S. 387, S. 680/H.R. 1834, S. 715, S. 962, S. 971; <i>H.R. 4300, H.R. 4409/S. 2025, H.R. 4449, H.R. 4458, H.R. 4623, H.R. 4640, H.R. 4672, H.R. 4716, H.R. 4856, H.R. 4990, S. 1850, S. 1852, S. 1981, S. 2020, S. 2045, S. 2105, S. 2345, S. 2398, S. 2401, S. 2446</i>
Tax Incentive for Energy Production. H.R. 36/S. 610, H.R. 141, H.R. 381, H.R. 3152, H.R. 3338, S. 35, S. 387, S. 542, S. 1078, S. 1079, S. 1093, S. 1156, S. 1229; <i>H.R. 4263, H.R. 4384, H.R. 5010, S. 2398, S. 2401</i>
Tax Incentive for Fuel Use. H.R. 113, H.R. 206, H.R. 1255, H.R. 2498/S. 1076, H.R. 3059, H.R. 3263, H.R. 3273, H.R. 3274, S. 1077, S. 1232; <i>H.R. 3984, H.R. 4756/S. 2309, S. 2398, S. 2401, S. 2446</i>
Goals/Plans/Impact Information. H.R. 3/S. 732, H.R. 373, H.R. 610, H.R. 722, H.R. 1158, S. 606; <i>S.Res. 228</i>
Environment/Climate Change. H.R. 6 (Senate), H.R. 759, H.R. 1451, S. 386, S. 387, S. 388, S. 745, S. 883, S. 887, S. 1151, S. 1203; <i>H.R. 4241, S.Res. 312, S. 2435</i>
II. Sectors
Buildings. H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 722, H.R. 737, H.R. 1212, H.R. 2751, H.R. 3263, S. 680/H.R. 1834; <i>H.R. 4138, H.R. 4350, H.R. 4420, H.R. 4609, H.R. 4856, S. 1765/S. 1766, S. 2057, S. 2105, S. 2398</i>
Defense/Security. H.R. 174, H.R. 1815/S. 1042, H.R. 2863; <i>S. 2435, S. 2446</i>
Education. H.R. 737, S. 726; <i>H.R. 4409/S. 2025, S. 2197</i>
Federal Lands/Energy Management. H.R. 174, H.R. 705, H.R. 722, H.R. 779, H.R. 983, H.R. 1533, H.R. 1750, S. 650/H.R. 1608, S. 665, S. 680/H.R. 1834, S. 890, S. 1208; <i>H.R. 3646, H.R. 4241, H.R. 4409/S. 2025, S. 1853</i>
Farms/American Indians. H.R. 622/S. 326, S. 269, S. 373, S. 502, S. 542; <i>H.R. 4241, S. 1852</i>
International/Trade. H.R. 1212, S. 388, S. 745, S. 680/H.R. 1834; <i>H.Res. 507, S.Res. 312, S. 1950, S. 2435</i>

III. Energy Efficiency Measures and Technologies
Cogeneration/Combined Heat and Power (CHP). S. 386, S. 388, S. 726
Distributed Generation/Net Metering/Electric Power. S. 150, S. 426, S. 726, S. 1595; <i>H.R. 4384</i>
Equipment/Lighting/Appliances. H.R. 737, H.R. 1421, H.R. 3263, S. 426, S. 726, S. 680/H.R. 1834, S. 1022; <i>H.R. 4241, H.R. 4300, H.R. 4822, S. 1850</i>
Fuel Economy. H.R. 705/S. 889, H.R. 722, H.R. 1103/S. 836, H.R. 2070, H.R. 2665, H.R. 3263, S. 889/H.R. 705; <i>H.R. 3762, H.R. 4384, H.R. 4640, H.R. 4673</i>
Transportation. H.R. 423, H.R. 444, H.R. 626, H.R. 722, H.R. 1705, H.R. 1706, H.R. 1744, H.R. 2070, H.R. 2358, S.Res. 228, S. 373, S. 808, S. 918; <i>H.R. 3893, H.R. 3984, H.R. 3986, H.R. 4370, H.R. 4384, H.R. 4409/S. 2025, H.R. 4449, H.R. 4640, S. 1851, S. 1853, S. 1882, S. 1981, S. 1994, S. 2045</i>

IV. Renewable Energy Resources and Technologies
Alcohol Fuels/Biofuels/Biodiesel. H.R. 3/S. 732, H.R. 36/S. 610, H.R. 113, H.R. 140, H.R. 206, H.R. 325, H.R. 381, H.R. 388, H.R. 1255, H.R. 1398, H.R. 1608, H.R. 1612, H.R. 1744, H.R. 3059, H.R. 3081, H.R. 3273, H.R. 3274, S. 129, S. 373, S. 502, S. 587, S. 610, S. 650, S. 918, S. 1232, S. 1609; <i>H.R. 3941, H.R. 4263, H.R. 4409/S. 2025, H.R. 4673, H.R. 4756/S. 2309, H.R. 4774, S.Con.Res. 83, S. 1950, S. 2045, S. 2263, S. 2345, S. 2398, S. 2401, S. 2435, S. 2446</i>
Biopower/Biomass. H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 622, H.R. 737, H.R. 983, H.R. 1127, H.R. 2498/S. 1076, S. 150, S. 326, S. 427, S. 502, S. 542, S. 1078, S. 1079, S. 1156, S. 1210; <i>H.R. 3928</i>
Geothermal. H.R. 174, H.R. 622/S. 326, H.R. 1127, H.R. 3164, S. 269
Hydrogen. H.R. 3/S. 732, H.R. 325, H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 626, H.R. 722, H.R. 737, H.R. 1750, S. 129, S. 373, S. 427, S. 436, S. 665, S. 726
Hydropower. H.R. 722, H.R. 737, H.R. 779, H.R. 971, H.R. 1530, S. 244, S. 427; <i>H.R. 4375/S. 2072, H.R. 4377, S. 2290</i>
Solar. H.R. 17, H.R. 381, H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 622/S. 326, H.R. 722, H.R. 737, H.R. 1127, S. 150, S. 269, S. 326, S. 426, S. 427, S. 726; <i>H.R. 4300, S. 2398, S. 2401</i>
Wind. H.R. 141, H.R. 381, H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 622/S. 326, H.R. 737, H.R. 759, H.R. 983, H.R. 1127, H.R. 1541, H.R. 2938, S. 35, S. 150, S. 269, S. 326, S. 342, S. 426, S. 427, S. 502, S. 542, S. 715, S. 1034, S. 1208, <i>H.R. 4716</i>

Legislation

Public Laws

P.L. 109-54 (H.R. 2361)

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2006. The conference bill includes \$112.5 million for EPA's Climate Protection (energy efficiency) Program — \$93.5 million under the Office of Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) and \$19.0 million under the Office of Science and Technology (S&T). Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-188) July 26, 2005. Signed into law August 2.

P.L. 109-58 (H.R. 6)

Energy Policy Act of 2005. Section 102 sets a goal for 20% energy reduction in federal facilities by 2015. Section 104 requires federal agency purchases of EPA Energy Star and Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)-designated products. Section 105 permanently extends Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) and sets a \$500 million cap. Section 124 authorizes funding to states for rebates to support the cost premium for residential purchases of Energy Star products. Section 133 establishes energy efficiency standards for a variety of consumer products and commercial equipment. Title I also sets out several energy efficiency provisions for public housing. Title VII has provisions for hybrid, fuel cell, and electric vehicles; and it revises and extends some aspects of fuel economy standards. Title IX reauthorizes DOE energy efficiency R&D programs. Section 1253 would, under certain conditions, terminate PURPA (Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act) cogeneration requirements. Sections 1312 and 1317 create \$397 million in tax credits for energy efficiency. For renewables, Section 202 reauthorizes the Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI), Title II (Subtitle C) authorizes increased hydropower at existing dams, Section 203 sets renewables goal for federal facilities, and Sections 124 and 206 establish residential rebate programs. Also, Section 1311 provides \$18 million in residential investment tax credits over three years for solar hot water, photovoltaics, and fuel cell equipment.

P.L. 109-59 (H.R. 3)

Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). Section 1208 on High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes includes provisions for alternative-fueled vehicles and energy-efficient vehicles. Section 3009 on Clean Fuels Formula Grant Program includes provisions for biodiesel, alcohol fuels, and fuel cells. Section 5213 on Metropolitan Planning directs that goals include energy conservation. Other provisions in the bill address traffic congestion (§1952), intelligent transportation systems (Title V, Subtitle C; §6010), bicycling and pedestrian issues (§1405, §1807, §1954, §2006, and others), and advanced vehicle technologies (§2003, §5513).

P.L. 109-97 (H.R. 2744)

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006. Includes \$23 million in funding for USDA's renewable energy grant and loan program.

P.L. 109-102 (H.R. 3057)

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 2006. Under Environment Programs, Section 585(a) appropriates "not less than" \$180 million to support clean energy and other climate change policies and programs in developing countries, of which \$100 million "should be made available to directly promote and deploy energy conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable and clean energy technologies." Also, Section 585(b) requires that the President submit, within 60 days after the FY2007 budget request, a report to Congress identifying all federal FY2006 expenditures, domestic and international, related to climate change. Further, for the U.S. Agency for International Development, the report must describe FY2005 spending, as well as FY2006 estimated and FY2007 requested funds, for "clean energy and energy efficiency technologies" and for other measures related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, by program and country.

P.L. 109-103 (H.R. 2419)

Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006. Title III includes \$1,185.7 million in funding for DOE's energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.

P.L. 109-108 (H.R. 2862)

Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006. Section 617 directs the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State; the Securities and Exchange Commission; and the Small Business Administration to certify that telecommuting opportunities have increased during the previous year. Section 619 directs the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) to certify that telecommuting opportunities are available to 100% of the eligible workforce. Without the above-noted certification, the agencies risk forfeiting \$5 million at the end of the fiscal year.

P.L. 109-148 (H.R. 2863)

Department of Defense Appropriations Bill, 2006. Title II, regarding Operation and Maintenance, includes \$5 million for a wind power demonstration project on an Air Force base.

House Bills (with Senate Companions)**H.Res. 507 (Bartlett)**

A resolution expressing the sense of the House that the United States, in collaboration with other international allies, should establish an energy project with the magnitude, creativity, and sense of urgency that was incorporated in the "Man on the Moon" project to address the inevitable challenges of "Peak Oil." Introduced on October 24, 2005 and referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. The Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality held a hearing on December 7.

H.R. 3 (Young)/S. 732 (Inhofe)

Transportation Equity Act. Section 1208 on High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes includes provisions for alternative-fueled vehicles and energy-efficient vehicles. Section 3009 on Clean Fuels Formula Grant Program includes provisions for biodiesel, alcohol fuels, and fuel cells. Section 5213 on Metropolitan Planning directs that goals include energy conservation. Other provisions in the bill address traffic congestion, intelligent transportation systems, bicycling and pedestrian issues, and advanced vehicle technologies. House bill introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Reported (H.Rept. 109-12, Parts I and II) March 8. Passed House, amended, March 10. Senate bill reported (S.Rept. 109-53) April 6. In lieu of S. 732, Senate passed its version of H.R. 3, amended, May 17. Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-203) July 28. Signed into law August 10.

H.R. 6 House (Barton)

Energy Policy Act of 2005. Section 102 sets a goal for 20% energy reduction in federal facilities by 2015. Section 104 requires federal agency purchases of EPA Energy Star and FEMP-designated products. Section 105 permanently extends ESPCs and sets \$500 million cap. Section 124 authorizes funding to states for rebates to support the cost premium for residential purchases of Energy Star products. Section 133 establishes energy efficiency standards for a variety of consumer products and commercial equipment. Title I also sets out several energy efficiency

provisions for public housing. Title VII has provisions for hybrid, fuel cell, and electric vehicles; and revises and extends some aspects of fuel economy standards. Title IX reauthorizes DOE energy efficiency R&D programs. Section 1253 would, under certain conditions, terminate PURPA cogeneration requirements. Sections 1312 and 1317 would create \$397 million in tax credits for energy efficiency. For renewables, reauthorizes REPI, authorizes increased hydropower at existing dams, sets renewables goal for federal facilities, and establishes residential rebate program. Also, Section 1311 provides \$18 million in residential investment tax credits over three years for solar hot water, photovoltaics, and fuel cell equipment. Committee on Energy and Commerce ordered committee print reported, as amended, April 13. Incorporates H.R. 1640 (non-tax provisions), Domestic Energy Security Act, and H.R. 1541 (as Title XIII). Referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Resources, Ways and Means, Science, and others April 18. Passed House, amended, April 21. H.Amdt. 74, as amended by H.Amdt. 75, directs EPA to revise certain adjustment factors used in federal vehicle fuel economy ratings and labels put on new vehicles. H.Amdt. 78 authorizes \$20 million for installation of a photovoltaic solar electric system at DOE headquarters. Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-190) July 27. Signed into law August 8.

