THE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY INITIATIVE

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW SCHOOL

RECENT POLICY PROPOSALS AND IMPACT ANALYSES RELEVANT TO U.S. FEDERAL CLIMATE POLICY

A Research Report For

The Presidential Climate Action Project

April 2007

RECENT POLICY PROPOSALS AND IMPACT ANALYSES RELEVANT TO U.S. FEDERAL CLIMATE POLICY

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

This project provided research support to the Presidential Climate Action Project. The research objective was to compile proposals relating to the issue of climate change. These proposals include documents (and/or proposals embedded in such documents) that call for U.S. federal policy changes with respect to climate change and/or related to renewable energy policy changes that:

1. Are to be implemented by the U.S. President, executive administrative entities, or the U.S. Congress;
2. Are no more than two years old, with certain exceptions;[1]
3. Are not directed at international activities or policies, unless such activities or policies are to be implemented by the President or executive administrative entities;
4. Are not directed at a state other than California, or a regional collaboration other than the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI);
5. Do not deal with management of the federal transportation fleet or federal buildings;
6. Are offered by entities or individuals that meet the EESI evaluative criteria regarding quality, depth, nature, and representation (*see* Section II: Methodology, *infra*, for more details).

The support consists of research and information compilation vis-à-vis:

1. *Proposals*. Current and recent proposals for climate stabilization and related energy security and national security actions to be undertaken by the U.S. President, executive administrative entities, or the U.S Congress;
2. *Impact Analyses*. Identification of environmental, fiscal and/or carbon analyses that have been done for such proposed actions;
3. *California and the RGGI*. With respect to California, the project also reviewed Climate Action Team documents to identify recommendations applicable to the federal context. Additionally, the project reviewed documents related to RGGI to identify recommendations applicable to the federal context.

[1] "Two years old" is defined as prepared on or after January 1, 2005.

The project team has summarized the research data in adequate detail to understand the thrust and implications of each proposed action and/or analysis; and to enable the comparative evaluation of these data items (*see* Section III: Analytical Methodology, *infra*; and Appendix, *infra*). In this regard, the project team developed an internal data management system for storing and accessing the inventory of proposals and impact analyses. The project team also provided support to the PCAP webmaster in creating and updating a user-friendly inventory of these research products on the PCAP website. The research was made available electronically as an XML feed to PCAP on April 3, 2007.

B. OVERVIEW OF REPORT

The following report articulates the methodology used to gather and prepare the material, an analytical overview of the inventory including an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the data and data organization, an outline of some future steps that could improve the usefulness of the data and proposed mechanisms for achieving these steps, and proposed areas for expanding the inventory that would follow as a natural extension to achieve the goals of the Presidential Climate Action Project.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. THE "BACKEND" SYSTEM

Initially, the project team conceptualized and designed the internal data management system to provide a useful and uniform manner of data collection and organization. In addition this step was key to ensuring focus on important research parameters and efficiency in the data mining process. As part of this process, the team identified key pieces of information that would be mined (the data fields), the structure for these fields (the record template), and the initial options and/or format for the content of each field. The team used the following as guidelines in developing this system: usefulness to the end-user, the parameters of the research project as set forth by the Presidential Climate Action Project, time restrictions, technical capabilities and issues of accessibility. A mechanism was built into the process to periodically review the backend system and make improvements in both the template as well as the content of data fields throughout the research process. Although this was an iterative process, the template was set, in large part, before progressing to the data mining phase of this project. The data fields are described in *Sub-Section G* below.

B. General Research Methodology

The following discussion delineates the methodology used to identify and select sources and proposals, extract data, and prepare summaries of proposals. This methodology was generally used for all proposals except proposed federal legislation, which is addressed in a subsequent section, and with some caveats for impact analyses and the California and the RGGI documents.

Initially, a universe of potential sources was identified with attention given to the type of source, making sure that key sources were included but also having as a priority the representation of a broad array of interests and perspectives. The universe includes authors from, but not limited to, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), business and industry, government and the science community. A broad net was cast at this tier of the research process. The research team reviewed and drew potential sources from directories of academic institutions, online research, and sources already compiled or known by the EESI research team. Additionally, throughout the process, "newsmaker" sources were included, i.e. proposals that were getting attention in the press. For example, although we did not include state governors on the list of potential sources, Governor Schweitzer of Montana received significant media attention for his proposal to make the United States energy independent in ten years. This plan, which includes a number of proposals that also reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is documented in this project.

A first level of review was performed on this universe of potential sources. By reviewing the specific scope of work for each source, the research team narrowed the universe to sources that specifically addressed global warming, climate change, renewable energy or a related topic. From this work a master list of sources was identified for in-depth review. The master source list did not remain static throughout the project, as there was a feedback process incorporated into the research methodology for including additional sources identified in later tiers of review.

During the second level of review, the project team conducted an evaluation of the specific proposals from each source. During this phase, each website on the master list was mined for documents that fell within the initial selection criteria. At this stage, a large number of potential proposals were eliminated when evaluated vis-à-vis three primary and required criteria: (1) prepared in 2005 or thereafter; (2) national in scope; and (3) would be implemented or acted upon by the federal government. For some sources, this evaluation could include the review of a few pages or documents; however, for many these included the review of approximately 20 documents per source on average. Documents ranged in size from one page to hundreds of pages.

Finally, for documents that were within the initial selection criteria the following additional EESI criteria were used to select a document for the inventory: (1) quality of source; (2) quality of proposal; (3) depth of proposal; (4) representation of particular group or perspective in the inventory. Documents were ranked pursuant to each criterion and included in the inventory based on a balance of all four. For example, if a source had an in-depth proposal meeting the initial research criteria, less detailed or less comprehensive proposals from that source would not be included unless they added something not addressed by the in-depth proposal. On the other hand, proposals that are broad and general or limited in their scope may be included if the source does not have anything more in-depth and/or the perspective of that source has not otherwise been captured in the inventory. For instance, included in the inventory are a number of statements which include proposals that are general in nature from coalitions composed of both industry and environmental entities, and a statement from the Evangelical Climate Initiative that includes an abbreviated proposal for action.

In some cases documents outside of the initial selection criteria were included. Typically this meant including a proposal prepared earlier than 2005. This was done on a very limited basis for documents that are central to the debate—for example, the Report of the National Energy Policy Development Group prepared in May 2001, or proposals that include something substantive and unique.

The team then extracted the key information from each proposal that was identified in the development of the backend system, (*see* Section II(A), *supra*). A summary of each proposal was prepared as part of the inventory. The summaries are intended to provide the end-user with an overview of the full proposal, an indication of the depth of the full proposal, and some key concepts on which policy makers in this area would focus.[2] A more detailed description of the data extracted and contained in the inventory is included in *Sub-Section G* below.

Throughout the research a feedback process was included for identifying and evaluating additional sources, proposals and impact analyses. If, through the initial research process, additional sources were referenced or otherwise identified, these sources were cross-referenced with the master list. Sources not on the original master list were pursued and reviewed through the three tier process. Through this feedback process, a number of additional sources and proposals were researched and entered into the inventory. Furthermore, proposals or groups that were receiving media attention during the period of our work were also pursued in this manner.

[2] There is additional potential for enhancing the scope of a key word search. This potential is addressed below in Section IV: Further Action.

The research team began the second tier review, or the in-depth evaluation of proposals and impact analyses by each source, in late January 2007 and the work progressed through the end of March. Therefore, some source sites were mined earlier in the year and some later. It is, therefore, possible that more recent proposals prepared after review of a site are not included in the inventory. However, the team made every effort to include "newsmaker" items, or proposals that received media attention during the entire span of our work.

C. California and the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

In addition to proposals that are national in scope, as part of our work PCAP requested the inclusion of selected documents from California and the RGGI. Under RGGI, seven Northeast states, (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Vermont), have agreed to propose a cap-and-trade program to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. For RGGI, the team researched the official RGGI site and the key documents describing the Initiative were identified, summarized and included in the database. In addition, the team pursued research independent of the official site and identified several impact analyses of the Initiative.

To date, California has taken the most comprehensive approach to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within the United States. In addition, California's approach can be informative in regard to a national policy for a number of other reasons: (1) California has the eighth largest economy in the world (i.e., the seven entities with larger economies are all countries);[3] (2) California is the 12th largest source of GHG emissions in the world (i.e., the eleven entities with higher emissions are all countries);[4] and (3) California is the only state that is exempt from federal preemption of stricter state standards for emission limits under the Federal Clean Air Act.

California has confronted the issue of reducing GHG emissions on multiple fronts. Although this approach has not been immune to criticism, these programs and initiatives serve as examples of implementation strategies that combine executive action (executive orders and agreements), agency action (reports, studies and rule making), and legislative action in pursuit of a common goal. Although not exhaustive, the research team included in the inventory key documents for many of the central components of California's global warming policy including, executive orders, agency reports and analyses, legislation regarding California's Climate Action

[3] This figure ranges from sixth to tenth depending on the source. The figure quoted here is reported by Davis, Aaron C., San Diego Union-Tribune, (Jan. 13, 2007) (available at www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20070113/news_1b13eight.html) (referencing U.S. Commerce Department and World Bank figures).

[4] This figure ranges from tenth to twelfth depending on the source. The figure quoted here is from the Union of Concerned Scientist (available at www.ucsusa.org/clean_california/ca-global-warming-impacts.html).

Plan, statewide GHG emission reduction targets, statewide GHG registry, the Hydrogen Highway Network and Hydrogen Economy Blueprint Plan, the Bioenergy Action Plan, the Million Solar Roofs Program and various other actions.[5]

D. PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION

As part of our work, we were asked to include proposed federal legislation that fit within the initial selection criteria. Therefore, we included relevant federal bills introduced in the 109th and 110th Congresses. For the 110th Congress, a search in the Westlaw CONG-BILLTXT database was performed that included bills with any or all of the following search terms: "global warming," "climate change," "greenhouse gas," "renewable energy," "alternative energy," "solar energy," "geothermal energy," "wind power" and "wind energy." The final search was performed on March 3, 2007, so any bills provided to the Government Printing Office (GPO) after that date would not be reflected in the inventory.

For the 109th Congress, a search using the Thomas search engine provided by the U.S. Library of Congress was performed using the following search terms: "global warming," "climate change," and "renewable energy." The search was performed in January of 2007 so all bills introduced in the 109th Congress were subject to the search. The net cast for proposed legislation in the 109th Congress was less expansive than that for the 110th for the following reasons: (1) efficiency in the research process and streamlining the database—many of the bills introduced in the 109th will be reintroduced in the 110th and therefore will be captured in the broader 110th sweep; and (2) timeliness and quality—proposals in the 110th reflect more current conditions and information.

After identifying the universe of bills with the selected search terms each bill was analyzed to check for relevance, eliminate redundancy, collect the relevant data for the inventory and prepare a summary. For bills with multiple versions, only the bill as it was introduced on the floor of the House or Senate is included in the inventory. If a bill is largely about another topic, but also includes a provision that meets the inventory criteria, the bill summary is limited to referencing and explaining the relevant section. For all other bills, the main provisions of the bill are summarized in full. A small portion of the bills originally identified were eliminated from the inventory because of redundancy or irrelevance. Finally, the team cross-checked the bills we

[5] This is not intended as an exhaustive study of California's policy proposals as such a study is not in the current scope of our work. For example, California has also implemented a number of other initiatives such as the Sustainable Building Implementation Plan not currently included in the inventory.

identified in the 110th Congress with those published by the Alliance to Save Energy (ASE) on their website[6] to ensure the comprehensiveness of our scope.

E. IMPACT ANALYSES

In addition to impact analyses included through the general research methodology described above, we specifically targeted and mined the following sources: (1) the Energy Information Administration within the U.S. Department of Energy, which provides official energy statistics from the U.S. government including forecasts and analyses; (2) the Congressional Research Service (CRS), which is the public policy research arm of the U.S. Congress and as a legislative branch agency within the Library of Congress works exclusively and directly for Members of Congress, their committees and staff; (3) the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), which provides Congress with analyses to aid in economic and budgetary decisions on the programs covered by the federal budget; and (4) the Government Accountability Office (GAO) which is an independent, nonpartisan agency that works for Congress evaluating how well government policies and programs are working, auditing agency operations and investigating allegations of illegal or improper activities.

F. INTEGRITY CHECK

The team developed a series of standards against which to check the collected information and ensure the integrity of the inventory. A checklist was developed for final verification of the accuracy of the data and consistency of its presentation. Each record in the inventory was checked against this list during the final week of the project and changes or corrections were made as necessary.

G. DATA FIELDS

The following describes the data that was extracted and/or prepared for archival in the PCAP inventory:

Field Name	Explanation
Name	Title of document or bill number and common name.
Date Produced	Date document was published or date the bill was introduced.
Author	Name of person or entity who wrote or published the document or sponsor of bill.

6 The Alliance to Save Energy, "Federal Legislative Summaries: Mar. 9 2007" (available at www.ase.org).

Author type	Authors fall within 9 types: 1. Agency: agency or entity hired by agency; 2. Multi Agency Task Force: more than one agency working together whether or not called "task force"; 3. Academic: a group housed in a university, e.g., institutes, centers, etc., or individuals in such a group; 4. Business/Industry: a business, business association, lobbyist group, or non-profit with largely business membership or interests; 5. Religious: a group that specifically identifies itself as religious; 6. Scientist: a group with only scientist members, including NGOs, associations, etc., and individual scientists; 7. NGO: all other non-profits (excludes academic, business/industry, religious and scientific non-profits) and alliances in which all members are in this category; 8. Alliance or Ad Hoc Working Groups: a temporary alliance, workshop or conference results, or letters or statements with multiple signatories mixing types; 9. Individual: used for magazine articles or books if the author does not fall into another category; if multiple authors and all fall in another category, used the other category; 10. Congressional Member: a member of the U.S. Congress, primarily used as type for sponsor of proposed legislation; 11. Legislative Member (CA): member of California Legislature, primarily used as type for California legislation; and 12. Governor: a Governor of a U.S. state.
Document Type	Documents fall within 5 types: 1. Proposed Federal Legislation; 2. Impact Analysis: an impact analysis of a national proposal; 3. Report: any document that is not proposed federal legislation or an impact analysis; this includes documents entitled "report," fact sheets, magazine articles, books, etc.; 4. California: documents pertaining to California proposals (will also have a subtype); and 5. RGGI: documents pertaining to the RGGI (will also have a subtype).
State/Regional Subtype	Documents of type California or RGGI will also have a subtype: 1. Executive Order: an executive order or executive agreement by the Governor. 2. Impact Analysis: an impact analysis of a California or RGGI proposal. 3. Legislation: legislation enacted in California. 4. Report: all other types of documents pertaining to California or RGGI.
Web URL	The internet URL for the proposal, in most cases it is a link to the document through the author's website; in some cases it is a link through another site or a link to a site through which the document can be accessed.
Short Description	Succinct description of proposal provided for all documents.
Full Description	Included for all proposed federal legislation unless the short description sufficiently describes the bill; optional for other document types.
Additional Resource URLs	The internet URL for a site that provides additional useful information regarding the source or proposal.
Analysis Target	Used only for impact analyses or documents that criticize or explain other proposals; it links to the target proposal in the database.
Additional Resource Files	Copy of resource document that supplements proposal on local storage device in PDF or word format.
Full Text File	Copy of proposal on local storage device in PDF or word format.
Related Documents	Links to other proposals in the database referenced by the document or otherwise related to it.

III. ANALYTICAL OVERVIEW

A. INTRODUCTION

The Energy and Environmental Security Initiative was tasked with collecting, compiling, analyzing and summarizing proposals from numerous and varied sources for federal action aimed at addressing the growing problem of climate change and related energy issues. The research team, in collecting this wealth of information, created a database in which to store, as well as display, the documents and proposals collected. Due to the widely varied nature of the types of documents, analyses and proposals, as well as the similarly varied nature of the sources or authors of the collected documents, it becomes helpful, if not necessary, to provide a brief analysis summarizing the contents of the database. This section is therefore intended to offer a breakdown of the database into its component parts, as well as describe the relative strengths and weaknesses of the database as it currently is structured.

As the database is currently structured, documents contained within it are broken down, or categorized, within a number of different fields. The two broadest divisions within the system are Document Type[7] and Author Type.[8] There are two additional fields, Congressional Term[9] and State/Regional Subtype,[10] both of which are effectively dependant upon other document types. Congressional Term is a further specification for documents falling into the "Proposed Federal Legislation" document type, and in some circumstances, for Impact Analyses directly related to specific proposed legislation. State/Regional Subtype offers further specification for documents falling into either the "California" or "RGGI" document types.

This section will proceed by further describing the substance of the database—i.e., the documents contained within the database and the various author types associated with those documents, offering visual illustrations where applicable. This section will also describe the functionality of the database, offering examples of sample keyword searches and their results. Finally, the section will discuss the relative strengths and weaknesses of the database.

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7 The *Document Type* category is broken down into five separate subcategories, which include: (1) Report; (2) Proposed Federal Legislation (actually introduced); (3) Impact Analyses; (4) RGGI; and (5) California.

8 The *Author Type* category is broken down into twelve subcategories, which include: (1) Academic Institute; (2) Agency; (3) Alliance or Ad-Hoc Working Group; (4) Business/Industry; (5) Congressional Member(s); (6) Governor; (7) Individual; (8) Legislative Member (CA); (9) Multi-Agency Task Force; (10) Non-governmental Organization; (11) Religious; (12) Scientific.

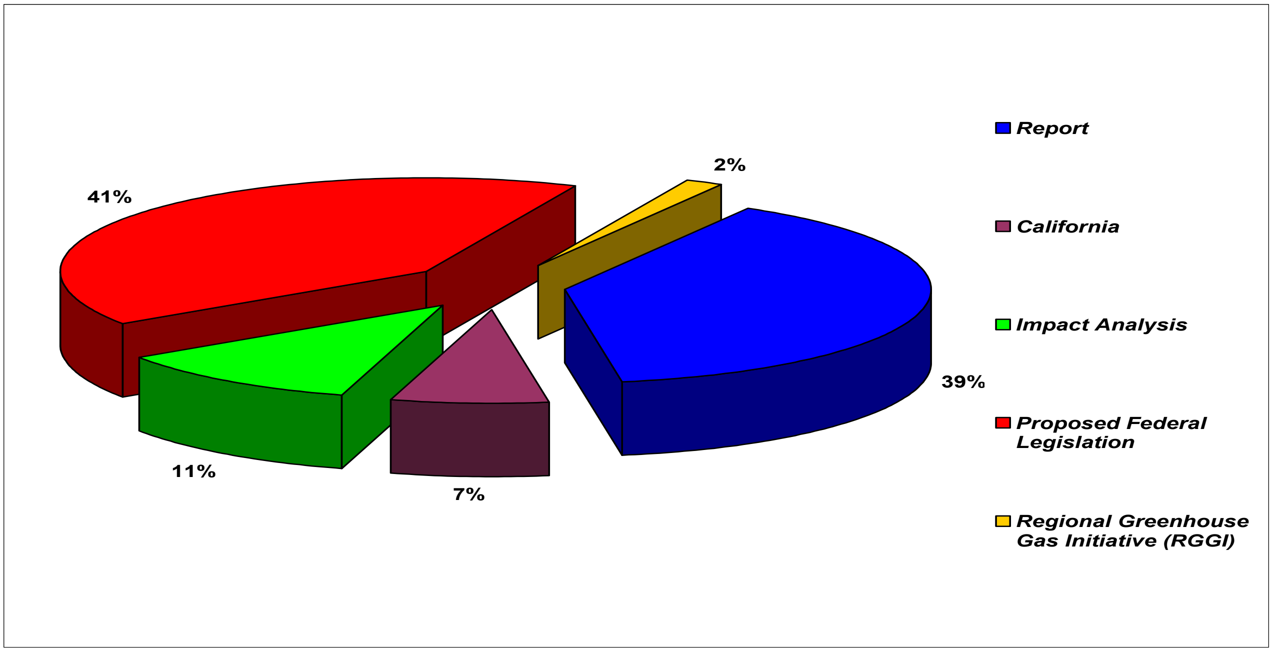
9 The relevant Congressional terms here are the 109th and 110th Congresses.

10 The State/Regional Subtype category includes: (1) Executive Order; (2) Impact Analysis; (3) Legislation; and (4) Report.

B. DOCUMENT TYPES

In creating the database and organizing the results of the research, EESI divided the documents into five broad document types: Reports, Impact Analyses, Proposed Federal Legislation, RGGI-related documents, and California initiatives. The chart below illustrates the substance of the database, listing the relative percentage of the whole database occupied by each document type.

Fig. 1: Percentage Breakdown of Document Types



Proposed Federal Legislation occupies the largest proportion of space within the database, followed closely by Reports. Impact Analyses—some directly related to specific proposed legislation, others aimed at larger, broader concepts—come in at third place, followed by California and RGGI documents, respectively. Each of the broad document types warrant further examination and discussion.

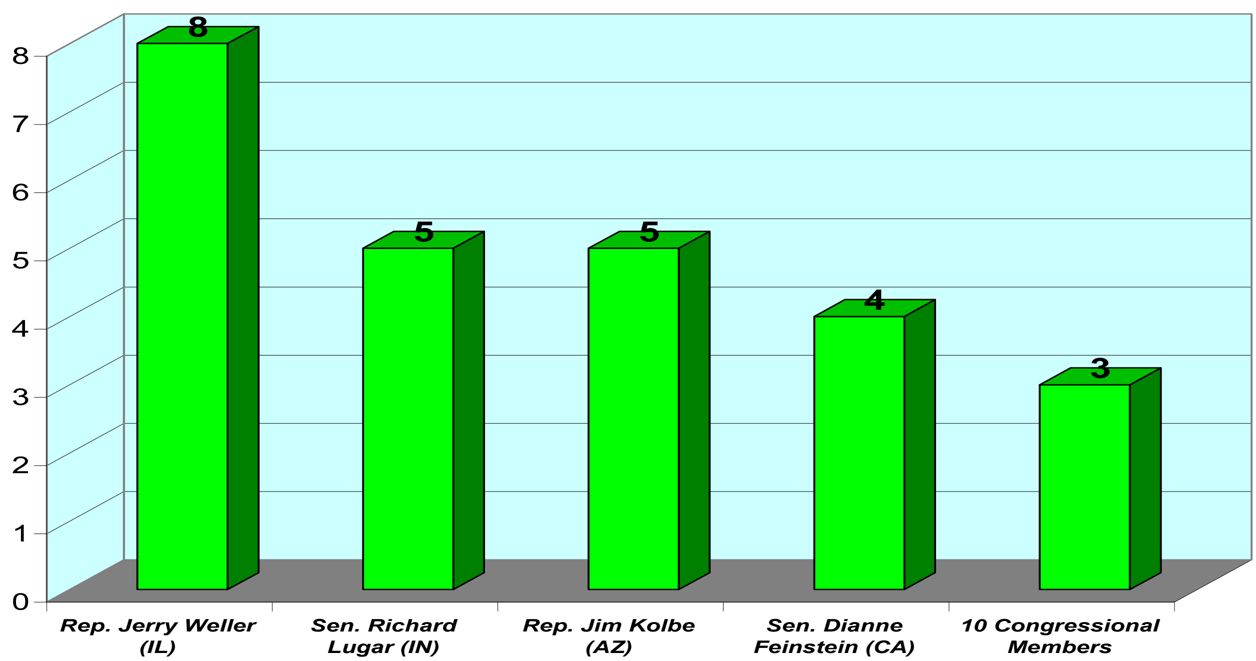
1. Proposed Federal Legislation (actually introduced)

As noted above, Proposed Federal Legislation occupies the largest percentage of documents within the database, coming in just above Reports. For the purposes of this project, the EESI research team looked through proposed legislation within the 109th and 110th Congresses, in keeping with the 2-year time period limitation.

As discussed in the section on Methodology above (*see* Section II, *supra*), the EESI research team searched for legislation within the 109th and 110th Congresses that related to climate change and renewable energy. The depth and level of detail for the search was greater for the 110th than for the 109th.

Relevant legislative proposals in the 109th and 110th Congress came from a wide range of legislators, as might be expected. Figure 2 depicts those legislators, from either chamber of Congress, who have been the most active in introducing relevant legislation. Figure 2 shows that within the House of Representatives, Representatives Jerry Waller of Illinois and Jim Kolbe of Arizona have introduced the greatest number of legislative proposals, with eight and five, respectively. In the Senate, Senators Richard Lugar of Indiana and Dianne Feinstein of California have been the most active, with five and four legislative proposals, respectively. There were ten additional members from either House who each introduced three proposals.[11] It must be noted that this chart does not provide insight on the comprehensiveness or quality of the proposals themselves. Indeed, the strongest proposals may come from elsewhere. Nevertheless, the chart serves to illustrate those members who have shown a particular interest in pushing these important issues in Congress.

Fig. 2: Top Contributors of Climate Change or Renewable Energy Related Legislation in the 109th and 110th Congresses



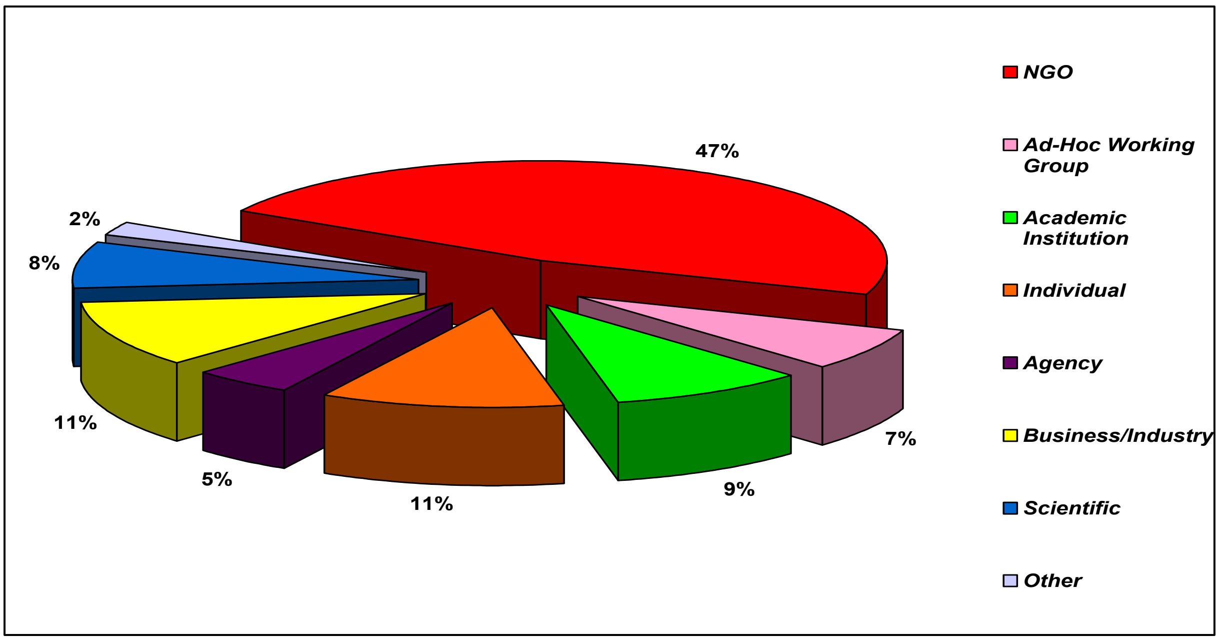
[11] Those members of Congress include: Sen. John Kerry (MA), Sen. Barbara Boxer (CA), Sen. Joe Lieberman (CT), Sen. Chuck Hagel (NE), Sen. Barack Obama (IL), Sen. Gordon Smith (OR), Sen. Ken Salazar (CO), Rep. Jay Inslee (WA), Rep. Judy Biggert (IL), and Rep. Daniel Lipinski (IL).

2. Reports

Reports were nearly as prolific in the database as were legislative proposals, representing 39% of the documents contained in the database. Documents classified as Reports were those in which the author(s) presented significant, tangible proposals aimed at the Federal level. These reports came from a wide variety of author types, as illustrated by Figure 3.

As Figure 3 shows, the largest percentage of reports comes from NGOs, representing nearly half of all reports. The remaining half of the reports is fairly evenly divided among Business/Industry Groups, Ad-hoc Working Groups, Scientific Groups, Academic Institutions, and Individuals, with Governmental Agencies[12] and Other[13] representing a smaller percentage.

Fig. 3: Percentage Breakdown of Reports by Author Type



With respect to authors of reports, the following chart illustrates those with the highest number of individual contributions:

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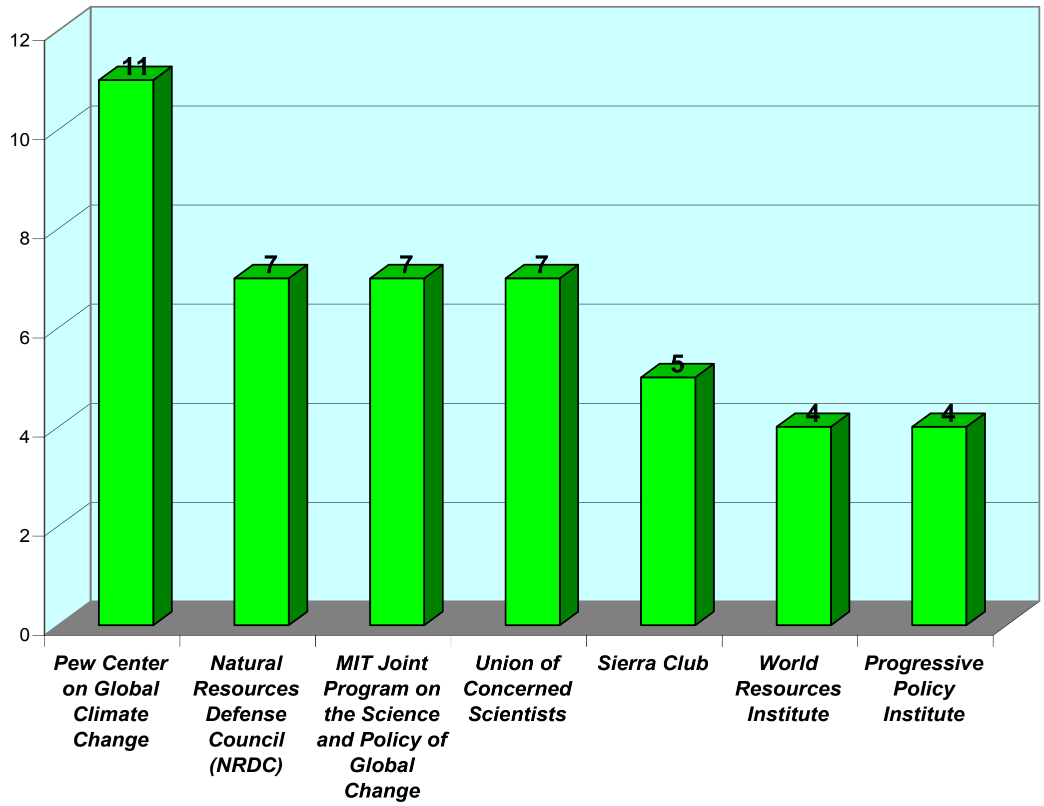
[12] The reports from Agencies are largely comprised of those authored by the GAO. These GAO reports, besides responding to requests for analysis or information, also included sets of recommendations to follow, and as such are classifiable under our methodology as Reports.

[13] The category of "Other" on the chart is comprised of a report by a religious group, testimony of Gov. Schweitzer of Montana before Congress detailing a plan of action, and a report by Sens. Bingaman and Domenici regarding a national greenhouse gas regulatory system.

Fig. 4: Top Contributors of Reports within the Database



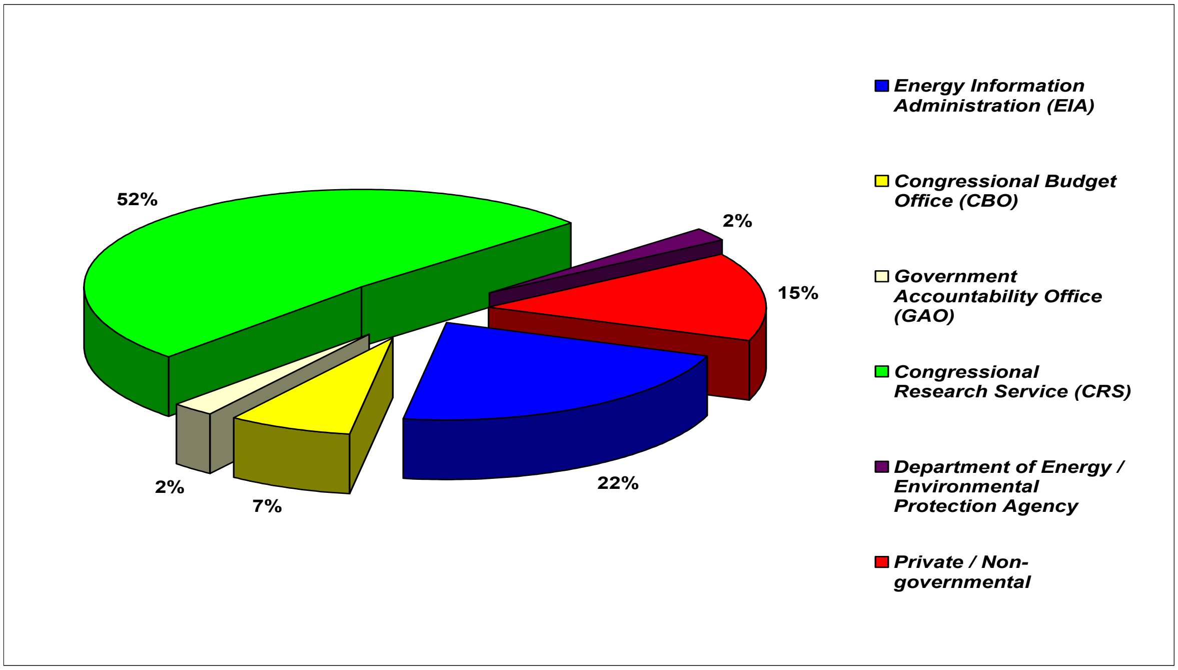
Again, as with Figure 2 (illustrating active members of Congress), Figure 4 does not purport to offer insight on the quality of the proposals from the listed organizations. The most insightful and comprehensive proposals, and therefore most useful to the Presidential Climate Action Plan, may indeed come from sources not listed on this chart. Yet, this chart does serve the useful purpose of detailing those organizations which have been particularly active in composing individual proposals over the last two years. Corresponding with the general distribution of Reports by author types, most of the organizations listed above are categorized as NGOs.[14] It is interesting to note, however, that an Academic Institution (MIT) and a Scientific Institution (UCS) are among the top four contributors.