H.R. 6 Senate (Domenici)

Energy Policy Act of 2005. Sections 135 and 136 (incorporated from S. 10) have stronger energy efficiency standards for consumer products and commercial equipment. Section 151 requires one million barrels per day in oil savings from various energy efficiency and energy conservation measures by 2015. Section 204 sets a renewable fuel standard (RFS) of 8 billion gallons by 2012. Other major differences for energy efficiency and renewable energy have come in the form of adopted amendments. S.Amdt. 786 makes certain forms of ocean energy eligible for various renewable energy incentives. S.Amdt. 791 creates a 10% renewable portfolio standard by 2020. S.Amdt. 800 has several tax provisions for renewable energy and energy efficiency, including a three-year extension of the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC). S.Amdt. 817 creates a voluntary program to reduce greenhouse gas emission intensity that includes support for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. S.Amdt. 866 expresses a "Sense of the Senate" that climate change is a serious policy concern that merits "mandatory" federal action. H.R. 6 was brought to the Senate floor on June 14, 2005, and S.Amdt. 775 incorporated S. 10 into the bill as an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-190) July 27. Signed into law August 8.

H.R. 17 (Hayworth)

Residential Solar Energy Tax Credit Act. Creates a 15% investment tax credit for photovoltaic (electric) equipment, with a maximum of \$2,000. Also, it establishes a 15% credit for solar water heating equipment, with a maximum of \$2,000. Introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 36 (S. King)/S. 610 (Talent)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to revise the tax credit for biodiesel used as fuel to include a credit for the production of agri-biodiesel fuel equal to 10 cents for each gallon produced. Limits (1) the amount of qualified agri-biodiesel production of a producer to 15 million gallons for any taxable year; and (2) eligible producers to those with an annual productive capacity not exceeding 60 million gallons. Revises the small ethanol producer tax credit to (1) expand the eligibility of small ethanol producers for the credit; (2) exclude the credit from the definition of passive

activity credit; and (3) exclude credit amounts from inclusion in gross income. House bill introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced March 11, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 113 (M. Kennedy)

Requires the Secretary of Transportation to determine apportionments to states of federal-aid highway funds for FY2006 or any subsequent fiscal year in a particular manner if FY2005 or any preceding fiscal year is taken into account in the computation. Directs the Secretary, in such an instance, to base his calculations on the amount of estimated tax receipts that would have resulted if certain alcohol fuel mixture and biodiesel mixture excise tax credits under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 had taken effect at the beginning of the fiscal year. Introduced January 5, 2005; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 140 (McHugh)

Promotes the use of anaerobic (methane) digesters by agricultural producers and rural small businesses to produce renewable energy and improve environmental quality. Introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 141 (McHugh)

Makes permanent the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for producing electricity from wind. Introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 168 (Millender-McDonald)

Goods Movement Act of 2005. Directs the Secretary of Transportation to consider congestion relief, energy consumption, and intelligent transportation systems in selecting projects for grants to state and local government. Introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 174 (Millender-McDonald)

Geothermal Energy Initiative Act of 2005. Calls for a new resource assessment, more access to federal land, improved leasing and permitting, and reimbursement for required environmental analyses. Introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Resources and the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 206 (Serrano)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow certain businesses located in areas designated as nonattainment areas under the Clean Air Act a general business tax credit for the cost of certain clean-fuel vehicle property and clean-burning fuel. Allows the credit to be taken against regular and alternative minimum tax liabilities. Allows a tax deduction for any unused clean fuel credit amounts. The maximum credit is \$2,000 for vehicles weighing less than 5 tons, \$5,000 for vehicles weighing between 5 and 13 tons, and \$50,000 for trucks and vans weighing more than 13 tons and for buses with 20 or more passengers. Introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 325 (Graves)/S. 129 (Talent)

Hybrid HOV Access Act. Allows energy-efficient and low-emission vehicles to use HOV facilities. House bill introduced January 25, 2005; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Senate bill introduced January 24, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 381 (Gillmor)

Permits a state to provide tax incentives for production of electricity from (1) coal mined in the state and used in a facility, if such production meets federal and state laws and if the facility uses clean coal technology, including scrubbers; (2) a renewable source such as wind, solar, or biomass; or (3) ethanol. Declares that any such state tax incentive shall (1) be considered to be a reasonable regulation of commerce, and (2) not be considered to impose an undue burden on interstate commerce or to otherwise impair, restrain, or discriminate, against interstate commerce. Introduced January 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Judiciary.

H.R. 388 (Kaptur)

Biofuels Energy Independence Act of 2005. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make and guarantee loans for biofuel production, distribution, development, and storage. Sets forth loan eligibility provisions. Directs the Secretary to establish a related revolving fund. Authorizes the Secretary to administer a Biofuels Feedstocks Energy Reserve to (1) provide feedstocks in furtherance of biofuel-based energy production; and (2) support the biofuels energy industry when production is at risk due to feedstock reductions or commodity price increases. Sets forth related provisions respecting commercial commodity purchases, release of commodity stocks, and storage payments. Introduced January 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Agriculture. Senate bill introduced March 15; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 423 (Terry)

Homeland Infrastructure Power Security and Assurance Incentives Act of 2005. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to establish an Advanced Power System Technology Incentive Program of incentive payments to eligible owners or operators to (1) support deployment of new advanced power system technologies such as fuel cells, turbines, hybrid, and storage system power technologies; and (2) improve and protect certain critical governmental, industrial, and commercial processes. Requires such funding to be used to increase power generation through enhanced operational, economic, and environmental performance. Introduced January 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 424 (Terry)

Energy Efficiency Investment Act of 2005. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax credit for up to 25% of the cost of certain energy efficient property installed in business and residential properties. Introduced January 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 444 (Issa)

Hybrid Vehicle HOV Access Act. Amends Federal highway law to authorize a State to permit a hybrid vehicle with fewer than two occupants to operate in high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes. Defines "hybrid vehicle" as a motor vehicle (1) that draws propulsion energy from onboard sources of stored energy which are both an internal combustion or heat engine using combustible fuel and a rechargeable energy storage system; and (2) which (in the case of a passenger automobile or light truck) for 2002 and later models meets certain clean air requirements. Introduced February 1, 2005; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 610 (Biggert)

Energy Research, Development, Demonstration, and Commercial Application Act of 2005. Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish R&D programs in (1) vehicles, buildings, and industrial processes; (2) renewable energy research; (3) civilian nuclear energy research; (4) fuel recycling technology; (5) fossil energy production, upgrading, conversion and consumption; (6) oil and gas research; (7) fuel cells; and (8) ultra-deepwater and unconventional natural gas. Instructs the Secretary to (1) plan programs directly related to fuel cells or hydrogen; and (2) conduct programs to address hydrogen production from diverse energy sources. Directs the President to establish an interagency task force to work toward fuel infrastructure for hydrogen and hydrogen-carrier fuels, including buses and other fleet transportation. Establishes the Hydrogen Technical and Fuel Cell Advisory Committee. Directs the Secretary to establish a competitive grant pilot program for acquisition of (1) alternative fueled vehicles or fuel cell vehicles; (2) hybrid vehicles; and (3) ultra-low sulfur diesel vehicles. Directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program for (1) the replacement of certain school buses with alternative fuel school buses and ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel school buses; and (2) installation of retrofit technologies for diesel school buses. Instructs the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements (1) with private sector fuel cell bus developers for the development of fuel cell-powered school buses; and (2) government entities using natural gas-powered school buses and private sector fuel cell bus developers to demonstrate the use of fuel cell-powered school buses. Directs the Secretary to (1) establish a fuel cell transit bus demonstration program; and (2) award grants to universities for the establishment of Centers of Excellence for Energy Systems of the Future to advance new clean coal technologies. Introduced February 8, 2005; referred to House Committees on Science, Resources, and Energy and Commerce. Science Committee ordered to be reported February 10, 2005.

H.R. 612 (Biggert)

Energy Basic and Applied Sciences Act of 2005. Requires the Secretary of Energy to establish advisory committees to advise the department's applied programs in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other areas. Directs the Secretary to establish a R&D program in: vehicles, buildings, and industrial processes; renewable energy research; fuel cells; and other areas. Introduced February 8, 2005; referred to Committees on Science, Resources, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 622 (Bono)/S. 326 (Smith)

Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI) Reform Act. Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to modify renewable energy production incentive payment guidelines to provide that if there are insufficient appropriations to make full payments for electric production from all qualified renewable energy facilities in any given year, the Secretary of Energy shall assign 60% of appropriated funds for that year to facilities that use solar, wind, geothermal, or closed-loop (dedicated energy crops) biomass technologies to generate electricity, and assign the remaining 40% to other projects. Redefines a qualified renewable energy facility as one (1) owned by certain tax-exempt electricity-generating cooperatives, certain public utilities, a state, territorial, or local governments or an Indian tribal government; and (2) which may involve electricity generation by landfill gas. Extends through FY2015 the deadline for first use of a facility eligible for incentive payments. House bill introduced February 8, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Senate bill introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 626 (Camp)

VEHICLE Technology Act of 2005. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to repeal the phaseouts of the tax credit for qualified electric vehicles and of the tax deduction for clean-fuel vehicles. Allows a tax credit for investment in certain alternative motor vehicles, including fuel cell vehicles, advanced lean burn technology motor vehicles, hybrid motor vehicles, alternative fuel motor vehicles, and mixed-fuel vehicles. Sets forth formulas for determining the amount of the credit based on various factors, including vehicle weight and fuel efficiency ratings. Modifies the tax deduction for clean-fuel vehicles and certain refueling property to (1) extend the terminating date for such deduction through 2009, and through 2012 for hydrogen-related property; (2) increase to \$150,000 the cost limitation for the deduction; and (3) extend the deduction to nonbusiness property. Introduced February 8, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 705 (Gilchrest)/S. 889 (Feinstein)

Automobile Fuel Economy Act of 2005. Sets forth certain increased average fuel economy standards for certain light trucks, automobiles (up to 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight), and certain classes of vehicles in the federal fleet that are manufactured or purchased after specified dates. House bill introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Government Reform. Senate bill introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 722 (Oberstar)

Securing Transportation Energy Efficiency for Tomorrow Act of 2005. Amends the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish a program for the procurement and installation of photovoltaic solar electric systems for electric production in public buildings. Directs the Architect of the Capitol to evaluate the energy infrastructure of the Capitol Complex to determine how it could be augmented to become more energy efficient, using photovoltaic solar energy systems, district-heating, and other unconventional and renewable energy resources. Amends federal transportation law to (1) direct the Secretary of Transportation (Secretary) to establish a program of grants to state and local governments for fuel conservation projects; (2) authorize the Secretary to make grants for fuel cell bus technology projects; and (3) require environmental impact statements for federal-aid highway and transit projects to consider energy impacts as an environmental project consequence. Directs the Secretary to establish (1) a Conserve By Bicycling pilot program for projects to encourage the use of bicycles in place of motor vehicles; and (2) a specified public-private research partnership dedicated to advancement of railroad technology, efficiency, and safety owned by the Federal Railroad Administration and operated in the private sector. Directs (1) the Secretary to establish a pilot clean airport bus replacement and fleet expansion grant program; and (2) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to establish a public-private research partnership to develop a clean ground demonstrator engine utilizing specified National Aeronautics and Space Administration-developed technologies. Directs the Secretary to establish a public-private research partnership to develop and demonstrate technologies that increase fuel economy, reduce emissions, and lower costs of marine transportation, as well as the efficiency of intermodal transfers. Directs the Secretary of the Army to study and report to Congress on the potential for reduced fossil fuel consumption through an increase in U.S. hydropower capabilities. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income as a qualifying transportation fringe benefit a

commuting allowance of \$75 per month for individuals who bicycle, carpool, or car-share to work. Introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Government Reform.

H.R. 737 (Woolsey)

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Act of 2005. Declares it shall be policy of the United States that its research, development, demonstration, and commercial applications programs be designed to enable 20% of domestic energy generated from stationary sources to be generated from nonhydropower renewable energy sources by the year 2020. Prescribes research and development program goals to implement such policy in connection with enhanced (1) renewable energy; (2) energy efficiency; and (3) aeronautical system energy. Directs the Secretary of Energy to (1) submit to Congress an assessment of renewable energy resources available for commercial application; and (2) implement a Next Generation Lighting Initiative for advanced solid-state lighting technologies based on white light-emitting diodes. Requires the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to establish (1) an interagency group to develop a National Building Performance Initiative; and (2) an advisory committee to analyze and provide recommendations on potential private sector roles and participation in the Initiative. Directs the Secretary of Energy to (1) commission an independent assessment of innovative financing techniques to facilitate construction of new renewable energy and energy efficiency facilities; (2) establish a demonstration program for innovative technologies for renewable energy sources in buildings owned or operated by a state or local government; (3) provide assistance to small businesses and startup companies for the commercial application of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies developed by or with support from the Department of Energy; (4) establish an education and outreach program on renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies; and (5) establish a competitive matching grant pilot program for voluntary local government programs that seek to promote innovative energy efficiency technologies and processes to reduce the industrial use of water and the discharge of wastewater from commercial and industrial entities. Introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 759 (Gilchrest)

Climate Stewardship Act of 2005. Establishes various policies for curbing greenhouse gas emissions that include several energy-efficiency and renewable energy measures. Introduced February 10, 2005; referred to Committee on Science and to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 779 (Radanovich)

Federal Hydropower Enhancement Act of 2005. Directs the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of the Army to study and report to Congress on the potential for increasing electric power production capability at federally owned or operated facilities for water regulation, storage, and conveyance. Introduced February 10, 2005; referred to Committee on Resources and to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 889 (Young)/S. 1280 (Snowe)

Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2005. Section 419 of the House bill directs the Commandant of the Coast Guard, when prompted by the Secretary of the Army, to state whether an offshore wind energy facility constitutes an obstruction to navigation. House bill introduced February 17, 2005; referred to

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and Committee on Homeland Security. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure reported (H.Rept. 109-204, pt. 1) July 28. Passed House, amended, September 15. In Senate, introduced June 21, referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation Resources and to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation Resources reported (S.Rept. 109-114) July 28. S. 1280 was incorporated into H.R. 889 as an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Passed Senate October 27.

H.R. 971 (Simmons)

Directs the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to extend through May 30, 2007, the time period during which the licensee is required to commence construction for projects numbered 11547, 10822, and 10823 in the state of Connecticut. Requires the commission thereafter, upon licensee request, to extend the time period for construction of such project for two consecutive two-year periods. Directs the commission to reinstate the licenses for such projects effective as of their respective expiration dates. States that the first authorized extension for each such project shall take effect on its expiration date. Introduced February 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 983 (T. Udall)

Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to prescribe guidelines for a Federal Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) for calendar years 2008 through 2037. Specifies a schedule of graduated annual percentages of a supplier's base amount, from 1% in 2008 up to 20% in 2027 and thereafter, that shall be generated from renewable energy resources. Authorizes a supplier to satisfy such requirements through the submission of renewable energy credits to the Secretary of Energy. Provides for energy credit trading or borrowing among suppliers. Directs the Secretary to (1) encourage federally owned utilities, municipally owned utilities, and rural electric cooperatives that sell electric energy to electric consumers for purposes other than resale to participate in the renewable portfolio standard program; and (2) establish by December 31, 2007, a state renewable energy account program. Introduced February 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1103 (N. Johnson)

Fuel Efficiency Truth in Advertising Act of 2005. Directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to revise certain federal vehicle fuel economy test procedures to take into consideration higher speed limits, faster acceleration rates, variations in temperature, use of air conditioning, shorter city test cycle lengths, and the use of other fuel depleting features. Introduced March 3, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Incorporated into H.R. 6 as floor amendment H.Amdt. 74 (as amended by H.Amdt. 75).

H.R. 1127 (T. Lee)

Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI) Reform and Reauthorization Act. Makes equal incentives available from the Department of Energy (solar, wind, geothermal), Department of Agriculture (biomass), and Environmental Protection Agency (landfill gas). Introduced March 3, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1158 (Hart)

Reauthorizes the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988. Modifies the list of priorities that the Secretary of Energy must consider in reviewing research and development activities for possible inclusion in the Steel Initiative Research Plan to include the development of (1) advanced sheet and bar steel; and (2) technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Introduced March 8, 2005; referred to Committee on Science.

H.R. 1212 (Weller)

Save America's Valuable Energy Resources Act of 2005. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to establish tax credits for (1) qualified energy efficient improvements to existing homes; and (2) the construction of qualified new energy efficient homes. Allows a tax deduction for energy efficient commercial building property expenditures. Introduced March 10; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Science.

H.R. 1215 (Gingrey)/S. 1270 (Snowe)

Green Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2005. Provision for grants to manufacturers includes measures that would increase energy efficiency. House bill introduced March 10, 2005; referred to Committee on Science.

H.R. 1255 (C. Peterson)

Clean Power Plant Act of 2005. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to extend until December 31, 2010, the tax credit for biodiesel used as fuel. Introduced March 10, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1397 (N. Johnson)/S. 671 (Lieberman)

Establishes an investment tax credit for fuel cell equipment purchased for business and residential uses. The fuel cell must have a minimum capacity of 0.5 kilowatt (kw). The upper limit of the credit is \$500 for each 0.5 kw, with a maximum of 30% of the total fuel cell cost. House bill introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 1398 (Kaptur)

Amends the Clean Air Act to require that, after the year 2010, all gasoline sold in the United States for motor vehicles contain at least 10% ethanol and that all diesel fuel sold in the United States for motor vehicles contain at least 5% Biodiesel. Introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1421 (Nussle)

Resource Efficient Appliance Incentives Act of 2005. Creates an equipment production credit for 2005 through 2010 that ranges from \$50 to \$150 per unit for clothes washers and refrigerators that meet certain energy-efficiency criteria. The total value of credits is limited by a dollar amount and by a percent of gross revenue. Introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1451 (Waxman)

Clean Smokestacks Act of 2005. Amends the Clean Air Act (CAA) to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations to achieve specified reductions in aggregate emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, carbon dioxide, and mercury from powerplants (electric generation

facilities with a nameplate capacity of 15 megawatts or more that use a combustion device to generate electricity for sale) by January 1, 2010. States that regulations promulgated under this act may require additional emissions reductions if the Administrator determines that the specified reductions are not reasonably anticipated to protect public health or welfare. Directs the Administrator to coordinate with other federal and state agencies to increase energy efficiency, to increase the use of renewable energy, and to implement cost saving advanced demand and supply side policies. Requires powerplants, on the later of the date 30 years after the powerplant commenced operation or five years after this act's enactment, to comply with the most recent new source performance standards under CAA provisions regarding air quality and emissions limitations and with specified requirements for modified sources. Introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1482 (Wynn)

Hydrogen Liberty Act. Authorizes \$3.9 billion over 10 years for research and development of advanced nuclear reactor (\$1.3 billion), solar energy (\$1.3 billion), and wind energy (\$1.3 billion) technologies for the production of hydrogen. The bill would create 15 demonstration projects, five for each of the three technologies. Introduced April 5, 2005; referred to Committee on Science and Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1511 (Foley)

Extends the renewable energy electricity production tax credit (PTC) for wind energy for five years. Introduced April 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1530 (Shadegg)

Section 3(e) creates a 1.5cent/kwh incentive (maximum \$1 million) for increased hydropower capacity at existing non-federal dams. Also, for qualified efficiency improvements (minimum 3% improvement) at existing dams, Section 4 creates incentive worth up to 10% of the capital cost. Introduced April 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1533 (T. Davis)

Federal Energy Management Improvement Act of 2005. Title I has provisions for energy reduction goals, energy-efficient equipment procurement, and ESPCs. Title II requires purchases of renewable energy. Title VII has provisions for alternative fuel use. Introduced April 8, 2005; referred to Committee on Government Reform and Committee on Energy and Commerce. Committee on Government Reform held markup and ordered reported April 13.

H.R. 1541 (Thomas)

Enhanced Energy Infrastructure and Technology Tax Act of 2005. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means April 12, 2005. Committee held markup April 13. Reported (H.Rept. 109-45) April 18. Incorporated into H.R. 6.

H.R. 1608 (Herseth)/S. 650 (Lugar)

Fuels Security Act of 2005. Section 101 increases the renewable fuel standard (RFS) to 8 billion gallons by 2012. Section 102 directs federal agencies purchases of gasoline to include 10% ethanol-blended gasoline within five years. It also directs agencies' purchases of diesel fuel to include 2% biodiesel in five years and 20%

biodiesel in 10 years. House bill introduced April 13, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Senate bill, introduced March 17, 2005; referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 1612 (Kaptur)

Establishes ethanol (10% blend) and biodiesel (2% rising to 20% over 10 years) fuel requirements for the federal fleet. Introduced April 13, 2005; referred to Committee on Government Reform.

H.R. 1640 (Barton)

Energy Policy Act of 2005. Contains titles on energy efficiency, renewable energy, alternative fuels, and many other non-tax energy policy areas. On April 14, 2005, referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Resources, Science, and several other committees. Incorporated into H.R. 6.

H.R. 1705 (Shadegg)

Establishes a program to support deployment of idle reduction and energy conservation technologies for heavy-duty vehicles, and for other purposes. Introduced April 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 1706 (Shadegg)

Directs the Secretary of Energy to conduct a program in partnership with the private sector to accelerate efforts of domestic automobile manufacturers to manufacture commercially available competitive hybrid vehicle technologies in the United States. Introduced April 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Science and Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1744 (Ruppersberger)

Common Sense Automobile Efficiency Act of 2005. Repeals phaseouts of tax credits for qualified electric and clean-fueled vehicles. Introduced April 20, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1750 (Boehlert)

Grand Canyon Hydrogen-Powered Transportation Demonstration Act of 2005. Directs DOE (in cooperation with Department of Interior) to research, develop, and demonstrate, in cooperation with affected and related industries, a hydrogen-based alternative public transportation system suitable for operations within Grand Canyon National Park and other sensitive resource areas. Introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Science.

H.R. 1797 (McMorris)/S. 881 (Cantwell)

Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Equitable Compensation Settlement Act. Establishes in the Treasury the Spokane Tribe of Indians Settlement Fund. Requires the payment of compensation to the Spokane Business Council for the use of tribal lands for the generation of hydropower from the Grand Coulee Dam. Requires the use of such funds, in part, for a Cultural Resource Repository and Interpretive Center concerning the culture and history of the Spokane Tribe. Directs the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration to make specified settlement payments to the Spokane Tribe. Allows payments made to the Spokane Business Council or Spokane Tribe to be used or invested by the Business Council in the same manner and for the same purposes as

other Spokane Tribal governmental funds. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to transfer administrative jurisdiction from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs over certain land located within the exterior boundaries of the Spokane Indian Reservation and certain other land located on the south bank of the Spokane River. Provides that payments by the Secretary and the Administrator and restoration of ownership of land in trust constitute full satisfaction of the claim of the Spokane Tribe to a fair share of the annual hydropower revenues generated by the Grand Coulee Dam project for the past and continued use of land of the Spokane Tribe for the production of hydropower at Grand Coulee Dam. House bill introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Resources. Ordered reported May 18. Senate bill introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

H.R. 1815 (Hunter)/S. 1042 (Warner)

National Defense Authorization Act for FY2006. Section 2402 authorizes funding for energy conservation projects. House bill introduced April 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Armed Services. Includes \$50 million authorization. Reported (H.Rept. 109-89) May 20. Passed House May 25. Senate bill introduced May 12, 2005; referred to Committee on Armed Services. Includes \$60 million authorization. Reported (S.Rept. 109-69) May 17. The Senate passed H.R. 1815, incorporating S. 1042 as an amendment in the nature of a substitute, on November 15. Section 346 of the Senate-passed bill directs DOD to study and report on the effects of offshore wind machines on military radar installations.

H.R. 1834 (Cunningham)/S. 680 (Snowe)

Efficient Energy Through Certified Technologies and Electricity Reliability (EFFECTER) Act of 2005. Section 101 creates an income tax deduction (\$2.25 per square foot maximum) for energy efficiency measures that reduce commercial building energy use by 50% below the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Equipment Association's (ASHRAE's) 90.1 industry energy efficiency standard. Section 102 establishes an investment tax credit for energy efficiency measures in new home construction that reduce energy use by 30% (\$1,000 maximum) or by 50% (\$2,000 maximum). Section 103 sets a tax deduction for business use of solar hot water, photovoltaics, heat pumps (gas, electric, ground source), furnaces, and boilers. It also creates a tax deduction (\$6,000 maximum) for such equipment used in residential rental properties that reduces energy use by 50% (pro-rated for smaller energy reductions). Section 104 creates a nonbusiness tax credit (\$2,000 maximum) for equipment that reduces energy use by 50%. Section 105 establishes an investment tax credit available over four years to combined heat and power (CHP or cogeneration) systems smaller than 15 megawatts (MW) that satisfy certain efficiency standards. Section 201 sets energy efficiency test procedures and standards for a variety of equipment and products. For battery chargers and external power supplies, the Secretary of Energy has three years to determine whether standards are needed. Further, standards (or requirements) are set for vending machines, commercial refrigerators and freezers, illuminated exit signs, torchieres, distribution transformers, traffic signal modules, unit heaters, compact fluorescent light bulbs, ceiling fans, dehumidifiers, spray valves, and furnace fans. Section 202 directs the Secretary of Energy to issue a rulemaking that assesses effectiveness of labeling requirements and a rulemaking to set labeling requirements for additional consumer products (including distribution transformers). Section 203 sets test procedures and standards for commercial package air conditioners and heating equipment. Section 204 creates standards for commercial refrigerators and freezers. Section 301 directs federal agencies to procure EPA Energy Star and DOE FEMP-

designated energy equipment, where it is cost-effective. Section 302 permanently extends the authority for federal agencies to enter energy saving performance contracts (ESPCs). Section 303 sets federal building energy performance standards by updating the baseline from the 1992 Council of American Building Officials (CABO) to the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). Further, it directs the Secretary of Energy to require new federal buildings to achieve a 30% energy reduction, provided it is cost-effective on a life-cycle basis. Section 401 modifies the Public Housing Capital Fund to include certain energy and water use efficiency improvements. Section 402 directs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide grants for certain energy and water efficiency improvements to multifamily housing projects. Section 403 directs public housing agencies to purchase cost-effective Energy Star or FEMP-designated appliances and products. Section 404 changes the energy efficiency standards and codes for public housing from CABO to the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code, where HUD finds it cost-effective. House bill introduced April 26, 2005; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Financial Services. Senate bill introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 2070 (Kucinich)

Creates an income tax credit for purchases of fuel-efficient passenger vehicles and establishes grants for mass transit. Introduced May 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 2358 (M. Udall)

Aeronautics Research and Development Revitalization Act of 2005. Section 201 directs the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to set 10-year technology improvement goals, which include a 25% reduction in fuel use for medium- and long-range commercial aircraft. Introduced May 12, 2005; referred to Committee on Science.