3. Impact Analyses

Impact Analyses make up another important component of the documents in the database. The Impact Analyses collected and compiled come from a range of sources, mostly from governmental agencies, as might be expected. The following chart illustrates the percentage breakdown of Impact Analyses in the database by author:

[14] Specifically, Pew, NRDC, Sierra Club, WRI and PPI.

Fig. 5: Impact Analyses by Author



As shown above, the largest source of documents categorized as Impact Analyses is the CRS, followed by analyses from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). The GAO comprises a smaller percentage, along with the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A significant percentage of Impact Analyses come from the private sector. These analyses come from NGOs, Academic Institutions, as well as Scientific Organizations.

It should be noted that while many of the documents classified as Impact Analyses are directly related to specific pieces of proposed legislation (and are so noted in the database), many do not correspond with any legislation per se. Rather, these analyses, though quite often requested by members of Congress, deal in more general terms and analyze a broader concept or proposed idea.[15] These broader Analyses can be quite useful insofar as they discuss larger concepts and are not constrained by a focus on specific provisions of a bill.

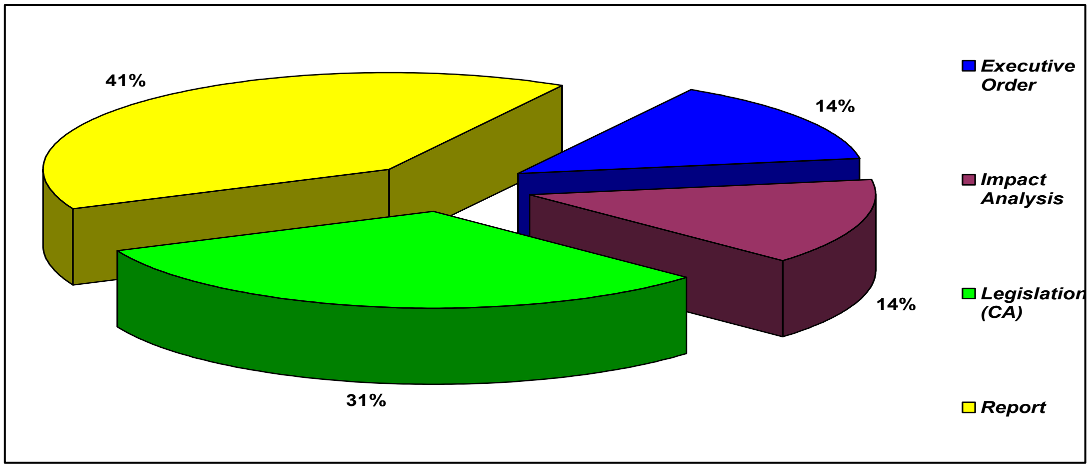
4. Regional / State Documents

Although the primary focus of the research project was on proposals aimed at initiating action on the Federal level, the EESI research team also gathered information on actions taken at

[15] A useful example of such broader analyses is an analysis by the CBO entitled: "Price versus Caps," which discusses and compares the benefits of carbon taxes and GHG emissions limits (but does not directly relate to any one piece of legislation).

the regional level by RGGI, and at the state level by California. These documents are useful in that they offer a sample of initiatives currently in action, which may provide insight and guidance on how a larger program may be carried out at the Federal level. The following chart shows the distribution among RGGI and California documents by Document Subtype:

Fig. 6: Percentage Breakdown of "State/Regional" Subtype

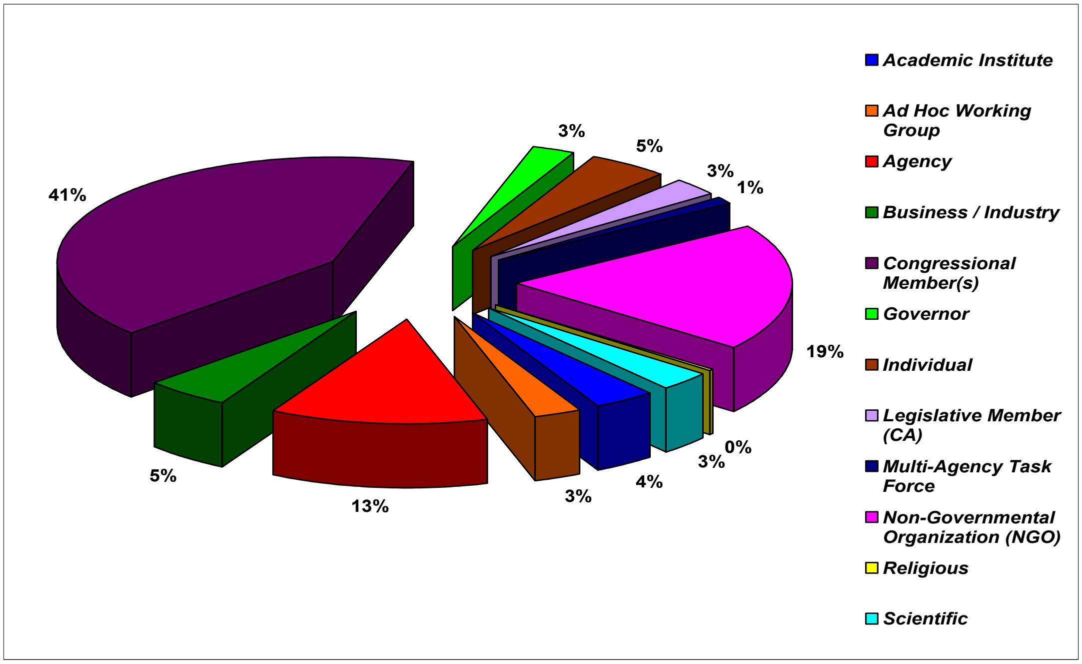


These subtypes correspond with the categories among all documents in the system—Proposed (or in this case, possibly enacted) Legislation, Impact Analyses and Reports. Also included are Executive Orders from California, which may be particularly useful as they demonstrate action that may be taken at the Executive level within the first 100 days by the next President.

C. AUTHOR TYPES

As discussed at the beginning of this section, the remaining broad category according to which collected and compiled documents are categorized is Author Type. The following chart illustrates the distribution of all documents within the database by their corresponding author types:

Fig. 7: Percentage Breakdown of Author Types



Given that the largest proportion of documents contained in the database comes from pieces of Proposed Federal Legislation,[16] it is not surprising that Congressional Members comprise the highest percentage amongst all author types, given the obvious fact that legislation is, at least officially, proposed by members of Congress. In comparison, the other document types have a much wider range and variety of author types. Not surprisingly, NGOs are a significant source of documents, as are Agencies.

D. DISCUSSION OF SELECT STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE DATABASE:

No analytical overview, nor any report on a research project, for that matter, would be complete without at least a brief discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the substantive material and structure of the findings. The following is a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the database, both in terms of the substance of the findings, as well as the structure of the database.

[16] *See* Figure 1, *supra* (Proposed Federal Legislation comprises 41% of the documents in the database).

1. Strengths

The database, in its current form, serves as a high-level meta-structure of all the documents and proposals captured by the EESI team in the course of researching climate change and renewable energy related policies. A key feature to the database, and perhaps its greatest strength, is the high level of functionality. The end-user of the database is served by the ease in which any specific desired topic is found. This ease of use is best illustrated by the keyword search capability. As the EESI team compiled and summarized the documents and findings, we entered the relevant information into various fields. A key feature of the database design is that it allows the user to search for any words that may appear in any of the fields used. In other words, the user can search by entering a keyword(s) of their choice, and any documents containing that keyword will show up, whether the keyword is found in the document title, the author, the URL field, or either of the summary fields. This allows the user, in one quick step, to isolate all documents in the database relevant to their particular needs or interests.

To illustrate this feature, consider a few of the following keyword searches in the database:

- A search for *cap and trade* yields 35 results within the system. These documents range from proposed legislation, RGGI documents, Impact Analyses and many reports;
- A search for carbon tax yields 20 results;
- A search for *CAFE* yields 20 results, fairly evenly split between proposed legislation, reports and impact analyses'
- A search for *renewable energy* yields 97 results.

The foregoing examples are merely intended to provide samples of what a user might encounter based on certain areas of interest. The search queries can be more or less precise and specific, suited to the user's taste. The search feature can also pinpoint all documents from a specific source or with a specific title.

In addition to the search capabilities and user-friendliness, the organization of the database is clearly organized and well-laid out. Each database entry is a clear distillation and summary of the information contained in the larger document. The summaries, both long and short, provide a quick reference of what one will find in the document. For better reference, a web URL is provided for each document for online access, and in nearly every instance (with the exception of proposed legislation) the full text document is attached for additional reference capability.

Beyond the structure of the database itself, the EESI research team is confident in the coverage and content of the material within the database. Subject to the defined scope of the project described in the Methodology section (*see* Section II, *supra*), we believe the information collected provides a comprehensive account of available and relevant information.

2. Weaknesses

We feel strongly that the content captured within the database is a comprehensive collection of documents and proposals from the past two years. The roughly three-month time frame for the project gave us a sufficient amount of time to satisfactorily capture the information from within the defined constraints and in turn analyze, summarize, and turn that information into an accessible format.

Nevertheless, there are shortcomings to the database that merit discussion. Some are attributable to the structure of the database itself, some to level of analysis of the contained information, and some to the breadth of the covered subject matter. Importantly, though, the shortcomings or weaknesses, as they exist now, also represent future steps that could be taken to refine the end product.

In terms of the structure and organization of the database itself, we would have liked to add a table of contents, or an expandable subject-tree. This would allow the user to explore the contents of the database without having to think of a particular search term. Of course, as helpful as this would be, it would require a significant amount of time to complete.

Another feature that would add to the power of the database would be a sort of analysis tool, similar to the one developed by the World Resources Institute's Climate Analysis Indicators Tool.[17] Such a feature would give the user greater flexibility in terms of manipulating their search results to meet their particular needs, by allowing them, for example, to compare the contents of various proposals using user-specific, custom queries.

Finally, it was necessary to limit the range of discovery in order to reach the most relevant and useful proposals in the shortest amount of time. Certainly, though, expanding the scope to include international, state-level, and even local initiatives would increase the wealth of ideas from which to draw upon.

[17] *Available at* http://cait.wri.org/.

IV. FURTHER ACTION

The database and its contents currently serve as a comprehensive compilation of proposals that can serve as source material for an effective Presidential Climate Action Plan. Yet, as time goes on, new proposals will arise, new legislation will emerge in Congress, and the proposals currently in the database will eventually lose their timeliness. In that regard, the database should be seen as a continual work in progress. While one could certainly stop here and create a quite powerful product from the contents of the database, continued maintenance and further refinement will ensure the future value and relevance of the database. The recommendations discussed herein are intended to bring certain areas to light where additional action or research might be of benefit to the goals of PCAP.

Many of the steps that can be taken relate directly to the weaknesses described above in the previous section. Specifically, with more time, the database structure itself could be further refined to provide greater analytical usefulness to the end user. Each database entry could be expanded to more fully summarize and capture the information and proposals contained in the documents. New descriptive fields could be added with more descriptive keyword categorization, paving the way for an expandable table of contents to be created. In the end, this broader summary and categorization will assist the end users of the database in more efficiently utilizing the information.

On a related point, but going beyond simply refining the structure of the database, additional normative or meta-analysis of the contents of the documents would also be of value to PCAP. While a world of useful information currently exists within the database, and while EESI's filtering guidelines assure that the information contained in the database is very relevant, we were not able to assess the relative and comparative strengths of the proposals. Such additional analysis, however, would be of great value to PCAP, and is therefore a recommended additional step, whether performed by EESI, PCAP, or another entity.

Furthermore, the scope of the database could be expanded, including new sectors omitted due to the constraints of time. With sectors such as International, Regional (beyond RGGI), State (beyond California), and local or municipal, the representative functionality of the database would be enhanced. Looking beyond the immediate purpose of creating a functioning federal-level program for dealing with climate change, the database could become a source of information-sharing to enable policymakers from all levels to craft solutions.

For example, on the international level there are examples of existing mechanisms in other areas of the world that would be quite informative to designing a national program. One such program is the European Union's Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The EU ETS went into effect on January 1, 2005. Further study of not only the components of the ETS itself, but also of the results thus far would help guide PCAP's recommendations to the President and to the Nation.

Additionally, looking at various actions at the regional- or state-level would also be useful as a future step. Much like examples from other nations, regional- and state-level actions and programs, to varying degrees, can also serve as possible templates for a national plan. Around the nation, states are taking new and interesting actions aimed at addressing the problem of climate change, from establishing climate change task forces and commissions to creating greenhouse gas inventories. For example, twenty-two states have adopted Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirements. At the regional-level, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative certainly remains the leader of the pack, but new coalitions and initiatives are emerging that are also worthy of attention. Most recently, the governors of five western states established the Western Regional Climate Action Initiative, a promising program only in its initial stages. Further study of the design elements of these individual plans would certainly aid in the stronger formulation of a national system.

There is also a world of initiatives at the municipal level. While the scale of these initiatives is much smaller than that which would eventually be planned for the national level, this is nonetheless another area of study and a possible source of ideas.

Given that the end goal of the Presidential Climate Action Plan is to encourage and promote action on the part of the next incoming President, specifically within the first 100 days, another future step that would prove beneficial would be to research the full extent of Presidential, or executive, power. There are of course clear cut areas of power belonging to each of the branches of government. However, there are not necessarily bright-line, distinct boundaries between each, especially between the Executive and Legislative branches. Of particular interest is the extent to which the President may legitimately use Executive Orders to accomplish desired goals. This implicates the need to better understand the interplay between Executive and Legislative areas of authority, as the President's powers are not only granted by the Constitution, but also come from delegations of power from the Legislature. Therefore, to identify those incontestable areas of power from which a President may safely justify the issuance of an Executive Order, it is critical to examine the specific Legislative delegations of power in the arenas of energy and climate change. Without knowing the specific conferrals of power upon which the President may rely, the legitimacy of an Executive Order power becomes an elusive concept. It is true that past Presidents have, in effect, gambled and assertively tested the boundaries of this power, and in fact few exercises of the power have ever been successfully challenged in court. Nonetheless, the strength of an Executive Order certainly depends upon the clarity of the authority cited, and therefore knowing the precise delegations of power helps guarantee the efficacy of executive action. Hence, a better understanding of the full range of Presidential power would certainly aid PCAP in better formulating its recommendations to conform with, and fully take advantage of, every aspect of the authority of the Executive Branch.

APPENDIX

This appendix contains the research items—i.e., legislation, proposals, impact analyses, regional documents—reviewed and summarized by the EESI team. The Appendix serves as a static snapshot of the contents of the EESI internal document management system as of April 17, 2007. For the most up-to-date iteration of the data contained in this system, please refer the XML feed noted in Section I(A), *supra*.

Table of Contents

Proposed Federal Legis. (actually introduced)		
110th Congress		
1	**Name**	H.CON.RES.25 - Expressing the Sense of Congress Regarding Goals for Working Land and Renewable Resources
	ID	231
	Date	2007-01-10
	Author	Rep. Collin C. Peterson (MN-7)
	Short Summary	Expresses the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that not later than January 1, 2025, U.S. agricultural, forestry, and working land should provide from renewable resources not less than 25% of total U.S. energy consumption and continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber
2	**Name**	H.R. 6111 - Renewable Energy Bonds, NOT YET RECEIVED BY GPO (4/1/2007)
	ID	221
3	**Name**	H.R. 906 - Global Change Research and Data Management Act of 2007
	ID	174
	Date	2007-02-07
	Author	Rep. Mark Udall (CO)
	Short Summary	The purpose of this title is to provide for the continuation and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated United States observation and research program which will assist the Nation and the world to understand, assess, predict, and respond to the effects of human-induced and natural processes of global change.
	Long Summary	This act charges the President to establish an interagency United States Global Change Research Program to improve understanding of global change, to respond to the information needs of communities and decisionmakers, and to provide periodic assessments of the vulnerability of the United States and other regions to global change. Further, the President shall develop a National Global Change Research Plan for implementation of the Program. The Plan shall contain recommendations for global change research. The President shall submit the Plan to the Congress within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and shall submit a revised Plan at least once every 4 years thereafter. In the development of each Plan, the President shall conduct a formal assessment process to determine the needs of appropriate Federal, State, regional, and local authorities and other interested parties regarding the types of information needed by them in developing policies to reduce society's vulnerability to global change and shall utilize these assessments in developing the Plan.
4	**Name**	H.R.1126 - Reauthorization of Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Act
	ID	286
	Date	2007-02-16
	Author	Rep. Daniel Lipinski (IL-3)
	Short Summary	To reauthorize the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988.
	Long Summary	Amends the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988 to authorize appropriations for FY2008-FY2012. Requires the Secretary of Energy, in reviewing research and development activities for possible inclusion in the research plan to expand the steel research and development initiative, to consider among steel project priorities the development of technologies which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Revises the requirement for consideration of the development of advanced coatings for sheet steels to specify sheet and bar steels.
5	**Name**	H.R.1126 - Reauthorization of Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988
	ID	307

	Date	2007-02-16
	Author	Rep. Lipinski, Daniel (IL-3)
	Short Summary	To reauthorize the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988.
	Long Summary	Amends the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988 to authorize appropriations for FY2008-FY2012. Requires the Secretary of Energy, in reviewing research and development activities for possible inclusion in the research plan to expand the steel research and development initiative, to consider among steel project priorities the development of technologies which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Revises the requirement for consideration of the development of advanced coatings for sheet steels to specify sheet and bar steels.
6	**Name**	H.R.1133 - Freedom Through Renewable Energy Expansion (FREE) Act
	ID	311
	Date	2007-02-16
	Author	Rep. Shelley Berkley (NV-1)
	Short Summary	To provide for the energy independence of the United States
	Long Summary	This Act calls for the granting of wind power tax credits to qualified wind energy properties. It authorizes funding for geothermal energy research. It also suggests an amendment to the Federal Renewable Portfolio Standard mandating that electric utilities obtain a given portion of their electricity from renewable energy sources. The bill goes on to outline proposed government and public school use of renewable energy.
7	**Name**	H.R.1186 - United States-India Energy Security Cooperation Act of 2007
	ID	310
	Date	2007-02-16
	Author	Rep. Joe Wilson (SC-2)
	Short Summary	To promote global energy security through increased cooperation between the United States and India in diversifying sources of energy, stimulating development of alternative fuels, developing and deploying technologies that promote the clean and efficient use of coal, and improving energy efficiency.
	Long Summary	The goals of this bill are to (1) cooperate with India to address common energy challenges, to ensure future global energy security, and to increase the world-wide availability of clean energy; (2) promote dialogue and increased understanding between the United States and India on our respective national energy policies and strategies as an integral part of the expanding strategic partnership between the two countries; and (3) collaborate with India in energy research that fosters market-based approaches to energy security and offers the promise of technological breakthroughs that reduce oil dependency globally. Obtainig these goals will revolve around the suggested utilization of public and private resources, focusing on oil and gas; power and energy efficiency; new technologies and renewable energy; coal and clean coal technology; and civil nuclear cooperation. The bill looks to incorporate alternative fuel sources such as ethanol, bio-mass, and coal-based fuels after the proposed research, development and deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. Also promotes research related to commercially available technologies that promote clean and efficient energy use.
8	**Name**	H.R.1195 - Amendments to S.A.F.E. Transportation Equity Act
	ID	279
	Date	2007-03-01
	Author	Rep. James L. Oberstar (MN-8)
	Short Summary	To amend the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users to make technical corrections, and for other purposes.
9	**Name**	H.R.1215 - Amendment to the Energy Policy Act of 2005

	ID	284
	Date	2007-02-27
	Author	Rep. Mike J. Rogers (MI-8)
	Short Summary	A Bill to authorize the Secretary of Energy to make certain loan guarantees for advanced conservation and fuel efficiency motor vehicle technology projects.
	Long Summary	[Full Text of Bill Follows] SECTION 1. AUTHORITY. Section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection: `(f) Fuel Efficient Vehicle Projects- The Secretary shall make guarantees under this title to motor vehicle manufacturers and suppliers in the United States for advanced conservation and fuel efficiency motor vehicle technology projects for the production of new motor vehicles that do not exceed 10,000 lbs. gross vehicle weight, including gasoline and diesel vehicles, flexible fuel vehicles, and hybrid electric vehicles, that reduce dependence on oil and the emissions of one or more greenhouse gases.'. SEC. 2. AMOUNT. Section 1702(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following: `In the case of advanced conservation and fuel efficiency motor vehicle technology projects under section 1703(f), the aggregate amount of guarantees under this title shall not exceed $20,000,000,000.'.
10	**Name**	H.R.1259 - High-Performance Buildings Act of 2007
	ID	275
	Date	2007-03-01
	Author	Rep. Adam Smith (WA-9)
	Short Summary	A bill to increase the use and research of sustainable building design technology, and for other purposes.
11	**Name**	H.R.1300 - Program for Real Energy Security Act' or the `PROGRESS Act'
	ID	274
	Date	2007-03-01
	Author	Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (MD-5)
	Short Summary	A bill to strengthen national security and promote energy independence by reducing the Nation's reliance on foreign oil, improving vehicle technology and efficiency, increasing the distribution of alternative fuels, bolstering rail infrastructure, and expanding access to public transit.
	Long Summary	H.R. 1300 calls for the establishment of a National Commission on Energy Security which would address fuel supply and infrastructure needs to support the development of wide-scale use of alternative fueled vehicles, identify vulnerabilities in energy infrastructure, and propose legislative and regulatory actions to support the nation's transition into using new fuels. The bill further calls for the development of a New Manhattan Center for High Efficiency Vehicles, sets fuel diversity requirements for Federal Government uses, and allocates funds for the production of ethanol and the support of plug in hybrid vehicles. H.R. 1300 outlines a plan to promote rail transit infrastructure nation wide, concentrating on assisting state governments with projects, and providing transportation access to inner cities.
12	**Name**	H.R.1331 - Tax Credit for New Qualified Plug-In Hybrid Motor Vehicles
	ID	306
	Date	2007-03-06
	Author	Rep. Lloyd Doggett (TX-25)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for new qualified plug-in hybrid motor vehicles.
	Long Summary	This bill provides a tax credit for new qualified plug-in hybrid motor vehicles. "New qualified plug-in hybrid motor vehicle is any new qualified hybrid motor vehicle which meets or exceeds the Bin 5 Tier II emission standard set by the EPA, draws propulsion energy from a traction battery of not less than 4 kWh and is equipped with a means for recharging its rechargeable energy storage system from an external source of electricity. For qualifying a vehicle that is a passenger automobile or light truck

		which has a gross vehicle with rating of not more than 8,200 pounds, the credit amount is determined by a base amount of $3,000, whether the vehicle operates on a flexible fuel, and the power of the traction battery.
13	**Name**	H.R.182 - TEAM Up for Energy Independence Act
	ID	182
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Rep. Zoe Lofgren (CA-16)
	Short Summary	Bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on automobiles sold in the United States that are not alternative fueled automobiles, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	To Encourage Alternatively fueled vehicle Manufacturing up for Energy Independence Act of 2007 or the TEAM up for Energy Independence Act - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to impose an excise tax on the first retail sale of each passenger automobile sold by manufacturers, producers, or importers. Exempts alternative fueled automobiles from such tax. Amends federal transportation law to revise the definitons of “automobile” and “passenger automobile” to increase the gross vehicle weight limit from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds. Directs the Secretary of Energy to make grants for alternative fuel refueling infrastructure projects from a trust fund into which revenues from the excise tax on passenger automobiles shall be deposited. Amends the Automobile Information Disclosure Act to require labeling for new automobiles to indicate: (1) whether a new automobile is an alternative fueled automobile; and (2) the types of fuel on which such automobile can operate.
14	**Name**	H.R.21 - Oceans Conservation, Education, and National Strategy for the 21st Century Act
	ID	214
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Rep. Sam Farr (CA-17)
	Short Summary	To establish a national policy for our oceans, to strengthen the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to establish a national and regional ocean governance structure, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Establishes a national policy to protect, maintain, and restore the health of marine ecosystems and requires that federal agencies administer U.S. policies and laws accordingly. Allows more stringent federal and state requirements. States that there shall be an agency known as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), declares that Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (concerning NOAA) shall have no further force or effect, and sets forth NOAA’s mission and functions. (Reestablishes NOAA and requires a reorganization plan.) Creates an Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and makes that person the Administrator of NOAA. Requires maintenance within NOAA of: (1) the National Weather Service; (2) programs to protect, maintain, and restore the health and sustainability of coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes resources; (3) the Office of Education; and (4) a Science Advisory Board. Establishes: (1) a National Oceans Advisor; (2) a Committee on Ocean Policy; and (3) the Council of Advisors on Oceans Policy. Designates certain ocean regions for ecosystem-based management and establishes a Regional Ocean Partnership for each region. Requires the Administrator to establish a network of regional ocean ecosystem resource information systems for each ocean region and other specified bodies of water. Authorizes related contracts. Establishes in the Treasury the Ocean and Great Lakes Conservation Trust Fund. Requires payments to coastal states for development and implementation of Regional Ocean Strategic Plans. Requires the U.S. Postal Service to provide for a special postage stamp to afford the public a convenient way to support efforts to protect, maintain, and restore marine ecosystems. Climate change is listed as one of the major threats to marine ecosystem health, and information generated by ocean monitoring systems, including the National Environmental Observatory Network, coupled with other information on ocean and aquatic ecosystems, will provide a basis for understanding natural and anthropogenic environmental variability, including climate change and the resulting impacts on living marine resources.
15	**Name**	H.R.349 - 10 by 10 Act
	ID	315

	Date	2007-01-09
	Author	Rep. John Kline (MN-2)
	Short Summary	This bill amends the Clean Air Act to make it unlawful after December 31, 2009, for any person to sell, supply, offer for sale or supply, dispense, transport, or introduce into commerce, for use in any motor vehicle, any gasoline with less than 10% renewable fuel by volume and includes some other related provisions.
16	**Name**	H.R.364 - Establishment of the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy
	ID	233
	Date	2007-01-10
	Author	Rep. Bart Gordon (TN-6)
	Short Summary	To provide for the establishment of the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy.
	Long Summary	Establishes the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) within the Department of Energy to reduce the amount of energy the United States imports from foreign sources by 20% over the next 10 years. Establishes the Energy Independence Acceleration Fund, administered by the ARPA-E Director for the award of competitive grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts to institutions of higher education, companies, or consortia, including federally funded research and development centers, to achieve specified goals through targeted acceleration of: (1) energy-related research; (2) development of resultant techniques, processes, and technologies, and related testing and evaluation; and (3) demonstration and commercial application of the most promising technologies and research applications. Directs the Secretary to establish procedures and criteria for recoupment of the federal share of each project supported under this Act. Requires the President's Committee on Science and Technology to evaluate for Congress and the public how well ARPA-E is achieving its goals and mission. Pursuant to section 2(b) of the billl, the goal of ARPA-E is to reduce the amount of energy the United States imports from foreign sources by 20 percent over the next 10 years by (1) promoting changes in the critical technologies that would promote energy independence; (2) turning cutting-edge science and engineering into technologies for energy and environmental application; and (3) accelerating innovation in energy and the environment for both traditional and alternative energy sources and in energy efficiency mechanisms to decrease the Nation's reliance on foreign energy sources.
17	**Name**	H.R.370 - Coal-to-Liquid Fuel Promotion Act of 2007
	ID	316
	Date	2007-01-10
	Author	Rep. Geoff Davis (KY-4)
	Short Summary	To promote coal-to-liquid fuel activities.
	Long Summary	Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to instruct the Secretary of Energy to: (1) make loan guarantees to certain large-scale coal-to-liquid facilities to produce liquid transportation fuel; (2) establish a loan program to pay the federal share of the cost of obtaining services necessary for the planning, permitting, and construction of a coal-to-liquid facility; and (3) promulgate regulations for development of coal-to-liquid manufacturing facilities on federal land. Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to instruct the Secretaries of Energy and of Defense to study and report to Congress on the feasibility and suitability of maintaining coal-to-liquid products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (Reserve). Authorizes the Secretary to: (1) construct storage facilities in the vicinity of pipeline infrastructure and at least one military base; and (2) place coal-to-liquid products in storage in the Reserve. Authorizes the use of certain funds by the Air Force Research Laboratory to continue support efforts to test, qualify, and procure synthetic fuels developed from coal for aviation jet use. Amends Armed Forces law to authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into agreements to develop and operate coal-to-liquid facilities on or near military installations. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to implement a research and demonstration program to evaluate the emissions of the use of Fischer-Tropsch transportation fuel, including diesel and jet fuel. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to

		allow: (1) an income tax credit for investment in coal-to-liquid fuels projects; (2) taxpayer election to expense certain coal-to-liquid fuels facilities; (3) an extension of the alternative fuel credit for fuel derived from coal through the Fischer-Tropsch process; (4) an enhanced credit for certain projects using qualified carbon dioxide; and (5) an enhanced oil, natural gas, and coalbed methane recovery, and capture and sequestration credit against the alternative minimum tax.
18	**Name**	H.R.395 - Cellulosic Ethanol Development and Implementation Act of 2007
	ID	232
	Date	2007-01-10
	Author	Rep. John T. Salazar (CO-3)
	Short Summary	To amend the Clean Air Act to require the Secretary of Energy to provide grants to eligible entities to carry out research, development, and demonstration projects of cellulosic ethanol and construct infrastructure that enables retail gas stations to dispense cellulosic ethanol for vehicle fuel to reduce the consumption of petroleum-based fuel.
	Long Summary	Amends the Clean Air Act to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish: (1) a grants program for eligible entities to implement research, development, and demonstration projects relating to the use of cellulosic ethanol fuel for motor vehicles; and (2) a pilot program to provide grants to eligible entities for use in installing infrastructure (such as pumps) that would enable retail gas stations to sell and dispense ethanol fuel. Requires an eligible entity to provide matching funds in the amount of 20% of the total amount of the grant. (See also, S.167.)
19	**Name**	H.R.498 - Energy Policy Reinvestment Act of 2007
	ID	260
	Date	2007-01-16
	Author	Rep. Albert Russell Wynn (MD-4)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the oil and gas tax subsidies enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Energy Policy Reinvestment Act of 2007 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to repeal: (1) the expensing allowance for liquid fuel refineries; (2) accelerated depreciation for natural gas distribution and gathering lines; (3) expanded eligibility of small petroleum refiners for the exception to limitations on the oil and gas depletion allowance; and (4) accelerated amortization of geological and geophysical expenditures. Directs that any revenues resulting from these repeals be made available for certain hydrogen and fuel cell technology programs.
20	**Name**	H.R.517 - Independence from Oil with Agriculture Act of 2007
	ID	258
	Date	2007-01-17
	Author	Rep. Jo Ann Davis (VA-1)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent certain tax incentives for alternative energy, to amend the Clean Air Act to accelerate the use of renewable fuels, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Independence from Oil with Agriculture Act of 2007 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to delete provisions that terminate tax credits after a certain time (thus extending such credits) for: (1) alcohol fuels; (2) biodiesel fuels; (3) alcohol fuel mixtures; (4) biodiesel mixtures; (5) electricity produced from wind and open-loop or close-loop biomass facilities; and (6) alternative fuel vehicle refueling property. Amends the Clean Air Act to: (1) increase the applicable volume of renewable fuel for calendar years 2008-2012 that must be part of gasoline in the United States (except in noncontiguous states or territories); and (2) increase the number of gallons of renewable fuel in the calculation used to determine the required volume of renewable fuel in gasoline for calendar years 2013 and thereafter.
21	**Name**	H.R.539 - Buildings for the 21st Century Act of 2007
	ID	377
	Date	2007-01-17

	Author	Rep. Allyson Y. Schwartz (PA-13)
	Short Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) increase the allowable amount of the tax deduction for energy efficient commercial building costs; and (2) extend such deduction through 2013.
22	**Name**	H.R.547 - Advanced Fuels Infrastructure Research and Development Act
	ID	317
	Date	2007-01-18
	Author	Rep. Bart Gordon (TN-6)
	Short Summary	To facilitate the development of markets for biofuels and Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel fuel through research and development and data collection.
	Long Summary	Instructs the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Research and Development of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement a program of research and development of materials to be added to biofuels to make them more compatible with existing infrastructure used to store and deliver petroleum-based fuels to the point of final sale. Cites problem areas to be addressed, including microbial contamination. Directs the Assistant Administrator to: (1) implement a research, development, demonstration program on portable, low-cost, and accurate methods and technologies for testing sulfur content in fuel, including Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel and Low Sulfur Diesel; and (2) begin demonstrations of such technologies within a year after enactment of this Act. Directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology to develop a physical properties database and standard reference materials for biofuels. Authorizes appropriations to EPA to implement this Act.
23	**Name**	H.R.550 - Securing America's Energy Independence Act of 2007
	ID	228
	Date	2007-01-18
	Author	Rep. Michael R. McNulty (NY-21)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the investment tax credit with respect to solar energy property and qualified fuel cell property, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to extend through 2016: (1) the energy tax credit for solar energy property and qualified fuel cell property; and (2) the tax credit for residential energy efficient property expenditures. Allows such credits to be applied against alternative minimum tax liability. Includes advanced energy storage systems as energy property for purposes of the tax credit. Provides for a special credit amount for solar photovoltaic energy property and residential energy efficient property based upon kilowatt capacity. Allows accelerated depreciation (three-year recovery period) for solar energy and fuel cell property.
24	**Name**	H.R.570 - Establishing the Energy Security Fund to Increase Availability of Alternative Fuels
	ID	318
	Date	2007-01-18
	Author	Rep. Mike Rogers (MI-8)
	Short Summary	To provide grants from moneys collected from violations of the corporate average fuel economy program to be used to expand infrastructure necessary to increase the availability of alternative fuels.
	Long Summary	Establishes the Energy Security Fund, to be funded by proceeds deposited in the general fund of the Treasury from fines, penalties, and other funds obtained through enforcement actions for violations of automobile fuel economy standards. Directs the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Clean Cities Program of the Department of Energy, to establish a program of grants to expand the availability of alternative fuels to consumers. Makes amounts in the Fund available to the Secretary for such grants. Declares eligible for assistance any entity that is eligible for assistance under the Clean Cities Program. Bars from such assistance: (1) large, vertically-integrated oil companies; and (2) any entity that receives other federal funds for the construction or expansion of the same alternative refueling infrastructure. Sets forth a maximum ceiling for grants and for stations. Limits the use of such funds to construction or expansion of alternative fueling infrastructure.
25	**Name**	H.R.589 - Get Real Incentives to Drive Plug-in Act

	ID	319
	Date	2007-01-19
	Author	Rep. Jay Inslee (WA-1)
	Short Summary	To promote the development and use of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Directs the Secretary of Transportation to establish: (1) a program to make grants to motor vehicle manufacturers for research and development on plug-in hybrid electric vehicles; (2) a pilot project on how best to integrate plug-in hybrid electric vehicles into the electric power grid and into the overall transportation infrastructure; and (3) a test site for the advancement of battery technologies for such vehicles. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to establish a tax credit for taxpayers who own or lease a new plug-in hybrid motor vehicle. Requires at least 10% of the motor vehicles purchased by a federal agency in any fiscal year to be plug-in hybrid electric vehicles.
26	**Name**	H.R.620 - Climate Stewardship Act of 2007
	ID	175
	Date	2007-01-22
	Author	Rep. John W. Olver (MA-1)
	Short Summary	H.R.620 is aimed at accelerating the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States by establishing a market-driven system of greenhouse gas tradeable allowances that will limit greenhouse gas emissions in the United States, reduce dependence upon foreign oil, and ensure benefits to consumers from the trading in such allowances, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	H.R.620 provides for the development of a market to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The bill requires [1] that emissions be inventoried and efforts at reduction be tracked through a centralized registry, [2] that emissions reductions be mandated, exempting certain emissions sources, and defines penalties for non-compliance, [3] that compliance costs be mitigated by the implementation of a detailed cap-and-trade scheme which allows for the borrowing against future reductions, for domestic offsets, and for the market to be integrated with international efforts, and [4] that tradeable allowances be established and allocated. The bill further calls for the establishment of a Climate Change Credit Corporation, and discusses progressing research, wildlife conservation, and climate change's disproportionate impact on the poor.
27	**Name**	H.R.632 - H-Prize Act of 2007
	ID	320
	Date	2007-01-23
	Author	Rep. Daniel Lipinski (IL-3)
	Short Summary	To authorize the Secretary of Energy to establish monetary prizes for achievements in overcoming scientific and technical barriers associated with hydrogen energy.
	Long Summary	Directs the Secretary of Energy to award competitive cash prizes biennially to advance the research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of hydrogen energy technologies. Designates prize-eligible categories, including: (1) advancements in certain hydrogen components or systems; (2) prototypes of hydrogen-powered vehicles or other hydrogen-based products that meet or exceed certain performance criteria; and (3) transformational changes in technologies for hydrogen distribution or production that meet or exceed far-reaching criteria, including minimal carbon emissions, and which may include cost criteria designed to facilitate the eventual market success of a winning technology.
28	**Name**	H.R.635 - Ten Percent by 2012 Renewable Fuel for Motor Vehicles
	ID	290
	Date	2007-01-23
	Author	Rep. Fred Upton (MI-6)
	Short Summary	This bill amends the Clean Air Act to direct the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator to promulgate regulations requiring that all gasoline motor vehicle fuel sold or

		dispensed to consumers in the United States after 2012 contain not less than 10% renewable fuel on an annual average basis.
29	**Name**	H.R.656 - Fuel Economy Standards of 33 MPG by 2017 and Fuel EconomyTrading Program
	ID	291
	Date	2007-01-24
	Author	Rep. David G. Reichert (WA-8)
	Short Summary	To require higher standards of automobile fuel efficiency with the goal of reducing the amount of oil used for fuel by automobiles in the United States by 10 percent beginning in 2017, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	This bill requires the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe average fuel economy standards for automobiles in model years after 2009 to ensure that the average fuel economy achieved by automobile manufacturers in model year 2017 and thereafter is at least 33 mpg. This bill also permits the Secretary to establish a corporate average fuel economy credit trading program.
30	**Name**	H.R.670 - DRIVE Act
	ID	225
	Date	2007-01-24
	Author	Rep. Eliot L. Engel (NY-17)
	Short Summary	To promote the national security and stability of the United States economy by reducing the dependence of the United States on foreign oil through the use of alternative fuels and new vehicle technologies, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	The Dependence Reduction Through Innovation in Vehicles and Energy Act, (DRIVE Act), is the re-introduced version of the Vehicle and Fuel Choices for American Security Act from the 109th Congress. The Act aims to reduce American use of oil by 7 million barrels a day by 2026. It achieves this goal through a variety of initiatives. Among the steps outlined in the bill are proposals that would: 1) Increase availability of home-grown, renewable fuels like ethanol; 2) Provide tax credits for manufacturers who to retool their factories to build hybrid electric, plug-in hybrid electric and flex fuel vehicles; 3) Requires federal and state vehicle fleets to cut oil use by 30 percent by 2016 and ensure that 23 percent of their fleets are advanced diesels, hybrids or plug-in hybrids; 4) Encourages the development and mass marketing of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles; and 5) Lifts the per manufacturer cap on consumer tax credits for the purchase of hybrids and advanced diesels. (See also, S.339.)
31	**Name**	H.R.682 - Expand the Strategic Petroluem Reserve to Include Alternative Fuels
	ID	292
	Date	2007-01-24
	Author	Rep. Marcy Kaptur (OH-9)
	Short Summary	To expand the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to include alternative fuels, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) to: (1) define “fuel products” to mean petroleum products and alternative fuels, including ethanol and biodiesel; (2) redesignate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve as the Strategic Fuels Reserve; and (3) rename the SPR Petroleum Account as the SFR Fuel Account. (Thus brings such alternative fuels within the purview of EPCA).
32	**Name**	H.R.683 - Investment in Energy Independence Act of 2006 (sic)
	ID	293
	Date	2007-01-24
	Author	Rep. Ron Lewis (KY-2)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote investment in energy independence through coal to liquid technology, biomass, and oil shale.
	Long	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) allow a tax credit for investment in coal-to-liquid fuels

	Summary	projects; (2) allow a taxpayer election to expense the cost of coal-to-liquid fuels process property and coal-fired facilities for the production of ethanol placed in service before 2016; (3) extend the election to expense oil and alternative fuel refineries until 2016; (4) include liquid fuel derived from oil shale extracted in the United States as an alternative fuel for excise tax purposes; (5) extend the excise tax credit for alternative fuels through FY2020; and (6) allow a 50% tax credit for enhanced oil recovery projects using qualified carbon dioxide.
33	**Name**	H.R.729 - Home Energy Generation Act
	ID	223
	Date	2007-01-30
	Author	Rep. Jay Inslee (WA-1)
	Short Summary	To amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to promote energy independence and self-sufficiency by providing for the use of net metering by certain small electic energy generation systems, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to require each state regulatory authority and nonregulated electric utility to conduct a hearing, and on the basis of such hearing, adopt a net metering standard. Requires retail electric suppliers to offer to arrange to make net metering available to retail customers on a first-come-first-served basis. Prescribes implementation requirements regarding: (1) net energy measurement; (2) billing practices; (3) ownership of credits; (4) safety and performance standards; (5) interconnection and model standards; and (6) consumer friendly contracts.
34	**Name**	H.R.76 - Extending Alternative Motor Vehicle Credit to More Vehicles
	ID	313
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Rep. Roscoe Bartlett (MD-6)
	Short Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase from 60,000 to 250,000 the number of vehicles sold for use in the United States that will trigger the phaseout period for the alternative motor vehicle tax credit.
35	**Name**	H.R.765 - Extending the Alternative Motor Vehicle Credit for Flexible Fuel Hybrid Vehicles
	ID	294
	Date	2007-01-31
	Author	Rep. Jerry Weller (IL-11)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and extend the alternative motor vehicle credit for certain flexible fuel hybrid vehicles.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to qualify new flexible fuel hybrid motor vehicles for the alternative motor vehicle tax credit through December 31, 2014. Defines "new flexible fuel hybrid motor vehicle" as a qualified hybrid motor vehicle which is capable of operating on an alternative fuel, on gasoline, and on any blend thereof, and which is certified by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to have achieved a certain level of city fuel economy using E-85 ethanol fuel.
36	**Name**	H.R.778 - Make Permanent the Residential Energy Efficient Property Credit
	ID	295
	Date	2007-01-31
	Author	Rep. Jerry Weller (IL-11)
	Short Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the tax credit for residential energy efficient property expenditures.
37	**Name**	H.R.791 - Increase Renewable Fuel Content of Gas Sold in the United States
	ID	296
	Date	2007-01-31

	Author	Rep. Jerry Weller (IL-11)
	Short Summary	To increase the renewable fuel content of gasoline sold in the United States by the year 2025 to 25 billion gallons, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	This bill amends the Clean Air Act to extend the mandated volume of renewable fuel content of gas sold in the U.S. from 2006 out until 2025. The volume progressively increases each year until it reaches 25 billion gallons in 2025 and thereafter a ratio is applied to 25 billion gallons for the mandated volume. For purposes of calculating renewable fuel volumes one gallon of a fuel blend containing 85 percent ethanol and 15 percent gasoline shall be considered to be equivalent to 1.5 gallons of renewable fuel.
38	**Name**	H.R.792 - Growing Responsible Energy and Environment Nationally Through Federal Energy Decisions Act
	ID	297
	Date	2007-01-31
	Author	Rep. Jerry Weller (IL-11)
	Short Summary	To amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to direct the head of each Federal agency to ensure that, in areas in which ethanol-blended gasoline is reasonably available at a generally competitive price, the Federal agency purchases ethanol-blended gasoline containing at least 10 percent ethanol rather than nonethanol-blended gasoline, for use in vehicles used by the agency that use gasoline.
	Long Summary	Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to repeal a certain lease charge reduction incentive program for encouraging federal agencies to use alternative fueled vehicles. Requires the head of each federal agency to ensure that, in areas in which ethanol-blended gasoline or biodiesel-blended diesel fuel is reasonably available at a generally competitive price, the agency purchases for use in appropriate vehicles: (1) ethanol-blended gasoline containing at least 10% ethanol rather than nonethanol-blended gasoline; and (2) biodiesel-blended diesel fuel containing at least 2% biodiesel within five years, and 20% biodiesel within 10 years.
39	**Name**	H.R.793 - Make Permanent the Renewable Electricity Production Credit
	ID	298
	Date	2007-01-31
	Author	Rep. Jerry Weller (IL-11)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the renewable electricity production credit.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) make permanent the tax credit for producing electricity from certain renewable resources; and (2) redefine “Indian coal production facility” for purposes of the credit as a facility that produces Indian coal (thus eliminating certain requirements for and limits on the tax credit for electricity produced by such facility).
40	**Name**	H.R.794 - Make Permanent the Credit for Electricity Produced From Wind
	ID	299
	Date	2007-01-31
	Author	Rep. Jerry Weller (IL-11)
	Short Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to 0f 1986 to make permanent the tax credit for producing electricity from wind facilities.
41	**Name**	H.R.80 - Development of Farms That are Net Producers of Food and Energy
	ID	213
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Rep. Roscoe G. Bartlett (MD-6)
	Short Summary	To provide for Federal research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities to enable the development of farms that are net producers of both food and energy, and for other purposes.

	Long Summary	Directs the Secretary of Energy to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to: (1) develop recommendations for evaluation measures and criteria for programs under this Act; and (2) evaluate the feasibility of prize and best practices award programs as tools to promote self-powered farms. Directs the Secretary to: (1) establish an award program for up to 30 state agricultural research programs for self-powered farm demonstrations; (2) provide low-cost revolving loans and loan guarantees to eligible entities for the commercial application of energy or other technologies that will contribute to establishing self-powered farms, with highest preference given to applicants who propose to meet their energy needs from biobased feedstocks or other renewable energy sources produced on that farm; and (3) enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences for a review of the programs under this Act.
42	**Name**	H.R.805 - Incentives for the Use of Hydrogen Fuel and Other Purposes
	ID	300
	Date	2007-02-05
	Author	Rep. Michael F. Doyle (PA-14)
	Short Summary	To provide incentives for the use of hydrogen fuel, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) allow a tax credit for expenditures for producing energy from certain hydrogen sources; and (2) extend through 2013 the energy tax credits for fuel cell and microturbine property. Prohibits the construction after 2008 of any public building in excess of 50,000 square feet, unless such building has a fuel cell as an independent backup source of electric power. Requires the Secretary of Transportation to establish: (1) an interagency task force and comprehensive study team to study and identify the necessary regulatory actions for transitioning to the commercialization of hydrogen and fuel cell devices and fueling stations, and for transitioning from a hydrocarbon to a hydrogen economy; and (2) a cooperative program to facilitate the commercial development of such hydrogen energy sources.
43	**Name**	H.R.817 - Finding the Ultimate Energy Lifeline, (FUEL), Act of 2007
	ID	301
	Date	2007-02-05
	Author	Rep. Tom Price (GA-6)
	Short Summary	To provide for the establishment of a working group to identify and advance the development and use of alternative sources for motor vehicle fuels.
	Long Summary	Instructs the President to select individuals to serve on a working group to identify strategies and methods to reduce consumption of foreign oil to less than 25 % of total U.S. motor vehicle fuel consumption not later than 2015. Requires the working group to: (1) identify alternative sources for motor vehicle fuels; (2) recommend appropriate federal actions for development and use of such sources; (3) assess the efficacy of such federal actions; and (4) provide appropriate coordination of federal efforts.
44	**Name**	H.R.823 - Purchase of Greenhouse Gas and Renewable Energy Credits by Federal Agencies
	ID	269
	Date	2007-02-05
	Author	Rep. Peter Welch (VT)
	Short Summary	To authorize Federal agencies and legislative branch offices to purchase greenhouse gas offsets and renewable energy credits, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	This bill authorizes each executive agency and each legislative branch office to purchase qualified tradeable greenhouse gas offsets and/or qualified tradeable renewable energy credits. It defines greenhouse gas offsets and renewable energy credits. Greenhouse gas includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases. Offsets and credits are "qualified" if the Secretary of Energy certifies the generator of such credit or offset. The Secretary shall also promulgate rules regarding the open market transactions that well be treated as approved for purposes of this Act.

45	**Name**	H.R.824 - Classify Ethanol and Biodiesal Refining Property as 7-Year Property for Purposes of the Accelerated Cost Recovery System
	ID	302
	Date	2007-02-05
	Author	Rep. Jerry Weller (IL-11)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify ethanol and biodiesel refining property as 7-year property for purposes of the accelerated cost recovery system.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow accelerated cost recovery (i.e., a seven-year recovery period) for ethanol or biodiesel refining property. Defines “ethanol or biodiesel refining property” as property used to produce biodiesel and property used to produce ethanol other than from petroleum, natural gas, or coal (including lignite).
46	**Name**	H.R.825 - Extend and Expand Tax Incentives for Renewable Fuels
	ID	303
	Date	2007-02-05
	Author	Rep. Jerry Weller (IL-11)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and expand tax incentives for renewable fuels.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) extend the alternative motor vehicle tax credit through 2014 (for all types of alternative vehicles); (2) extend the alternative fuel vehicle refueling property tax credit through 2024 and increase the amount of such credit; (3) extend the excise tax credit for alternative fuels and fuel mixtures through FY2014; (4) extend the income tax credit for biodiesel and renewable diesel used as fuel through 2024; and (5) extend the small ethanol producer tax credit through 2024.
47	**Name**	H.R.84 - Energy Efficient Buildings Act of 2007
	ID	2
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Rep. Judy Biggert (IL-13)
	Short Summary	H.R. 84 seeks to establish a program of demonstration and commercial application of advanced energy efficiency technologies and systems for buildings, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	H.R. 84, The Energy Efficient Buildings Act of 2007, directs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) establish a pilot program to award grants to businesses and organizations for new construction or major renovations of energy efficient buildings that will result in innovative energy efficiency technologies, especially those sponsored by the Department of Energy; and (2) give due consideration to proposals for buildings that are likely to serve low and moderate income populations. Defines “energy efficient building” as one that after construction or renovation: (1) uses heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems that perform at no less than Energy Star standards; or (2) if Energy Star standards are not applicable, uses Federal Energy Management Program recommended heating, ventilating, and air conditioning products.
48	**Name**	H.R.85 - Energy Technology Transfer Act
	ID	376
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Rep. Judy Biggert (IL-13)
	Short Summary	To provide for the establishment of centers to encourage demonstration and commercial application of advanced energy methods and technologies.
	Long Summary	Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to direct the Secretary of Energy to award grants for a five-year period to nonprofit institutions, state and local governments, cooperative extension services, or institutions of higher education to establish a geographically dispersed network of Advanced Energy Technology Transfer Centers, located in areas the Secretary determines have the greatest need of their

		services. Requires the Secretary to: (1) give priority to applicants already operating or partnered with an outreach program capable of transferring such knowledge and information about advanced energy efficiency methods and technologies; (2) give preference to those that would significantly expand on or fill a gap in existing programs in a geographical region; and (3) consider the special needs and opportunities for increased energy efficiency for manufactured and site-built housing, including construction, renovation, and retrofit. Sets forth Center activities and operations. Prescribes selection criteria. Prohibits the use of grant funds for facilities construction.
49	**Name**	H.R.86 - Oil and Gas-to-Alternatives Swap (OGAS) Act of 2007
	ID	314
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Rep. Judy Biggert (IL-13)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand and extend the incentives for alternative fuel vehicles and refueling property and to repeal the oil and gas production incentives added by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to repeal: (1) the tax credit for facilities producing coke or coke gas-related fuel; (2) the classification of the tax credit for producing fuel from a nonconventional source as a business-related credit; (3) accelerated amortization of geological and geophysical expenditures; and (4) the limitation on the number of new qualified hybrid and advanced lean-burn technology vehicles eligible for the tax credit for alternative motor vehicles. Extends through 2012 the alternative motor vehicles tax credit for: (1) advanced lean burn technology motor vehicles; (2) qualified hybrid motor vehicles; and (3) qualified alternative fuel vehicles. Increases from 30 to 60% the rate of the tax credit for alternative fuel vehicle refueling property and extends such credit through 2012.
50	**Name**	H.R.872 - National Endowment for Workforce Education in Renewables and Agriculture Act, (NEW ERA), of 2007
	ID	271
	Date	2007-02-07
	Author	Rep. Bruce L. Braley (IA-1)
	Short Summary	To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make competitive grants to community colleges and advanced technology education centers partnering with community colleges to support the education and training of technicians in the fields of bioenergy and other agriculture-based, renewable energy resources, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make competitive grants to community colleges and advanced technology education centers located in Iowa or other midwestern states to support the education and training of technicians in the fields of bioenergy and other agricultural, renewable energy resources. Requires grant applicants to demonstrate the ability to leverage existing partnerships and develop educational and occupation outreach and training programs with secondary schools, four-year institutions of higher education, and the agricultural extension system. Gives funding priority to specified occupational education and training initiatives, which include: (1) improving the capacity of bioenergy service industry technicians to meet the needs of agricultural bioenergy businesses; (2) teacher training in agricultural bioenergy research, efficiency, and conservation; (3) the identification of agricultural bioenergy employment opportunities; and (4) the development of partnerships with nonprofit organizations dedicated to bioenergy education and training. Requires grant applications to include a comprehensive education and training evaluation component.
51	**Name**	H.R.927 - Increase the Credit for Biodiesel Used as a Fuel
	ID	304
	Date	2007-02-08
	Author	Rep. Michael C. Burgess (TX-26)
	Short	Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the income and excise tax

	Summary	credits for biodiesel used as fuel.
52	**Name**	H.R.931 - America's Domestic Fuels Act
	ID	305
	Date	2007-02-08
	Author	Rep. Jerry F. Costello (IL-12)
	Short Summary	To provide for the research, development, and demonstration of coal gasification technology as an energy source in ethanol production.
	Long Summary	Instructs the Secretary of Energy to provide grants to states to conduct research to expedite the use of coal gasification as an energy source in ethanol production. Requires at least one pilot project receiving such assistance to be fueled by coal gasification and to be located in an area with high sulfur bituminous coal reserves.
53	**Name**	H.R.969 - Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act Amendments of 2007
	ID	272
	Date	2007-02-08
	Author	Rep. Tom Udall (NM-3)
	Short Summary	To amend title VI of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to establish a Federal renewable energy portfolio standard for certain retail electric utilities, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to prescribe requirements for a Federal Renewable Portfolio Standard for calendar years 2010 through 2039. Specifies a schedule of graduated annual percentages of a supplier's base amount that shall be generated from renewable energy resources, from 1% in 2010 up to 20 % in 2020 and thereafter. Authorizes a retail electric supplier to satisfy such requirements through 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, 2009, a state renewable energy account program.
54	**Name**	H.RES.196 - Supporting World Water Day
	ID	281
	Date	2007-03-01
	Author	Rep. Earl Blumenauer (OR-3)
	Short Summary	Supports the goals and ideals of World Water Day.
	Long Summary	Supports World Water Day. Recognizes the importance of increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation as well as the conservation and sustainable management of water resources. Urges an increased effort and the investment of greater resources by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and all relevant federal agencies towards providing sustainable and equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the poor and very poor.
55	**Name**	S.115 - Oil Subsidy Elimination for New Strategies on Energy Act or the Oil SENSE Act
	ID	212
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Barack Obama (IL)
	Short Summary	A bill to suspend royalty relief, to repeal certain provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal certain tax incentives for the oil and gas industry.
	Long Summary	Repeals provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 relating to: (1) incentives for production from marginal oil wells; (2) incentives for natural gas production in the Gulf of Mexico; (3) royalty relief for deep water production; (4) Alaska offshore royalty suspension; (5) the inventory of Outer Continental Shelf oil and natural gas resources; (6) management of federal oil and gas leasing

		programs; and (7) ultra-deepwater and unconventional natural gas and other petroleum resources. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) suspend royalty relief for producers of oil or natural gas on federal lands during periods in which oil and natural gas production is at certain levels; and (2) renegotiate certain existing leases for oil and natural gas production on federal land. Repeals provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to: (1) the election to expense certain costs associated with liquid fuel refineries; (2) accelerated depreciation of natural gas distribution lines and natural gas gathering lines; and (3) accelerated amortization of geological and geophysical expenditures. Reduces the daily barrel production requirement (from 75,000 to 50,000) applicable to small refiners eligible for the exemption from limitations on the oil and gas depletion allowance.
56	**Name**	S.129 - Study and Promote the Use of Energy-Efficient Computer Servers
	ID	322
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Wayne Allard (CO)
	Short Summary	A bill to study and promote the use of energy-efficient computer servers in the United States.
	Long Summary	Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through the Energy Star program, to analyze and report to Congress on the growth and energy consumption of computer data centers by the federal government and private enterprise. Expresses the sense of Congress that it is in the United States' best interest for purchasers of computer servers to give high priority to energy efficiency as a factor in determining best value and performance for purchases of servers.
57	**Name**	S.146 - Government Fleet Fuel Economy Act of 2007
	ID	323
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Barbara Boxer (CA)
	Short Summary	This bill requires the Federal Government to purchase fuel efficient automobiles and for other purposes. It amends provisions relating to standards for executive agency automobiles to require each passenger vehicle purchased, or leased for at least 60 consecutive days, by an executive agency after enactment of this Act to be as fuel efficient as possible.
58	**Name**	S.154 - Coal-to-Liquid Fuel Energy Act of 2007
	ID	324
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Jim Bunning (KY)
	Short Summary	A bill to promote coal-to-liquid fuel activities.
	Long Summary	Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to include among the projects eligible for Department of Energy (DOE) loan guarantees large-scale coal-to-liquid facilities that use a feedstock, the majority of which is domestic coal resources, to produce at least 10,000 barrels a day of liquid transportation fuel. Instructs the Secretary of Energy (Secretary) to make loans for use by recipients to pay the federal share of the cost of obtaining any services necessary for the planning, permitting, and construction of coal-to-liquid facilities. Directs the Secretary to promulgate regulations to support the development of coal-to-liquid manufacturing facilities and associated infrastructure on DOE and other federal lands, including military bases and military installations closed or realigned under the defense base closure and realignment. Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to direct the Secretaries of Energy and of Defense to study and report to Congress on the feasibility and suitability of maintaining coal-to-liquid products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (Reserve). Authorizes the Secretary to construct storage facilities in the vicinity of pipeline infrastructure and at least one military base. Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to authorize the Secretary to acquire, place in storage, transport, or exchange coal-to-liquid products in the Reserve. Authorizes the use of certain funds by the Air Force Research Laboratory to continue support efforts to test, qualify, and procure synthetic fuels developed from coal for aviation jet use. Amends federal law governing Armed Forces fuel

		procurement to authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into agreements with private companies to develop and operate coal-to-liquid facilities on or near military installations. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to implement a research and demonstration program to evaluate the emissions of the use of Fischer-Tropsch transportation fuel, including diesel and jet fuel.
59	**Name**	S.155 - Coal-to-Liquid Fuel Promotion Act of 2007
	ID	325
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Jim Bunning (KY)
	Short Summary	A bill to promote coal-to-liquid fuel activities.
	Long Summary	Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to instruct the Secretary of Energy to: (1) make loan guarantees to certain large-scale coal-to-liquid facilities to produce liquid transportation fuel; (2) establish a loan program to pay the federal share of the cost of obtaining services necessary for the planning, permitting, and construction of a coal-to-liquid facility; and (3) promulgate regulations for development of coal-to-liquid manufacturing facilities on federal land. Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to instruct the Secretaries of Energy and of Defense to study and report to Congress on the feasibility and suitability of maintaining coal-to-liquid products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (Reserve). Authorizes the Secretary to: (1) construct storage facilities in the vicinity of pipeline infrastructure and at least one military base; and (2) place coal-to-liquid products in storage in the Reserve. Authorizes the use of certain funds by the Air Force Research Laboratory to continue support efforts to test, qualify, and procure synthetic fuels developed from coal for aviation jet use. Amends Armed Forces law to authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into agreements to develop and operate coal-to-liquid facilities on or near military installations. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to implement a research and demonstration program to evaluate the emissions of the use of Fischer-Tropsch transportation fuel, including diesel and jet fuel. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow: (1) an income tax credit for investment in coal-to-liquid fuels projects; (2) taxpayer election to expense certain coal-to-liquid fuels facilities; (3) an extension of the alternative fuel credit for fuel derived from coal through the Fischer-Tropsch process; (4) an enhanced credit for certain projects using qualified carbon dioxide; and (5) an enhanced oil, natural gas, and coalbed methane recovery, and capture and sequestration credit against the alternative minimum tax.
60	**Name**	S.162 - Amends Internal Revenue Code to Modify Alcohol Credit and Alternative Fuel Credit and Other Provisions (including Used Oil Re-refining and Reuse)
	ID	230
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Ricahrd G. Lugar (IN)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the alcohol credit and the alternative fuel credit, to amend the Clean Air Act to promote the installation of fuel pumps for E-85 fuel, to amend title 49 of the United States Code to require the manufacture of dual fueled automobiles, and for other purposes including provisions relating to used oil re-refining and reuse.
	Long Summary	This bill declares of United States policy on the development and use of renewable alternative fuels; modifies the alcohol credit and alternative fuel credit; provides for the installation of E-85 fuel pumps by major oil companies at owned stations and branded stations; requires the manufacture of dual fueled automobiles; and addresses the average fuel economy standards, credit trading and compliance, the consumer tax credit, and the advanced technology motor vehicles manufacturing credit. Title II of the Bill addresses used oil re-refining and reuse. It directs the Secretary of Energy to develop a program to provide the public with information re-refining and reusing used oil; develop labeling guidelines for re-refined products; in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, promulgate regulations requiring all Federal agencies and departments to collect used oil produced by the agencies and departments, including used oil derived from federally owned and operated vehicles and to re-refine and reuse that used oil. It also addresses collection facilities, a study on used oil in space-heaters, an extension and modification of election to expense certain refineries and a credit for re-refined lubricating oil feedstock.

61	**Name**	S.163 - Small Business Disaster Response and Loan Improvements Act of 2007
	ID	217
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. John F. Kerry (MA)
	Short Summary	A bill to improve the disaster loan program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Amends the Small Business Act to authorize the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) to: (1) guarantee the payment of principal and interest on private lender loans to small businesses located in a disaster area; and (2) make disaster loans to private nonprofit organizations located or operating in a disaster area. Increases disaster loan caps. Authorizes the Administrator to: (1) allow small business development centers (SBDCs) to provide assistance to a small business located outside the state of the SBDC if the business is in a disaster area; (2) establish a contracting outreach and technical assistance program for small businesses having a significant presence in a disaster area; (3) declare a disaster area as an area of concentrated unemployment or underemployment, or a labor surplus area, for purposes of a contracting priority for local small businesses; and (4) establish and implement a disaster assistance business loan program. Provides for increased public notice of disaster declaration and application periods and deadlines. Authorizes the Administrator to enter into agreements with private contractors to process disaster loans. Requires the Administrator to amend the 2006 hurricane season disaster response plan to apply to major disasters and catastrophic national disasters. Provides for increased congressional oversight of the SBA disaster loan program with respect to presidentially declared disasters. Authorizes the Administrator to make loans to assist small businesses that have or are likely to suffer substantial economic injury as the result of significant increases in the price of heating fuel due to a disaster-related energy emergency. Permits funds received under this program to be used to convert from the use of heating fuel to a renewable or alternative energy source, including agriculture and urban waste, geothermal energy, cogeneration, solar energy, wind energy, or fuel cells.
62	**Name**	S.167 - Cellulosic Ethanol Development and Implementation Act of 2007
	ID	219
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Barbara Boxer (CA)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to require the Secretary of Energy to provide grants to eligible entities to carry out research, development, and demonstration projects of cellulosic ethanol and construct infrastructure that enables retail gas stations to dispense cellulosic ethanol for vehicle fuel to reduce the consumption of petroleum-based fuel.
	Long Summary	Amends the Clean Air Act to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish: (1) a grants program for eligible entities to implement research, development, and demonstration projects relating to the use of cellulosic ethanol fuel for motor vehicles; and (2) a pilot program to provide grants to eligible entities for use in installing infrastructure (such as pumps) that would enable retail gas stations to sell and dispense ethanol fuel. (See also, H.R.395.) Requires an eligible entity to provide matching funds in the amount of 20% of the total amount of the grant.
63	**Name**	S.183 - Improved Passenger Automobile Fuel Economy Act of 2007
	ID	216
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Ted Stevens (AK)
	Short Summary	A bill to require the establishment of a corporate average fuel economy standard for passenger automobiles of 40 miles per gallon by 2017, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	This bill mandates a minimum CAFE standard of 40 miles per gallon by 2017. It also establishes market-based incentives for green house gas reductions. It directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish a national registry system for GHG trading; participation is voluntary. GHGs covered by the bill are the same six covered in the Kyoto Protocol. It provides for fuel economy standard credits and

		trading of these credits. It establishes within the Department of Commerce an implementing panel that among other duties will promulgate standards for certification of registries and standards for measurement, verification, and recording of GHG emissions and emission reductions.
64	**Name**	S.193 - Energy Diplomacy and Security Act of 2007
	ID	220
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Richard G. Lugar (IN)
	Short Summary	A bill to increase cooperation on energy issues between the United States Government and foreign governments and entities in order to secure the strategic and economic interests of the United States, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Expresses the sense of Congress on energy diplomacy and security. Urges the Secretary of State to seek immediately to establish: (1) strategic energy partnerships with the governments of major energy producers and major energy consumers, and with governments of other countries; (2) petroleum crisis response mechanisms with the governments of China and India; (3) a Western Hemisphere energy crisis response mechanism; and (4) a regional-based ministerial Hemisphere Energy Cooperation Forum. Urges the President to place on the agenda for discussion at the Governing Board of the International Energy Agency the merits of establishing an international energy program application procedure. Urges the Hemisphere Energy Cooperation Forum (established in response to this Act) to implement: (1) an Energy Crisis Initiative; (2) an Energy Sustainability Initiative; and (3) an Energy for Development Initiative. Encourages the Secretary to approach other governments in the Western Hemisphere to seek cooperation in establishing a Hemisphere Energy Industry Group of industry and government representatives, coordinated by the U.S. Government.
65	**Name**	S.23 - Biofuels Security Act of 2007
	ID	321
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Tom Harkin (IA)
	Long Summary	Amends the Clean Air Act to replace provisions prescribing the volume of renewable fuel that gasoline sold in the United States must contain with provisions that require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to determine the applicable volume for 2010 and beyond. Requires such volume to be at least 10 billion gallons in 2010, 30 billion gallons in 2020, and 60 billion gallons in 2030. Requires the Secretary of Energy to promulgate regulations to ensure that each major oil company that sells gasoline in the United States through wholly-owned or branded stations provides pumps that dispense E-85 fuel (a blend approximately 85% of the content of which is derived from ethanol produced in the United States) at not less than: (1) a specified percentage of all of its stations (increasing from 5% in 2008 to 50% in 2017); and (2) a minimum percentage of its stations in each state. Allows a company to earn and sell production credits when it exceeds the percentage required. Prohibits companies from using credits purchased to fulfill geographic distribution requirements. Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to increase to 100% the proportion of vehicles acquired by a federal fleet in and after 2008 that must be light duty alternative fueled vehicles. Amends the Clayton Act to: (1) prohibit restricting the right of a franchisee to install a renewable fuel pump; and (2) define “gasohol” as any blend of ethanol and gasoline. Requires makers of new automobiles capable of operating on gasoline or diesel fuel to ensure that a specified percentage of automobiles manufactured in any model year after 2007 for sale in the United States (increasing from 10% in 2008 to 100% in 2017) are dual fueled automobiles. Allows the manufacturer to earn and sell production credits if it exceeds the number required. Requires the Secretary of Transportation to promote the use of fuel mixtures containing gasoline or diesel fuel and one or more alternative fuels. Prescribes formulas to be used by the Administrator to measure the fuel economy of dual fueled automobiles manufactured in model years beginning 18, 30, 42, and 54 months after enactment of this Act.
66	**Name**	S.280 - Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007
	ID	177