H.R. 2361 (Taylor)

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2006. House version includes \$91.5 million (EPM) and \$20.0 million (S&T) for EPA's Climate Protection Program. Senate version includes \$94.5 million (EPM) and \$17.7 million (S&T). Committee on Appropriations reported (H.Rept. 109-80) May 13, 2005. Passed House, amended, May 19. Reported (S.Rept. 109-80) in Senate June 10. Passed Senate, amended, June 29. Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-188) July 26. Signed into law August 2.

H.R. 2419 (Hobson)

Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006. Includes funding for DOE's energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. Committee on Appropriations reported (H.Rept. 109-86) May 18, 2005. Passed House, amended, May 24. Committee on Appropriations reported (S.Rept. 109-84) June 16. Passed Senate July 1. Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-275) November 7. Signed into law November 19.

H.R. 2498 (Hulshof)/S. 1076 (Lincoln)

Extends through December 31, 2010, the tax credit for biodiesel used as fuel and the excise credits for biodiesel mixtures and biodiesel used to produce biodiesel mixtures. House bill introduced May 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced May 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 2665 (Engel)

Encourages the availability and use of motor vehicles that have improved fuel efficiency, in order to reduce oil imports. Introduced May 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means, Committee on Financial Services, and Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2744 (Bonilla)

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006. Includes \$23 million in funding for USDA's renewable energy grant and loan program. Committee on Appropriations reported (H.Rept. 109-102) June 2, 2005. Passed House, amended, June 8. Reported (S.Rept. 109-92) in Senate June 27. Passed Senate September 22. Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-255) October 26.

H.R. 2751 (Andrews)

FHA Energy Efficiency Act. Amends Section 526 of the National Housing Act to provide that any certification of a property for meeting energy efficiency requirements for mortgage insurance must be conducted by an individual certified by an accredited home energy rating system provider. Introduced June 7, 2005; referred to Committee on Financial Services.

H.R. 2794 (R. Lewis)

Clean Energy Bonds Act of 2005. Establishes a nonrefundable tax credit to holders of qualified bonds issued to finance certain clean energy projects. Qualified borrowers include electric coops, governmental bodies, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Unused credits can be carried over for one year. Introduced June 8, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2828 (Inslee)

New Apollo Energy Act of 2005. Includes incentives for fuel-efficient vehicles, including tax credits for the purchase of hybrid, alternative-fuel, low-emission advanced diesel, and fuel-cell vehicles. Also, it provides \$11.5 billion in tax credits for the automotive and aerospace industries to develop new fuel efficient automobiles and planes, retool existing plants, and construct new plants to manufacture energy-efficient vehicles. Establishes an alternative fuel vehicle purchase requirement for government agencies; tax credits for the installation of alternative refueling properties and for the retail sale of alternative fuels; a renewable fuels standard is set at 8 billion gallons by 2013; modifies the tax credit for qualified electric vehicles; and creates loans for schools to buy high-efficiency vehicles. New Apollo provides \$49 billion in government loan guarantees for the construction of clean-energy generation facilities that will produce power from wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, oceans, coal with carbon-sequestration technology, and other sources. Commits \$10.5 billion to research-and-development and investment tax credits for clean energy-producing operations. In addition, it includes a 10-year extension of the current renewable energy production tax credit (PTC). Calls for reductions in daily domestic oil consumption of 600,000 barrels a day by 2010; 1,700,000 barrels by 2015; and 3,000,000 barrels by 2020. Caps U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases while allowing companies to purchase and trade credits among themselves to ensure the most cost-effective reductions, and funds research to help industries shift to cleaner operations. Further, provides \$7 billion in loan guarantees for the development of clean coal power plants. Funds new federal research into advanced clean technologies, and creates a government-funded risk pool to help

start-up clean-energy companies commercialize their products. Establishes a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requiring all utilities, by 2021, to produce 10% of their electricity from renewable energy sources. Creates national net-metering and interconnection standards for homeowners. Also, it includes provisions to make it revenue-neutral, by reducing corporate tax shelters and loopholes, and by auctioning some of the allowances under the carbon dioxide trading program. Introduced June 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means, Committee on Energy and Commerce, and several other committees.

H.R. 2862 (Wolf)

Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006. Section 618 directs the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Small Business Administration to certify that telecommuting opportunities have increased over the previous year. Section 619 directs the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) to certify that telecommuting opportunities are available to 100% of the eligible workforce. Without the above-noted certification, the agencies risk forfeiting \$5 million at the end of the fiscal year. Reported (H.Rept. 109-118) June 10, 2005. Passed House, amended, June 16. Senate Committee on Appropriations reported (S.Rept. 109-88) June 23. Passed Senate September 15. Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-272) November 7. Signed into law November 22.

H.R. 2863 (Young)

Department of Defense Appropriations Bill, 2006. Title II, regarding Operation and Maintenance, includes \$5 million for a wind power demonstration project on an Air Force base. Committee on Appropriations reported (H.Rept. 109-119) June 10, 2005. Passed House, amended, June 20. Senate Committee on Appropriations reported (S.Rept. 109-14) September 29. Passed Senate October 7. Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-359) December 18. Signed into law (P.L. 109-148) December 30.

H.R. 2938 (Duncan)

Environmentally Responsible Windpower Act of 2005. Provides for local control over the siting of wind machines, including prohibiting federal subsidies for machines located within 20 miles of national monuments. Introduced July 1, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3057 (Kolbe)

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 2006. In Senate version of bill, Development Assistance (Environment Programs, Section 6074a) includes \$180 million for energy efficiency, renewable energy, and clean energy technologies. Section 6074(b) requires that the President submit, after the FY2007 budget request, a report to Congress identifying all federal FY2006 expenditures related to climate change. House Committee on Appropriations reported (H.Rept. 109-152) June 21, 2005. Passed House, amended, June 28. Reported (S.Rept. 109-96) in Senate June 30. Passed Senate July 20. Conference reported (H.Rept. 109-265) November 2. Signed into law November 14.

H.R. 3059 (Carson)

Alternative Fuel Utilization and Infrastructure Development Incentives Act of 2005. Establishes tax credits for: (1) 50% of the cost of any residential or commercial alternative fuel vehicle refueling property to store or dispense E-85 fuel (alternative vehicle fuel consisting of at least 85% ethanol) that is placed in service; and (2) the retail sale of E-85 fuel for use in an alternative fuel motor vehicle. Introduced June 24, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3081 (Gutknecht)

Renewable Fuels Act of 2005. Amends the Clean Air Act to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a program to require U.S. motor vehicle fuels to contain a certain volume of renewable fuel. Defines “renewable fuel” to include cellulosic biomass ethanol, waste derived ethanol, and biodiesel. Establishes a system of: (1) tradeable credits for motor vehicle fuel containing more renewable fuel than required; (2) waivers for states and small refineries; and (3) safe harbor standards to protect manufacturers of renewable fuels from civil liability. Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to require federal agency heads to ensure that ethanol-blended gasoline and biodiesel-blended diesel fuel are purchased for agency vehicles in areas where such fuel is available at competitive prices. Also, amends the Clean Air Act to eliminate the oxygen content requirement for reformulated gasoline. Introduced July 1, 2005; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Agriculture, and Government Reform.

H.R. 3152 (Carnahan)

Provides tax incentives for the production of qualified hybrid vehicles. Specifically, it would allow tax credits for purchasers and manufacturers of qualified hybrid motor vehicles. Defines “qualified hybrid motor vehicle” as a motor vehicle which: (1) operates on an internal combustion or heat engine using consumable fuel and a rechargeable energy storage system; (2) meets specified emission standards under the Clean Air Act; (3) is a passenger vehicle or light truck with a gross weight rating of not more than 8,500 pounds; (4) has a maximum available power (defined as the maximum power available from the rechargeable energy storage system during a standard 10-second pulse power or equivalent test, divided by such maximum power and the SAE net power of the heat engine) of at least four percent; and (5) is acquired for use or lease by a taxpayer and not for resale. Introduced June 30, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3164 (Gordon)

Makes geothermal heat pump systems eligible for the 10% business investment tax credit that applies to solar equipment and geothermal power plants. Introduced June 30, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3263 (Wamp)

Energy Efficiency Cornerstone Act of 2005. Aims to reduce the growth of energy use and limit the impact of growing energy use on the economy, environment, and national security through reductions in energy demand. Introduced July 13, 2005; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Financial Services.

H.R. 3273 (Saxton)

Provides tax deduction for flexible fuel (including alcohol fuel) vehicles. The deduction would be for the cost of any qualified flexible fuel vehicle. Defines

“qualified flexible fuel vehicle” as a motor vehicle that can use each of the following: (1) gasoline; (2) one or more fuels at least 85% of which is methanol, ethanol, any other alcohol, and/or ether; and (3) any combination of gasoline and one or more of such fuels. Terminates such deduction after 2010. Introduced July 13, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3274 (Saxton)

Provides a tax deduction for qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property and amends the Clean Air Act to make ethanol fuels more available to motorists. Specifically, it: (1) extends through 2013 the tax deduction for qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property; and (2) provides for a phaseout of the tax deduction for qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property placed in service after December 31, 2010. Also, it amends the Clean Air Act to require retail gasoline service centers with eight or more pumps to operate at least one pump for the retail sale of fuel containing at least 85% ethanol. Introduced July 29, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3338 (Herger)

Extends the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for 10 years. Introduced July 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

House Bills Introduced after H.R. 6 Conference Report (July 27, 2005).

H.R. 3646 (Pallone)

Gas Price Relief and Oil Conservation Act of 2005. Section 3 directs federal agencies to propose actions that would reduce U.S. oil demand by 1 million barrels per day by 2013. Introduced September 2, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3762 (Boehlert)

Requires higher standards of automobile fuel efficiency to reduce the amount of oil used for fuel by automobiles in the United States by 10% beginning in 2016. Introduced September 14, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3893 (Barton)

Gasoline for America’s Security Act of 2005. Title III contains some energy conservation provisions. Section 301 directs DOE to establish a program, which may include grants to state and local governments, to encourage carpooling and vanpooling. Section 302 directs EPA to evaluate, assess, and report on carpool and vanpool projects funded under the congestion mitigation and air quality program. Section 303 directs DOE to evaluate and report on the capacity of the Internet to facilitate carpool and vanpool operations established in Section 301. Section 304 directs DOE to work with industry to create an education campaign that informs drivers about measures to conserve gasoline. Introduced September 26, 2005; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Armed Services, and Resources. Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce (H.Rept. 109-244, Part 1) October 6. Passed House (212-210) October 7. In Senate, referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 3928 (Murphy)

Wood Stove Replacement Act of 2005. For individuals, a maximum income tax credit of \$500 is allowed for wood stoves that meet certain air pollution requirements. Credit availability would expire at the end of 2008. Introduced September 28, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3941 (Price)

Finding the Ultimate Energy Lifeline (FUEL) Act of 2005. Directs the President to create a study group to prepare strategies to reduce oil imports, including the use of alternative fuels. Introduced September 29, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3984 (Granger)

Idling Reduction Tax Credit Act of 2005. For heavy-duty diesel trucks, creates a tax credit worth up to 50% of the amount incurred for idling reduction devices, with a maximum value of \$3,500 per device. Introduced October 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3986 (Holt)

Fuel Savings, Smarter Travel, and Efficient Roadways Act. A report to Congress is required on the potential fuel savings from intelligent transportation systems that help businesses and consumers plan their travel and avoid traffic delays. Introduced October 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 4138 (Lowey)

Weatherization Assistance Act. Creates a program to provide assistance to States for consultations with respect to weatherization and energy efficiency of residences and small businesses. Authorizes \$200 million per year for FY2007 through FY2011. Introduced October 25, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 4241 (Nussle)/S. 1932 (Gregg)

Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. In the House bill, Section 1301 would terminate FY2007 funding for the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out renewable energy and energy efficiency projects authorized by Section 9006 of the Farm Security Act of 2002. Further, Section 1402 would terminate FY2007 funding of Section 6401 (Value-Added Producer program) of the Farm Security Act of FY2007, regarding grants to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Section 3405 (Digital Television Converter Fund) would create an energy efficiency standard of nine watts for the passive standby mode of a digital-to-analog converter box. Section 6514 (Federal Energy Natural Resources Enhancement Fund Act of 2005) would create funding for mitigating the environmental impacts of energy development on federal lands, including the development of geothermal, wind, and ocean (wave, currents, thermal) energy resources. House bill reported (H.Rept. 109-276) from the Committee on the Budget, November 7, 2005. Passed House (217-215) November 18. The Senate bill has no comparable provisions. Senate bill reported (without written report) from the Committee on the Budget, October 26, 2005. Passed Senate (52-47) November 3.