	Date	2007-01-12
	Author	Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman (CT), Sen. John McCain (AZ)
	Short Summary	A bill to provide for a program to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States by establishing a market-driven system of greenhouse gas tradeable allowances, to support the deployment of new climate change-related technologies, and to ensure benefits to consumers from the trading in such allowances, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	S.280, the partner bill to H.R.620, provides for the development of a market to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The bill requires [1] that emissions be inventoried and efforts at reduction be tracked through a centralized registry, [2] that emissions reductions be mandated, exempting certain emissions sources, and defines penalties for non-compliance, [3] that compliance costs be mitigated by the implementation of a detailed cap-and-trade scheme which allows for the borrowing against future reductions, for domestic offsets, and for the market to be integrated with international efforts, and [4] that tradeable allowances be established and allocated. The bill further calls for the establishment of a Climate Change Credit Corporation, and outlines an innovation infrastructure to support the development and deployment of new technologies which effect reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, as well as strategies for adapting to the effects of climate change.
67	**Name**	S.298 - REFRESH Act
	ID	261
	Date	2007-01-16
	Author	Sen. Lisa Murkowski (AK)
	Short Summary	A bill to provide incentives for renewable energy production, to increase fuel economy standards for automobiles, and to provide tax incentives for renewable energy production.
	Long Summary	In order to provide incentives for renewable energy production, to increase fuel economy standards for automobiles, and to provide tax incentives for renewable energy production, Congress will enact the following: grants will be given for to geothermal power, ocean energy, and plug-in hybrid electric combustion engine vehicles. To adhere to truth in testing cafe standards, cafe standards will be tested, and an study of economic impacts of certain vehicles with special fuel standards will be carried out. Tires will be required to meet the low rolling resistance standards. The government will create incentives to flexible work scheduling to reduce traffic congestion in urban areas. Tax breaks will be given for wave, current, tidal, and ocean thermal energy. Credit for new qualified hybrid motor vehicle credit for plug-in hybrids will be given an extension and modification.
68	**Name**	S.309 - Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act
	ID	184
	Date	2007-01-16
	Author	Sen. Bernard Sanders (VT)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act - Amends the Clean Air Act to set forth provisions concerning global warming pollution emissions. Directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to: (1) set milestones to reduce the aggregate net levels of emissions (authorizes EPA to establish market-based programs to achieve such reduction); (2) require each fleet of automobiles sold by a manufacturer beginning in model year 2016 to meet emission standards; (3) contract with the National Academy of Sciences to study the potential contribution of the non-highway portion of the transportation sector towards meeting the emission reduction goal; (4) require that electric generation units meet an emission standard that is not higher than the emission rate of a new combined cycle natural gas generating unit; and (5) establish a low-carbon generation trading program. Requires covered generators to provide a minimum percentage of the base quantity of electricity produced for sale from low-carbon generation. Requires EPA to: (1) establish a competitive grant program for geological disposal deployment projects; and (2) carry out a global climate change standards and processes research program. Expresses the sense of the Senate that federal funds for clean, low-carbon energy research, development, and deployment should be increased by at least 100% each year for 10

		years. Directs: (1) EPA to promulgate requirements concerning the energy efficiency and peak load reduction of electricity suppliers and to establish a renewable energy credit program; (2) the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for accrediting certified reductions in carbon dioxide emissions through biological sequestration activities; and (3) major stationary sources to report to EPA on emissions of global warming pollutants. Requires the President to establish the Task Force on International Clean, Low Carbon Energy Cooperation. Authorizes the President to adjust, suspend, or waive any regulation promulgated pursuant to this Act in a national emergency. Requires EPA to require that gasoline contain the applicable volume of low-carbon renewable fuel. Directs EPA to require manufacturers to meet standards for new motor vehicles or engines. Requires executive agency automobiles to be as fuel-efficient as practicable. Requires: (1) the Secretary of Commerce to report on the effects of U.S. failure to adopt measures that require or result in a reduction in total emissions in accordance with the goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; (2) the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to require securities issuers to inform investors of risks relating to global warming; and (3) the SEC to clarify that U.S. commitments to reduce emissions under the Framework are considered to be a material effect and that global warming constitutes a known trend. Directs federal agency environmental impact statements or analyses to evaluate the effects on, and impact of, global warming.
69	**Name**	S.317 - Electric Utility Cap and Trade Act of 2007
	ID	180
	Date	2007-01-17
	Author	Sen. Dianne Feinstein (CA)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish a program to regulate the emission of greenhouse gases from electric utilities.
	Long Summary	S.317 reviews the scientific findings supporting global climate change, and calls for the creation of an emissions allowance system, some distributed through auction and others through allocation. The bill outlines the recognition of international credits, compliance and enforcement mechanisms, and credit transfer. Offset credit management is described in detail. Further called for is the establishment of a National Registry to monitor and report on the credits. Finally, the bill points to specific climate change research initiatives, aimed at deepening the nation's understanding of the various effects of climate change.
70	**Name**	S.330 - Border Security and Immigration Reform Act of 2007
	ID	229
	Date	2007-01-18
	Author	Sen. Johnny Isakson (GA)
	Short Summary	A bill to authorize secure borders and comprehensive immigration reform, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	A comprehensive bill covering border security with one minor provision relating to climate change. Pursuant to section 129 (a) (3) the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with other key agency heads including the Environmental Protection Agency, shall conduct a study on the construction of a system of physical barriers along the southern international land and maritime border of the United States. Among other things, the study shall include an assessment of the international, national, and regional environmental impact of such a system, including the impact on zoning, global climate change, ozone depletion, biodiversity loss, and transboundary pollution.
71	**Name**	S.339 - DRIVE Act
	ID	227
	Date	2007-01-18
	Author	Sen. Evan Bayh (IN)
	Short Summary	A bill to promote the 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, and for other purposes

	Long Summary	The Dependence Reduction Through Innovation in Vehicles and Energy Act, (DRIVE Act), is the re-introduced version of the Vehicle and Fuel Choices for American Security Act from the 109th Congress. The Act aims to reduce American use of oil by 7 million barrels a day by 2026. It achieves this goal through a variety of initiatives. Among the steps outlined in the bill are proposals that would: 1) Increase availability of home-grown, renewable fuels like ethanol; 2) Provide tax credits for manufacturers who to retool their factories to build hybrid electric, plug-in hybrid electric and flex fuel vehicles; 3) Requires federal and state vehicle fleets to cut oil use by 30 percent by 2016 and ensure that 23 percent of their fleets are advanced diesels, hybrids or plug-in hybrids; 4) Encourages the development and mass marketing of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles; and 5) Lifts the per manufacturer cap on consumer tax credits for the purchase of hybrids and advanced diesels. (See also, H.R. 670.)
72	**Name**	S.357 - Ten-in-Ten Fuel Economy Act
	ID	226
	Date	2007-01-22
	Author	Sen. Dianne Feinstein (CA)
	Short Summary	A bill to improve passenger automobile fuel economy and safety, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce dependence on foreign oil, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	This CAFE reform bill sets a goal of a combined average fuel economy standard for passenger automobiles and light trucks of at least 35 miles per gallon by 2019. It also includes other related provisions such as improved automotive safety standards and mandatory fuel-efficiency gauges on dashboards so drivers can monitor their fuel consumption while driving. It also provides for a credit trading program to allow manufacturers whose automobiles exceed the average fuel economy standards to earn credits to be sold to manufacturers whose automobiles fail to achieve the prescribed standards.
73	**Name**	S.386 - Cellulosic Ethanol Incentive Act of 2007
	ID	326
	Date	2007-01-24
	Author	Sen. Saxby Chambliss (GA)
	Short Summary	This bill to amends the Clean Air Act to require a higher volume of renewable fuel derived from cellulosic biomass, reaching 20.33 percent in theyear 2030 and for other purposes.
74	**Name**	S.411 - Credit Rate Parity for All Renewable Resources Under the Electricity Production Credit
	ID	327
	Date	2007-01-26
	Author	Sen. Gordon H. Smith (OR)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide credit rate parity for all renewable resources under the electricity production credit.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to eliminate after 2006 the reduction in the rate of the tax credit for electricity produced from open-loop biomass, small irrigation power, landfill gas, trash combustion, and hydropower facilities (thus allowing the same credit rate for all renewable resource facilities).
75	**Name**	S.425 - Amendment to Internal Revenue Code to Expand Renewable Energy Credit to Kinetic Hydropower
	ID	224
	Date	2007-01-29
	Author	Sen. Gordon H. Smith (OR)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the resources eligible for the renewable energy credit to kinetic hydropower, and for other purposes.
	Long	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to include kinetic hydropower as a renewable resource eligible for

	Summary	the tax credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources. Defines "kinetic hydropower" as: (1) ocean free flowing water derived from flows from tidal currents, ocean currents, waves, or estuary currents; (2) ocean thermal energy; or (3) free flowing water in rivers, lakes, man made channels, or streams.
76	**Name**	S.426 - Biofuels Investment Trust Fund Act
	ID	328
	Date	2007-01-29
	Author	Sen. Benjamin E. Nelson (NE)
	Short Summary	A bill to provide that all funds collected from the tariff on imports of ethanol be invested in the research, development, and deployment of biofuels, especially cellulosic ethanol produced from biomass feedstocks.
	Long Summary	This bill establishes in the Treasury of the United States the Biofuels Investment Trust Fund which shall contain an amount equal to that received in the general fund as of January 1, 2007, from duties received on articles entered under heading 9901.00.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.9 (i.e., the tariff on imports of ethanol). It also sets forth how the funds shall be used, including the authorization for the Secretary of Energy in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Treasury to use the funds in the Trust to provide financial assistance for research, development, and deployment of programs for biofuels to increase the amount and diversity of biofuels produced in the U.S. and made available to consumers, especially for cellulosic ethanol production from biomass feedstocks.
77	**Name**	S.485 - Global Warming Reduction Act of 2007
	ID	183
	Date	2007-02-01
	Author	Sen. John Kerry (MA)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish an economy-wide global warming pollution emission cap-and-trade program to assist the economy in transitioning to new clean energy technologies, to protect employees and affected communities, to protect companies and consumers from significant increases in energy costs, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act of 2007 - Amends the Clean Air Act to direct the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to: (1) promulgate regulations necessary to reduce the aggregate net level of global warming pollution emissions; and (2) establish a market-based emissions cap and global warming pollutants trading program. Establishes the Climate Reinvestment Fund. Requires EPA to: (1) establish, and revise every five years, standards for passenger vehicle emissions; and (2) research global climate change standards and processes. Sets forth requirements for retail electricity suppliers and EPA concerning: (1) energy efficiency and peak load reduction; (2) a related trading system; (3) renewable energy types and sources; and (4) a renewable energy credit program and related penalties. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for accrediting certified reductions in carbon dioxide emission through biological sequestration activities. Requires major stationary sources to report annually to EPA about global warming pollutant emissions. Directs the National Academy of Sciences to report biennially to EPA and Congress about U.S. progress in avoiding dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Replaces specified volumes of renewable fuel required in gasoline for 2006-2012 with benchmarks for 2010, 2020, and 2030 and a requirement that EPA determine the volume for each year not specified annually. Requires the Secretary of Energy to ensure that major oil companies that sell gasoline in the United States through wholly-owned or branded stations provide pumps that dispense E-85 fuel at specified percentages. Creates a related trading program. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to double the new qualified fuel cell motor vehicle credit, the new advanced lean burn technology motor vehicle credit, and the conservation credit. Creates a new plug-in hybrid motor vehicle credit and an advanced technology motor vehicles manufacturing credit. Directs the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to: (1) require securities issuers to inform investors of financial and economic risks relating to global warming; and (2) declare that U.S. commitments to reduce emissions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are considered to be a material effect and that global

		warming constitutes a known trend. Requires the Secretary of Commerce to establish a National Climate Change Vulnerability and Resilience Program and an Office of Climate Change Vulnerability and Resilience Research.
78	**Name**	S.496 - Applachian Regional Development Act Amendments of 2007
	ID	270
	Date	2007-02-06
	Author	Sen. George V. Voinovich (OH)
	Short Summary	A bill to reauthorize and improve the program authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.
	Long Summary	As part of this bill, section 14508, economic and energy development initiative, provides that: (a) Projects To Be Assisted- The Appalachian Regional Commission may provide technical assistance, provide grants, enter into contracts, or otherwise provide amounts to individuals or entities in the Appalachian region for use in carrying out projects and activities: (1) to promote energy efficiency in the Appalachian region to enhance the economic competitiveness of the Appalachian region; (2) to increase the use of renewable energy resources, particularly biomass, in the Appalachian region to produce alternative transportation fuels, electricity, and heat; and (3) to support the development of conventional energy resources, particularly advanced clean coal, in the Appalachian region to produce alternative transportation fuels, electricity, and heat.
79	**Name**	S.6 - National Energy and Environmental Security Act of 2007
	ID	218
	Date	2007-01-04
	Author	Sen. Harry Reid (NV)
	Short Summary	A bill to enhance the security of the United States by reducing the dependence of the United States on foreign and unsustainable energy sources and the risks of global warming, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	National Energy and Environmental Security Act of 2007 - Expresses the sense of Congress that Congress should enact, and the President should sign, legislation to enhance the security of the United States by reducing its dependence on foreign and unsustainable energy sources and the risks of global warming by: (1) requiring reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases; (2) diversifying and expanding the use of secure, efficient, and environmentally-friendly energy supplies and technologies; (3) reducing the burdens on consumers of rising energy prices; (4) eliminating tax giveaways to large energy companies; and (5) preventing energy price gouging, profiteering, and market manipulation.
80	**Name**	S.645 - Provides for an Alternative Sulfur Dioxide Removal Measurement for Certain Coal Gasification Project Goals
	ID	329
	Date	2007-02-15
	Author	Sen. Craig Thomas (WY)
	Short Summary	This bill amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to provide an alternate sulfur dioxide removal measurement for certain coal gasification project goals. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish milestones for such projects so that by year 2020 they will be able to: (1) remove at least 99% of sulfur dioxide (as currently required); or, in the alternative, (2) emit not more than 0.04 pound SO_2 per million Btu, based on a 30-day average.
81	**Name**	S.672 - Rural Community Renewable Energy Bonds Act
	ID	309
	Date	2007-02-16
	Author	Sen. Ken Salazar (CO)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax-exempt financing for qualified renewable energy facilities, and for other purposes.
	Long	Rural Community Renewable Energy Bonds Act - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow the

	Summary	issuance of tax-exempt facility bonds to finance qualified renewable energy facilities (facilities using wind, biomass, solar power, hydropower and other renewable sources to produce electricity).
82	**Name**	S.673 - Rural Wind Energy Development Act
	ID	287
	Date	2007-02-16
	Author	Sen. Ken Salazar (CO)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide credits for the installation of wind energy property, including by rural homeowners, farmers, ranchers, and small businesses, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Rural Wind Energy Development Act - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow: (1) a tax credit for the installation of wind energy property; and (2) an accelerated depreciation allowance for such property.
83	**Name**	S.696 - Energy Research Act of 2007
	ID	283
	Date	2007-02-27
	Author	Sen. Max Baucus (MT)
	Short Summary	A bill to establish an Advanced Research Projects Administration-Energy to initiate high risk, innovative energy research to improve the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Establishes an Advanced Research Projects Administration-Energy ('ARPA-E') whose duties include [1] establishing research and development goals for the program, as well as publicizing goals of the program to the public and private sectors, [2] soliciting applications for specific areas of particular promise, especially areas for which the private sector cannot or will not provide funding, [3] selecting research projects for support under the program from among applications submitted to ARPA-E, and [4] monitoring the progress of projects supported under the program. The bill further outlines the methods by which ARPA-E is to be staffed, choose its research projects, and report on its findings.
84	**Name**	S.CON.RES.3 - Expressing the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that, not later than January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should...
	ID	259
	Date	2007-01-17
	Author	Sen. Ken Salazar (CO)
	Short Summary	A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that, not later than January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should provide from renewable resources not less than 25 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States and continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber.
	Long Summary	Expresses the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that not later than January 1, 2025, U.S. agricultural, forestry, and working land should provide from renewable resources not less than 25% of total U.S. energy consumption and continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber.
85	**Name**	S.RES.30 - Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the need for the United States to address global climate change through the negotiation of fair and effective international commitments.
	ID	262
	Date	2007-01-16
	Author	Sen. Joseph Biden (DE)
	Short Summary	A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the need for the United States to address global climate change through the negotiation of fair and effective international commitments.
	Long Summary	Expresses 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 binding 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.
86	**Name**	S.RES.60 - Authorizing Expenditures by the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs
	ID	222
	Date	2007-01-31
	Author	Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman (CN)
	Short Summary	An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.
	Long Summary	Among other provisions, the Resolution sets forth the areas the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee of the committee, is authorized to study or investigate. One of those areas is the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government involved in the control and management of energy shortages including, but not limited to, their performance with respect to research into the discovery and development of alternative energy supplies.
87	**Name**	S.RES.89 - Committee Expenditure Authorization
	ID	278
	Date	2007-03-01
	Author	Sen. Dianne Feinstein (CA)
	Short Summary	An original resolution authorizing expenditures by committees of the Senate for the periods March 1, 2007, through September 30, 2007, and October 1, 2007, through September 30, 2008, and October 1, 2008, through February 28, 2009
	Long Summary	Authorizes expenditures by the following Senate committees from March 1, 2007-September 30, 2007, October 1, 2007-September 30, 2008, and October 1, 2008-February 28, 2009: (1) Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; (2) Armed Services; (3) Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; (4) Budget; (5) Commerce, Science, and Transportation; (6) Energy and Natural Resources; (7) Environment and Public Works; (8) Finance; (9) Foreign Relations; (10) Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; (11) Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; (12) Judiciary; (13) Rules and Administration; (14) Small Business and Entrepreneurship; (15) Veterans' Affairs; (16) Special Committee on Aging; (17) Select Committee on Intelligence; and (18) Indian Affairs. Authorizes establishment of a special reserve within funds in the account "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations," appropriated by the legislative branch appropriations Acts for FY2007-FY2009, to be available to any committee to meet specified unpaid obligations or expenses.
		109th Congress
1	**Name**	H.CON.RES.199 - Whereas the International Polar Year is a year-long research initiative dedicated to the concentrated study of Earth's Polar Regions ...
	ID	168
	Date	2005-06-30
	Author	Rep. Alcee Hastings (FL-23)
	Short Summary	Supporting the goals and ideals of the International Polar Year.
	Long Summary	Recognizes that encouraging and supporting an International Polar Year from 2007-2008 is not only beneficial but crucial to our understanding of the Earth's environment. Encourages the United States to support funding and research for the International Polar Year and of the Polar regions.

2	**Name**	H.CON.RES.398 - Expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service should incorporate consideration of global warming and sea-level rise into the comprehensive conservation...
	ID	170
	Date	2006-05-03
	Author	Rep. Donna Christensen (VI)
	Short Summary	Expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service should incorporate consideration of global warming and sea-level rise into the comprehensive conservation plans for coastal national wildlife refuges, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Expresses the sense of Congress that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) should incorporate consideration of the effects of global warming and sea-level rise into the comprehensive conservation plan for each coastal national wildlife refuge. Calls for such plans to address how global warming and sea-level rise will affect: (1) the ecological integrity, archaeological and cultural values, and distribution, migration patterns, and abundance of fish, wildlife, and plant populations and related habitats of the refuge; (2) areas within the refuge that are suitable for use as administrative sites or visitor facilities; and (3) opportunities for compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses of the refuge. Calls for the Director of the USFWS to conduct an assessment of the potential impacts of global warming and sea-level rise on coastal national wildlife refuges.
3	**Name**	H.CON.RES.453 - Addressing Climate Change Through International Commitments
	ID	118
	Date	2006-07-25
	Author	Rep. Russ Carnahan (MO-3)
	Short Summary	Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the need for the United States to address global climate change through the negotiation of fair and effective international commitments.
	Long Summary	Expresses the sense of Congress 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, establish mitigation commitments by all countries that are major emitters of greenhouse gases, establish flexible international mechanisms to minimize the cost of efforts by participating countries, and achieve a significant long-term reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions; and (2) establishing a bipartisan observer group in the House of Representatives and the Senate to monitor international negotiations on climate change and ensure that the advice and consent function of the Senate is exercised to facilitate timely consideration of any applicable treaty.
4	**Name**	H.R.1584 - Ocean and Coastal Observation System Act of 2005 (Referred to House Committee after being Received from Senate)
	ID	172
	Date	2005-07-01
	Author	Sen. Olympia Snowe (ME)
	Short Summary	A bill to develop and maintain an integrated system of ocean and coastal observations for the Nation's coasts, oceans and Great Lakes, improve warning of tsunamis and other natural hazards, and for other purposes
	Long Summary	Ocean and Coastal Observation System Act of 2005 - (Sec. 4) Directs the President, acting through the National Ocean Research Leadership Council, to establish and maintain an integrated system of ocean and coastal observations, data communication and management, analysis, modeling, research, education, and outreach designed to provide data and information for the timely detection and prediction of changes occurring in the ocean and coastal environment that impact the Nation's social, economic, and ecological systems. Requires the system to provide for long-term, continuous, and quality-controlled observations of the coasts, oceans, and Great Lakes. Requires the Council to establish an interagency program office (OceanUS) responsible for program planning and

		coordination of the system. Requires OceanUS, among other duties, to provide for opportunities to partner or contract with private sector companies in deploying ocean observation system elements. Requires the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to be the lead Federal agency for implementation and operation of the system. Requires NOAA, among other duties, to integrate the capabilities of the National Coastal Data Development Center and the Coastal Services Center, and other appropriate centers, into the observing system for the purpose of assimilating, managing, disseminating, and archiving data from regional and other observation systems. Authorizes the Administrator of NOAA to certify one or more regional associations to be responsible for the development and operation of regional ocean and coastal observing systems to meet the information needs of user groups in the region while adhering to national standards. Deems certified regional systems to be part of NOAA when carrying out this Act, and employees of such systems acting within the scope of their employment to be federal government employees, for purposes of civil liability under specified laws. (Sec. 5) Directs the Council to establish programs for research, development, and education for the system. (Sec. 6) Authorizes departments and agencies represented on the Council to participate in interagency financing and to share funds appropriated to any Council member. (Sec. 7) Declares that nothing in this Act supersedes, or limits the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. (Sec. 8) Authorizes appropriations to NOAA for FY2006-FY2010 for implementation of the integrated ocean and coastal observing system and the research and development program required by this Act. Requires the allocation of 50 percent of appropriations for the observing system to certified regional associations for regional systems. (Sec. 9) Requires the President, acting through the Council, to report to Congress on the programs established under this Act.
5	**Name**	H.R.242 - Surface Transportation Research and Development Act of 2005
	ID	243
	Date	2005-01-06
	Author	Rep. Vernon Ehlers (MI-3)
	Short Summary	To authorize appropriations to the Department of Transportation for surface transportation research and development, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Authorizes appropriations for FY 2005 through 2010 for certain surface transportation research and development (R&D) activities. Amends Federal highway law to revise requirements for transportation: (1) research strategic planning, requiring development of a five-year transportation R&D strategic plan to guide Federal transportation R&D activities; and (2) deployment grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts. Directs the Secretary of Transportation to establish a National Multimodal Trends Policy Research Program that systematically addresses critical short-term, medium-term, and long-term social science issues affecting and affected by the transportation system. Directs the Secretary to implement programs to promote and demonstrate the application of innovative pavement technologies and technologies in highway safety. Establishes the Garrett A. Morgan Technology and Transportation Education Program. Directs the Secretary to arrange with the National Research Council to develop a National Transportation Information Needs Assessment. Requires the Director of the Bureau of Transportation Statistics to establish an Advisory Council on Transportation Statistics. Directs the Secretary to establish a Future Strategic Highway Research Program. Amends the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to revise the Intelligent Transportation Systems Act of 1998 and rename it the Intelligent Transportation Systems Act of 2005. Authorizes appropriations for FY 2005 through 2010 for: (1) transit R&D; (2) highway safety R&D; and (3) motor carrier R&D. Directs the Secretary to establish an Innovative Practices and Technologies Demonstration and Deployment Program. Amends Federal transportation law to authorize the Secretary (or the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development when required for urban transportation planning) to make grants to nonprofit institutions of higher learning to: (1) conduct competent R&D and investigations into the theoretical or practical problems of urban transportation; and (2) train individuals to conduct further R&D or obtain employment in an organization that plans, builds, operates, or manages an urban transportation system. Directs the Secretary to establish: (1) a motor carrier R&D program; (2) a multimodal energy and climate change program to study the relationship of transportation, energy, and climate change as part of the National Climate Change Technology Initiative and the Climate Change Research Initiative; (3) a national cooperative freight

		transportation R&D program; (4) data exchange formats to ensure that highway and transit monitoring systems data, including statewide incident reporting systems, can readily be exchanged across jurisdictional boundaries; and (5) a planning capacity building initiative to support enhancements in transportation planning. Directs the President shall establish a Next Generation National Transportation Policy Study Commission.
6	**Name**	H.R.243 - Appropriations for Surface Transportation Research and Development
	ID	237
	Date	2005-01-06
	Author	Rep. Vernon Ehlers (MI-3)
	Short Summary	To authorize appropriations to the Department of Transportation for surface transportation research and development, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Authorizes appropriations for FY 2005 through 2010 for: (1) surface transportation research, development, and deployment; (2) university transportation research; and (3) intelligent transportation systems research. Revises requirements for transportation: (1) research strategic planning to include development priorities; and (2) deployment grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts. Directs the Secretary to establish a program to demonstrate the application of innovative technology in surface transportation infrastructure construction and safety. Directs the Secretary to arrange with the National Academy of Sciences for establishment of a Future Strategic Highway Research Program. Amends the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century to revise the Intelligent Transportation Systems Act of 1998 and rename it the Intelligent Transportation Systems Act of 2005. Directs the Secretary to establish a National Multimodal Trends Policy Research Program that systematically addresses critical short-term, medium-term, and long-term social science issues affecting and affected by the transportation system. Authorizes appropriations for FY 2005 through 2010 for transit research and development. Amends Federal highway law to direct the Secretary to establish an Innovative Practices and Technologies Demonstration and Deployment Program. Directs the Secretary to establish: (1) a multimodal energy and climate change program to study the relationship of transportation, energy, and climate change as part of the National Climate Change Technology Initiative and the Climate Change Research Initiative; and (2) a national cooperative freight transportation research program.
7	**Name**	H.R.2828 - New Apollo Energy Act of 2005
	ID	163
	Date	2005-06-09
	Author	Rep. Jay Inslee (WA-1)
	Short Summary	To ensure that the United States leads the world in developing and manufacturing next generation energy technologies, to grow the economy of the United States, to create new highly trained, highly skilled American jobs, to eliminate American overdependence on foreign oil, and to address the threat of global warming.
	Long Summary	New Apollo Energy Act of 2005 - Establishes the New Apollo Energy Act Performance Goals, which the President shall consider when formulating and enforcing national energy policy. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to coordinate the participation of National Laboratories, universities, commercial industry, and other organizations in implementing this Act. Sets forth technology research programs concerning: (1) clean energy; (2) energy efficiency; (3) fusion energy; and (4) ultra-deepwater and extended reach drilling and carbon sequestration technologies. Creates tax incentives, in the form of tax credits and deductions from grosss income, for new technologies. Sets forth a federal framework for support of diverse energy technology initiatives. Directs the President to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to full capacity and ensure that the fill rate minimizes impacts on petroleum markets. Amends the Commodity Exchange Act to grant the Commodity Futures Trading Commission jurisdiction over energy trading markets and metals trading markets. Sets forth federal assistance programs covering weatherization and energy efficient housing. Sets forth a national net metering requirement for utilities and interconnection standards for distributive energy generation. Sets forth initiatives to reduce greenhouse gases including: (1) federal climate change research; (2) national greenhouse gas database; (3) market-driven greenhouse gas reductions; and (4) emission

		reduction requirements and allocation and use of tradeable allowances. Establishes the Climate Change Credit Corporation to use the tradeable allowances, and proceeds derived from its trading activities in tradeable allowances, to reduce costs borne by consumers as a result of the greenhouse gas reduction requirements. Amends the Clean Air Act to set forth a renewable fuel program. Sets forth a program of loan guarantees for biorefineries and renewable electricity generation facilities. Balanced Energy Supply Tax Policy Act of 2005 - Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to: (1) limit tax reductions to revenue raised by tax offsets; and (2) deny treaty benefits for certain deductible payments. Prescribes guidelines governing the: (1) doctrine of economic substance; (2) penalty for understatements attributable to transactions lacking economic substance; and (3) understatement of taxpayer's liability by income tax return preparer.
8	**Name**	H.R.2939.IH - Oceans Conservation, Education, and National Strategy for the 21st Century Act
	ID	155
	Date	2005-06-16
	Author	Rep. Curt Weldon (PA-7)
	Short Summary	To establish a national policy for our oceans, to strengthen the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to establish a Committee on Ocean Policy, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Oceans Conservation, Education, and National Strategy for the 21st Century Act - Specifies a national oceans policy. Establishes national standards to require any federal agency or federally funded activities that affect U.S. ocean waters or ocean resources to be conducted in a manner that protects and maintains healthy marine ecosystems and, where appropriate, restores degraded marine ecosystems. Reestablishes in the Department of Commerce (what already exists under Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), administered by the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere (Administrator). Directs the President to submit to Congress recommendations on, and a plan and proposed schedule for, the transfer of oceanic or atmospheric programs, functions, services, and associated resources to NOAA from other federal agencies. Establishes: (1) a National Oceans Advisor; (2) a Committee on Ocean Policy; and (3) the Council of Advisors on Oceans Policy. Designates certain ocean regions for ecosystem-based management. Establishes a Regional Ocean Partnership for each designated ocean region. Requires each Partnership to prepare a Regional Ocean Strategic Plan for each ocean region. Establishes a Committee on Ocean Science, Education, and Operations (OSEO Committee). Directs the Chair of the Committee on Ocean Policy to develop a National Strategy for Ocean and Coastal Science. Establishes: (1) a Subcommittee on Ocean Education within the OSEO Committee; (2) an interagency ocean and coastal education program; (3) a National Marine Scholarship Program; and (4) a NOAA Office of Education. Establishes: (1) an Office of Ocean Exploration within the Ocean and Atmospheric Research and Data Services Office; and (2) a Subcommittee on Ocean Exploration within the OSEO Committee. Establishes in the Treasury the Ocean and Great Lakes Conservation Trust Fund.
9	**Name**	H.R.3057 - Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006
	ID	242
	Date	2005-06-24
	Author	Rep. Jim Kolbe (AZ-6)
	Short Summary	An act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	(Sec. 534) Authorizes the use of foreign assistance funds to support tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation programs and energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. (Sec. 585) Obligates funds for: (1) biodiversity (and forest) programs in developing countries; (2) USAID's biodiversity strategy for the Amazon basin; (3) the Congo basin forest partnership, including protection of great apes; and (4) clean energy policies in developing countries, including greenhouse gas monitoring, carbon sequestration activities, and climate change mitigation programs. Directs the President to report on federal expenditures for climate change programs.
10	**Name**	H.R.3057.EAS - Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act,

		2006
	ID	93
	Date	2005-06-24
	Author	Rep. Jim Kolbe (AZ-8)
	Short Summary	An act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 - Title I: Export and Investment Assistance - Makes FY2006 appropriations for: (1) the Export-Import Bank, including the Office of Inspector General, direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, and administrative expenses; (2) Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) credit and insurance programs, including administrative expenses, and for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, (and authority to undertake programs under title IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in Iraq); and (3) the Trade and Development Agency. Title II: Bilateral Economic Assistance - Makes FY 2006 appropriations for: (1) expenses of the President in carrying out certain programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; (2) the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for child survival, nutrition, and disease programs, including HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and family planning/reproductive health programs; (3) specified development assistance, including programs for trade capacity building (including activities with Central America and the Dominican Republic), and for education, displaced children, agriculture, clean water (including activities in Africa and South Asia); (4) international disaster and famine assistance; (5) democracy transition and long-term development of countries in crisis; (6) direct loans and guaranteed loans for micro and small enterprise development and urban programs; (7) the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund; (8) operating expenses of USAID; (9) the Capital Investment Fund; (10) USAID Office of Inspector General; (11) Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance, including amounts for Israel, Egypt, Jordan, USAID programs in the West Bank and Gaza, Lebanon, Afghanistan upon compliance with poppy eradication activities, Iraq, the Central Highlands of Vietnam, Timor-Leste, and Sierra Leone; (12) International Fund for Ireland; (13) assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States; (14) assistance for the new Independent States of the former Soviet Union, including restrictions on assistance to Russia until compliance with specified actions in Iran; (15) the Inter-American Foundation, the African Development Foundation, the Peace Corps, with a prohibition on fund use for abortions, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation; (16) the global HIV/AIDS initiative; (17) promotion of democracy and human rights; (18) international narcotics control and law enforcement; (19) counter-drug activities in the Andean region of South America including assistance to Colombia to support a unified campaign against terrorist organizations such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and other Colombian programs; (20) migration and refugee assistance; (21) United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund; (22) nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, de-mining, and related programs and activities, including U.S. contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission; and (23) the Department of the Treasury for international affairs technical assistance activities, and for debt restructuring of concessional loans, guarantees, and credits made to, and the canceling of amounts owed to, the United States by eligible foreign countries. Title III: Military Assistance - Makes FY 2006 appropriations for: (1) expanded international military education and training (IMET), including provisions respecting Haiti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Guatemala; (2) foreign military financing grants, including provisions respecting Israel, Jordan, Sudan, Guatemala, Haiti, and Egypt; and (3) international peacekeeping operations. Title IV: Multilateral Economic Assistance - Makes FY 2006 appropriations for the U.S. contribution to: (1) the Global Environment Facility of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); (2) the International Development Association (IDA); (3) the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; (4) the Inter-American Investment Corporation; (5) the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund; (6) the Asian Development Fund; (7) the African Development Bank; (8) the African Development Fund; (9) the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (10) the International Fund for Agricultural Development; and (11) other international programs, excluding IAEA. Sets forth limitations on callable capital subscriptions with

		respect to: (1) the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; (2) the African Development Bank; and (3) the European bank for Reconstruction and Development. Title V: General Provisions - (Sec. 501) Prohibits payments to any international financial institution (as defined by this Act) while the U.S. executive director to the institution is compensated at a rate in excess of that for Level IV of the Executive Schedule, or any alternate U.S. director is compensated at a rate in excess of that for Level V of such Schedule. (Sec. 502) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to pay any voluntary U.S. contribution to the United Nations if the United Nations implements or imposes any tax on U.S. persons. (Sec. 503) Sets forth limits on the use of appropriations, including specified maximums for official residence expenses, entertainment expenses, and representation allowances for USAID. Sets forth entertainment and/or representation limits for: (1) the Inter-American Foundation; (2) the Trade and Development Agency; (3) the Peace Corps; (4) IMET; (5) the Foreign Military Financing Program; and (6) the Millennium Challenge Corporation. (Sec. 506) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act for: (1) assistance under a new bilateral agreement unless such assistance is exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government; (2) direct assistance or reparations to Cuba, Libya (excluding OPIC and Export-Import Bank activities in Libya), North Korea, Iran, or Syria; (3) assistance to any country whose elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree (assistance may be resumed if a democratic government is elected to office); (4) certain transfers between U.S. agencies except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act, or between appropriations accounts without prior presidential consultation with Congress; (5) assistance to any country in default in excess of a year on payments on a U.S. loan (unless the President determines such assistance is in the national interest); and (6) assistance for production of any export commodity by a foreign country if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of a similar or competing commodity (with exceptions for specified benefits to U.S. producers or to developing countries). (Sec. 510) Authorizes the commercial leasing of certain defense articles (instead of the government-to-government sale) to Israel, Egypt, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members, and major non-NATO allies if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons. (Sec. 511) States, with specified exceptions, that no part of any appropriation contained in any title of this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly provided for in this Act. (Sec. 514) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the U.S. executive directors of specified international financial institutions to oppose any assistance for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export if it is in surplus on world markets and such assistance will cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of a similar commodity. (Sec. 515) Sets forth specified congressional notification requirements. (Sec. 516) Declares that funds appropriated for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, that are returned or not made available for international organizations and programs shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007. (Sec. 517) Prohibits the availability of assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union to a government of such an Independent State: (1) if it directs action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State; or (2) to enhance its military capability (except for demilitarization, de-mining, or nonproliferation programs). Subjects such assistance for the Russian Federation, Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. (Sec. 518) Prohibits the use of development assistance funds for abortions or involuntary sterilizations as methods of family planning, to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions, or to provide any financial incentive to undergo sterilization. (Sec. 519) Limits the amount of export financing funds (other than for administrative expenses) that can be transferred from one appropriation to another to not more than 5%, with no appropriation being increased by more than 25% by such transfer. (Sec. 520) Prohibits the use of funds for Liberia, Serbia, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, or Cambodia except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. (Sec. 522) Makes funds available to reimburse governmental and private entities for the cost of individuals detailed to USAID for child survival and disease prevention programs in developing countries. (Sec. 523) Obligates certain funds for Afghanistan for humanitarian, reconstruction, and related assistance. (Sec. 524) Requires the Department of Defense (DOD) to notify the Committees on Appropriations before providing excess DOD articles to certain NATO and major non-NATO countries. (Sec. 525) Conditions 20% of the U.S. contribution to the

		Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria on the progress of reforms to improve monitoring and evaluation of Fund financing. (Sec. 526) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to appropriate international financial institutions to vote against any financial or other fund use for Burma. Makes ESF assistance available to support democracy activities in Burma and along the Burma-Thailand border and for activities of Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma, and for humanitarian assistance to displaced Burmese along Burma's borders. Makes additional funds available for Thailand-based organizations providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in eastern Burma. (Sec. 527) Prohibits bilateral assistance funds to any country which the President determines grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism or otherwise supports such activities. Authorizes the President to waive such prohibition for national security and humanitarian reasons. (Sec. 528) Authorizes nongovernmental organizations which are USAID grantees or contractors to place funds made available to them under this Act in interest bearing accounts in order to enhance their participation in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges. (Sec. 529) Directs the Administrator of USAID to require foreign countries that receive foreign assistance which results in the generation of local currencies to deposit such currencies in a separate account to be used to finance foreign assistance activities. (Sec. 530) Requires the President to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a plan for the distribution of the assets of an Enterprise Fund before any distribution resulting from liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Fund. (Sec. 531) Obligates specified funds under this Act for financial market assistance to countries in transition. (Sec. 532) Declares that provisions under this or any other Act authorizing appropriations for foreign operations or export financing shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act, or the African Development Foundation Act. Requires an agency to report to the Committees on Appropriations whenever it is conducting or proposing activities in a country for which such assistance is prohibited. (Sec. 533) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to provide: (1) any financial incentive to a business for purposes of inducing it to relocate outside the United States if it will reduce the number of U.S. employees; or (2) assistance for any program that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights in the recipient country. (Sec. 534) Allows funds appropriated under this Act for Afghanistan to be made available notwithstanding restrictions: (1) on assistance to countries in default in payment to the United States; and (2) contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 on law enforcement assistance. Allows funds appropriated under the trade and economic assistance titles of this Act to be made available to: (1) Iraq, Lebanon, Montenegro, and Pakistan; (2) war victims; (3) displaced children; (4) displaced Burmese; and (5) victims of trafficking in persons and to combat such trafficking. Authorizes the use of foreign assistance funds to support tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation programs and energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Authorizes USAID to: (1) employ up to 25 personal services contractors in the United States to provide support for specified new or expanded overseas programs until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained; and (2) make an exception to the fair opportunity process under an indefinite-quantity contract for a small or disadvantaged business. Amends the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 to extend the provision considering certain Vietnamese nationals to be refugees of special humanitarian concern for purposes of eligibility for in-country refugee processing in Vietnam through FY2007. Expands authorities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for civilian police assistance for a regional, district, municipal, or other sub-national entity emerging from instability. Obligates specified funds managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance of USAID as a general contribution to the World Food Program. Makes funds under this Act available to American educational institutions for programs and activities in the People's Republic of China (PRC) relating to the environment, democracy, and the rule of law. Amends P.L. 107-57 to extend specified presidential waiver authorities with respect to Pakistan through FY2006. Authorizes, upon congressional consultation, up to a specified amount of ESF funds to establish a Middle East Foundation to support democracy and the rule of law. Requires: (1) matching funds; and (2) ongoing oversight to prohibit such funds' distribution to groups or individuals involved in terrorism. Terminates the Foundation's or any similar entity's authority to provide assistance on September 30, 2010. Amends the Arms Export Control Act to extend reciprocal quality assurance, inspection, and

		contract service provisions to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Israel. Amends the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 to extend application and reapplication authority through October 1, 2006, for aliens seeking to qualify under specified refugee categories. (Sec. 535) Expresses the sense of Congress that: (1) the Arab League boycott of Israel (reinstated in 1997), and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to regional peace and to U.S. investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa and should be terminated; and (2) the President should report annually to Congress on specific steps taken by the United States to encourage Arab League states to normalize their relations with Israel to end the boycott. (Sec. 536) Declares that restrictions on assistance to foreign countries contained in this Act or any other Act (except those relating to international terrorism or human rights violations) shall not be construed to restrict assistance: (1) in support of certain programs of nongovernmental organizations; or (2) under specified provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. (Sec. 537) Authorizes the reprogramming of earmarked appropriations for other programs within the same account, provided certain requirements are met. Sets forth certain other requirements with respect to ceilings and earmarks of appropriations under this Act. (Sec. 539) Prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States that were not authorized before the enactment of this Act. Obligates amounts for private and voluntary organizations to deal with world hunger problems abroad. (Sec. 540) Prohibits the use of funds to pay any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any U.N. member (including costs for attendance of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations). (Sec. 541) Prohibits the provision of funds to a nongovernmental organization that fails to provide any document, file, or record necessary for USAID auditing requirements. (Sec. 542) Prohibits the provision of funds to any foreign government that provides lethal military equipment to a country that the Secretary of State (Secretary) has determined has a terrorist government, unless the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such assistance is in the U.S. national interest. (Sec. 543) Withholds assistance to a foreign country in an amount equal to 110% of the total unpaid parking fines and penalties owed by the country to the District of Columbia or New York City that were incurred from April 1, 1997-September 30, 2005. (Sec. 544) Prohibits the obligation of any appropriations under this Act for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the West Bank and Gaza unless the President has exercised certain authorities to suspend prohibitions on assistance to the PLO. (Sec. 545) Permits the President to provide up to a specified amount of commodities and services to the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal if doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia. States that funds made available for tribunals other than Yugoslavia, Rwanda, or the Special Court for Sierra Leone shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. (Sec. 546) Authorizes disposal on a grant basis in foreign countries of de-mining equipment used in support of the clearance of land mines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes. (Sec. 547) Prohibits, with an exception for acquisition of additional space for the Consulate General in Jerusalem, the obligation of funds appropriated under this Act to create in Jerusalem a new U.S. agency office for the purpose of conducting U.S. business with the Palestinian Authority (PA) over Gaza and Jericho (or any successor Palestinian governing entity) provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles. States that: (1) official U.S.-PA meetings should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem; and (2) U.S. officers and employees may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who occupy positions in the PA). (Sec. 548) Prohibits the obligation of certain funds to pay for: (1) alcoholic beverages; or (2) entertainment expenses for recreational activities. (Sec. 549) Obligates funds for Haiti for: (1) child health; (2) development assistance; (3) economic support; (4) narcotics control and law enforcement; and (5) military and military training. Makes the government of Haiti eligible to purchase U.S. defense articles and services for its Coast Guard. Prohibits the use of certain funds under this Act for the transfer of U.S. weapons, ammunition or other lethal property to the Haitian National Police until the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that: (1) the United Nations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) has vetted senior levels of the Haitian National Police and has ensured that those credibly alleged to have committed serious crimes, including drug trafficking and human rights violations, have been suspended; and (2) the Transitional Haitian National Government is cooperating

		with a U.N. sponsored police and judicial reform plan. (Sec. 550) Prohibits the obligation of any appropriations under this Act for the PLO unless the President certifies to Congress that it is in the U.S. national interest. Limits the duration of any such waiver to not more than six months at a time, and shall not apply beyond 12 months after enactment of this Act. Requires a report to the Committees on Appropriations when such waiver is exercised. (Sec. 551) Prohibits the use of funds for foreign security forces if the Secretary has credible evidence they have committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such country is taking steps to bring the responsible persons to justice. (Sec. 552) Requires a specified annual foreign military training report to be submitted by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary to the Committees on Appropriations by a certain date. (Sec. 554) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to assist the government of Cambodia, with specified exceptions, including programs for health, education, rule of law, and to combat the trafficking of humans or drugs. Makes ESF assistance available for activities to support democracy and human rights (including assistance for democratic political parties) in Cambodia. (Sec. 555) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) a new leadership of a Palestinian governing entity has been democratically elected; (2) such entity has demonstrated a commitment to peaceful coexistence with Israel and is taking measures to counter terrorism; and (3) the PA is working to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East. Authorizes the President to waive such prohibition in the U.S. national security interest. States that such funding restriction shall not apply to assistance to help reform the PA and affiliated institutions or a newly elected governing entity meet such assistance requirements. Expresses the sense of Congress that the newly elected governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance. (Sec. 556) Conditions assistance under this Act for the Colombian Armed Forces as follows: (1) up to 75% of such funds may be obligated prior to a certification by the Secretary pursuant to this section; (2) up to 12.5% of such funds may be obligated only after the Secretary certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such Armed Forces are cooperating in bringing to justice those members who have committed gross human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, are severing links with, and dismantling, paramilitary groups, and are not violating land and property rights of indigenous communities; and (3) the balance of such funds may be obligated after July 31, 2006, if the Secretary certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the Armed Forces are continuing to meet these conditions and are restoring government authority and human rights in areas controlled by paramilitary and guerrilla organizations. (Sec. 557) Prohibits the Secretary from issuing a visa to any alien who: (1) has willfully provided support to FARC, ELN, or AUC; or (2) has participated in the commission of gross human rights violations. Provides for waiver of such prohibition on a case-by-case basis for humanitarian reasons or to support the peace process. (Sec. 558) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation. (Sec. 559) Requires the Secretary, for FY2006, 30 days prior to initial ESF fund obligation for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza program, to certify to the appropriate committees that procedures have been established to ensure Government Accountability Office (GAO) access to appropriate U.S. financial information in order to review the uses of program funds. Requires the Secretary to take all appropriate steps to ensure such assistance is not provided to or through any individual or entity that advocates or engages in terrorist activity. Prohibits use of funds to honor individuals who commit, or have committed, acts of terrorism. Requires and obligates funds for program audits. (Sec. 560) Obligates specified FY2006 international organization and program funds for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (except for any country program in the PRC) for family planning and maternal and reproductive health care. Prohibits funding of abortions. (Sec. 561) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act for assistance (except humanitarian assistance and assistance for democratization), and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to vote against the extension of assistance to any country (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia) or entity (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, and the Republika Srpska) that has failed to take steps to implement its international legal obligations to apprehend and transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia all persons in their territory who have been

		indicted by the Tribunal. (Sec. 562) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors at specified international financial institutions to oppose any loan, grant, strategy, or policy that would require user fees or service charges on poor people for primary education or primary health care, including prevention and treatment efforts for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and infant, child, and maternal well-being, in connection with the institution's lending programs. (Sec. 563) Makes funds appropriated by this Act available for assistance for Serbia after May 31, 2006, if the President certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is: (1) cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, including access for investigators, provision of documents, and the surrender and transfer of indictees or assistance in their apprehension, including Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic, unless the Secretary determines that these individuals are no longer residing in Serbia; (2) taking steps consistent with the Dayton Accords to end Serbian financial, political, security and other support which has served to maintain separate Republika Srpska institutions; and (3) taking steps to implement policies which reflect a respect for minority rights and the rule of law. States that such requirements shall not apply to Montenegro, Kosovo, humanitarian assistance, or assistance to promote democracy in municipalities. (Sec. 564) Authorizes the use of foreign assistance funds to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through human rights training, and through the promotion of civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including programs on conflict prevention, police-community relations, disaster assistance, and gender-based violence. (Sec. 565) Authorizes the President to reduce amounts owed to the United States by eligible countries as a result of: (1) housing guarantees made pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; (2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; and (3) certain export guarantees for U.S. agricultural commodities. Permits exercise of such authority only: (1) to implement multilateral official debt relief and referendum agreements known as the Paris Club Agreed Minutes; and (2) with respect to countries (IDA-only countries) with heavy debt that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association (but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). (Sec. 566) Authorizes the President to engage in certain debt buybacks or sales. Authorizes sale, reduction, or cancellation of certain loans to foreign governments upon payment from an eligible purchaser that plans to use such loans only for: (1) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or (2) debt buyback by an eligible country if such country uses specified amounts of local currency to support activities that link conservation with local community development and child development activities. Limits such authority to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading of debt restructuring. (Sec. 567) Obligates specified funds for basic education, including an amount for a GAO analysis of U.S.-funded basic education programs. (Sec. 568) Obligates ESF funds for religious, ethnic, and political reconciliation programs. (Sec. 569) Obligates funds under this Act for Sudan. Prohibits funds for the government of Sudan, or for the cost of modifying loans and loan guarantees held by the government of Sudan unless the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Sudan: (1) has taken significant steps to disband government-supported militia groups in Darfur, and the army and such groups are honoring the cease-fire; and (2) is allowing unimpeded humanitarian access to Darfur. States that such prohibition shall not apply to: (1) humanitarian assistance; (2) assistance for Darfur and for areas outside the control of the government of Sudan; and (3) assistance to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. States that for purposes of this Act and the International Malaria Control Act of 2000 the terms "government of Sudan," "areas outside of control of the government of Sudan," and "area in Sudan outside of control of the government of Sudan" shall have the same meaning and application as was the case prior to June 5, 2004. Deems Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State and Abyei areas outside of control of the government of Sudan. (Sec. 570) Obligates funds under this Act for trade capacity building, including amounts for labor and environmental capacity building activities relating to the free trade agreement with the countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic. (Sec. 571) Authorizes the transfer of excess defense articles to Albania, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Pakistan, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. (Sec. 572) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to vote against any loan extension to the government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs

		or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe. (Sec. 573) Requires that, where appropriate, certain programs funded under this Act for foreign police, judicial, and military training address gender-based violence. (Sec. 574) Prohibits specified ESF funds under this Act from being used to assist the government of a country that is a party to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and has not entered into an agreement with the United States preventing the ICC from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country. Authorizes, and sets forth the conditions under which, the President may waive such prohibition for national security purposes with respect to: (1) a NATO country or a major non-NATO ally (including Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand), Taiwan, or other determined country; and (2) a country which has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to the Rome Statute preventing the ICC from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country. States that: (1) such prohibition shall not apply to countries eligible for assistance under the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003; and (2) FY2005 ESF funds for democracy and rule of law programs shall be available notwithstanding section 574 of division D of P.L. 108-447. (Sec. 575) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to support projects in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and natural resources to non-Tibetans. Obligates funds for nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, including National Endowment for Democracy programs. (Sec. 576) Obligates: (1) specified FY2005 funds for El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras; (2) additional FY2006 funds for electoral assistance, media and civil society programs, and activities to combat corruption and strengthen democracy in Nicaragua; and (3) additional FY2006 funds for activities to combat organized crime, crimes of violence targeting women, and corruption in Guatemala. (Sec. 577) Authorizes specified funds under this Act to be used by USAID to hire up to 175 persons per fiscal year on a limited appointment basis in the United States and abroad. Conditions such hirings upon an equivalent elimination of USAID nondirect-hire employees. Terminates such authority on September 30, 2008. Authorizes USAID to use specified amounts from such funds for overseas support costs of Foreign Service members of rank four or below to reduce USAID reliance on nondirect-hire employees. Authorizes specified funds under this Act for the costs of persons detailed or employed by USAID to carry out natural disaster response programs. (Sec. 578) Cancels debt owed under the Lend-Lease Act with respect to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. (Sec. 579) Authorizes the transfer of certain funds under this Act for OPIC. (Sec. 580) Prohibits funds under this Act from being used to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of a federal department or agency at any single conference outside the United States unless the Secretary determines that such attendance is in the national interest. (Sec. 581) Prohibits funds under this Act for the Department of State (Department) from being used to assist the government of a country which has notified the Department of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted in the United States for killing a law enforcement officer unless the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the restriction to a country or countries is contrary to U.S. national interest. (Sec. 582) Prohibits funds under this Act from being used to assist Saudi Arabia unless the President certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that Saudi Arabia is cooperating with anti-terrorism efforts and that the proposed assistance will help such effort. (Sec. 583) Prohibits, with an exception for narcotics and law enforcement, funds under this Act for the Department from being used to assist the government of a country with which the United States has an extradition treaty which has refused to extradite to the United States an individual charged with a U.S. criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, unless the the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the restriction to a country or countries is contrary to U.S. national interest. (Sec. 584) Directs the Secretary to report to the Committees on Appropriations, by April 1, 2006, and for each fiscal quarter thereafter, on fund use under the following headings: (1) foreign military financing; (2) international military education and training; and (3) peacekeeping operations. (Sec. 585) Obligates funds for: (1) biodiversity (and forest) programs in developing countries; (2) USAID's biodiversity strategy for the Amazon basin; (3) the Congo basin forest partnership, including protection of great apes; and (4)

		clean energy policies in developing countries, including greenhouse gas monitoring, carbon sequestration activities, and climate change mitigation programs. Directs the President to report on federal expenditures for climate change programs. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform international financial institutions and the public that it is U.S. policy that any assistance by such institutions for the extraction and export of oil, gas, coal, timber, or other natural resource should not be provided unless the government of the country has or is taking steps to establish functioning systems for: (1) revenue and expenditure accounting; (2) independent auditing; and (3) verifying government receipts against company payments. (Sec. 586) Makes funds available for assistance (including defense articles) for the government of Uzbekistan only if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Uzbekistan is making substantial progress in meeting its commitments under the Declaration on the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Framework Between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United States of America, including: (1) respect for human rights; (2) establishing a genuine multiparty system, and ensuring free elections; (3) freedom of expression; (4) independence of the media; and (5) an international investigation of the May 2005 Andijan shootings. (Sec. 587) Makes funds available for assistance for the government of Kazakhstan only if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Kazakhstan has made significant improvements in the protection of human rights during the preceding six-month period. Authorizes the Secretary to waive such requirements in the U.S. national security interest. Directs the Secretary to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the defense articles, defense services, and financial assistance provided by the United States to the countries of Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan) during the previous six-month period, and their use during such period by units of the armed forces, border guards, or other security forces of such countries. Directs the Secretary, prior to the initial obligation of such assistance, to report to the Committees on Appropriations respecting: (1) whether the government of Kyrgyzstan is forcibly returning Uzbeks who have fled violence and political persecution; (2) U.S. efforts to prevent such returns; and (3) the government of Kyrgyzstan's response. (Sec. 588) Obligates: (1) ESF funds for USAID programs for people with disabilities in developing countries; and (2) other funds for staff training in overseas USAID missions to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in developing countries. (Sec. 589) Prohibits use of funds appropriated under this Act for the government of the Russian Federation unless the President certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of the Russian Federation has not implemented any statute or similar government action that would discriminate against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation. (Sec. 590) States that Congress reaffirms its support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) to bring to justice individuals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity. States that funds appropriated by this Act, including funds for debt restructuring, may be made available to the central government of a country in which individuals indicted by ICTR and SCSL are credibly alleged to be living if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with ICTR and SCSL. Authorizes the President to waive such requirements in the U.S. national security interest. States that assistance may be made available for the government of Nigeria only if the President reports to the Committees on Appropriations respecting: (1) steps taken in FY 2003-FY2005 to obtain Nigeria's cooperation in surrendering Charles Taylor to the SCSL; and (2) a strategy for bringing Charles Taylor before the SCSL. (Sec. 591) Obligates foreign military financing funds for: (1) the Philippines; (2) Indonesia; (3) Bangladesh; (4) Mongolia; (5) Thailand; (6) Sri Lanka; (7) Cambodia; (8) Fiji; and (9) Tonga. Appropriates additional foreign military financing funds to assist the Philippines in addressing critical deficiencies identified in the Joint Defense Assessment of 2003. Makes funds available, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, for: (1) the Indonesian navy; and (2) Cambodia. (Sec. 592) Makes foreign military financing funds available for Nepal if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Nepal, including its security forces, has restored civil liberties, is protecting human rights, and has demonstrated a commitment to restore multi-party democratic government consistent with the 1990 Nepalese Constitution. Authorizes the Secretary to waive such requirements if in U.S. national security interests. (Sec. 593) Obligates funds subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations for an integrated multi-disease control initiative to demonstrate the health and

		economic benefits of an integrated response to the control of neglected diseases (including intestinal parasites, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, trachoma and leprosy). (Sec. 594) Obligates funds for pilot projects to improve the capacity of foreign government agencies and nongovernmental organizations to prevent abandonment, address the needs of orphans, displaced, and abandoned children, and provide permanent homes through family reunification, guardianship and domestic adoptions. (Sec. 595) Directs the Administrator of USAID to designate an Advisor for Indigenous Peoples Issues. (Sec. 597) Authorizes the Secretary to carry out a program to combat piracy of U.S. copyrighted materials in countries that are not members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Obligates FY2006 program funds. (Sec. 598) Obligates funds for programs to combat malaria. (Sec. 599) Amends the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004, as amended by the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, to change the termination date for the Office of the Inspector General of the Coalition Provisional Authority from ten months after certain Iraq relief funds have been obligated to ten months after such funds have been expended. (Sec. 599A) Authorizes specified funds under this Act to be made available to the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security for certain nonproliferation and counterproliferation efforts (such as increased voluntary dues to IAEA and Proliferation Security Initiative activities). (Sec. 599B) Amends the International Financial Institutions Act to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to use U.S. influence to accomplish, at each multilateral development bank, U.S. goals, the goals set forth in such Act, and other specified goals. (Sec. 599C) Amends the International Development Association Act to authorize the contribution of specified sums on behalf of the United States to the fourteenth replenishment of the International Development Association. Amends the African Development Fund Act to authorize the contribution of specified sums on behalf of the United States to the tenth replenishment of the African Development Fund. Amends the Asian Development Fund Act to authorize the contribution of specified sums on behalf of the United States to the eighth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund. (Sec. 599D) Withholds 20% of the funds for the IDA until the Secretary of the Treasury makes a certification to the appropriate congressional committees respecting specified World Bank procurement issues. (Sec. 599E) Makes specified FY2006 funds available for demobilization and disarmament of former members of foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs) in Colombia (AUC, FARC, and ELN) if the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) assistance will be provided only for individuals who have terminated FTO affiliation and are meeting Colombia Demobilization Program requirements; (2) the government of Colombia is cooperating in extraditing wanted FTO leaders and members to the United States; (3) the government of Colombia is implementing a framework for dismantling FTO organizational structures; and (4) funds shall not be made available as cash payments to individuals, and are available only for verification, reintegration, vetting, recovery of assets for reparations for victims, and investigations and prosecutions. (Sec. 599F) States that Foreign Military Financing Program funds under this Act may be made available for assistance for Indonesia, and licenses may be issued for the export of lethal defense articles for the Indonesian Armed Forces, only if the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) the government of Indonesia is prosecuting Armed Forces members who have been credibly alleged to have committed gross human rights violations; (2) at the direction of the President of Indonesia, the Armed Forces are cooperating with civilian judicial authorities and with international efforts to resolve cases of gross human rights violations in East Timor and elsewhere; and (3) at the direction of the President of Indonesia, the government of Indonesia is implementing reforms to improve civilian control of the military. Authorizes the Secretary to waive (with congressional notification) such restrictions for reasons of U.S. national interest. (Sec. 599G) Directs the Secretary to report to the Committees on Appropriations respecting: (1) the investigation of the August 2002 murders of two U.S. citizens and one Indonesian citizen in Timika, Indonesia; (2) efforts by the government of Indonesia to arrest individuals indicted for crimes relating to those murders and any other actions taken by the government of Indonesia, including the Indonesian judiciary, police and Armed Forces, to bring the responsible individuals to justice; and (3) cooperation provided by the government of Indonesia, including the Indonesian judiciary, police and Armed Forces, to related requests made by the Secretary or the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
11	**Name**	H.R.3057.PP - Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act,

		2006
	ID	154
	Date	2005-06-24
	Author	Rep. Jim Kolbe (AZ-8)
	Short Summary	An act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 - Title I: Export and Investment Assistance - Makes FY2006 appropriations for: (1) the Export-Import Bank, including the Office of Inspector General, direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, and administrative expenses; (2) Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) credit and insurance programs, including administrative expenses, and for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, (and authority to undertake programs under title IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in Iraq); and (3) the Trade and Development Agency. Title II: Bilateral Economic Assistance - Makes FY 2006 appropriations for: (1) expenses of the President in carrying out certain programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; (2) the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for child survival, nutrition, and disease programs, including HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and family planning/reproductive health programs; (3) specified development assistance, including programs for trade capacity building (including activities with Central America and the Dominican Republic), and for education, displaced children, agriculture, clean water (including activities in Africa and South Asia); (4) international disaster and famine assistance; (5) democracy transition and long-term development of countries in crisis; (6) direct loans and guaranteed loans for micro and small enterprise development and urban programs; (7) the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund; (8) operating expenses of USAID; (9) the Capital Investment Fund; (10) USAID Office of Inspector General; (11) Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance, including amounts for Israel, Egypt, Jordan, USAID programs in the West Bank and Gaza, Lebanon, Afghanistan upon compliance with poppy eradication activities, Iraq, the Central Highlands of Vietnam, Timor-Leste, and Sierra Leone; (12) International Fund for Ireland; (13) assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States; (14) assistance for the new Independent States of the former Soviet Union, including restrictions on assistance to Russia until compliance with specified actions in Iran; (15) the Inter-American Foundation, the African Development Foundation, the Peace Corps, with a prohibition on fund use for abortions, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation; (16) the global HIV/AIDS initiative; (17) promotion of democracy and human rights; (18) international narcotics control and law enforcement; (19) counterdrug activities in the Andean region of South America including assistance to Colombia to support a unified campaign against terrorist organizations such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and other Colombian programs; (20) migration and refugee assistance; (21) United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund; (22) nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining, and related programs and activities, including U.S. contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission; and (23) the Department of the Treasury for international affairs technical assistance activities, and for debt restructuring of concessional loans, guarantees, and credits made to, and the canceling of amounts owed to, the United States by eligible foreign countries. Title III: Military Assistance - Makes FY 2006 appropriations for: (1) expanded international military education and training (IMET), including provisions respecting Haiti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Guatemala; (2) foreign military financing grants, including provisions respecting Israel, Jordan, Sudan, Guatemala, Haiti, and Egypt; and (3) international peacekeeping operations. Title IV: Multilateral Economic Assistance - Makes FY 2006 appropriations for the U.S. contribution to: (1) the Global Environment Facility of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); (2) the International Development Association (IDA); (3) the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; (4) the Inter-American Investment Corporation; (5) the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund; (6) the Asian Development Fund; (7) the African Development Bank; (8) the African Development Fund; (9) the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (10) the International Fund for Agricultural Development; and (11) other international programs, excluding IAEA. Sets forth limitations on callable capital subscriptions with

		respect to: (1) the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; (2) the African Development Bank; and (3) the European bank for Reconstruction and Development. Title V: General Provisions - (Sec. 501) Prohibits payments to any international financial institution (as defined by this Act) while the U.S. executive director to the institution is compensated at a rate in excess of that for Level IV of the Executive Schedule, or any alternate U.S. director is compensated at a rate in excess of that for Level V of such Schedule. (Sec. 502) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to pay any voluntary U.S. contribution to the United Nations if the United Nations implements or imposes any tax on U.S. persons. (Sec. 503) Sets forth limits on the use of appropriations, including specified maximums for official residence expenses, entertainment expenses, and representation allowances for USAID. Sets forth entertainment and/or representation limits for: (1) the Inter-American Foundation; (2) the Trade and Development Agency; (3) the Peace Corps; (4) IMET; (5) the Foreign Military Financing Program; and (6) the Millennium Challenge Corporation. (Sec. 506) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act for: (1) assistance under a new bilateral agreement unless such assistance is exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government; (2) direct assistance or reparations to Cuba, Libya (excluding OPIC and Export-Import Bank activities in Libya), North Korea, Iran, or Syria; (3) assistance to any country whose elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree (assistance may be resumed if a democratic government is elected to office); (4) certain transfers between U.S. agencies except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act, or between appropriations accounts without prior presidential consultation with Congress; (5) assistance to any country in default in excess of a year on payments on a U.S. loan (unless the President determines such assistance is in the national interest); and (6) assistance for production of any export commodity by a foreign country if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of a similar or competing commodity (with exceptions for specified benefits to U.S. producers or to developing countries). (Sec. 510) Authorizes the commercial leasing of certain defense articles (instead of the government-to-government sale) to Israel, Egypt, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members, and major non-NATO allies if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons. (Sec. 511) States, with specified exceptions, that no part of any appropriation contained in any title of this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly provided for in this Act. (Sec. 514) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the U.S. executive directors of specified international financial institutions to oppose any assistance for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export if it is in surplus on world markets and such assistance will cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of a similar commodity. (Sec. 515) Sets forth specified congressional notification requirements. (Sec. 516) Declares that funds appropriated for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, that are returned or not made available for international organizations and programs shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007. (Sec. 517) Prohibits the availability of assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union to a government of such an Independent State: (1) if it directs action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State; or (2) to enhance its military capability (except for demilitarization, demining, or nonproliferation programs). Subjects such assistance for the Russian Federation, Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. (Sec. 518) Prohibits the use of development assistance funds for abortions or involuntary sterilizations as methods of family planning, to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions, or to provide any financial incentive to undergo sterilization. (Sec. 519) Limits the amount of export financing funds (other than for administrative expenses) that can be transferred from one appropriation to another to not more than 5%, with no appropriation being increased by more than 25% by such transfer. (Sec. 520) Prohibits the use of funds for Liberia, Serbia, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, or Cambodia except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. (Sec. 522) Makes funds available to reimburse governmental and private entities for the cost of individuals detailed to USAID for child survival and disease prevention programs in developing countries. (Sec. 523) Obligates certain funds for Afghanistan for humanitarian, reconstruction, and related assistance. (Sec. 524) Requires the Department of Defense (DOD) to notify the Committees on Appropriations before providing excess DOD articles to certain NATO and major non-NATO countries. (Sec. 525) Conditions 20% of the U.S. contribution to the

		Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria on the progress of reforms to improve monitoring and evaluation of Fund financing. (Sec. 526) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to appropriate international financial institutions to vote against any financial or other fund use for Burma. Makes ESF assistance available to support democracy activities in Burma and along the Burma-Thailand border and for activities of Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma, and for humanitarian assistance to displaced Burmese along Burma's borders. Makes additional funds available for Thailand-based organizations providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in eastern Burma. (Sec. 527) Prohibits bilateral assistance funds to any country which the President determines grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism or otherwise supports such activities. Authorizes the President to waive such prohibition for national security and humanitarian reasons. (Sec. 528) Authorizes nongovernmental organizations which are USAID grantees or contractors to place funds made available to them under this Act in interest bearing accounts in order to enhance their participation in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges. (Sec. 529) Directs the Administrator of USAID to require foreign countries that receive foreign assistance which results in the generation of local currencies to deposit such currencies in a separate account to be used to finance foreign assistance activities. (Sec. 530) Requires the President to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a plan for the distribution of the assets of an Enterprise Fund before any distribution resulting from liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Fund. (Sec. 531) Obligates specified funds under this Act for financial market assistance to countries in transition. (Sec. 532) Declares that provisions under this or any other Act authorizing appropriations for foreign operations or export financing shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act, or the African Development Foundation Act. Requires an agency to report to the Committees on Appropriations whenever it is conducting or proposing activities in a country for which such assistance is prohibited. (Sec. 533) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to provide: (1) any financial incentive to a business for purposes of inducing it to relocate outside the United States if it will reduce the number of U.S. employees; or (2) assistance for any program that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights in the recipient country. (Sec. 534) Allows funds appropriated under this Act for Afghanistan to be made available notwithstanding restrictions: (1) on assistance to countries in default in payment to the United States; and (2) contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 on law enforcement assistance. Allows funds appropriated under the trade and economic assistance titles of this Act to be made available to: (1) Iraq, Lebanon, Montenegro, and Pakistan; (2) war victims; (3) displaced children; (4) displaced Burmese; and (5) victims of trafficking in persons and to combat such trafficking. Authorizes the use of foreign assistance funds to support tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation programs and energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Authorizes USAID to: (1) employ up to 25 personal services contractors in the United States to provide support for specified new or expanded overseas programs until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained; and (2) make an exception to the fair opportunity process under an indefinite-quantity contract for a small or disadvantaged business. Amends the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 to extend the provision considering certain Vietnamese nationals to be refugees of special humanitarian concern for purposes of eligibility for in-country refugee processing in Vietnam through FY2007. Expands authorities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for civilian police assistance for a regional, district, municipal, or other sub-national entity emerging from instability. Obligates specified funds managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance of USAID as a general contribution to the World Food Program. Makes funds under this Act available to American educational institutions for programs and activities in the People's Republic of China (PRC) relating to the environment, democracy, and the rule of law. Amends P.L. 107-57 to extend specified presidential waiver authorities with respect to Pakistan through FY2006. Authorizes, upon congressional consultation, up to a specified amount of ESF funds to establish a Middle East Foundation to support democracy and the rule of law. Requires: (1) matching funds; and (2) ongoing oversight to prohibit such funds' distribution to groups or individuals involved in terrorism. Terminates the Foundation's or any similar entity's authority to provide assistance on September 30, 2010. Amends the Arms Export Control Act to extend reciprocal quality assurance, inspection, and

		contract service provisions to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Israel. Amends the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 to extend application and reapplication authority through October 1, 2006, for aliens seeking to qualify under specified refugee categories. (Sec. 535) Expresses the sense of Congress that: (1) the Arab League boycott of Israel (reinstated in 1997), and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to regional peace and to U.S. investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa and should be terminated; and (2) the President should report annually to Congress on specific steps taken by the United States to encourage Arab League states to normalize their relations with Israel to end the boycott. (Sec. 536) Declares that restrictions on assistance to foreign countries contained in this Act or any other Act (except those relating to international terrorism or human rights violations) shall not be construed to restrict assistance: (1) in support of certain programs of nongovernmental organizations; or (2) under specified provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. (Sec. 537) Authorizes the reprogramming of earmarked appropriations for other programs within the same account, provided certain requirements are met. Sets forth certain other requirements with respect to ceilings and earmarks of appropriations under this Act. (Sec. 539) Prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States that were not authorized before the enactment of this Act. Obligates amounts for private and voluntary organizations to deal with world hunger problems abroad. (Sec. 540) Prohibits the use of funds to pay any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any U.N. member (including costs for attendance of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations). (Sec. 541) Prohibits the provision of funds to a nongovernmental organization that fails to provide any document, file, or record necessary for USAID auditing requirements. (Sec. 542) Prohibits the provision of funds to any foreign government that provides lethal military equipment to a country that the Secretary of State (Secretary) has determined has a terrorist government, unless the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such assistance is in the U.S. national interest. (Sec. 543) Withholds assistance to a foreign country in an amount equal to 110% of the total unpaid parking fines and penalties owed by the country to the District of Columbia or New York City that were incurred from April 1, 1997-September 30, 2005. (Sec. 544) Prohibits the obligation of any appropriations under this Act for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the West Bank and Gaza unless the President has exercised certain authorities to suspend prohibitions on assistance to the PLO. (Sec. 545) Permits the President to provide up to a specified amount of commodities and services to the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal if doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia. States that funds made available for tribunals other than Yugoslavia, Rwanda, or the Special Court for Sierra Leone shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. (Sec. 546) Authorizes disposal on a grant basis in foreign countries of demining equipment used in support of the clearance of land mines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes. (Sec. 547) Prohibits, with an exception for acquisition of additional space for the Consulate General in Jerusalem, the obligation of funds appropriated under this Act to create in Jerusalem a new U.S. agency office for the purpose of conducting U.S. business with the Palestinian Authority (PA) over Gaza and Jericho (or any successor Palestinian governing entity) provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles. States that: (1) official U.S.-PA meetings should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem; and (2) U.S. officers and employees may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who occupy positions in the PA). (Sec. 548) Prohibits the obligation of certain funds to pay for: (1) alcoholic beverages; or (2) entertainment expenses for recreational activities. (Sec. 549) Obligates funds for Haiti for: (1) child health; (2) development assistance; (3) economic support; (4) narcotics control and law enforcement; and (5) military and military training. Makes the government of Haiti eligible to purchase U.S. defense articles and services for its Coast Guard. Prohibits the use of certain funds under this Act for the transfer of U.S. weapons, ammunition or other lethal property to the Haitian National Police until the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that: (1) the United Nations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) has vetted senior levels of the Haitian National Police and has ensured that those credibly alleged to have committed serious crimes, including drug trafficking and human rights violations, have been suspended; and (2) the Transitional Haitian National Government is cooperating

		with a U.N. sponsored police and judicial reform plan. (Sec. 550) Prohibits the obligation of any appropriations under this Act for the PLO unless the President certifies to Congress that it is in the U.S. national interest. Limits the duration of any such waiver to not more than six months at a time, and shall not apply beyond 12 months after enactment of this Act. Requires a report to the Committees on Appropriations when such waiver is exercised. (Sec. 551) Prohibits the use of funds for foreign security forces if the Secretary has credible evidence they have committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such country is taking steps to bring the responsible persons to justice. (Sec. 552) Requires a specified annual foreign military training report to be submitted by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary to the Committees on Appropriations by a certain date. (Sec. 554) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to assist the government of Cambodia, with specified exceptions, including programs for health, education, rule of law, and to combat the trafficking of humans or drugs. Makes ESF assistance available for activities to support democracy and human rights (including assistance for democratic political parties) in Cambodia. (Sec. 555) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) a new leadership of a Palestinian governing entity has been democratically elected; (2) such entity has demonstrated a commitment to peaceful coexistence with Israel and is taking measures to counter terrorism; and (3) the PA is working to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East. Authorizes the President to waive such prohibition in the U.S. national security interest. States that such funding restriction shall not apply to assistance to help reform the PA and affiliated institutions or a newly elected governing entity meet such assistance requirements. Expresses the sense of Congress that the newly elected governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance. (Sec. 556) Conditions assistance under this Act for the Colombian Armed Forces as follows: (1) up to 75% of such funds may be obligated prior to a certification by the Secretary pursuant to this section; (2) up to 12.5% of such funds may be obligated only after the Secretary certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such Armed Forces are cooperating in bringing to justice those members who have committed gross human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, are severing links with, and dismantling, paramilitary groups, and are not violating land and property rights of indigenous communities; and (3) the balance of such funds may be obligated after July 31, 2006, if the Secretary certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the Armed Forces are continuing to meet these conditions and are restoring government authority and human rights in areas controlled by paramilitary and guerrilla organizations. (Sec. 557) Prohibits the Secretary from issuing a visa to any alien who: (1) has willfully provided support to FARC, ELN, or AUC; or (2) has participated in the commission of gross human rights violations. Provides for waiver of such prohibition on a case-by-case basis for humanitarian reasons or to support the peace process. (Sec. 558) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation. (Sec. 559) Requires the Secretary, for FY2006, 30 days prior to initial ESF fund obligation for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza program, to certify to the appropriate committees that procedures have been established to ensure Government Accountability Office (GAO) access to appropriate U.S. financial information in order to review the uses of program funds. Requires the Secretary to take all appropriate steps to ensure such assistance is not provided to or through any individual or entity that advocates or engages in terrorist activity. Prohibits use of funds to honor individuals who commit, or have committed, acts of terrorism. Requires and obligates funds for program audits. (Sec. 560) Obligates specified FY2006 international organization and program funds for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (except for any country program in the PRC) for family planning and maternal and reproductive health care. Prohibits funding of abortions. (Sec. 561) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act for assistance (except humanitarian assistance and assistance for democratization), and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to vote against the extension of assistance to any country (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia) or entity (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, and the Republika Srpska) that has failed to take steps to implement its international legal obligations to apprehend and transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia all persons in their territory who have been

		indicted by the Tribunal. (Sec. 562) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors at specified international financial institutions to oppose any loan, grant, strategy, or policy that would require user fees or service charges on poor people for primary education or primary health care, including prevention and treatment efforts for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and infant, child, and maternal well-being, in connection with the institution's lending programs. (Sec. 563) Makes funds appropriated by this Act available for assistance for Serbia after May 31, 2006, if the President certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is: (1) cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, including access for investigators, provision of documents, and the surrender and transfer of indictees or assistance in their apprehension, including Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic, unless the Secretary determines that these individuals are no longer residing in Serbia; (2) taking steps consistent with the Dayton Accords to end Serbian financial, political, security and other support which has served to maintain separate Republika Srpska institutions; and (3) taking steps to implement policies which reflect a respect for minority rights and the rule of law. States that such requirements shall not apply to Montenegro, Kosovo, humanitarian assistance, or assistance to promote democracy in municipalities. (Sec. 564) Authorizes the use of foreign assistance funds to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through human rights training, and through the promotion of civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including programs on conflict prevention, police-community relations, disaster assistance, and gender-based violence. (Sec. 565) Authorizes the President to reduce amounts owed to the United States by eligible countries as a result of: (1) housing guarantees made pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; (2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; and (3) certain export guarantees for U.S. agricultural commodities. Permits exercise of such authority only: (1) to implement multilateral official debt relief and referendum agreements known as the Paris Club Agreed Minutes; and (2) with respect to countries (IDA-only countries) with heavy debt that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association (but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). (Sec. 566) Authorizes the President to engage in certain debt buybacks or sales. Authorizes sale, reduction, or cancellation of certain loans to foreign governments upon payment from an eligible purchaser that plans to use such loans only for: (1) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or (2) debt buyback by an eligible country if such country uses specified amounts of local currency to support activities that link conservation with local community development and child development activities. Limits such authority to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading of debt restructuring. (Sec. 567) Obligates specified funds for basic education, including an amount for a GAO analysis of U.S.-funded basic education programs. (Sec. 568) Obligates ESF funds for religious, ethnic, and political reconciliation programs. (Sec. 569) Obligates funds under this Act for Sudan. Prohibits funds for the government of Sudan, or for the cost of modifying loans and loan guarantees held by the government of Sudan unless the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Sudan: (1) has taken significant steps to disband government-supported militia groups in Darfur, and the army and such groups are honoring the cease-fire; and (2) is allowing unimpeded humanitarian access to Darfur. States that such prohibition shall not apply to: (1) humanitarian assistance; (2) assistance for Darfur and for areas outside the control of the government of Sudan; and (3) assistance to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. States that for purposes of this Act and the International Malaria Control Act of 2000 the terms "government of Sudan," "areas outside of control of the government of Sudan," and "area in Sudan outside of control of the government of Sudan" shall have the same meaning and application as was the case prior to June 5, 2004. Deems Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State and Abyei areas outside of control of the government of Sudan. (Sec. 570) Obligates funds under this Act for trade capacity building, including amounts for labor and environmental capacity building activities relating to the free trade agreement with the countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic. (Sec. 571) Authorizes the transfer of excess defense articles to Albania, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Pakistan, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. (Sec. 572) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to vote against any loan extension to the government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs

		or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe. (Sec. 573) Requires that, where appropriate, certain programs funded under this Act for foreign police, judicial, and military training address gender-based violence. (Sec. 574) Prohibits specified ESF funds under this Act from being used to assist the government of a country that is a party to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and has not entered into an agreement with the United States preventing the ICC from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country. Authorizes, and sets forth the conditions under which, the President may waive such prohibition for national security purposes with respect to: (1) a NATO country or a major non-NATO ally (including Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand), Taiwan, or other determined country; and (2) a country which has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to the Rome Statute preventing the ICC from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country. States that: (1) such prohibition shall not apply to countries eligible for assistance under the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003; and (2) FY2005 ESF funds for democracy and rule of law programs shall be available notwithstanding section 574 of division D of P.L. 108-447. (Sec. 575) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to support projects in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and natural resources to non-Tibetans. Obligates funds for nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, including National Endowment for Democracy programs. (Sec. 576) Obligates: (1) specified FY2005 funds for El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras; (2) additional FY2006 funds for electoral assistance, media and civil society programs, and activities to combat corruption and strengthen democracy in Nicaragua; and (3) additional FY2006 funds for activities to combat organized crime, crimes of violence targeting women, and corruption in Guatemala. (Sec. 577) Authorizes specified funds under this Act to be used by USAID to hire up to 175 persons per fiscal year on a limited appointment basis in the United States and abroad. Conditions such hirings upon an equivalent elimination of USAID nondirect-hire employees. Terminates such authority on September 30, 2008. Authorizes USAID to use specified amounts from such funds for overseas support costs of Foreign Service members of rank four or below to reduce USAID reliance on nondirect-hire employees. Authorizes specified funds under this Act for the costs of persons detailed or employed by USAID to carry out natural disaster response programs. (Sec. 578) Cancels debt owed under the Lend-Lease Act with respect to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. (Sec. 579) Authorizes the transfer of certain funds under this Act for OPIC. (Sec. 580) Prohibits funds under this Act from being used to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of a federal department or agency at any single conference outside the United States unless the Secretary determines that such attendance is in the national interest. (Sec. 581) Prohibits funds under this Act for the Department of State (Department) from being used to assist the government of a country which has notified the Department of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted in the United States for killing a law enforcement officer unless the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the restriction to a country or countries is contrary to U.S. national interest. (Sec. 582) Prohibits funds under this Act from being used to assist Saudi Arabia unless the President certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that Saudi Arabia is cooperating with anti-terrorism efforts and that the proposed assistance will help such effort. (Sec. 583) Prohibits, with an exception for narcotics and law enforcement, funds under this Act for the Department from being used to assist the government of a country with which the United States has an extradition treaty which has refused to extradite to the United States an individual charged with a U.S. criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, unless the the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the restriction to a country or countries is contrary to U.S. national interest. (Sec. 584) Directs the Secretary to report to the Committees on Appropriations, by April 1, 2006, and for each fiscal quarter thereafter, on fund use under the following headings: (1) foreign military financing; (2) international military education and training; and (3) peacekeeping operations. (Sec. 585) Obligates funds for: (1) biodiversity (and forest) programs in developing countries; (2) USAID's biodiversity strategy for the Amazon basin; (3) the Congo basin forest partnership, including protection of great apes; and (4)

		clean energy policies in developing countries, including greenhouse gas monitoring, carbon sequestration activities, and climate change mitigation programs. Directs the President to report on federal expenditures for climate change programs. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform international financial institutions and the public that it is U.S. policy that any assistance by such institutions for the extraction and export of oil, gas, coal, timber, or other natural resource should not be provided unless the government of the country has or is taking steps to establish functioning systems for: (1) revenue and expenditure accounting; (2) independent auditing; and (3) verifying government receipts against company payments. (Sec. 586) Makes funds available for assistance (including defense articles) for the government of Uzbekistan only if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Uzbekistan is making substantial progress in meeting its commitments under the Declaration on the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Framework Between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United States of America, including: (1) respect for human rights; (2) establishing a genuine multiparty system, and ensuring free elections; (3) freedom of expression; (4) independence of the media; and (5) an international investigation of the May 2005 Andijan shootings. (Sec. 587) Makes funds available for assistance for the government of Kazakhstan only if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Kazakhstan has made significant improvements in the protection of human rights during the preceding six-month period. Authorizes the Secretary to waive such requirements in the U.S. national security interest. Directs the Secretary to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the defense articles, defense services, and financial assistance provided by the United States to the countries of Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan) during the previous six-month period, and their use during such period by units of the armed forces, border guards, or other security forces of such countries. Directs the Secretary, prior to the initial obligation of such assistance, to report to the Committees on Appropriations respecting: (1) whether the government of Kyrgyzstan is forcibly returning Uzbeks who have fled violence and political persecution; (2) U.S. efforts to prevent such returns; and (3) the government of Kyrgyzstan's response. (Sec. 588) Obligates: (1) ESF funds for USAID programs for people with disabilities in developing countries; and (2) other funds for staff training in overseas USAID missions to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in developing countries. (Sec. 589) Prohibits use of funds appropriated under this Act for the government of the Russian Federation unless the President certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of the Russian Federation has not implemented any statute or similar government action that would discriminate against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation. (Sec. 590) States that Congress reaffirms its support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) to bring to justice individuals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity. States that funds appropriated by this Act, including funds for debt restructuring, may be made available to the central government of a country in which individuals indicted by ICTR and SCSL are credibly alleged to be living if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with ICTR and SCSL. Authorizes the President to waive such requirements in the U.S. national security interest. States that assistance may be made available for the government of Nigeria only if the President reports to the Committees on Appropriations respecting: (1) steps taken in FY 2003-FY2005 to obtain Nigeria's cooperation in surrendering Charles Taylor to the SCSL; and (2) a strategy for bringing Charles Taylor before the SCSL. (Sec. 591) Obligates foreign military financing funds for: (1) the Philippines; (2) Indonesia; (3) Bangladesh; (4) Mongolia; (5) Thailand; (6) Sri Lanka; (7) Cambodia; (8) Fiji; and (9) Tonga. Appropriates additional foreign military financing funds to assist the Philippines in addressing critical deficiencies identified in the Joint Defense Assessment of 2003. Makes funds available, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, for: (1) the Indonesian navy; and (2) Cambodia. (Sec. 592) Makes foreign military financing funds available for Nepal if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Nepal, including its security forces, has restored civil liberties, is protecting human rights, and has demonstrated a commitment to restore multi-party democratic government consistent with the 1990 Nepalese Constitution. Authorizes the Secretary to waive such requirements if in U.S. national security interests. (Sec. 593) Obligates funds subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations for an integrated multi-disease control initiative to demonstrate the health and

		economic benefits of an integrated response to the control of neglected diseases (including intestinal parasites, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, trachoma and leprosy). (Sec. 594) Obligates funds for pilot projects to improve the capacity of foreign government agencies and nongovernmental organizations to prevent abandonment, address the needs of orphans, displaced, and abandoned children, and provide permanent homes through family reunification, guardianship and domestic adoptions. (Sec. 595) Directs the Administrator of USAID to designate an Advisor for Indigenous Peoples Issues. (Sec. 597) Authorizes the Secretary to carry out a program to combat piracy of U.S. copyrighted materials in countries that are not members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Obligates FY2006 program funds. (Sec. 598) Obligates funds for programs to combat malaria. (Sec. 599) Amends the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004, as amended by the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, to change the termination date for the Office of the Inspector General of the Coalition Provisional Authority from ten months after certain Iraq relief funds have been obligated to ten months after such funds have been expended. (Sec. 599A) Authorizes specified funds under this Act to be made available to the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security for certain nonproliferation and counterproliferation efforts (such as increased voluntary dues to IAEA and Proliferation Security Initiative activities). (Sec. 599B) Amends the International Financial Institutions Act to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to use U.S. influence to accomplish, at each multilateral development bank, U.S. goals, the goals set forth in such Act, and other specified goals. (Sec. 599C) Amends the International Development Association Act to authorize the contribution of specified sums on behalf of the United States to the fourteenth replenishment of the International Development Association. Amends the African Development Fund Act to authorize the contribution of specified sums on behalf of the United States to the tenth replenishment of the African Development Fund. Amends the Asian Development Fund Act to authorize the contribution of specified sums on behalf of the United States to the eighth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund. (Sec. 599D) Withholds 20% of the funds for the IDA until the Secretary of the Treasury makes a certification to the appropriate congressional committees respecting specified World Bank procurement issues. (Sec. 599E) Makes specified FY2006 funds available for demobilization and disarmament of former members of foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs) in Colombia (AUC, FARC, and ELN) if the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) assistance will be provided only for individuals who have terminated FTO affiliation and are meeting Colombia Demobilization Program requirements; (2) the government of Colombia is cooperating in extraditing wanted FTO leaders and members to the United States; (3) the government of Colombia is implementing a framework for dismantling FTO organizational structures; and (4) funds shall not be made available as cash payments to individuals, and are available only for verification, reintegration, vetting, recovery of assets for reparations for victims, and investigations and prosecutions. (Sec. 599F) States that Foreign Military Financing Program funds under this Act may be made available for assistance for Indonesia, and licenses may be issued for the export of lethal defense articles for the Indonesian Armed Forces, only if the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) the government of Indonesia is prosecuting Armed Forces members who have been credibly alleged to have committed gross human rights violations; (2) at the direction of the President of Indonesia, the Armed Forces are cooperating with civilian judicial authorities and with international efforts to resolve cases of gross human rights violations in East Timor and elsewhere; and (3) at the direction of the President of Indonesia, the government of Indonesia is implementing reforms to improve civilian control of the military. Authorizes the Secretary to waive (with congressional notification) such restrictions for reasons of U.S. national interest. (Sec. 599G) Directs the Secretary to report to the Committees on Appropriations respecting: (1) the investigation of the August 2002 murders of two U.S. citizens and one Indonesian citizen in Timika, Indonesia; (2) efforts by the government of Indonesia to arrest individuals indicted for crimes relating to those murders and any other actions taken by the government of Indonesia, including the Indonesian judiciary, police and Armed Forces, to bring the responsible individuals to justice; and (3) cooperation provided by the government of Indonesia, including the Indonesian judiciary, police and Armed Forces, to related requests made by the Secretary or the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
12	**Name**	H.R.3057.RS - Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act,

		2006
	ID	169
	Date	2005-06-24
	Author	Rep. Jim Kolbe (AZ-8)
	Short Summary	An act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 - Title I: Export and Investment Assistance - Makes FY2006 appropriations for: (1) the Export-Import Bank, including the Office of Inspector General, direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, and administrative expenses; (2) Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) credit and insurance programs, including administrative expenses, and for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, (and authority to undertake programs under title IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in Iraq); and (3) the Trade and Development Agency. Title II: Bilateral Economic Assistance - Makes FY 2006 appropriations for: (1) expenses of the President in carrying out certain programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; (2) the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for child survival, nutrition, and disease programs, including HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and family planning/reproductive health programs; (3) specified development assistance, including programs for trade capacity building (including activities with Central America and the Dominican Republic), and for education, displaced children, agriculture, clean water (including activities in Africa and South Asia); (4) international disaster and famine assistance; (5) democracy transition and long-term development of countries in crisis; (6) direct loans and guaranteed loans for micro and small enterprise development and urban programs; (7) the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund; (8) operating expenses of USAID; (9) the Capital Investment Fund; (10) USAID Office of Inspector General; (11) Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance, including amounts for Israel, Egypt, Jordan, USAID programs in the West Bank and Gaza, Lebanon, Afghanistan upon compliance with poppy eradication activities, Iraq, the Central Highlands of Vietnam, Timor-Leste, and Sierra Leone; (12) International Fund for Ireland; (13) assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States; (14) assistance for the new Independent States of the former Soviet Union, including restrictions on assistance to Russia until compliance with specified actions in Iran; (15) the Inter-American Foundation, the African Development Foundation, the Peace Corps, with a prohibition on fund use for abortions, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation; (16) the global HIV/AIDS initiative; (17) promotion of democracy and human rights; (18) international narcotics control and law enforcement; (19) counterdrug activities in the Andean region of South America including assistance to Colombia to support a unified campaign against terrorist organizations such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and other Colombian programs; (20) migration and refugee assistance; (21) United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund; (22) nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining, and related programs and activities, including U.S. contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission; and (23) the Department of the Treasury for international affairs technical assistance activities, and for debt restructuring of concessional loans, guarantees, and credits made to, and the canceling of amounts owed to, the United States by eligible foreign countries. Title III: Military Assistance - Makes FY 2006 appropriations for: (1) expanded international military education and training (IMET), including provisions respecting Haiti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Guatemala; (2) foreign military financing grants, including provisions respecting Israel, Jordan, Sudan, Guatemala, Haiti, and Egypt; and (3) international peacekeeping operations. Title IV: Multilateral Economic Assistance - Makes FY 2006 appropriations for the U.S. contribution to: (1) the Global Environment Facility of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); (2) the International Development Association (IDA); (3) the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; (4) the Inter-American Investment Corporation; (5) the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund; (6) the Asian Development Fund; (7) the African Development Bank; (8) the African Development Fund; (9) the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (10) the International Fund for Agricultural Development; and (11) other international programs, excluding IAEA. Sets forth limitations on callable capital subscriptions with

		respect to: (1) the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; (2) the African Development Bank; and (3) the European bank for Reconstruction and Development. Title V: General Provisions - (Sec. 501) Prohibits payments to any international financial institution (as defined by this Act) while the U.S. executive director to the institution is compensated at a rate in excess of that for Level IV of the Executive Schedule, or any alternate U.S. director is compensated at a rate in excess of that for Level V of such Schedule. (Sec. 502) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to pay any voluntary U.S. contribution to the United Nations if the United Nations implements or imposes any tax on U.S. persons. (Sec. 503) Sets forth limits on the use of appropriations, including specified maximums for official residence expenses, entertainment expenses, and representation allowances for USAID. Sets forth entertainment and/or representation limits for: (1) the Inter-American Foundation; (2) the Trade and Development Agency; (3) the Peace Corps; (4) IMET; (5) the Foreign Military Financing Program; and (6) the Millennium Challenge Corporation. (Sec. 506) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act for: (1) assistance under a new bilateral agreement unless such assistance is exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government; (2) direct assistance or reparations to Cuba, Libya (excluding OPIC and Export-Import Bank activities in Libya), North Korea, Iran, or Syria; (3) assistance to any country whose elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree (assistance may be resumed if a democratic government is elected to office); (4) certain transfers between U.S. agencies except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act, or between appropriations accounts without prior presidential consultation with Congress; (5) assistance to any country in default in excess of a year on payments on a U.S. loan (unless the President determines such assistance is in the national interest); and (6) assistance for production of any export commodity by a foreign country if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of a similar or competing commodity (with exceptions for specified benefits to U.S. producers or to developing countries). (Sec. 510) Authorizes the commercial leasing of certain defense articles (instead of the government-to-government sale) to Israel, Egypt, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members, and major non-NATO allies if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons. (Sec. 511) States, with specified exceptions, that no part of any appropriation contained in any title of this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly provided for in this Act. (Sec. 514) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the U.S. executive directors of specified international financial institutions to oppose any assistance for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export if it is in surplus on world markets and such assistance will cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of a similar commodity. (Sec. 515) Sets forth specified congressional notification requirements. (Sec. 516) Declares that funds appropriated for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, that are returned or not made available for international organizations and programs shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2007. (Sec. 517) Prohibits the availability of assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union to a government of such an Independent State: (1) if it directs action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State; or (2) to enhance its military capability (except for demilitarization, demining, or nonproliferation programs). Subjects such assistance for the Russian Federation, Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. (Sec. 518) Prohibits the use of development assistance funds for abortions or involuntary sterilizations as methods of family planning, to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions, or to provide any financial incentive to undergo sterilization. (Sec. 519) Limits the amount of export financing funds (other than for administrative expenses) that can be transferred from one appropriation to another to not more than 5%, with no appropriation being increased by more than 25% by such transfer. (Sec. 520) Prohibits the use of funds for Liberia, Serbia, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, or Cambodia except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. (Sec. 522) Makes funds available to reimburse governmental and private entities for the cost of individuals detailed to USAID for child survival and disease prevention programs in developing countries. (Sec. 523) Obligates certain funds for Afghanistan for humanitarian, reconstruction, and related assistance. (Sec. 524) Requires the Department of Defense (DOD) to notify the Committees on Appropriations before providing excess DOD articles to certain NATO and major non-NATO countries. (Sec. 525) Conditions 20% of the U.S. contribution to the

		Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria on the progress of reforms to improve monitoring and evaluation of Fund financing. (Sec. 526) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to appropriate international financial institutions to vote against any financial or other fund use for Burma. Makes ESF assistance available to support democracy activities in Burma and along the Burma-Thailand border and for activities of Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma, and for humanitarian assistance to displaced Burmese along Burma's borders. Makes additional funds available for Thailand-based organizations providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in eastern Burma. (Sec. 527) Prohibits bilateral assistance funds to any country which the President determines grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism or otherwise supports such activities. Authorizes the President to waive such prohibition for national security and humanitarian reasons. (Sec. 528) Authorizes nongovernmental organizations which are USAID grantees or contractors to place funds made available to them under this Act in interest bearing accounts in order to enhance their participation in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges. (Sec. 529) Directs the Administrator of USAID to require foreign countries that receive foreign assistance which results in the generation of local currencies to deposit such currencies in a separate account to be used to finance foreign assistance activities. (Sec. 530) Requires the President to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a plan for the distribution of the assets of an Enterprise Fund before any distribution resulting from liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Fund. (Sec. 531) Obligates specified funds under this Act for financial market assistance to countries in transition. (Sec. 532) Declares that provisions under this or any other Act authorizing appropriations for foreign operations or export financing shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act, or the African Development Foundation Act. Requires an agency to report to the Committees on Appropriations whenever it is conducting or proposing activities in a country for which such assistance is prohibited. (Sec. 533) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to provide: (1) any financial incentive to a business for purposes of inducing it to relocate outside the United States if it will reduce the number of U.S. employees; or (2) assistance for any program that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights in the recipient country. (Sec. 534) Allows funds appropriated under this Act for Afghanistan to be made available notwithstanding restrictions: (1) on assistance to countries in default in payment to the United States; and (2) contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 on law enforcement assistance. Allows funds appropriated under the trade and economic assistance titles of this Act to be made available to: (1) Iraq, Lebanon, Montenegro, and Pakistan; (2) war victims; (3) displaced children; (4) displaced Burmese; and (5) victims of trafficking in persons and to combat such trafficking. Authorizes the use of foreign assistance funds to support tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation programs and energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Authorizes USAID to: (1) employ up to 25 personal services contractors in the United States to provide support for specified new or expanded overseas programs until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained; and (2) make an exception to the fair opportunity process under an indefinite-quantity contract for a small or disadvantaged business. Amends the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 to extend the provision considering certain Vietnamese nationals to be refugees of special humanitarian concern for purposes of eligibility for in-country refugee processing in Vietnam through FY2007. Expands authorities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for civilian police assistance for a regional, district, municipal, or other sub-national entity emerging from instability. Obligates specified funds managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance of USAID as a general contribution to the World Food Program. Makes funds under this Act available to American educational institutions for programs and activities in the People's Republic of China (PRC) relating to the environment, democracy, and the rule of law. Amends P.L. 107-57 to extend specified presidential waiver authorities with respect to Pakistan through FY2006. Authorizes, upon congressional consultation, up to a specified amount of ESF funds to establish a Middle East Foundation to support democracy and the rule of law. Requires: (1) matching funds; and (2) ongoing oversight to prohibit such funds' distribution to groups or individuals involved in terrorism. Terminates the Foundation's or any similar entity's authority to provide assistance on September 30, 2010. Amends the Arms Export Control Act to extend reciprocal quality assurance, inspection, and

		contract service provisions to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Israel. Amends the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 to extend application and reapplication authority through October 1, 2006, for aliens seeking to qualify under specified refugee categories. (Sec. 535) Expresses the sense of Congress that: (1) the Arab League boycott of Israel (reinstated in 1997), and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to regional peace and to U.S. investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa and should be terminated; and (2) the President should report annually to Congress on specific steps taken by the United States to encourage Arab League states to normalize their relations with Israel to end the boycott. (Sec. 536) Declares that restrictions on assistance to foreign countries contained in this Act or any other Act (except those relating to international terrorism or human rights violations) shall not be construed to restrict assistance: (1) in support of certain programs of nongovernmental organizations; or (2) under specified provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. (Sec. 537) Authorizes the reprogramming of earmarked appropriations for other programs within the same account, provided certain requirements are met. Sets forth certain other requirements with respect to ceilings and earmarks of appropriations under this Act. (Sec. 539) Prohibits the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States that were not authorized before the enactment of this Act. Obligates amounts for private and voluntary organizations to deal with world hunger problems abroad. (Sec. 540) Prohibits the use of funds to pay any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any U.N. member (including costs for attendance of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations). (Sec. 541) Prohibits the provision of funds to a nongovernmental organization that fails to provide any document, file, or record necessary for USAID auditing requirements. (Sec. 542) Prohibits the provision of funds to any foreign government that provides lethal military equipment to a country that the Secretary of State (Secretary) has determined has a terrorist government, unless the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such assistance is in the U.S. national interest. (Sec. 543) Withholds assistance to a foreign country in an amount equal to 110% of the total unpaid parking fines and penalties owed by the country to the District of Columbia or New York City that were incurred from April 1, 1997-September 30, 2005. (Sec. 544) Prohibits the obligation of any appropriations under this Act for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the West Bank and Gaza unless the President has exercised certain authorities to suspend prohibitions on assistance to the PLO. (Sec. 545) Permits the President to provide up to a specified amount of commodities and services to the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal if doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia. States that funds made available for tribunals other than Yugoslavia, Rwanda, or the Special Court for Sierra Leone shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. (Sec. 546) Authorizes disposal on a grant basis in foreign countries of demining equipment used in support of the clearance of land mines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes. (Sec. 547) Prohibits, with an exception for acquisition of additional space for the Consulate General in Jerusalem, the obligation of funds appropriated under this Act to create in Jerusalem a new U.S. agency office for the purpose of conducting U.S. business with the Palestinian Authority (PA) over Gaza and Jericho (or any successor Palestinian governing entity) provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles. States that: (1) official U.S.-PA meetings should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem; and (2) U.S. officers and employees may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who occupy positions in the PA). (Sec. 548) Prohibits the obligation of certain funds to pay for: (1) alcoholic beverages; or (2) entertainment expenses for recreational activities. (Sec. 549) Obligates funds for Haiti for: (1) child health; (2) development assistance; (3) economic support; (4) narcotics control and law enforcement; and (5) military and military training. Makes the government of Haiti eligible to purchase U.S. defense articles and services for its Coast Guard. Prohibits the use of certain funds under this Act for the transfer of U.S. weapons, ammunition or other lethal property to the Haitian National Police until the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that: (1) the United Nations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) has vetted senior levels of the Haitian National Police and has ensured that those credibly alleged to have committed serious crimes, including drug trafficking and human rights violations, have been suspended; and (2) the Transitional Haitian National Government is cooperating