H.R. 4263 (Markey)

Windfall Profits and Consumer Assistance Act of 2005. Section 2 would create a "windfall profits" excise tax of 50% of net profit from the production of crude oil.

Section 2(d) would allow “qualified investments” in alcohol fuels, including biodiesel and agri-biodiesel, to be used to reduce the tax. Introduced November 9, 2005; referred to Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 4300 (Ferguson)

Clean and Green Solar Tax Act of 2005. Section 1335 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58) created residential energy tax credits for solar water heaters, photovoltaics, and fuel cells. This bill extends those credits from the end of 2007 to the end of 2011. Introduced November 10, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4342 (Andrews)

Section 1(b) of the bill would broaden Section 9006 (Renewable Energy Systems and Energy Efficiency Improvements Program) of the Farm Security Act of 2002 to apply to urban areas. Specifically, USDA would be empowered to provide a loan guarantee or grant to a private business enterprise in an urban area if the enterprise demonstrates that a rural business would benefit from the use of that loan guarantee or grant. Introduced November 16, 2005; referred to Committees on Agriculture.

H.R. 4350 (Holt)

School Building Enhancement Act. The Department of Energy (DOE) would be required to provide grants to state and local educational agencies for DOE’s EnergySmart Schools program and EPA’s Energy Star programs. Introduced November 16, 2005; referred to Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 4370 (Inslee)

The bill would provide incentives to the automobile industry to accelerate efforts to develop more energy-efficient vehicles to lessen dependence on imported oil. Introduced November 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means and Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 4375 (McNulty)/S. 2070 (Schumer)

The bill would provide certain relicensing requirements for hydroelectric projects on the Mohawk River in the State of New York. House bill introduced November 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Senate Bill introduced November 18, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 4377 (Otter)

The bill would extend the time required for construction of a hydroelectric project. Introduced November 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 4384 (Shays)

Energy for Our Future Act. Section 102 would create an income tax credit for manufacturers of energy-efficient vehicles. Section 103 would create grants for transit-oriented development corridors. Section 104 would set the fuel economy standard for passenger cars at 28 miles per gallon (mpg) for 2007 and raise it to 40 mpg by 2016. Section 105 would limit depreciation for sports utility vehicles. Section 106 would set fuel efficiency standards for car tires. Section 203 would

extend the renewable energy production tax credit for four years (2008 through 2011). Section 204 would require retail electricity suppliers to reduce peak demand through improved energy efficiency by 0.25% in 2006, increasing to 3.75% by 2010. Section 205 would create a federal renewable energy portfolio standard of 1% in 2007, increasing to 20% by 2030. Section 206 would create a federal requirement for net metering. Section 406 repeals federal preemption of state laws that set fuel economy standards. Introduced November 17, 2005; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 4409 (Kingston)/S. 2025 (Bayh)

Fuel Choices for American Security Act of 2005. Title I would create a national oil savings target and action plan, including possible options for measures by federal agencies and a nationwide public education effort. Title II would establish several measures to improve the fuel efficiency of vehicles, including reduced idling, materials and technology, and investment tax incentives. Title III would require several measures to promote the use of ethanol, cellulosic biomass fuel, and other biofuels. House bill introduced November 18, 2005; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science, Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Government Reform. Senate bill introduced November 16, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 4420 (Sanders)

The bill would repeal tax subsidies enacted by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 for oil and gas, repeal certain other oil and gas subsidies in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and use the proceeds to carry out the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 and to provide weatherization assistance. Introduced November 18, 2005; referred to Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, Education and the Workforce, and Budget.

H.R. 4435 (Gordon)

The bill would establish an Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) at DOE. The goal of ARPA-E would be to reduce U.S. energy imports by 20% during the next 10 years by accelerating innovation and commercial development of traditional energy, alternative energy, and energy efficiency systems. The program would establish competitive grants and employ means for recouping the federal share of each project. A total of \$3.4 billion would be authorized from FY2007 through FY2010. Introduced December 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Science.

H.R. 4449 (Pallone)

Consumer Energy Assistance and Fairness Act of 2005. Section 3 would establish a \$1,000 tax credit for a "qualified fuel-efficient vehicle," which includes cars and trucks (under 7,500 pounds) that have a fuel economy rating of at least 30 miles per hour (mpg). The credit could be carried forward for one year. The provision would be in effect from the time of enactment through the end of calendar year 2008. Introduced December 6, 2005; referred to Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 4458 (Emanuel)

American Hybrid Tax Credit Act of 2005. Section 2 would increase by \$3,000, to a maximum of \$6,000, the tax credit for alternative motor vehicles (qualified fuel

cell vehicles, advanced lean-burn technology motor vehicles, hybrid vehicles, and alternative fuel motor vehicles) which are assembled in the United States. The credit would be in effect through the end of calendar year 2009, except that it would be in effect through the end of 2010 for lean-burn vehicles. Section 3 would double (from 20% to 40%) the tax credit available to small businesses (gross receipts under \$5 million per year) for increasing U.S.-based research on alternative motor vehicle technology. This credit would be refundable for certain small businesses. Introduced December 7, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4609 (A. Smith)

High Performance Buildings Act of 2005. Section 2 would encourage HUD to employ energy efficiency in affordable housing. Section 3 would establish a matching grant program at HUD to support energy efficiency training, education, and implementation for nonprofit community development organizations. Section 4 would create a Sustainable Building Institute at the National Science Foundation that would support research on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other measures for buildings. Introduced December 16, 2005; referred to Committees on Financial Services and Science.

H.R. 4623 (M. Kennedy)

Clean Alternatives for Energy Independence Act of 2005. Section 3 would increase the tax credit for investment in residential and business fuel cells (P.L. 109-58, §1335 and §1336) from \$500 to \$1,000, and its period of eligibility would be extended for five years, through the end of 2012. Section 4 would double the tax credit (alternative motor vehicle tax credit.) for investment in fuel cell motor vehicles and would extend the period of credit availability for five years, through the end of 2019. Also, the tax credit for advanced lean-burn technology motor vehicles would be doubled. Further, it would double the number of hybrid and advanced lean-burn technology vehicles eligible for the alternative motor vehicle tax credit. The period of eligibility for the alternative fuel vehicle refueling property credit would be extended for hydrogen-related property for five years, through the end of 2019, and for two years, through 2011, for other fuel-related property. Introduced December 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4640 (Gerlach)

Future Fuels Act. Section 101 would establish an investment tax credit for the manufacture of advanced technology (hybrid and lean-burn) motor vehicles capped at 33% of the company's investment for a taxable year. The total amount of credits would be limited to \$200 million per year. The period of eligibility for the credits would sunset at the end of 2015. Section 201 would modify the fuel economy credits for dual fuel vehicles, starting in 2007. Section 202 would require manufacturers to produce a minimum share of alternative fuel or flexible fuel vehicles, starting with 10% in 2009 and rising to 50% in 2012. Section 301 would require DOT to report to Congress every two years on the findings from studies of potential oil savings for highway congestion tolls and cash-out parking. Section 302 would direct DOT to create a program of incentives to insurance companies to sell automobile insurance policies that are based on driving mileage (per-mile basis). Section 303 would require DOT to establish Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) corridors in urban areas. Funding of \$500 million per year would be authorized for grants to state and local governments to support transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. Section 304 would direct DOT to establish fuel economy standards for tires used by passenger cars and light trucks. Introduced December 18, 2005; referred to Committees on

Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Transportation and Infrastructure.
Passed House December 19.

H.R. 4672 (Granger)

Idling Reduction Tax Credit Act of 2006. This bill would establish a business investment tax credit for 25% of the cost (capped at \$1,000) of a qualifying idling reduction device. A “qualifying idling reduction device” is defined 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. Introduced January 31, 2006; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4673 (Markey)

Fuel Security and Consumer Choice Act. The bill would require that an increasing percentage of new automobiles be dual-fueled automobiles, and it would revise the method for calculating corporate average fuel economy for such vehicles. Introduced January 31, 2006; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 4716 (Cole)

Home and Farm Wind Energy Systems Act of 2006. This bill would provide a 30% investment tax credit for individuals and businesses to install small wind energy property. Introduced February 8, 2006; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4756 (Butterfield)/S. 2309 (Harkin)

This bill would limit the application of the agricultural biodiesel fuel tax credit to certain oils produced from plants and animals. House bill introduced February 15, 2006; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced February 16, 2006; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 4774 (Upton)

This bill would amend the Clean Air Act to require that after the year 2012, all gasoline contain not less than 10% renewable fuel. Introduced February 16, 2006; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 4822 (Sessions)

Torchiere Lighting Efficiency Standards and Technology Development Act of 2006. This bill would amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to extend from January 1, 2006, to October 1, 2006, the manufacturing deadline by which torchieres must meet a standard of a maximum of 190 watts of power. Introduced February 28, 2006; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 4856 (Bean)

Energy Star Homes Act of 2006. This bill would allow homeowners a \$10,000 tax credit for the purchase of an energy star qualified home, a home meeting certain energy saving requirements established by the Environmental Protection Agency. The credit would end after calendar year 2008. Introduced March 2, 2006; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4897 (M. Udall)

Renewable Energy Systems and Energy Efficiency Improvements Program Act of 2006. The bill would reauthorize this Department of Agriculture program through FY2011 and would increase the annual level of Commodity Credit Corporation funding for that program. The bill would authorize \$46 million annually, for FY2007 through FY2011. Introduced March 7, 2006; referred to Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 4898 (Woolsey)

Common Sense Budget Act of 2006. Section 3(a) of this bill proposes several major funding reductions to certain defense-related programs at the Department of Defense and DOE; and Section 3(b)(4) proposes that \$10 billion from those reductions be reallocated to DOE programs for energy efficiency and renewable energy. Introduced March 8, 2006; referred to Committees on Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Education and the Workforce, Homeland Security, and International Relations.

H.R. 4906 (Ford)

Twenty-first Century Innovation Act. Section 10 of the bill would create an Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) in DOE. Through energy efficiency innovations and other means, the goal of this agency would be to reduce imports of foreign energy by 50% within 10 years. Annual authorizations totaling nearly \$3.4 billion over FY2007 through FY2012 would be designated a fund for ARPA-E. An evaluation of the agency's performance would be required after 4½ years of operation. Introduced March 8, 2006; referred to Committees on Science, Education and the Workforce, and Judiciary.

H.R. 4990 (Israel)

Local Clean Energy Initiative Act of 2006. The bill would encourage local governments to establish a "Clean Energy Bond Act" to fund certain renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. DOE would be required to provide a 20% match to local governments for projects that qualify under these Acts. An authorization of \$10 million per year would be provided for FY2007 through FY2011. Introduced March 16, 2006; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 5010 (Wilson)

Renewable Energy Credit Extension Act of 2006. The bill would extend the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for five years, from the end of 2007 through the end of 2012. Introduced March 16, 2006; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Senate Bills (with House Companions)**S.Con.Res. 83 (Gregg)**

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. government for FY2007 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2006 and 2008 through 2011. Amendment 3136 (as modified and approved) would allow deficit-neutral changes in budget allocations to expand production and use of alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles, promote renewable energy development, and reward energy conservation and efficiency. Introduced March 10, 2006; referred to Committee on Budget. Passed (51-49) Senate, amended, March 16.

S.Res. 228 (Cantwell)

A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that it should be a goal of the United States to reduce the amount of oil projected to be imported in 2025 by 40% and that the President should take measures to reduce the dependence of the United States on foreign oil. Introduced July 29, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S.Res. 312 (Lugar)

A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should act to reduce risks posed by global climate change and to foster economic growth by (1) participating in negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and leading efforts in other international fora with the objective of securing U.S. participation in agreements that advance and protect U.S. interests, that establish mitigation commitments by all countries that are major emitters of greenhouse gases, that establish flexible international mechanisms to minimize the cost of efforts by participating countries, and that achieve a significant long-term reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions; and (2) establishing a bipartisan Senate observer group to monitor international negotiations on climate change and to ensure that the advice and consent function of the Senate is exercised to facilitate timely consideration of any applicable treaty. Introduced November 15, 2005; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 10 (Domenici)

Energy Policy Act of 2005. Section 102 sets a goal for 20% energy reduction in federal facilities by 2015. Section 104 requires federal agency purchases of EPA Energy Star and FEMP-designated products. Section 105 extends ESPCs through 2016. Section 123 authorizes funding to states for rebates to support the cost premium for residential purchases of Energy Star products. Sections 135 and 136 establish energy efficiency standards for a variety of consumer products and commercial equipment. Title I also sets out several energy efficiency provisions for public housing. Title VII has provisions for hybrid, fuel cell, and electric vehicles; and revises and extends some aspects of fuel economy standards. Title IX reauthorizes DOE energy efficiency R&D programs. Section 1253 would, under certain conditions, terminate PURPA cogeneration requirements. For renewables, reauthorizes REPI and sets renewable fuels purchasing requirement for federal agencies. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources reported (S.Rept. 109-121) June 9, 2005. Incorporated into the Senate version of H.R. 6.

S. 35 (Conrad)

Extends the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for facilities until January 1, 2011. Introduced January 24, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 129 (Talent)/H.R. 325 (Graves)

Hybrid HOV Access Act. Allows energy-efficient and low-emission vehicles to use HOV facilities. Senate bill introduced January 24, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works. House bill introduced January 25, 2005; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

S. 131 (Inhofe)

Clear Skies Act of 2005. Amends the Clean Air Act to reduce air pollution through expansion of cap and trade programs. Section 413 preserves an energy conservation and renewable energy reserve of 300,000 sulfur dioxide emission

reduction allowances, which could be used to help meet air pollution reduction requirements. Introduced January 24, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works. Committee held markup March 9, 2005, but the bill failed to pass Committee on a tie (9-9) vote.

S. 150 (Jeffords)

Clean Power Act of 2005. Requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to (1) set regulations to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon dioxide, and mercury from certain electric generation facilities by January 1, 2010; and (2) establish an emission allowance tracking and transfer system for these emissions. Section 707 directs that up to 20% of allowances for reductions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon dioxide can be obtained from energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. Introduced January 25, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 244 (Thomas)

Authorizes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to extend, at the request of the project licensee, the deadline for commencement of construction of hydroelectric project number 1651 in the State of Wyoming for three consecutive two-year periods from the expiration of the extension originally issued by the Commission. Introduced February 1, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Reported (S.Rept. 109-32) March 10.

S. 269 (Kerry)

Small Business and Farm Energy Emergency Relief Act of 2005. Section 3 makes loans available to small business to convert from heating fuel to alternative energy sources that may include biowaste, geothermal energy, solar energy, wind energy, and fuel cells. Introduced February 2, 2005; referred to Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

S. 326 (Smith)/H.R. 622 (Bono)

Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI) Reform Act. Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to modify renewable energy production incentive payment guidelines to provide that if there are insufficient appropriations to make full payments for electric production from all qualified renewable energy facilities in any given year, the Secretary of Energy shall assign 60% of appropriated funds for that year to facilities that use solar, wind, geothermal, or closed-loop (dedicated energy crops) biomass technologies to generate electricity, and assign the remaining 40% to other projects. Redefines a qualified renewable energy facility as one (1) owned by certain tax-exempt electricity-generating cooperatives, certain public utilities, a State, territorial, or local governments or an Indian tribal government; and (2) which may involve electricity generation by landfill gas. Extends through FY2015 the deadline for first use of a facility eligible for incentive payments. Senate bill introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. House bill introduced February 8, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 373 (Harkin)

Renewable Hydrogen Passenger Vehicle Act of 2005. Amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, to conduct a three-year program to develop and demonstrate the cost-effective operation of a fleet of at least 10 direct hydrogen passenger vehicles based on existing commercial technology under which

the hydrogen is derived from ethanol or other domestic low-cost transportable renewable feedstocks. Introduced February 14, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 386 (Hagel)

Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005. Section 2 includes cogeneration and renewable energy as eligible technologies for demonstration projects that could help developing countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Introduced February 15, 2005; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 387 (Hagel)

Climate Change Technology Tax Incentives Act of 2005. Section 201 expresses the sense of the Senate that (1) the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) should be extended through 2010; and (2) the research investment tax credit should be increased and made permanent. Senate bill introduced February 15, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 388 (Hagel)

Climate Change Technology Deployment and Infrastructure Credit Act of 2005. Credit-based financial incentives would be available to support demonstration projects for cogeneration, renewable energy, and other “climate technologies.” Introduced March 15, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 426 (Jeffords)

Electric Reliability Security Act of 2005. Contains several provisions to support energy efficiency and renewable energy, including a system benefit fund (Section 201) to fund state energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, an energy efficiency performance standard (Section 202) to reduce electricity demand by 10% over 10 years, appliance efficiency standards (Section 203) for central air conditioners and heat pumps, and loan guarantees (Section 204) for fuel cells, combined heat and power (CHP), energy efficiency, and several types of renewables. Also, Title III has a provision for net metering. Introduced February 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 427 (Jeffords)

Renewable Energy Investment Act of 2005. Creates a federal renewable portfolio standard by amending the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to require retail electric suppliers to submit to the Secretary of Energy renewable energy credits in an amount equal to the required annual percentage of the retail electric supplier’s total amount of kilowatt-hours of non-hydropower electricity sold to retail consumers during the previous calendar year (excluding incremental hydropower). States that a renewable energy credit that is not used to satisfy the minimum requirement for that year may be carried over for use within the next two years. Specifies a schedule of the minimum percentage of renewable energy sources that must be used to generate the total amount of non-hydropower electricity sold by each retail electric supplier during a calendar year (excluding incremental hydropower). Directs the Secretary to (1) establish a program to issue, monitor the sale or exchange of, and track renewable energy credits; and (2) make funds available under this act to State energy agencies for grant programs for renewable energy research and development, and for loan guarantees to encourage construction of renewable energy

facilities. Introduced February 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 436 (Akaka)

Directs the Secretary of Energy to assess the economic implications of the dependence of the State of Hawaii on oil as its principal source of energy, including the technical and economic feasibility of increasing the contribution of renewable energy resources for generation of electricity, on an island-by-island basis; and the technical and economic feasibility of using renewable energy sources (including hydrogen) for ground, marine, and air transportation energy applications to displace the use of refined petroleum products. Introduced February 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 502 (Coleman)

Rural Renaissance Act. Allows funds developed for a “Rural Renaissance Trust Account” to be used for renewable energy projects on farms. Introduced March 3, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 542 (Dorgan)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to (1) extend through 2010 the renewable energy electricity production tax credit (PTC) for certain renewable resources (e.g., wind, biomass, poultry waste); (2) allow certain organizations, including tax-exempt organizations, state and local governments, and Indian tribal governments, to sell unused amounts of such tax credit. Introduced March 7, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 587 (Dayton)

Requires that automobiles and light trucks manufactured after model year 2006 be able to operate on a fuel mixture that is at least 85% ethanol. Introduced March 10; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 606 (Thune)

Reliable Fuels Act. Sets a goal to increase ethanol (including ethanol derived from cellulosic biomass) use from 3.8 billion gallons in 2006 to 6.0 billion gallons in 2012. Introduced March 11, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works. Ordered to be reported, March 16, 2005.

S. 610 (Talent)/H.R. 36 (S. King)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to revise the tax credit for biodiesel used as fuel to include a credit for the production of agri-biodiesel fuel equal to 10 cents for each gallon produced. Limits (1) the amount of qualified agri-biodiesel production of a producer to 15 million gallons for any taxable year; and (2) eligible producers to those with an annual productive capacity not exceeding 60 million gallons. Revises the small ethanol producer tax credit to (1) expand the eligibility of small ethanol producers for the credit; (2) exclude the credit from the definition of passive activity credit; and (3) exclude credit amounts from inclusion in gross income. Senate bill introduced March 11, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 650 (Lugar)/H.R. 1608 (Herseth)

Fuels Security Act of 2005. Section 101 increases the renewable fuel standard (RFS) to 8 billion gallons by 2012. Section 102 directs federal agencies purchases

of gasoline to include 10% ethanol-blended gasoline within five years. It also directs agencies' purchases of diesel fuel to include 2% biodiesel in five years and 20% biodiesel in 10 years. Senate bill introduced March 17, 2005; referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. House bill introduced April 13, 2005; referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 665 (Dorgan)

Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology Act of 2005. Authorizes \$2.3 billion over 10 years for hydrogen supply R&D programs and \$1.7 billion over 10 years for fuel cell technology R&D programs. Further, over 10 years, it also authorizes \$2.7 billion for vehicle demonstration programs, \$900 million for market transition programs, \$225 million for federal procurement programs, and \$55 million for regulatory programs. Introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 671 (Lieberman)/H.R. 1397 (N. Johnson)

Establishes an investment tax credit for fuel cell equipment purchased for business and residential uses. The fuel cell must have a minimum capacity of 0.5 kilowatt (kw). The upper limit of the credit is \$500 for each 0.5 kw, with a maximum of 30% of the total fuel cell cost. Senate bill introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 680 (Snowe)/H.R. 1834

Efficient Energy Through Certified Technologies and Electricity Reliability (EFFECTER) Act of 2005. Section 101 creates an income tax deduction (\$2.25 per square foot maximum) for energy efficiency measures that reduce commercial building energy use by 50% below the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Equipment Association's (ASHRAE's) 90.1 industry energy efficiency standard. Section 102 establishes an investment tax credit for energy efficiency measures in new home construction that reduce energy use by 30% (\$1,000 maximum) or by 50% (\$2,000 maximum). Section 103 sets a tax deduction for business use of solar hot water, photovoltaics, heat pumps (gas, electric, ground source), furnaces, and boilers. It also creates a tax deduction (\$6,000 maximum) for such equipment used in residential rental properties that reduces energy use by 50% (pro-rated for smaller energy reductions). Section 104 creates a nonbusiness tax credit (\$2,000 maximum) for equipment that reduces energy use by 50%. Section 105 establishes an investment tax credit available over four years to combined heat and power (CHP or cogeneration) systems smaller than 15 megawatts (MW) that satisfy certain efficiency standards. Section 201 sets energy efficiency test procedures and standards for a variety of equipment and products. For battery chargers and external power supplies, the Secretary of Energy has three years to determine whether standards are needed. Further, standards (or requirements) are set for vending machines, commercial refrigerators and freezers, illuminated exit signs, torchieres, distribution transformers, traffic signal modules, unit heaters, compact fluorescent light bulbs, ceiling fans, dehumidifiers, spray valves, and furnace fans. Section 202 directs the Secretary of Energy to issue a rulemaking that assesses effectiveness of labeling requirements and a rulemaking to set labeling requirements for additional consumer products (including distribution transformers). Section 203 sets test procedures and standards for commercial package air conditioners and heating equipment. Section 204 creates standards for commercial refrigerators and freezers. Section 301 directs federal agencies to procure energy equipment designated by EPA

Energy Star and DOE Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), where it is cost-effective. Section 302 permanently extends the authority for federal agencies to enter energy saving performance contracts (ESPCs). Section 303 sets federal building energy performance standards by updating the baseline from the 1992 Council of American Building Officials (CABO) to the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). Further, it directs the Secretary of Energy to require new federal buildings to achieve a 30% energy reduction, provided it is cost-effective on a life-cycle basis. Section 401 modifies the Public Housing Capital Fund to include certain energy and water use efficiency improvements. Section 402 directs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide grants for certain energy and water efficiency improvements to multifamily housing projects. Section 403 directs public housing agencies to purchase cost-effective Energy Star or FEMP-designated appliances and products. Section 404 changes the energy efficiency standards and codes for public housing from CABO to the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code, where HUD finds it cost-effective. Senate bill introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced April 26, 2005; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Financial Services.

S. 715 (Harkin)

Wind Power Tax Incentives Act of 2005. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit (1) individual taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes (taxable incomes in the case of corporate taxpayers) of \$1 million or less to offset passive activity losses and credits from energy-producing wind facilities against regular income; and (2) tax-exempt cooperative organizations (including farmers' cooperatives) to apportion pro rata among their shareholders tax credits received for investment in energy-producing wind facilities. Introduced April 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 726 (Alexander)

Natural Gas Price Reduction Act of 2005. Section 101 authorizes funding for an energy conservation public education initiative. Section 102 sets efficiency standards, test procedures, and labeling requirements for several types of residential and commercial equipment. Section 103 authorizes funding for distributed generation, solar energy, and biomass technologies. Section 104 authorizes funding to accelerate hydrogen and fuel cell development. Section 105 would, under certain conditions, repeal PURPA Section 210 requirements for cogeneration and small power facilities. Section 106 calls for a study of cogeneration and small power. Section 108 directs states to consider requiring net metering services for electric utility customers. Section 109 directs states to consider providing time-based schedules and meters for customers. Section 113 provides financial incentives to industry to encourage use of gasification equipment that uses biomass and other fuels. Introduced April 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 727 (Alexander)

Tax Incentives for the Natural Gas Price Reduction Act of 2005. Section 2 makes a 10% investment tax credit available over four years to combined heat and power (CHP or cogeneration) systems smaller than 50 megawatts (MW) that satisfy certain efficiency standards. Section 3 increases the investment tax credit for solar energy equipment from 10% to 30% for five years. Also, it extends the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for solar and geothermal energy for five years,

and establishes a 30% tax credit (\$7,500 maximum) for residential solar heating equipment. Section 4 has investment tax credits for residential solar (electric and water heating, 15%), wind (15%), and fuel cell (20%) equipment. It also creates a 20% investment tax credit (\$2,000 maximum) to homeowners for retrofits to existing residential housing with energy efficient envelope components (insulation, windows, roofs, heating equipment); and an equipment tax credit (maximum \$2,000) to home builders for envelope components that reduce home energy use by 30%. Section 4 also provides a tax credit to manufacturers (\$60 million maximum) for energy-efficient clothes washers (\$100 each) and refrigerators (\$150 each). Further, Section 4 creates a tax deduction (\$1.50 per square foot maximum) for energy efficient equipment in commercial buildings that reduces energy use by 50%. Introduced April 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 732 (Inhofe)/H.R. 3 (Young)

Transportation Equity Act. Section 1208 on High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes includes provisions for alternative-fueled vehicles and energy-efficient vehicles. Section 3009 on Clean Fuels Formula Grant Program includes provisions for biodiesel, alcohol fuels, and fuel cells. Section 5213 on Metropolitan Planning directs that goals include energy conservation. Other provisions in the bill address traffic congestion, intelligent transportation systems, bicycling and pedestrian issues, and advanced vehicle technologies. House bill introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Reported (H.Rept. 109-12, Parts I and II) March 8. Passed House, amended, March 10. Senate bill reported (S.Rept. 109-53) April 6. In lieu of S. 732, Senate passed its version of H.R. 3, amended, May 17. House and Senate conferees appointed May 26.