		with a U.N. sponsored police and judicial reform plan. (Sec. 550) Prohibits the obligation of any appropriations under this Act for the PLO unless the President certifies to Congress that it is in the U.S. national interest. Limits the duration of any such waiver to not more than six months at a time, and shall not apply beyond 12 months after enactment of this Act. Requires a report to the Committees on Appropriations when such waiver is exercised. (Sec. 551) Prohibits the use of funds for foreign security forces if the Secretary has credible evidence they have committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such country is taking steps to bring the responsible persons to justice. (Sec. 552) Requires a specified annual foreign military training report to be submitted by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary to the Committees on Appropriations by a certain date. (Sec. 554) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to assist the government of Cambodia, with specified exceptions, including programs for health, education, rule of law, and to combat the trafficking of humans or drugs. Makes ESF assistance available for activities to support democracy and human rights (including assistance for democratic political parties) in Cambodia. (Sec. 555) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) a new leadership of a Palestinian governing entity has been democratically elected; (2) such entity has demonstrated a commitment to peaceful coexistence with Israel and is taking measures to counter terrorism; and (3) the PA is working to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East. Authorizes the President to waive such prohibition in the U.S. national security interest. States that such funding restriction shall not apply to assistance to help reform the PA and affiliated institutions or a newly elected governing entity meet such assistance requirements. Expresses the sense of Congress that the newly elected governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance. (Sec. 556) Conditions assistance under this Act for the Colombian Armed Forces as follows: (1) up to 75% of such funds may be obligated prior to a certification by the Secretary pursuant to this section; (2) up to 12.5% of such funds may be obligated only after the Secretary certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such Armed Forces are cooperating in bringing to justice those members who have committed gross human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, are severing links with, and dismantling, paramilitary groups, and are not violating land and property rights of indigenous communities; and (3) the balance of such funds may be obligated after July 31, 2006, if the Secretary certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the Armed Forces are continuing to meet these conditions and are restoring government authority and human rights in areas controlled by paramilitary and guerrilla organizations. (Sec. 557) Prohibits the Secretary from issuing a visa to any alien who: (1) has willfully provided support to FARC, ELN, or AUC; or (2) has participated in the commission of gross human rights violations. Provides for waiver of such prohibition on a case-by-case basis for humanitarian reasons or to support the peace process. (Sec. 558) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation. (Sec. 559) Requires the Secretary, for FY2006, 30 days prior to initial ESF fund obligation for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza program, to certify to the appropriate committees that procedures have been established to ensure Government Accountability Office (GAO) access to appropriate U.S. financial information in order to review the uses of program funds. Requires the Secretary to take all appropriate steps to ensure such assistance is not provided to or through any individual or entity that advocates or engages in terrorist activity. Prohibits use of funds to honor individuals who commit, or have committed, acts of terrorism. Requires and obligates funds for program audits. (Sec. 560) Obligates specified FY2006 international organization and program funds for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (except for any country program in the PRC) for family planning and maternal and reproductive health care. Prohibits funding of abortions. (Sec. 561) Prohibits the use of funds under this Act for assistance (except humanitarian assistance and assistance for democratization), and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to vote against the extension of assistance to any country (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia) or entity (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, and the Republika Srpska) that has failed to take steps to implement its international legal obligations to apprehend and transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia all persons in their territory who have been

		indicted by the Tribunal. (Sec. 562) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors at specified international financial institutions to oppose any loan, grant, strategy, or policy that would require user fees or service charges on poor people for primary education or primary health care, including prevention and treatment efforts for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and infant, child, and maternal well-being, in connection with the institution's lending programs. (Sec. 563) Makes funds appropriated by this Act available for assistance for Serbia after May 31, 2006, if the President certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is: (1) cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, including access for investigators, provision of documents, and the surrender and transfer of indictees or assistance in their apprehension, including Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic, unless the Secretary determines that these individuals are no longer residing in Serbia; (2) taking steps consistent with the Dayton Accords to end Serbian financial, political, security and other support which has served to maintain separate Republika Srpska institutions; and (3) taking steps to implement policies which reflect a respect for minority rights and the rule of law. States that such requirements shall not apply to Montenegro, Kosovo, humanitarian assistance, or assistance to promote democracy in municipalities. (Sec. 564) Authorizes the use of foreign assistance funds to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through human rights training, and through the promotion of civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including programs on conflict prevention, police-community relations, disaster assistance, and gender-based violence. (Sec. 565) Authorizes the President to reduce amounts owed to the United States by eligible countries as a result of: (1) housing guarantees made pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; (2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; and (3) certain export guarantees for U.S. agricultural commodities. Permits exercise of such authority only: (1) to implement multilateral official debt relief and referendum agreements known as the Paris Club Agreed Minutes; and (2) with respect to countries (IDA-only countries) with heavy debt that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association (but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). (Sec. 566) Authorizes the President to engage in certain debt buybacks or sales. Authorizes sale, reduction, or cancellation of certain loans to foreign governments upon payment from an eligible purchaser that plans to use such loans only for: (1) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or (2) debt buyback by an eligible country if such country uses specified amounts of local currency to support activities that link conservation with local community development and child development activities. Limits such authority to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading of debt restructuring. (Sec. 567) Obligates specified funds for basic education, including an amount for a GAO analysis of U.S.-funded basic education programs. (Sec. 568) Obligates ESF funds for religious, ethnic, and political reconciliation programs. (Sec. 569) Obligates funds under this Act for Sudan. Prohibits funds for the government of Sudan, or for the cost of modifying loans and loan guarantees held by the government of Sudan unless the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Sudan: (1) has taken significant steps to disband government-supported militia groups in Darfur, and the army and such groups are honoring the cease-fire; and (2) is allowing unimpeded humanitarian access to Darfur. States that such prohibition shall not apply to: (1) humanitarian assistance; (2) assistance for Darfur and for areas outside the control of the government of Sudan; and (3) assistance to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. States that for purposes of this Act and the International Malaria Control Act of 2000 the terms "government of Sudan," "areas outside of control of the government of Sudan," and "area in Sudan outside of control of the government of Sudan" shall have the same meaning and application as was the case prior to June 5, 2004. Deems Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State and Abyei areas outside of control of the government of Sudan. (Sec. 570) Obligates funds under this Act for trade capacity building, including amounts for labor and environmental capacity building activities relating to the free trade agreement with the countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic. (Sec. 571) Authorizes the transfer of excess defense articles to Albania, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Pakistan, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. (Sec. 572) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to vote against any loan extension to the government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs

		or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe. (Sec. 573) Requires that, where appropriate, certain programs funded under this Act for foreign police, judicial, and military training address gender-based violence. (Sec. 574) Prohibits specified ESF funds under this Act from being used to assist the government of a country that is a party to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and has not entered into an agreement with the United States preventing the ICC from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country. Authorizes, and sets forth the conditions under which, the President may waive such prohibition for national security purposes with respect to: (1) a NATO country or a major non-NATO ally (including Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand), Taiwan, or other determined country; and (2) a country which has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to the Rome Statute preventing the ICC from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country. States that: (1) such prohibition shall not apply to countries eligible for assistance under the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003; and (2) FY2005 ESF funds for democracy and rule of law programs shall be available notwithstanding section 574 of division D of P.L. 108-447. (Sec. 575) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to support projects in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and natural resources to non-Tibetans. Obligates funds for nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, including National Endowment for Democracy programs. (Sec. 576) Obligates: (1) specified FY2005 funds for El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras; (2) additional FY2006 funds for electoral assistance, media and civil society programs, and activities to combat corruption and strengthen democracy in Nicaragua; and (3) additional FY2006 funds for activities to combat organized crime, crimes of violence targeting women, and corruption in Guatemala. (Sec. 577) Authorizes specified funds under this Act to be used by USAID to hire up to 175 persons per fiscal year on a limited appointment basis in the United States and abroad. Conditions such hirings upon an equivalent elimination of USAID nondirect-hire employees. Terminates such authority on September 30, 2008. Authorizes USAID to use specified amounts from such funds for overseas support costs of Foreign Service members of rank four or below to reduce USAID reliance on nondirect-hire employees. Authorizes specified funds under this Act for the costs of persons detailed or employed by USAID to carry out natural disaster response programs. (Sec. 578) Cancels debt owed under the Lend-Lease Act with respect to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. (Sec. 579) Authorizes the transfer of certain funds under this Act for OPIC. (Sec. 580) Prohibits funds under this Act from being used to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of a federal department or agency at any single conference outside the United States unless the Secretary determines that such attendance is in the national interest. (Sec. 581) Prohibits funds under this Act for the Department of State (Department) from being used to assist the government of a country which has notified the Department of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted in the United States for killing a law enforcement officer unless the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the restriction to a country or countries is contrary to U.S. national interest. (Sec. 582) Prohibits funds under this Act from being used to assist Saudi Arabia unless the President certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that Saudi Arabia is cooperating with anti-terrorism efforts and that the proposed assistance will help such effort. (Sec. 583) Prohibits, with an exception for narcotics and law enforcement, funds under this Act for the Department from being used to assist the government of a country with which the United States has an extradition treaty which has refused to extradite to the United States an individual charged with a U.S. criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, unless the the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the restriction to a country or countries is contrary to U.S. national interest. (Sec. 584) Directs the Secretary to report to the Committees on Appropriations, by April 1, 2006, and for each fiscal quarter thereafter, on fund use under the following headings: (1) foreign military financing; (2) international military education and training; and (3) peacekeeping operations. (Sec. 585) Obligates funds for: (1) biodiversity (and forest) programs in developing countries; (2) USAID's biodiversity strategy for the Amazon basin; (3) the Congo basin forest partnership, including protection of great apes; and (4)

		clean energy policies in developing countries, including greenhouse gas monitoring, carbon sequestration activities, and climate change mitigation programs. Directs the President to report on federal expenditures for climate change programs. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform international financial institutions and the public that it is U.S. policy that any assistance by such institutions for the extraction and export of oil, gas, coal, timber, or other natural resource should not be provided unless the government of the country has or is taking steps to establish functioning systems for: (1) revenue and expenditure accounting; (2) independent auditing; and (3) verifying government receipts against company payments. (Sec. 586) Makes funds available for assistance (including defense articles) for the government of Uzbekistan only if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Uzbekistan is making substantial progress in meeting its commitments under the Declaration on the Strategic Partnership and Cooperation Framework Between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United States of America, including: (1) respect for human rights; (2) establishing a genuine multiparty system, and ensuring free elections; (3) freedom of expression; (4) independence of the media; and (5) an international investigation of the May 2005 Andijan shootings. (Sec. 587) Makes funds available for assistance for the government of Kazakhstan only if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Kazakhstan has made significant improvements in the protection of human rights during the preceding six-month period. Authorizes the Secretary to waive such requirements in the U.S. national security interest. Directs the Secretary to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the defense articles, defense services, and financial assistance provided by the United States to the countries of Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan) during the previous six-month period, and their use during such period by units of the armed forces, border guards, or other security forces of such countries. Directs the Secretary, prior to the initial obligation of such assistance, to report to the Committees on Appropriations respecting: (1) whether the government of Kyrgyzstan is forcibly returning Uzbeks who have fled violence and political persecution; (2) U.S. efforts to prevent such returns; and (3) the government of Kyrgyzstan's response. (Sec. 588) Obligates: (1) ESF funds for USAID programs for people with disabilities in developing countries; and (2) other funds for staff training in overseas USAID missions to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in developing countries. (Sec. 589) Prohibits use of funds appropriated under this Act for the government of the Russian Federation unless the President certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of the Russian Federation has not implemented any statute or similar government action that would discriminate against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation. (Sec. 590) States that Congress reaffirms its support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) to bring to justice individuals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity. States that funds appropriated by this Act, including funds for debt restructuring, may be made available to the central government of a country in which individuals indicted by ICTR and SCSL are credibly alleged to be living if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with ICTR and SCSL. Authorizes the President to waive such requirements in the U.S. national security interest. States that assistance may be made available for the government of Nigeria only if the President reports to the Committees on Appropriations respecting: (1) steps taken in FY 2003-FY2005 to obtain Nigeria's cooperation in surrendering Charles Taylor to the SCSL; and (2) a strategy for bringing Charles Taylor before the SCSL. (Sec. 591) Obligates foreign military financing funds for: (1) the Philippines; (2) Indonesia; (3) Bangladesh; (4) Mongolia; (5) Thailand; (6) Sri Lanka; (7) Cambodia; (8) Fiji; and (9) Tonga. Appropriates additional foreign military financing funds to assist the Philippines in addressing critical deficiencies identified in the Joint Defense Assessment of 2003. Makes funds available, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, for: (1) the Indonesian navy; and (2) Cambodia. (Sec. 592) Makes foreign military financing funds available for Nepal if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of Nepal, including its security forces, has restored civil liberties, is protecting human rights, and has demonstrated a commitment to restore multi-party democratic government consistent with the 1990 Nepalese Constitution. Authorizes the Secretary to waive such requirements if in U.S. national security interests. (Sec. 593) Obligates funds subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations for an integrated multi-disease control initiative to demonstrate the health and

		economic benefits of an integrated response to the control of neglected diseases (including intestinal parasites, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, trachoma and leprosy). (Sec. 594) Obligates funds for pilot projects to improve the capacity of foreign government agencies and nongovernmental organizations to prevent abandonment, address the needs of orphans, displaced, and abandoned children, and provide permanent homes through family reunification, guardianship and domestic adoptions. (Sec. 595) Directs the Administrator of USAID to designate an Advisor for Indigenous Peoples Issues. (Sec. 597) Authorizes the Secretary to carry out a program to combat piracy of U.S. copyrighted materials in countries that are not members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Obligates FY2006 program funds. (Sec. 598) Obligates funds for programs to combat malaria. (Sec. 599) Amends the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004, as amended by the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, to change the termination date for the Office of the Inspector General of the Coalition Provisional Authority from ten months after certain Iraq relief funds have been obligated to ten months after such funds have been expended. (Sec. 599A) Authorizes specified funds under this Act to be made available to the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security for certain nonproliferation and counterproliferation efforts (such as increased voluntary dues to IAEA and Proliferation Security Initiative activities). (Sec. 599B) Amends the International Financial Institutions Act to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to use U.S. influence to accomplish, at each multilateral development bank, U.S. goals, the goals set forth in such Act, and other specified goals. (Sec. 599C) Amends the International Development Association Act to authorize the contribution of specified sums on behalf of the United States to the fourteenth replenishment of the International Development Association. Amends the African Development Fund Act to authorize the contribution of specified sums on behalf of the United States to the tenth replenishment of the African Development Fund. Amends the Asian Development Fund Act to authorize the contribution of specified sums on behalf of the United States to the eighth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund. (Sec. 599D) Withholds 20% of the funds for the IDA until the Secretary of the Treasury makes a certification to the appropriate congressional committees respecting specified World Bank procurement issues. (Sec. 599E) Makes specified FY2006 funds available for demobilization and disarmament of former members of foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs) in Colombia (AUC, FARC, and ELN) if the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) assistance will be provided only for individuals who have terminated FTO affiliation and are meeting Colombia Demobilization Program requirements; (2) the government of Colombia is cooperating in extraditing wanted FTO leaders and members to the United States; (3) the government of Colombia is implementing a framework for dismantling FTO organizational structures; and (4) funds shall not be made available as cash payments to individuals, and are available only for verification, reintegration, vetting, recovery of assets for reparations for victims, and investigations and prosecutions. (Sec. 599F) States that Foreign Military Financing Program funds under this Act may be made available for assistance for Indonesia, and licenses may be issued for the export of lethal defense articles for the Indonesian Armed Forces, only if the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that: (1) the government of Indonesia is prosecuting Armed Forces members who have been credibly alleged to have committed gross human rights violations; (2) at the direction of the President of Indonesia, the Armed Forces are cooperating with civilian judicial authorities and with international efforts to resolve cases of gross human rights violations in East Timor and elsewhere; and (3) at the direction of the President of Indonesia, the government of Indonesia is implementing reforms to improve civilian control of the military. Authorizes the Secretary to waive (with congressional notification) such restrictions for reasons of U.S. national interest. (Sec. 599G) Directs the Secretary to report to the Committees on Appropriations respecting: (1) the investigation of the August 2002 murders of two U.S. citizens and one Indonesian citizen in Timika, Indonesia; (2) efforts by the government of Indonesia to arrest individuals indicted for crimes relating to those murders and any other actions taken by the government of Indonesia, including the Indonesian judiciary, police and Armed Forces, to bring the responsible individuals to justice; and (3) cooperation provided by the government of Indonesia, including the Indonesian judiciary, police and Armed Forces, to related requests made by the Secretary or the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
13	**Name**	H.R.3469 - Coral Reef Conservation and Protection Act of 2005

	ID	248
	Date	2005-07-27
	Author	Rep. Ed Case (HI-2)
	Short Summary	To prohibit the import, export, and take of certain coral reef species, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Makes it unlawful to: (1) take any covered coral reef species within U.S. waters; (2) import into or export from the United States any covered coral reef species; (3) possess, sell, purchase, deliver, carry, transport, or receive in interstate or foreign commerce any covered coral reef species taken or imported illegally; or (4) attempt a prohibited act involving a covered coral reef species. Defines “covered coral reef species” to include any species of coral or ornamental reef fish listed in or added to Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Exempts from the prohibitions of this Act covered coral reef species taken incidentally or for: (1) a qualified scientifically-based management plan; (2) a cooperative breeding program; (3) an aquaculture and mariculture facility; (4) scientific, museum, or zoological purposes; or (5) personal consumption. Denies an exemption for species taken using any destructive collection practice (e.g., reef-dredging, explosions, or poisons). Authorizes the Secretary of State to consult with foreign governments to encourage the protection of coral reef species and to take steps to eliminate destructive collection practices. Directs the Secretaries of the Interior and of Commerce to coordinate with the Coral Reef Task Force for the conservation and management of coral reef ecosystems. Establishes civil and criminal penalties for violations of this Act.
14	**Name**	H.R.5049 - Keep America Competitive Global Warming Policy Act of 2006
	ID	244
	Date	2006-03-29
	Author	Rep. Tom Udall (NM-3)
	Short Summary	To establish a market-based system to regulate greenhouse gas emissions and to promote advanced energy research and technology development and deployment, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue regulations to establish a system for: (1) issuing, recording, and tracking greenhouse gas emission allowances; (2) measuring carbon that will be produced by covered fossil fuels; and (3) measuring greenhouse gases in carbon equivalents. Directs the Administrator to issue annually, maintain a registry of, and assign unique serial numbers to allowances based on the estimated emission matching allowances required to be transferred to the Administrator, before activities may be conducted, by: (1) importers of refined petroleum products or coal; (2) owners and operators of natural gas pipelines, natural gas processing plants, oil refineries, coal preparation plants, or coal mines; and (3) persons selling or disposing of other covered fossil fuels, greenhouse gases, or products processed through an agricultural, industrial, or manufacturing process that emits a greenhouse gas. Allows a person to sell or exchange an allowance to any other person. Requires the Administrator to allocate specified percentages of allowances: (1) to the Secretary of Energy to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy to implement an innovative energy research and technology development and deployment program; (2) to the Secretary of State for investing in and providing assistance for low-emission policies, technologies, and projects in developing countries; (3) for distribution to specified industry sectors to offset their losses of profits that are directly attributable to this Act; (4) to the states for grants to help individuals who have lost their jobs due to this Act, for grants to assist communities that demonstrate economic loss due to this Act, and for low-income home energy assistance; and (5) to the Treasury. Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to offer an unlimited number of allowances for sale at a safety valve price, which the Secretary shall increase after the President accepts a certification by the Secretary of State that the five developing countries with the most greenhouse gas emissions are enforcing policies and programs comparable to those established pursuant to this Act. Sets forth a civil penalty for entities that do not transfer the required number of allowances to the Administrator. Allows government agencies with ratemaking regulatory authority to allow an entity required to submit allowances to recover the full market value of such allowances. Directs the Administrator to: (1) review and approve appropriate domestic sequestration project proposals that

		will result in a measurable reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and (2) issue allowances based on the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered.
15	**Name**	H.R.5235 - Environment and Public Health Restoration Act of 2006
	ID	236
	Date	2006-04-27
	Author	Rep. Barbara Lee (CA-6)
	Short Summary	To direct the President to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate certain Federal rules and regulations for potentially harmful impacts on public health, air quality, water quality, plant and animal wildlife, global climate, or the environment; and to direct Federal departments and agencies to create plans to reverse those impacts that are determined to be harmful by the National Academy of Sciences.
	Long Summary	States that it is U.S. government policy to work with states, territories, tribal governments, international organizations, and foreign governments to act as a steward of the environment for the benefit of public health, to maintain air quality and water quality, to sustain the diversity of plant and animal species, to combat global climate change, and to protect the environment for future generations. Requires the President to enter into an arrangement under which the National Academy of Sciences will: (1) study and report to the public, Congress, and implementing agencies on the impact on public health, air quality, water quality, wildlife, and the environment of specified clean water, clean air, and forest and land management regulations, laws, and proposed laws; and (2) make recommendations to maintain, restore, or improve protections for public health or the environment in each of such regulations, laws, or proposed laws. Requires the head of each federal agency that issued or implemented such laws or regulations to submit to Congress a plan describing steps to restore or improve such protections.
16	**Name**	H.R.5377 - Corporate Code of Conduct Act
	ID	241
	Date	2006-05-11
	Author	Rep. Cynthia McKinney (GA-4)
	Short Summary	To require nationals of the United States that employ more than 20 persons in a foreign country to implement a Corporate Code of Conduct with respect to the employment of those persons, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Requires U.S. nationals that employ more than 20 persons in a foreign country, either directly or through subsidiaries, subcontractors, affiliates, joint ventures, partners, or licensees, including any security forces, to take necessary steps to implement a specified Corporate Code of Conduct regarding a safe and healthy workplace and internationally recognized environmental, human rights, worker rights, and core labor standards. Requires executive agencies to grant preference in awarding contracts, or in providing certain foreign trade and investment assistance, to those entities that have adopted and are enforcing the Code. Prescribes guidelines for investigations of allegations of noncompliance with the Code. Requires termination of contracts or assistance, and withdrawal, suspension, or limitation of such preference, for any violations determined based on such investigations.
17	**Name**	H.R.5522.RS - Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2007
	ID	98
	Date	2006-06-05
	Author	Representative Jim Kolbe (AZ-8)
	Short Summary	Making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	This comprehensive bill addresses appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies. It includes in section 534 (b), Tropical Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation Activities, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 4 of part

		II, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of supporting tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation activities and energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions: Provided, That such assistance shall be subject to sections 116, 502B, and 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
18	**Name**	H.R.5642 - Safe Climate Act of 2006 (Introduced in House)
	ID	138
	Date	2006-06-20
	Author	Rep. Henry Waxman (CA)
	Short Summary	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect the climate.
	Long Summary	Safe Climate Act of 2006 - Amends the Clean Air Act to direct the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate: (1) targets for a 2% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions each year from 2010-2050 ; and (2) regulations requiring reductions to meet such targets, including by setting caps on emissions of sources and sectors with the largest emissions or the best opportunities to reduce them, by issuing and authorizing trading of emission allowances, and by imposing penalties for excess emissions. Requires relevant federal agencies to finalize a rule to carry out the National Academies' recommendations for regulatory action needed to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations or explain their reasons for declining to act. Requires the President to submit to Congress a plan for the distribution of emission allowances (including through auctions) and the use of proceeds (to be deposited in a Climate Reinvestment Fund) for specified goals, including mitigating the effects of energy cost increases and climate change. Requires the EPA to ensure that emissions and allowances are accurately tracked, reported, and verified. Authorizes the emission reduction regulations to include: (1) additional requirements for any source or sector; and (2) performance standards, best management practices, and technology-based requirements. Requires such regulations to set standards for the reduction of greenhouse emissions from motor vehicles at least as quickly as the standards adopted by the California Air Resources Board at its September 2004 hearing. Requires the EPA to revise such standards in 2014 and every five years thereafter to further reduce emissions. Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to direct the Secretary of Energy to: (1) require, beginning in 2009, an annual increase in the percentage of electric energy generated from renewable sources that is sold at the retail level in the United States and to require such percentage to be at least 20% of the total electricity sold by 2020; and (2) set end-user savings targets for retail electric-energy and natural gas suppliers. Authorizes DOE to: (1) increase the required percentage of end-user savings for years after 2020; and (2) allow suppliers to achieve the targets through a market-based trading system.
19	**Name**	H.R.5959 - TEAM Up for Energy Independence Act
	ID	159
	Date	2006-07-28
	Author	Rep. Zoe Lofgren (CA-16)
	Short Summary	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on automobiles sold in the United States that are not alternative fueled automobiles, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	To Encourage Alternatively fueled vehicle Manufacturing up for Energy Independence Act of 2006 or the TEAM up for Energy Independence Act - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to impose an excise tax on the first retail sale of each passenger automobile sold by manufacturers, producers, or importers. Exempts alternative fueled automobiles from such tax. Amends federal transportation law to revise the definitons of "automobile" and "passenger automobile" to increase the gross vehicle weight limit from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds. Directs the Secretary of Energy to make grants for alternative fuel refueling infrastructure projects from a trust fund into which revenues from the excise tax on passenger automobiles shall be deposited. Amends the Automobile Information Disclosure Act to require labeling for new automobiles to indicate: (1) whether a new automobile is an alternative fueled automobile; and (2) the types of fuel on which such automobile can operate.
20	**Name**	H.R.6.EAS - Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Engrossed Amendments as Agreed to by Senate)

	ID	245
	Date	2005-04-18
	Author	Rep. Joe Barton (TX-6)
	Short Summary	To ensure jobs for our future with secure, affordable, and reliable energy.
	Long Summary	Sets forth an energy research and development program covering: (1) energy efficiency; (2) renewable energy; (3) oil and gas; (4) coal; (5) Indian energy; (6) nuclear matters and security; (7) vehicles and motor fuels, including ethanol; (8) hydrogen; (9) electricity; (10) energy tax incentives; (11) hydropower and geothermal energy; and (12) climate change technology. Title I: Energy Efficiency - Subtitle A: Federal Programs - (Sec. 101) Directs the Architect of the Capitol to develop and implement a cost-effective energy conservation and management plan for all facilities administered by Congress. (Sec. 102) Amends the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) to revise energy reduction goals and performance requirements for federal buildings, including: (1) a timetable for reduced energy consumption; (2) metering of energy use; (3) federal procurement guidelines for energy efficient products, including Energy Star products and Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) designated products; and (4) extension of federal agency authority to enter into energy savings performance contracts. (Sec. 106) Authorizes the Secretary of Energy (the Secretary throughout this bill, unless otherwise named) to enter into voluntary agreements with one or more persons in industrial sectors that consume significant amounts of primary energy per unit of physical output to reduce the energy intensity of their production activities. Directs the Secretary to recognize and publicize the achievements of participants in such voluntary agreements. (Sec. 107) Instructs the Secretary to establish an Advanced Building Efficiency Testbed demonstration program for advanced engineering systems, components, and materials to enable innovations in building technologies. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2008. (Sec. 108) Amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act to prescribe procedural guidelines for increased use of recovered mineral component in federally funded projects involving procurement of cement or concrete. (Sec. 109) Amends the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) to direct the Secretary to establish, by rule, revised federal building energy efficiency performance standards meeting specified requirements. (Sec. 110) Amends the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to extend standard daylight time from March to November (currently it runs from April to October). Requires the Secretary to report to Congress on the impact of this extension upon energy consumption in the United States. Retains the right of Congress to revert Daylight Saving Time back to the 2005 time schedules. (Sec. 111) Requires the Secretaries of the Interior, of Commerce, and of Agriculture to seek to: (1) incorporate energy efficient technologies in public and administrative buildings associated with management of the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Forest System, National Marine Sanctuaries System, and other public lands and resources they manage; and (2) use energy efficient motor vehicles, including those equipped with biodiesel or hybrid engine technologies, in such management. Subtitle B: Energy Assistance and State Programs - (Sec. 121) Amends the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 and ECPA to extend the low-income home energy assistance and weatherization programs through FY2007 and FY2008, respectively. Authorizes the states to purchase renewable fuels, including biomass, to implement the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance programs. (Sec. 123) Amends ECPA to increase from 10% to 25% mandatory state energy efficiency goals in calendar year 2012 as compared to calendar year 1990. (Sec. 124) Prescribes guidelines for: (1) a state energy efficient appliance rebate program; (2) federal grants to the states for energy efficient public buildings; (3) a low income community energy efficiency pilot program; and (4) a State Technologies Advancement Collaborative. (Sec. 128) Amends ECPA to prescribe guidelines for state building energy efficiency codes incentives. Subtitle C: Energy Efficient Products - (Sec. 131) Amends ECPA to: (1) establish a voluntary program at the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify and promote energy-efficient products and buildings (Energy Star Program); (2) direct the Secretary to implement a consumer education program for homeowners and small business owners on energy efficiency benefits of air conditioning, heating, and ventilation systems; (3) direct the Secretary to convene a conference to promote a national public energy education program; and (4) direct the Secretary to implement an energy efficiency public information initiative. (Sec. 135) Prescribes

		energy conservation standards for additional products, including: (1) testing requirements for ceiling fans and ceiling fan light kits, as well as (together with energy conservation standards for) refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machines, commercial refrigerators, freezers, and refrigerator-freezers; and (2) definitions and test procedures for the power use of battery chargers and external power supplies. Prescribes the bases for test procedures for illuminated exit signs, distribution transformers (including the low voltage dry-type), traffic signal modules, and medium base compact fluorescent lamps. (Sec. 137) Directs the Federal Trade Commission to consider the effectiveness of the current consumer products labeling program, and changes to labeling rules. (Sec. 138) Instructs the Administrator of General Services to study and report to Congress on the advantages and disadvantages of employing intermittent escalators in the United States. (Sec. 139) Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on: (1) state and regional policies that promote cost-effective programs to reduce energy consumption by state-regulated utilities and nonregulated utilities; and (2) failure to comply with deadlines for new or revised energy conservation standards. (Sec. 140) Directs the Secretary to establish a pilot program of financial assistance to between three and seven states to implement energy efficiency pilot projects. Subtitle D: Public Housing - (Sec. 151) Amends the United States Housing Act of 1937 to include among the capital and management activities for which assistance may be made available to public housing agencies from the Public Housing Capital Fund, the improvement of energy and water-use efficiency by certain energy and water conserving fixtures and fittings, and integrated utility management and capital planning to maximize energy conservation and efficiency measures. (Sec. 152) Requires a public housing agency to purchase energy-efficient appliances designated as Energy Star products or FEMP products unless it is not cost-effective to do so. (Sec. 153) Amends the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act with respect to energy efficiency standards. (Sec. 154) Requires the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to report to Congress on development and implementation of an integrated energy strategy to reduce utility expenses through cost-effective energy conservation and efficiency measures and energy efficient design and construction of public and assisted housing. Title II: Renewable Energy - Subtitle A: General Provisions - (Sec. 201) Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) publish annual reports based upon assessments of renewable domestic energy resources, including solar, wind, biomass, ocean (tidal and thermal), geothermal, and hydroelectric energy; and (2) undertake new assessments as necessary, taking into account changes in market conditions, available technologies, and other relevant factors. (Sec. 202) Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to revise requirements for incentive payments for renewable energy production facilities. Instructs the Secretary to assign 60% of appropriated funds for any given year to facilities that use solar, wind, geothermal, or closed-loop (dedicated energy crops) biomass technologies to generate electricity if there are insufficient appropriations to make full payments for electric production from all qualified renewable energy facilities. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2026. (Sec. 203) Requires federal purchases of renewable energy to escalate in accordance with certain percentage guidelines. (Sec. 204) Sets forth procedural guidelines under which the Administrator of General Services is authorized to establish a photovoltaic energy commercialization program for the procurement and installation of photovoltaic solar electric systems for electric production in new and existing public buildings. (Sec. 205) Amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 with respect to mandatory preference in federal agency procurements for items composed of the highest percentage of biobased products practicable. (Sec. 206) Amends ECPA to direct the Secretary to establish criteria governing renewable energy systems installed under the Weatherization Assistance Program. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program providing rebates for consumers for expenditures made for the installation of a renewable energy system in connection with a dwelling unit or small business. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 207) Authorizes FY2006 appropriations for the installation of a photovoltaic system for the DOE headquarters building (Forrestal Building) in the District of Columbia. (Sec. 208) Establishes in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the Sugar Cane Ethanol Pilot Program. Directs the Administrator of EPA to establish a pilot project in multiple states to study the production of ethanol from cane sugar, sugarcane, and sugarcane byproducts. (Sec. 209) Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to authorize the Secretary to provide grants to: (1) increase energy efficiency, siting, or upgrading transmission and distribution lines serving rural areas; or (2) provide or modernize electric generation facilities that serve rural areas. (Sec. 210) Authorizes a grants program to improve the commercial value of forest biomass for electric