S. 745 (Byrd)

International Clean Energy Deployment and Global Energy Markets Investment Act of 2005. Amends the Global Environmental Protection Assistance Act of 1989 to promote clean energy technology deployment in developing countries. Directs the President to establish a Task Force on International Clean Energy Cooperation. Requires the Task Force to establish an Interagency Working Group on Clean Energy Technology Exports. Establishes an Interagency Center in the Office of International Energy Market Development of the Department of Energy to assist the Working Group. Requires the Task Force to develop and submit to the President (who shall submit to Congress) a Strategy to (1) support programs and policies in developing countries that promote clean energy and energy efficiency technologies; (2) open and expand clean energy technology markets and facilitate related exports to developing countries; (3) integrate the promotion of clean energy technology deployment and greenhouse gas emissions reduction in developing countries into U.S. foreign policy objectives; (4) establish a pilot program that provides financial assistance for qualifying projects; and (5) develop financial mechanisms and instruments that are cost-effective and facilitate private capital investment in such technologies. Authorizes the Secretary of State to provide assistance to developing countries for activities consistent with the priorities established in the Strategy. Requires the Secretary to establish a pilot program that provides financial assistance for qualifying projects consistent with the Strategy and the performance criteria set forth in this act. Requires host country contributions. Introduced April 11, 2005; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 808 (Durbin)

Conserve by Bicycling Program. Directs Department of Transportation (DOT) to establish at least 10 pilot bicycling projects, cost-shared with state and local governments, to demonstrate energy saving potential and other benefits. Introduced April 14, 2005; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 836 (Cantwell)/H.R. 1103 (N. Johnson)

Fuel Economy Truth in Labeling Act of 2005. Directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to revise certain Federal vehicle fuel economy test procedures to take into consideration higher speed limits, faster acceleration rates, variations in temperature, use of air conditioning, shorter city test cycle lengths, and the use of other fuel depleting features. Senate bill introduced April 14, 2005; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. House bill introduced March 3, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Incorporated into H.R. 6 as floor amendment H.Amdt. 74 (as amended by H.Amdt. 75).

S. 881 (Cantwell)/H.R. 1797 (McMorris)

Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Equitable Compensation Settlement Act. Establishes in the Treasury the Spokane Tribe of Indians Settlement Fund. Requires the payment of compensation to the Spokane Business Council for the use of tribal lands for the generation of hydropower from the Grand Coulee Dam. Requires the use of such funds, in part, for a Cultural Resource Repository and Interpretive Center concerning the culture and history of the Spokane Tribe. Directs the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration to make specified settlement payments to the Spokane Tribe. Allows payments made to the Spokane Business Council or Spokane Tribe to be used or invested by the Business Council in the same manner and for the same purposes as other Spokane Tribal governmental funds. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to transfer administrative jurisdiction from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs over certain land located within the exterior boundaries of the Spokane Indian Reservation and certain other land located on the south bank of the Spokane River. Provides that payments by the Secretary and the Administrator and restoration of ownership of land in trust constitute full satisfaction of the claim of the Spokane Tribe to a fair share of the annual hydropower revenues generated by the Grand Coulee Dam project for the past and continued use of land of the Spokane Tribe for the production of hydropower at Grand Coulee Dam. House bill introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Resources. Ordered reported May 18. Senate bill introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 883 (Hagel)

Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005. Directs the Department of State to lead an interagency effort to study and assist in reducing greenhouse gas emission intensity in developing countries. Cogeneration, renewables, and "low emission transportation" technologies are included. There is a focus on supporting U.S. technology exports and on creating demonstration projects in at least 10 countries. Introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 887 (Hagel)

Climate Change Technology Deployment and Infrastructure Credit Act of 2005. Directs the Secretary of Energy to carry out activities that promote the adoption of

technologies that reduce greenhouse gas intensity and to provide credit-based financial assistance and investment protection for projects that employ advanced climate technologies or systems, and for other purposes. Includes renewable energy demonstration projects and financial incentives for energy efficiency. Introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 889 (Feinstein)/H.R. 705 (Gilchrest)

Automobile Fuel Economy Act of 2005. Sets forth certain increased average fuel economy standards for certain light trucks, automobiles (up to 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight), and certain classes of vehicles in the federal fleet that are manufactured or purchased after specified dates. Senate bill introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. House bill introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Government Reform.

S. 890 (Sarbanes)

Transit in Parks Act. Provides for development of alternative transportation in certain federally owned or managed areas that are open to the general public. Introduced April 22, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 918 (Obama)

Provides for Flexible Fuel Vehicle (FFV) refueling capability at new and existing refueling station facilities to promote energy security and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Introduced April 27, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 962 (Grassley)

Clean Energy Bonds Act of 2005. Establishes a tax credit to holders of qualified bonds issued to finance renewable energy projects. The bond would be available to ‘non-profit utilities,’ including electric cooperatives, public power systems, and municipal utilities. When a non-profit utility issues a clean energy bond, the federal government pays a tax credit to the bondholder instead of the issuer paying interest. The credit would be set at a value so there is zero interest cost to the issuer. Technologies that are eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) would be eligible for the bond. Introduced April 28, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 971 (Hatch)

Clean Efficient Automobiles Resulting From Advanced Car Technologies (CLEAR ACT) Act of 2005. Creates a tax credit for investment in alternative motor vehicles, including qualified fuel cell, hybrid, and alternative fuel vehicles. Bases the amount of such credit on criteria relating to vehicle weight and fuel efficiency. Modifies the tax credit for qualified electric vehicles to remove the 10% limitation and base the credit amount on criteria relating to vehicle weight, mileage, and payload. Makes leased vehicles eligible for such credit. Extends such credit through 2010. Allows a tax credit for (1) 50% of expenditures for the installation of qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property; and (2) retail sales of alternative fuels as motor vehicle fuels. Directs the Comptroller General to undertake an ongoing analysis of the effectiveness of the alternative motor vehicle and fuel incentives provided by this act and to report to Congress on such study by December 31, 2006, and annually thereafter. Introduced April 28, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1022 (Smith)

Resource Efficient Appliance Incentives Act of 2005. Establishes a business tax credit for the production of certain water and energy efficient appliances (e.g., dishwashers, clothes washers, and refrigerators). Bases the amount of such credit on specified energy and water efficiency ratings. Introduced May 12, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1034 (Alexander)

Environmentally Responsible Windpower Act of 2005. Provides for local control over the siting of wind machines, including prohibiting federal subsidies for machines located within 20 miles of national monuments. Introduced May 13, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 1042 (Warner)/H.R. 1815 (Hunter)

National Defense Authorization Act for FY2006. Section 2402 authorizes funding for energy conservation projects. House bill introduced April 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Armed Services. Includes \$50 million authorization. Reported (H.Rept. 109-89) May 20. Passed House May 25. Senate bill introduced May 12, 2005; referred to Committee on Armed Services. Includes \$60 million authorization. Reported (S.Rept. 109-69) May 17.

S. 1076 (Lincoln)/H.R. 2498 (Hulshof)

Extends through December 31, 2010, the tax credit for biodiesel used as fuel and the excise credits for biodiesel mixtures and biodiesel used to produce biodiesel mixtures. House bill introduced May 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced May 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1077 (Lincoln)

Establishes renewable liquid fuels tax credits. Section 1 establishes a 1.00 per gallon five-year excise tax credit, through December 31, 2010. Section 2 establishes a \$1.00 per gallon income tax credit for five years, through December 31, 2010. Introduced May 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1078 (Lincoln)

Landfill Gas-to-Energy Tax Credit Act. Section 2 extends the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for trash combustion facilities for three years, through December 31, 2008. Also, Section 3 changes the application of the tax credit for nonconventional ("Section 29") fuels. Introduced May 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1079 (Lincoln)

Waste-to-Energy Tax Credit Act. Extends the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for trash combustion facilities for three years, through December 31, 2008. Also, it changes the eligibility period from 10 years to seven. Introduced May 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1093 (Salazar)

Research and Development Investment Act. Section 2 authorizes \$20 million per year through 2025 for the Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI). Section 3 extends the PTC for five years, through December 31, 2011. Section 4 provides a 10% investment tax credit for residential solar and geothermal equipment. Section 5 delays the phase-out of the tax incentives for qualified electric vehicles for

one year. Reauthorizes and revises the Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI) program. Introduced May 20, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1151 (McCain)

Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2005. Creates a market-driven system of greenhouse gas tradeable allowances to support deployment of new climate change-related technologies. Includes provisions for energy efficiency audits (Section 545), deployment of biofuels and solar technologies (Section 471), and reverse auctions for renewable electricity and energy efficiency (Section 491). Introduced May 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 1156 (Hatch)

Section 1(a) sets a five-year eligibility period for certain open-loop biomass facilities covered by the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC). Also, Section 1(b) extends the PTC for two years, through December 31, 2007. Introduced May 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1203 (Hagel)

Climate Change Technology Tax Incentives Act of 2005. Provides tax incentives for the investment in greenhouse gas intensity reduction projects. Introduced June 8, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1208 (Alexander)

Environmentally Responsible Windpower Act of 2005. Provides for local control over the siting of wind machines, including prohibiting federal subsidies for machines located within 20 miles of national monuments. Introduced June 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 1210 (Harkin)

National Security and Bioenergy Investment Act of 2005. Provides for research, development, demonstration, administrative support, and market mechanisms for widespread deployment and commercialization of biobased fuels and biobased products. Introduced June 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

S. 1229 (Reid)

Renewable Energy Incentives Act. Section 2 extends the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) indefinitely. Further, full credit is given to all qualified facilities. Also, the list of qualified facilities is expanded to include incremental geothermal and hydropower production. Any qualified facility that adds a co-production facility (which produces other, non-electric, forms of useful energy) is made eligible for an additional credit of 0.25 cents/kwh. Introduced June 13, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1232 (Lautenberg)

Fuels Security Act of 2005. Amends the Clean Air Act to increase production and use of renewable fuel and to increase the nation's energy independence. Section 101 sets a renewable fuels standard (RFS) of 8.25 billion gallons by 2013. Introduced June 14, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 1270 (Snowe)/H.R. 1215 (Gingrey)

Green Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2005. Provision for grants to manufacturers includes measures that would increase energy efficiency. Senate bill introduced June 20, 2005; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

S. 1280 (Snowe)/H.R. 889 (Young)

Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2005. Section 419 of the House bill directs the Commandant of the Coast Guard, when prompted by the Secretary of the Army, to state whether an offshore wind energy facility constitutes an obstruction to navigation. Senate bill introduced June 21, 2005; Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation reported July 28. Passed Senate October 27.

S. 1595 (Cantwell)

Fuels Security Act of 2005. Provides for a three-year recovery period for depreciation of qualified energy management devices. Introduced July 29, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1609 (Cantwell)

20/20 Biofuels Challenge Act of 2005. Aims to increase the production and use of biofuels and diversify biofuels feedstocks as key elements to achieving energy independence for the United States. Introduced July 29, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

Senate Bills Introduced After H.R. 6 Conference Report (July 27, 2005)

S. 1765 (Landrieu)/H.R. 3958(Melancon)

Louisiana Katrina Reconstruction Act. Subtitle I (Department of Energy) provides \$11 million in supplemental funds for the DOE Weatherization program to be used in the State of Louisiana until expended. Senate bill introduced September 22, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced September 29, 2005; referred to Committees on Ways and Means, Appropriations, Agriculture, Transportation and Infrastructure, the Budget, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Armed Services, Education and the Workforce, Resources, and Small Business.

S. 1766 (Vitter)

Louisiana Katrina Reconstruction Act. Identical provision to S. 1765 in Subtitle I (Department of Energy); provides \$11 million in supplemental funds for the DOE Weatherization program to be used in the State of Louisiana until expended. Introduced September 22, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1850 (Salazar)

Rapid Efficiency Credit Act of 2005. Section 2 amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to make the income tax credits in Sections 1333(c), 1335(c), 1336(e), 1337(d), 1341(c), and 1342(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 available after the enactment of this act (instead of after December 31, 2005). Section 3 creates a tax credit for Energy Star-compliant compact fluorescent light bulbs used in a residence. Introduced October 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1851 (Salazar)

Directs the Department of Transportation to issue a rule setting policies and procedures for testing and labeling tires for fuel economy that secure the “maximum technically feasible and cost-effective fuel savings.” Introduced October 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 1852 (Salazar)

Reducing the Incentives to Guzzle Gas Act. The IRS tax code would be amended to (1) include certain heavy vehicles (with a gross vehicle weight between 6,000 and 14,000 pounds) as passenger vehicles, to which the limitations on the depreciation allowed for luxury automobiles apply; (2) exempt vehicles used in a farming business from such depreciation limitations; (3) revise the limitation amounts for the depreciation of luxury automobiles; and (4) allow the expensing of up to \$30,000 of the cost of vehicles used in a farming business. Introduced October 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1853 (Salazar)

Reduce Government Fuel Consumption Act of 2005. Amends the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to require each federal agency to reduce by at least 10% vehicle fuel consumption by agency employees (other than fuel used for military purposes). Introduced October 6, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 1860 (Domenici)

Energy-Water Efficiency Technology Research, Development, and Transfer Program Act of 2005. Directs DOE to establish a National Laboratories energy-water efficiency and supply technology research, development, and transfer program for the transfer and commercialization of economically viable and cost-effective energy-water efficiency and supply technologies. Designates the following as Program Lead Laboratories: (1) Sandia National Laboratory, New Mexico; (2) Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee; and (3) Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, California. Prescribes guidelines for water supply technology assessment. Further, directs DOE to (1) establish the Energy-Water Efficiency and Supply Technology Advisory Panel, (2) provide competitive grants to entities with expertise in the conduct of energy-water efficiency and supply technology projects, and (3) enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct periodic peer reviews of the program. Introduced October 7, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Reported (with Markup Report) November 16, 2005.

S. 1882 (Schumer)

Creates a national tire fuel efficiency program. Directs the Department of Commerce (Federal Trade Commission) to establish a program for tires designed for use on passenger cars and light trucks, including policies and procedures for testing and labeling tires for fuel economy. Introduced October 18, 2005; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 1920 (Obama)

Renewable Diesel Standard Act of 2005. Amends Section 211 of the Clean Air Act to require the EPA Administrator to issue regulations to ensure that the U.S. diesel fuel supply contains a specified annual volume of renewable fuel, starting with 250 million gallons in 2008 and climbing to 2 billion gallons in 2015. Directs EPA

to set the standard, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, for renewable fuel content for 2016 and thereafter, considering certain economic and environmental factors. Further, the bill creates a program of tradable credits for diesel fuel producers (refiners, blenders, importers) who exceed the renewable fuel standards set by this act. Also, the bill authorizes EPA, upon the petition of one or more states, to waive renewable fuel content requirements for economic, environmental, or supply reasons. Introduced October 25, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 1950 (Lugar)

United States-India Energy Security Cooperation Act of 2005. Authorizes the President to establish cooperative energy programs that may include R&D and deployment assistance for energy efficiency, renewable energy (ethanol, biomass, hydrogen), and other energy sources. A report to Congress is required. Introduced November 1, 2005; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 1981 (Durbin)

Windfall Profits Tax Act of 2005. The bill includes a tax credit to vehicle manufacturers for investment in energy-efficient motor vehicles and for related research and development costs. Bases the amount of such credit on the achievement of specified levels of fuel economy. To qualify for the credit, the required fuel economy improvement would start at 5% in 2008 and increase to 50% by 2015. The credit would terminate after 2015. Introduced November 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1994 (Harkin)

Fuel Security and Consumer Choice Act. Requires that an increasing percentage (10% in the first year, increasing to 100% in the 10th year) of new automobiles be dual-fueled automobiles; revises the method for calculating corporate average fuel economy for such vehicles. Introduced November 10, 2005; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 2020 (Grassley)/H.R. 4297(Thomas)

Tax Relief Act of 2005/Tax Relief Extension Reconciliation Act of 2005. In the Senate bill, Section 214 extends the research credit. Committee on Finance reported (without written report) November 15, 2005. Passed Senate, amended, November 18. In the House bill, Section 113 extends the energy research credit for one year. Committee on Ways and Means reported (H.Rept. 109-304) November 17.

S. 2025 (Bayh)/H.R. 4409 (Kingston)

Vehicle and Fuel Choices for American Security Act. Promotes national security and stability of the United States economy by reducing the dependence of the United States on oil through the use of alternative fuels and new technology. Title I establishes a national oil savings target and action plan; Title II sets policies for improving the fuel efficiency of vehicles; and Title III sets policies for renewable energy and alternative fuels. Senate bill introduced November 16, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced November 18, 2005; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science, Ways and Means, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Government Reform.

S. 2045 (Obama)

Health Care for Hybrids Act. Provides incentives to the auto industry to accelerate efforts to develop more energy-efficient vehicles to lessen dependence on oil. Specifically, it provides financial assistance to eligible domestic automobile manufacturers for the costs incurred in providing health benefits to their retired employees, conditioned on a requirement that at least 50% of the resultant health-care cost savings derived are invested in petroleum fuel-reduction technologies, including alternative or flexible fuel vehicles, hybrids, and other state-of-the-art fuel saving technologies. Introduced November 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2057 (Clinton)

Investing for Tomorrow's Schools Act of 2005. Section 3 establishes a program to help fund capital improvements to schools and educational facilities. Renovation project applications are required to include proposed improvements to energy conservation. Introduced November 18, 2005; referred to Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

S. 2070 (Schumer)/H.R. 4375 (McNulty)

Provides certain relicensing requirements for hydroelectric projects on the Mohawk River in the State of New York. Senate bill introduced November 18, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. House bill introduced November 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 2105 (Coleman)

Home Energy Savings Incentives Act of 2005. For residential energy efficiency property, this bill would establish an investment tax credit of \$10 per therm for natural gas savings and 6.5 cents/kwh for electricity savings, with a total lifetime savings cap of \$5,000. The credit would be available through the end of 2007. Introduced December 15, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2196 (Clinton)

Advanced Research Projects Energy (ARPA-E) Act. DOE would be authorized to establish the position of Assistant Secretary for Advanced Energy Research, Technology Development, and Deployment to implement an innovative energy research, technology development, and deployment program. Cash prizes up to \$50 million could be awarded for innovative projects. The Assistant Secretary would be required to submit an annual report to Congress that describes projects and presents a strategic plan. Funding of \$1 billion would be authorized for FY2007 and \$2 billion per year for FY2008 through FY2011. Introduced January 25, 2006; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 2197 (Domenici)

Protecting America's Competitive Edge Through Energy Act (PACE-Energy Act) of 2006. Section 4 would create the Advanced Research Projects Authority — Energy (ARPA-E) at DOE. ARPA-E would be administered through a new position of Assistant Secretary for Advanced Energy Research, Technology Development, and Deployment to implement an innovative energy research, technology development, and deployment program. Also, Subsection (c) would create at the Department of Treasury a revolving fund, the Acceleration Fund for Research and Development of Energy Technologies, to administer projects supported by funding. Funding of \$300 million would be authorized for FY2007, rising steadily each fiscal year until

reaching \$1 billion in FY2011. Introduced January 26, 2006; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 2263 (Dayton)

Freedom From Foreign Oil Act of 2006. The bill would require that automobiles and light trucks manufactured after model year 2007 be able to operate on a fuel mixture that is at least 85% ethanol. Introduced February 9, 2006; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 2290 (Pryor)

The bill would clarify the applicability of deadlines relating to construction of hydroelectric projects to certain hydroelectric projects located or proposed to be located on the Upper Hudson River in the State of New York. Specifically, it suspends the statutory time period governing commencement and completion of construction of a hydroelectric project until the date on which the Hudson River PCB site has been (1) removed from the National Priorities List or (2) approved for hydroelectric project construction by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Deems any order of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued before the date of enactment of this Act that addresses such suspended deadline to be void and of no legal effect with respect to any failure by a licensee to meet the deadline. Introduced February 16, 2006; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 2309 (Harkin)/H.R. 4756 (Butterfield)

This bill would limit the application of the agricultural biodiesel fuel tax credit to certain oils produced from plants and animals. Senate bill introduced February 16, 2006; referred to Committee on Finance. House bill introduced February 15, 2006; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 2345 (Grassley)

America's Business Choice Act. This bill would exempt passenger vehicles eligible for the alternative motor vehicle credit and the credit for qualified electric vehicles from the limitation on depreciation for luxury automobiles. Introduced March 1, 2006; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2398 (Baucus)

Energy Competitiveness Act of 2006. Title I would create an Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) in DOE. Through energy efficiency innovations and other means, the goal of this agency would be to reduce imports of foreign energy and improve economic competitiveness. ARPA-E would be authorized annual funding from FY2007 through FY2011, totaling \$14.5 billion. A report on the agency's activities would be required by the end of FY2007. Title II would create several tax incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy. Subtitle A, Section 201, would extend the PTC for three years. For tax credits supporting Clean Renewable Energy Bonds, Section 202 would extend the Bond program for three years and expand the Bond amount to \$800 million per year. Subtitle C would extend for three years: the energy efficient commercial building tax deduction (§221), the tax credit for new energy efficient homes (§222), the residential energy efficient property tax credit (§223), the tax credit for business use of fuel cells (§224), and the tax credit for business solar equipment (§225). Subtitle D extends certain tax incentives for biodiesel (§231) and alternative/electric passenger cars (§232). Introduced March 9, 2006; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2401 (Grassley)

Alternative Energy Extender Act. Title I is identical to Subtitle II-A of S. 2398, and Title III is identical to Subtitle II-C of S. 2398. Section 401(a) and (b) are identical to Section 231 of S. 2398. Section 401(c) would extend the ethanol tariff schedule for four years. Introduced March 13, 2006; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2435 (Lugar)

Energy Diplomacy and Security Act of 2006. Section 3 would express the sense of Congress on energy diplomacy and security. It would find that clean and sustainable energy sources are important to national security. Further, it would declare that achieving energy security requires enhanced engagement with foreign governments, including promotion of renewable fuels and energy efficiency. Section 4 would call for the creation of strategic energy partnerships founded on several policies, including a policy to increase global availability of renewable energy sources. The purposes of these partnerships includes advancement of renewable energy production and R&D and deployment of several technologies, including renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. Section 5 would call for the creation of several international energy crisis measures. One such measure would be the establishment of an Energy Crisis Response Mechanism for the Western Hemisphere, which would engage several activities, including demand intensity reduction programs and emergency demand restraint measures. Section 6 would call for the creation of a Hemisphere Energy Cooperation Forum to enhance bilateral cooperation in several areas, including renewable energy. Further, it declares that the Forum “should implement” several activities, including an Energy Sustainability Initiative that would facilitate investment, trade, and technological cooperation in several areas, including energy efficiency and renewable energy (e.g., RFS, RPS). Also, it declares that the Forum “should implement” an Energy for Development Initiative to promote biomass, biofuels, and carbon markets. Additionally, a Hemisphere Energy Industry Group would be created to support international cooperation on public-private partnerships, private investment, and other topics, including development and deployment of biofuels and energy efficient technologies. An annual report to Congress would be required. Introduced March 16, 2006; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 2446 (Obama)

American Fuels Act of 2006. Section 3 would provide a tax credit to flexible fuel vehicle manufacturers worth \$100 per vehicle. Section 4 would create an alternative fuel retail sales credit. The credit would be valued at 35 cents/gallon before 2009, drop to 20 cents/gallon in 2009 and 2010, and then drop to 10 cents/gallon in 2011. Section 5 would establish an alternative diesel fuel content requirement for diesel fuels. Alternatives may include biodiesel, diesel-ethanol blends (7% or greater ethanol), and diesel produced from a coal-to-liquid process. The applicable volume of alternative diesel fuel would start at 250 million gallons in 2008 and rise in annual increments of 250 million gallons until it reaches 2 billion gallons in 2015. Section 6 would create an excise tax credit for cellulosic biomass ethanol. Section 7 would create an incentive to use medium- and heavy-duty hybrids in federal and state fleets. Section 8 would require all federal property that contains a refueling station to include at least one alternative fuel refueling station. It would further require public access to all such alternative fuel refueling stations. Section 9 would require that each bus purchased with funds from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund shall be a clean fuel bus powered by natural gas, ethanol,

electricity, or fuel cell equipment. Section 10 would direct the Department of Defense (DOD) to conduct a program on advanced technologies to produce alternative transportation fuels, which may include ethanol, coal-to-liquid fuel, and biofuels. Annual reports on the DOD program would be required. Introduced March 16, 2006; referred to Committee on Finance.

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