		energy, useful heat, and transportation fuels. (Sec. 211) Expresses the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Interior should, before the end of the 10-year period beginning on enactment of this Act, seek to have approved non-hydropower renewable energy projects located on the public lands with a generation capacity of at least 10,000 megawatts of electricity. Subtitle B: Geothermal Energy - John Rishel Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 2005 - (Sec. 221) Amends the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (GSA) to revise competitive lease sale requirements. (Sec. 222) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) accept nominations at any time from qualified companies and individuals; (2) hold biennial competitive lease sales for lands located in areas for which such nominations are pending; and (3) make available for noncompetitive leasing for a two-year period any tract for which a competitive lease sale is held, but for which no competitive lease sale bids have been received. (Currently, noncompetitive leasing is reserved for the lands not within any known geothermal resources area.) Makes it a priority for the Secretary, and for the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to National Forest System land, to ensure timely completion of administrative actions, including amendments to applicable forest plans and resource management plans necessary to process applications for geothermal leasing pending on the date of enactment of this Act. Requires all future forest and resource management plans for areas with high geothermal resource potential to consider geothermal leasing and development. Authorizes the Secretary to offer the several parcels for bidding as a block in the competitive lease sale, if a geothermal resource that could be produced as a single unit likely underlies more than one parcel. (Sec. 223) Requires a fee schedule in lieu of royalties for direct use of geothermal resources used for purposes other than commercial generation of electricity. (Sec. 224) Reduces lease royalty percentages accruing from electricity produced using geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. Authorizes a credit against royalties owed to a lessee, in certain circumstances, equal to the value of electricity provided (in-kind payment) under contract to certain state or county governments entitled to a portion of such royalties. Revises requirements for the disposal of moneys from sales, bonuses, rentals, and royalties. Requires payment to the county where leased lands or geothermal resources are or were located of 25% of any such monies deposited in the Treasury. (Sec. 225) Directs the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding that establishes: (1) administrative procedures to expedite geothermal lease applications; (2) an updatable five-year program for geothermal leasing; (3) a program for reducing the backlog of pending geothermal lease applications; and (4) a joint lease and permit application data retrieval system. (Sec. 226) Requires the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey and in cooperation with the states, to submit to Congress an update of the 1978 Assessment of Geothermal Resources. (Sec. 227) Revises requirements for: (1) cooperative or unit plans of development or operation of geothermal fields; and (2) royalties on byproducts. (Sec. 229) Revises requirements governing the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to readjust rentals and royalties of certain geothermal leases. (Sec. 230) Credits certain annual rentals towards royalty payments. (Sec. 231) Revises lease duration terms and work commitment requirements to: (1) replace 40-year renewable lease extensions with five-year renewable extensions; and (2) specify contents of regulations prescribing minimum work commitment requirements. Revises conditions and requirements for conversion of a geothermal lease to either a mineral lease or a mining claim. (Sec. 232) Maintains a geothermal lease in full force and effect for ten years after cessation of commercial production of heat or energy, if the lessee pays advanced royalties at the monthly average rate at which they were paid during production. (Sec. 233) Prescribes a scale of annual rental rates for leases awarded in a competitive lease sale of $2 per acre or fraction for the first year, $3 for the second through tenth years, and $5 for each subsequent year. Limits the $1 per acre or fraction annual rental on a noncompetitive lease to ten years. Requires the Secretary to terminate any lease whose rental is not paid more than 45 days after the due date. (Sec. 234) Requires deposit into a separate account in the Treasury of amounts received by the United States in the first five fiscal years after the enactment of this Act as rentals, royalties, and other payments required under geothermal leases, excluding funds required to be paid to state and county governments. Authorizes the Secretary to: (1) use them to implement the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 and this Act; and (2) transfer such funds to the Forest Service for coordination and processing of geothermal leases and use authorizations on federal land. (Sec. 235) Amends the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to increase the acreage of geothermal leases and to repeal the statutory maximum placed upon such leases. (Sec. 237) Authorizes the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Idaho National Laboratory, to participate in

		the Intermountain West Geothermal Consortium to address science and science policy issues surrounding the expanded discovery and use of geothermal energy, including from geothermal resources on public lands. Instructs the Secretary to provide financial assistance to Boise State University for expenditure under contracts with consortium members to implement consortium activities. Subtitle C: Hydroelectric - (Sec. 241) Amends the Federal Power Act to require the appropriate Secretary, whenever a condition to an applied-for hydroelectric license is deemed necessary for a project works within a federal reservation, to accept an alternative condition proposed by the applicant and any party to the proceeding that meets certain criteria. Applies the same requirement to an alternative fishway proposed by a license applicant or licensee. (Sec. 242) Requires the Secretary to make specified incentive payments to owners or operators of: (1) certain qualified hydroelectric facilities; as well as (2) hydroelectric facilities at existing dams to make capital improvements directly related to improving facility efficiency by at least 3%. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2015. (Sec. 244) Amends Federal Power Act requirements governing Alaska state jurisdiction over small hydroelectric power projects to cite conditions under which Alaska may decline to adopt recommendations proposed for protection of wildlife by federal and state fish and wildlife agencies. (Sec. 245) Sets forth conditions under which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is directed to either extend or reinstate for a three-year period a permit for the Flint Creek (Montana) hydroelectric project. Sets a $25,000 limit upon charges paid for the use of federal land by any political subdivision of Montana that holds a FERC license for a specified project in Granite and Deer Lodge Counties, Montana, for the use of that land for each year during such entity holds the license. (Sec. 246) Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act to redefine an "existing dam" as one constructed before July 22, 2005 (currently, before April 20, 1977). Subtitle D: Insular Energy - (Sec. 251) Amends federal law to revise requirements for mandatory comprehensive energy plans for Caribbean and Pacific insular areas of the United States. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) identify and evaluate the strategies or projects with the greatest potential for reducing the dependence on imported fossil fuels used for the generation of electricity, including increased use of specified sources of renewable energy; and (2) submit to certain congressional committees updated plans for each insular area. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to U.S. territories to implement projects that protect electric power transmission and distribution lines from hurricane and typhoon damage. (Sec. 252) Directs the Secretary of Energy, upon request of an electric utility located in an insular area that commits to fund at least 10% of the cost, to conduct feasibility studies of projects with potential to significantly reduce the dependence of an insular area on imported fossil fuels, or provide needed distributed generation to an insular area, at a reasonable cost. Title III: Oil and Gas - Subtitle A: Petroleum Reserve and Home Heating Oil - (Sec. 301) Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to make permanent: (1) the authority of the Secretary of Energy to operate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR); and (2) standby energy authorities, including summer fill and fuel budgeting programs. Directs the Secretary to fill the SPR to its one billion-barrel capacity. Requires the Secretary to develop procedures for acquiring petroleum for the SPR, taking into account specified factors. (Sec. 302) Amends the Energy Act of 2000 to extend for five years the authorization for the National Oilheat Research Alliance. (Sec. 303) Instructs the Secretary of Energy to complete a proceeding to select sites necessary to enable acquisition of the full authorized SPR volume. Subtitle B: Natural Gas - (Sec. 311) Amends the Natural Gas Act to extend its jurisdiction to: (1) importation or exportation of natural gas in foreign commerce and to persons engaged in it; and (2) liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals, including all facilities located onshore or in state waters that are used to receive, unload, load, store, transport, gasify, liquefy, or process natural gas that is imported to the United States from a foreign country, exported to a foreign country from the United States, or transported in interstate commerce by waterborne tanker. Prescribes procedural guidelines governing FERC authorization of siting, construction, expansion, or operation of liquefaction or gasification of natural gas terminals. Grants FERC exclusive authority to approve or deny, according to specified procedures, an application for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal. Directs FERC to require a LNG terminal operator to develop an Emergency Response Plan, include a cost-sharing plan, in consultation with the United States Coast Guard and state and local agencies prior to FERC approval to begin construction. (Sec. 312) Authorizes FERC to permit a natural gas company to provide storage and storage-related services at market-based rates for new storage capacity related

		to a specific facility placed in service after enactment of this Act, notwithstanding the fact that the company is unable to demonstrate that it lacks market power. (Sec. 313) Designates FERC as the lead agency for coordinating federal permits and other authorizations and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Directs FERC to establish a schedule for all federal authorizations. (Sec. 314) Sets forth increased criminal and civil penalties for violations of the Natural Gas Act and of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. (Sec. 315) Prohibits manipulative or deceptive service in connection with the purchase or sale of natural gas or the purchase or sale of transportation services subject to FERC jurisdiction. (Sec. 316) Directs FERC to facilitate price transparency in markets for the sale or transportation of physical natural gas in interstate commerce. (Sec. 317) Directs the Secretary to convene up to three federal-state LNG forums. (Sec. 318) Authorizes the court to prohibit from trading and serving as officers of a natural gas company any individuals engaged in violation of the Natural Gas Act . Subtitle C: Production - (Sec. 322) Amends the Safe Drinking Water Act to exclude from the definition of underground injection the underground injection of fluids or propping agents (other than diesel fuels) pursuant to hydraulic fracturing operations related to oil or gas, or geothermal production activities. Subtitle D: Naval Petroleum Reserve - (Sec. 331) Transfers from the Secretary of Energy to the Secretary of the Interior administrative jurisdiction and control over all but specified public domain lands included within Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 located in Kern County, California. (Sec. 332) Establishes in the Treasury the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 Lease Revenue Account as the sole and exclusive source of funds available to the Secretary of the Interior to pay for environmental-related costs and expenses incurred by the United States. (Sec. 333) Conveys to the City of Taft, California, without any payment of consideration by the City, all surface right, title, and interest of the United States to a parcel of real property (a portion of the Naval Petroleum Reserve) located in Mount Diablo meridian, County of Kern, California. (Sec. 334) Revokes in its entirety Executive Order of December 13, 1912, which created Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 (thereby revoking the withdrawal of such land). Subtitle E: Production Incentives - (Sec. 342) Establishes a program for in-kind oil and gas royalties. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in disposing of gas or oil royalty taken in-kind, to grant a preference to any person, including any state or federal agency, for the purpose of providing additional resources to any federal low-income energy assistance program. (Sec. 343) Prescribes conditions for reductions and termination of of royalty rates on marginal property. Defines as an onshore unit, communitization agreement, or other lease that produces on average the combined equivalent of less than 15 barrels of oil per well per day or 90 million British thermal units of gas per well per day. (Sec. 344) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate final royalty incentive regulations for natural gas production from deep wells and ultra deep wells in certain shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico. (Sec. 345) Suspends royalties for deep water production in certain parts of the Gulf of Mexico and in certain Planning Areas offshore Alaska. (Sec. 347) Transfers to the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 certain requirements governing exploration of the National Petroleum Reserve (Reserve) in Alaska. Revises such requirements to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an expeditious program of competitive leasing of oil and gas in such Reserve. Prescribes leasing guidelines that authorize the Secretary to waive, suspend, or reduce the rental fees or minimum royalty, or reduce the royalty on an entire leasehold, if the Secretary determines that it is in the public interest. (Sec. 348) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish the North Slope Science Initiative to coordinate collection of scientific data regarding the terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems of the North Slope of Alaska. (Sec. 349) Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to establish a program to remediate, reclaim, and close orphaned, abandoned, or idled oil and gas wells located on land administered by the land management agencies within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 350) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize the Secretary to issue separately for any area that contains any combination of tar sand and oil or gas (or both): (1) a lease for exploration for and extraction of tar sand; and (2) a lease for exploration for and development of oil and gas. States that the minimum acceptable bid required for a lease issued for tar sand shall be $2 per acre. Authorizes the Secretary to waive, suspend, or alter any requirement that a permittee prospecting for tar sand must exercise due diligence to promote any resource covered by a combined hydrocarbon lease. (Sec. 351) National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program Act of 2005 - Instructs the Secretary to implement a National Geological and Geophysical

		Data Preservation Program, including establishment of a data archive system. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 352) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to exempt from its oil and gas lease acreage limitation any lease committed to a federally approved unit or cooperative plan, or communitization agreement, or for which royalty, including compensatory royalty or royalty-in-kind, was paid in the preceding calendar year. (Thus removes acreage limitations from oil and gas leases granted royalty relief under this Act.) (Sec. 353) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant royalty relief for natural gas produced from gas hydrate resources under certain eligible leases on the Outer Continental Shelf and federal lands in Alaska. (Sec. 354) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a rulemaking for royalty reductions for eligible leases, including those for oil and gas. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) establish a competitive grant program for oil and gas producers to implement projects to inject carbon dioxide to enhance recovery of oil or natural gas while increasing carbon dioxide sequestration; and (2) assess and report to Congress on the economic implications of the dependence of Hawaii on oil as its principal source of energy. (Sec. 356) Requires the Denali Commission to use specified funds to implement designated energy programs, including: (1) energy generation and development; (2) fuel cells, hydroelectric, solar, wind, wave, and tidal energy; (3) the replacement and cleanup of fuel tanks; and (4) the construction of fuel transportation networks and related facilities. (Sec. 357) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to inventory, analyze, and report to Congress on oil and natural gas resources beneath all of the waters of the United States Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Subtitle F: Access to Federal Lands - (Sec. 361) Requires the Secretary of the Interior to perform an internal review of current federal onshore oil and gas leasing and permitting practices. (Sec. 362) Prescribes general requirements for management of federal oil and gas leasing programs by, including best management practices of, the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 363) Requires the Secretary to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of Agriculture regarding oil and gas leasing on public lands and National Forest lands under their respective jurisdictions. (Sec. 364) Amends the Energy Act of 2000 to revise the requirement that the Secretary of the Interior, when inventorying all onshore federal lands, identify impediments or restrictions upon oil and gas development. (Sec. 365) Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Federal Permit Streamlining Pilot Project. (Sec. 366) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to set deadlines for an expedited permit application process. (Sec. 367) Instructs: (1) the Secretary of the Interior to update regulations to revise the per acre rental fee zone value schedule by state, county, and type of linear right-of-way use to reflect current values of land in each zone; and (2) the Secretary of Agriculture to make the same revision for linear rights-of-way granted, issued, or renewed on National Forest System land under the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976. (Sec. 368) Prescribes guidelines governing energy right-of-way corridors on federal land. Directs the Secretaries of Agriculture, of Commerce, of Defense, of Energy, and of the Interior (the Secretaries), in consultation with FERC, states, tribal or local governmental entities, affected utility industries, and other interested persons, are directed to consult with each other and to: (1) designate corridors for oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines and electricity transmission and distribution facilities on federal land in the 11 contiguous Western States; (2) incorporate the designated corridors into the relevant agency land use and resource management or equivalent plans; and (3) ensure that additional corridors are promptly identified and designated. (Sec. 369) Oil Shale, Tar Sands, and Other Strategic Unconventional Fuels Act of 2005 - Declares that it is the policy of the United States that U.S. oil shale, tar sands, and other unconventional fuels are strategically important domestic resources that should be developed to reduce the growing U.S. dependence on politically and economically unstable sources of foreign oil imports. Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to make available for leasing public lands in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming in order to conduct research and development of technologies for the recovery of liquid fuels from oil shale and tar sands resources. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish a task force to develop a program to coordinate and accelerate the commercial development of strategic unconventional fuels, including oil shale and tar sands resources. Requires the Office of Petroleum Reserves of the Department of Energy to: (1) coordinate the creation and implementation of a commercial strategic fuel development program for the United States; (2) promote and coordinate federal actions that facilitate the development of strategic fuels in order to address effectively domestic energy supply needs; and (3) work closely with the Task Force and coordinate its staff support. Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to modify leasing guidelines for: (1) lands within special

		tar sand areas; (2) oil shale deposits and expanded lease acreage; and (3) lease exclusion from any chargeability limitation associated with oil and gas leases. Designates the Department of the Interior as the lead federal agency for coordinating all applicable federal authorizations and environmental reviews. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to implement a national assessment of oil shale and tar sands resources in order to evaluate and map oil shale and tar sands deposits, in the following order of priority: (1) the Green River Region of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming; (2) the Devonian oil shales and other hydrocarbon-bearing rocks called "shale" located east of the Mississippi River; and (3) any remaining area in the central and western United States (including Alaska) that contains oil shale and tar sands, as determined by the Secretary. Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) identify public lands containing deposits of oil shale or tar sands within the Green River, Piceance Creek, Uintah, and Washakie geologic basins; (2) give priority to implementing land exchanges within those basins; and (3) establish royalties, fees, rentals, bonus, or other payments for leases that encourage development of the oil shale and tar sands resources. Instructs the Secretary of Defense to procure fuel derived from coal, oil shale, and tar sands extracted by either mining or in-situ methods and refined and processed in the United States. Grants the Secretary of Defense multiyear contract authority. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 370) Withdraws all federal land within the boundary of Finger Lakes National Forest in New York from: (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and (2) disposition under all laws relating to oil and gas leasing. (Sec. 371) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to cite conditions for the reinstatement of oil and gas leases terminated for certain failure to pay rentals. (Sec. 372) Directs the Secretary of Energy to enter into a memorandum of understanding with relevant entities to coordinate all applicable federal authorizations and environmental reviews relating to energy rights-of-way on public land. (Sec. 373) Expresses the sense of Congress that any regulation of the development of oil, gas, or other minerals in the subsurface of the lands constituting Padre Island National Seashore should be made as if those lands retained the status they had on September 27, 1962. (Sec. 374) Amends federal law governing the reservation of federal mineral rights in the conveyance of certain lands to Livingston Parish, Louisiana. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey the remaining mineral rights to the parties who as of the enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 would be recognized as holders of a right, title, or interest to any portion of such minerals under the laws of Louisiana, but for the interest of the United States in such minerals. Subtitle G: Miscellaneous - (Sec. 381) Amends the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to revise procedural requirements for deadlines and decisions on appeals to the Secretary of the Interior regarding consistency of federal activities with state management programs. (Sec. 383) Allows a lessee to withhold from payment any royalty due and owing to the United States under any leases under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act for offshore oil or gas production from a covered lease tract if, on or before the date that the payment is due and payable to the United States, the lessee makes a payment to the state of 44 cents for every $1 of royalty withheld. (Sec. 384) Amends the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to revise definitions and guidelines governing the coastal impact assistance program. Sets forth allocation guidelines among producing states and the amount of Outer Continental Shelf revenues. (Sec. 385) Requires the Secretary to arrange with the National Academy of Sciences to study and report to Congress on short-term and long-term availability of skilled workers to meet the energy and mineral security requirements of the United States. (Sec. 386) Bans issuance of any federal or state permit or lease for new oil and gas slant, directional, or offshore drilling in or under the Great Lakes. (Sec. 387) Requires removal of any state currently on the list of Affected States with respect to federal coalbed methane regulation under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 if, within three years after enactment of this Act, the state takes, or before the date of enactment has taken, any of the actions required for removal from the list under such law. (Sec. 388) Amends the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant, on either a competitive or noncompetitive basis, a lease, easement, or right-of-way on the outer Continental Shelf for activities not otherwise authorized under specified laws, if those activities: (1) support exploration, development, production, transportation, or storage of oil, natural gas; (2) produce or support production, transportation, or transmission of energy from sources other than oil and gas; or (3) use, for energy-related or marine-related purposes, facilities currently or previously used for activities authorized under this Act, unless prohibited by moratorium. Sets forth implementation requirements. (Sec. 389) Amends the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to terminate authorization for funding the Oil Spill Recovery Institute one year after the date on which the Secretary of Energy determines that oil and

		gas exploration, development, and production in Alaska have ceased. (Currently the authorization will terminate September 30, 2012.) (Sec. 390) States that action by the Secretary of the Interior in managing the public lands, or the Secretary of Agriculture in managing National Forest System Lands, with respect to certain oil or gas drilling related activities shall be subject to a rebuttable presumption that the use of a categorical exclusion under NEPA would apply if the activity is conducted pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act for the purpose of exploration or development of oil or gas. Subtitle H: Refinery Revitalization - (Sec. 392) Authorizes the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, upon request, to enter into a refinery permitting cooperative agreement with the state under which each signatory identifies the steps, including timelines, it will take to streamline the consideration of federal and state environmental permits for a new refinery. Title IV: Coal - Subtitle A: Clean Coal Power Initiative - (Sec. 401) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2014 for a Clean Coal Power Initiative. (Sec. 404) Directs the Secretary to award competitive, merit-based grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment of clean coal centers of excellence for energy systems of the future. Subtitle B: Clean Power Projects - (Sec. 411) Grants the Secretary loan guarantee authority for a certain project to produce energy from coal of less than 7,000 Btu/lb. using appropriate advanced integrated gasification combined cycle technology, including repowering of existing facilities. States that such loan guarantees do not preclude the facility from receiving an allocation for investment tax credits under Internal Revenue Code. (Sec. 412) Authorizes appropriations for the Secretary to provide the cost of a direct loan to the owner of a clean coal technology plant located near Healy, Alaska, constructed under Department cooperative agreement number DE-FC-FY22-91PC90544, in order to place such plant into reliable operation for the generation of electricity. Sets the loan ceiling at $80 million. (Sec. 413) Directs the Secretary to carry out a project to demonstrate production of energy from coal mined in the western United States using integrated gasification combined cycle technology. (Sec. 414) Authorizes the Secretary to provide loan guarantees for: (1) a certain project to produce energy from a plant using integrated (coal) gasification combined cycle technology of at least 400 megawatts in capacity that produces power at competitive rates in deregulated energy generation markets and does not receive a subsidy from ratepayers; and (2) at least five petroleum coke gasification projects. (Sec. 416) Directs the Secretary to use $5 million to demonstrate the viability of high-energy electron scrubbing technology on commercial-scale electrical generation using high-sulfur coal. (Sec. 417) Authorizes appropriations for the Secretary to carry out a program to evaluate the commercial and technical viability of advanced technologies for the production of Fischer-Tropsch and other transportation fuels, manufactured from Illinois basin coal, including the capital modification of existing facilities and the construction of testing facilities. Subtitle C: Coal and Related Programs - (Sec. 431) Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to direct the Secretary to implement a financial assistance program to facilitate production and generation of coal-based power through the deployment of clean coal electric generating equipment and processes that improve energy efficiency or environmental performance consistent with relevant federal and state clean air requirements. Authorizes appropriations for: (1) generation projects through FY2013; and (2) an air quality enhancement program through FY2011. Subtitle D: Federal Coal Leases - Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 2005 - (Sec. 431) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize the leaseholder of either coal lands or coal deposits to secure modifications of the original coal lease by including additional coal lands or coal deposits contiguous or cornering to those encompassed in the lease. Repeals the 160-acre limitation for coal leases. (Sec. 433) Allows the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) establish a period of more than 40 years for the mining plan of a logical mining unit; and (2) modify the conditions for advance royalty payments under coal leases. (Sec. 435) Repeals the deadline for submission for the Secretary’s approval of a coal lease operation and reclamation plan. (Sec. 436) Prohibits the Secretary from requiring a surety bond or any other financial assurance to guarantee payment of deferred bonus bid installments with respect to any coal lease issued on a cash bonus bid to a lessee or successor in interest having a history of a timely payment of noncontested coal royalties and advanced coal royalties in lieu of production (where applicable) and bonus bid installment payments. (Sec. 437) Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to review and report to Congress on coal assessments and other available data to identify: (1) federal lands, other than National Park lands, with coal resources available for development; (2) the extent and nature of any restrictions or impediments to the development of coal resources on such lands; and (3) resources of compliant coal and supercompliant coal. Title V: Indian

		Energy - Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act of 2005 - (Sec. 502) Amends the Department of Energy Organization Act and the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to establish the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs to promote Indian energy activities and tribal energy resource development through a program of grants and loans. (Sec. 503) Revises requirements for Indian tribal energy resource development. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish an Indian energy resource development program to assist consenting Indian tribes and tribal energy resource development organizations. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2016. Requires the Director of the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, DOE, to establish grant programs to assist consenting Indian tribes in meeting energy education, research and development, planning, and management needs, including specified technology sequestration programs. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2016. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to provide loan guarantees for up to 90% of the unpaid principal and interest due on any loan made to any Indian tribe for energy development. Authorizes appropriations. Revises requirements for the Indian tribal energy resource regulation grant program. Prescribes implementation requirements governing leases, business agreements, and rights-of-way involving Indian energy development or transmission. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2016. Directs the Administrators of the Bonneville Power Administration, the Western Area Power Administration, and any other pertinent power administration to encourage Indian tribal energy development through programs within their respective Administrations, including power allocations and purchases. Authorizes appropriations. Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on: (1) tribal use of federal power allocations or sales by specified power administrations; and (2) the cost and feasibility of a demonstration project using wind energy generated by Indian tribes and hydropower generated by the Army Corps of Engineers on the Missouri River to supply firming power to the Western Area Power Administration. (Sec. 505) Declares the Dine Power Authority (a Navajo Nation enterprise) eligible to receive grants and other assistance for development of a transmission line from the Four Corners Area (Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona) to southern Nevada, including related power generation opportunities. Amends federal law to extend a certain Navajo Electrification Demonstration Program to ten years and to extend the authorization of appropriations to FY2011. (Sec. 506) Instructs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to promote energy conservation in housing that is located on Indian land and assisted with federal resources. Title VI: Nuclear Matters - Subtitle A: Price-Anderson Act Amendments - Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 2005 - (Sec. 602) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to modify and extend through December 31, 2025, indemnification authority and liability limits for Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees, DOE contractors, and for nonprofit educational institutions. (Sec. 610) Repeals the mandate that the Secretary determine by rule whether nonprofit educational institutions should receive automatic remission of any civil monetary penalties for violation of DOE safety regulations. Repeals the specific exemption from liability for such penalties affecting certain universities, corporations, and their subcontractors or suppliers. Limits to the total amount of fees paid within any one-year period under the contract under which a violation occurs the total amount of civil penalties incurred within any one-year period by a not-for-profit contractor, subcontractor, or supplier. Defines “not-for-profit” to mean that no part of the net earnings of the contractor, subcontractor, or supplier inures to the benefit of any natural person or for-profit artificial person. Subtitle B: General Nuclear Matters - (Sec. 621) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to specify that a commercial nuclear power utilization or production facility license extends for not more than 40 years (as under current law) from the authorization to commence operations. (Sec. 622) Authorizes the NRC to establish a Scholarship and Fellowship program to enable students to study, for at least one academic semester or equivalent term, science, engineering, or another field of study in a critical skill area related to the NRC regulatory mission. (Sec. 624) Authorizes the NRC to exempt from the federal civil service pension offset an annuitant who was formerly a NRC employee and is hired as consultant to the NRC if there is exceptional difficulty in recruiting or retaining a qualified employee. (Sec. 625) Waives application of federal antitrust law to applications for a license to construct or operate a utilization or production facility. (Sec. 626) States that a general duty of the NRC is to ensure that sufficient funds will be available to decommission certain licensed production or utilization facilities, including standards and restrictions governing the control, maintenance, use, and disbursement by any former licensee that has control over any fund for the decommissioning of a facility. (Sec. 627) Prohibits DOE from reimbursing any contractor or subcontractor for legal fees or

		expenses incurred with respect to a complaint subsequent to an adverse determination or final judgment unless the determination or final judgment is reversed upon further administrative or judicial review. (Sec. 628) Directs the Secretary to establish a pilot program to decommission and decontaminate the sodium-cooled fast breeder experimental test-site reactor located in northwest Arkansas, in accordance with a specified DOE report relating to the reactor, dated August 31, 1998. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 629) Amends the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to extend whistleblower protections to federal employees of either DOE or the NRC, including all contractor and subcontractor employees. Permits whistleblower complaints to be brought directly in U.S. district court for de novo review if the Secretary of Labor fails to issue a final order within the statutory deadline. (Sec. 630) Cites conditions under which the NRC may issue an export license for highly enriched uranium for medical isotope production. (Sec. 631) Instructs the Secretary to submit to Congress: (1) an official notification of the final designation of a DOE entity for completing activities needed to provide a facility for safely disposing of all greater-than-Class C low-level radioactive waste; and (2) a plan to ensure the continued recovery and storage of greater-than-Class C low-level radioactive sealed sources that pose a security threat until a permanent disposal facility is available. (Sec. 632) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to prohibit nuclear exports to countries that sponsor terrorism. Authorizes the President to waive such prohibition under certain circumstances. (Sec. 633) Instructs the Secretary to take action necessary to ensure continued eligibility to participate in or transfer into certain pension or health care benefit plans if an employee: (1) is involved in providing infrastructure or environmental remediation services at the Portsmouth, Ohio, or the Paducah, Kentucky, Gaseous Diffusion Plant; (2) has been an employee of DOE's predecessor management and integrating contractor (or its first or second tier subcontractors), or of the Corporation, at the Portsmouth, Ohio, or the Paducah, Kentucky, facility; and (3) was eligible as of April 1, 2005, to participate in or transfer into the Multiple Employer Pension Plan or the associated multiple employer retiree health care benefit plans. (Sec. 634) Directs the Secretary to provide for establishment of two projects in geographical areas regionally and climatically diverse to demonstrate the commercial production of hydrogen at existing nuclear power plants. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 635) Prohibits assumption of liability by the U.S. Government for certain foreign incidents. (Sec. 636) Authorizes appropriations for this subtitle. (Sec. 637) Amends the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 with respect to NRC user fees and annual charges. (Sec. 638) Authorizes the Secretary to enter into contracts with sponsors of an advanced nuclear facility that cover a total of six reactors consisting of not more than three different reactor designs, in accordance with statutory requirements. (Sec. 639) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to authorize the NRC to enter into a contract, agreement, or arrangement with the DOE or the operator of a DOE facility, if: (1) the conflict of interest cannot be mitigated; and (2) adequate justification exists to proceed without its mitigation. Subtitle C: Next Generation Nuclear Plant Project - (Sec. 641) Instructs the Secretary to establish the Next Generation Nuclear Plant Project consisting of design, construction, and operation of a prototype plant, including a nuclear reactor: (1) based on Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative research and development; and (2) used to generate electricity or produce hydrogen, or do both. (Sec. 642) Requires the Project to be managed in DOE by the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology. Designates the Idaho National Laboratory as the lead laboratory, where the prototype nuclear reactor and associated plant shall be sited. (Sec. 643) Directs the Secretary to ensure that the Project is structured to maximize the transfer of technologies from other sources, including the nuclear power and chemical processing industries. Provides guidelines for: (1) international collaboration and assistance; (2) review by the Nuclear Energy Research Advisory Committee; (3) NRC licensing and regulatory authority; and (4) Project timelines. (Sec. 645) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2021. Subtitle D: Nuclear Security - (Sec. 651) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to direct the NRC to conduct security evaluations at each licensed nuclear facility to assess the ability of a private security force to defend against any applicable design basis threat. Requires the NRC to initiate a rulemaking proceeding to revise its design basis threats. Directs the NRC to assign a federal security coordinator to each of its regions to monitor and coordinate security measures among the private security forces at classes of nuclear facilities. Directs the NRC to require backup power for certain emergency notification systems for nuclear power plants located in specified areas. Authorizes the NRC to provide grants, contracts, and other contributions to institutions of higher education to support training and curricula pertaining to nuclear safety, security, environmental

		protection, or other fields critical to the NRC's regulatory mission. Requires the NRC to: (1) set forth regulatory guidelines for the import or export of radiation sources that include a mandatory tracking system; and (2) submit to Congress the results of a study by the National Academy of Sciences about industrial, research, and commercial uses for radiation sources. Establishes the Task Force on Radiation Source Protection and Security to evaluate and report to Congress and the President on the security of radiation sources in the United States from potential terrorist threats, sabotage, theft, or use of a radiation source in a radiological dispersal device. Sets forth guidelines for: (1) transfer and disposal of byproduct material in a disposal facility; and (2) formulation of a plan for transition of regulatory authority between the states and the NRC with respect to byproduct material. (Sec. 652) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to direct the NRC to require fingerprinting for criminal history record checks for individuals permitted unescorted access to a utilization facility, radioactive material, other property subject to its regulations, or certain safeguards information. (Sec. 653) Authorizes the NRC to authorize the use of firearms by security personnel of NRC licensees and certificate holders. (Sec. 655) Identifies additional types of nuclear facilities whose sabotage incurs certain federal criminal penalties. Increases such penalties, including imprisonment for up to life without parole. (Sec. 656) Directs the NRC to establish a system to ensure that byproduct materials, source materials, special nuclear materials, high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, transuranic waste, and low-level radioactive waste materials, when transferred or received in the United States by any party pursuant to an import or export license, are accompanied by a manifest describing the type and amount of such materials. Subjects to a security background check each individual receiving or accompanying the transfer of such materials. (Sec. 657) Requires the NRC, before issuing a utilization facility license, to consult with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) concerning the potential vulnerabilities of the proposed facility's location to terrorist attack. Title VII: Vehicles and Fuels - Subtitle A: Existing Programs - (Sec. 701) Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to cite circumstances that permit an agency to qualify for a waiver of the alternative fuel use requirement applicable to dual fueled federal light duty vehicles. (Sec. 702) Changes from discretionary to mandatory the authority of the General Services Administration (GSA), and any other federal agency that procures motor vehicles for distribution to other federal agencies, to allocate the incremental cost of alternative fueled vehicles over the cost of comparable gasoline vehicles across the entire fleet of motor vehicles distributed by such agency. (Sec. 703) Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to authorize the Secretary of Energy to waive compliance with the fleet requirement program governing federal and state motor vehicle fleets on a showing that the fleet will achieve a reduction in annual petroleum fuel consumption, and complies with all applicable vehicle emission standards. (Sec. 704) Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on the effect that certain alternative fueled vehicle requirements have had upon: (1) the development of alternative fueled vehicle technology; (2) the availability of that technology in the market; and (3) the cost of alternative fueled vehicles. (Sec. 705) Changes from November 13, 1999, to February 15, 2006, the deadline for the first annual report by each federal agency on its compliance with alternative fueled vehicle purchasing requirements. (Sec. 706) Instructs the Secretary to establish a program to improve technologies for the commercialization of: (1) a combination hybrid/flexible fuel vehicle; or (2) a plug-in hybrid/flexible fuel vehicle. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2009. (Sec. 707) Exempts from the alternative fuel requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 vehicles directly used in the emergency repair of transmission lines and in the restoration of electricity service following power outages. Subtitle B: Hybrid Vehicles, Advanced Vehicles, and Fuel Cell Buses - Part 1: Hybrid Vehicles - (Sec. 711) Requires the Secretary to accelerate efforts directed toward the improvement of batteries and other rechargeable energy storage systems, power electronics, hybrid systems integration, and other hybrid vehicles technologies. (Sec. 712) Instructs the Secretary to establish a program to encourage domestic production and sales of efficient hybrid and advanced diesel vehicles. Requires the program to include grants to automobile manufacturers to encourage domestic production of efficient hybrid and advanced diesel vehicles. Part 2: Advanced Vehicles - (Sec. 721) Directs the Secretary to establish a competitive grant pilot program through the DOE Clean Cities Program, to provide up to 30 geographically dispersed project grants to state or local governments or metropolitan transportation authorities for acquisition of alternative fueled vehicles, hybrid vehicles, or fuel cell vehicles, including the infrastructure necessary to support them directly. (Sec. 723) Authorizes appropriations. Part 3: Fuel Cell Buses - (Sec. 731) Directs the

		Secretary to: (1) establish a transit bus demonstration program to make competitive, merit-based awards for five-year projects to demonstrate up to 25 fuel cell transit buses (and necessary infrastructure) in five geographically dispersed localities; and (2) give preference to projects most likely to mitigate congestion and improve air quality. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. Subtitle C: Clean School Buses - (Sec. 741) Directs the EPA Administrator to establish a grant program on a competitive basis to replace or retrofit certain existing school buses (including repowering, aftertreatment, and remanufactured engines). (Sec. 742) Instructs the EPA Administrator to establish a program for awarding grants on a competitive basis to governmental entities for fleet modernization programs including installation of retrofit technologies for diesel trucks. (Sec. 743) Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program for entering into cooperative agreements: (1) with private sector developers for the development of fuel cell-powered school buses; and (2) with local government entities using natural gas-powered school buses and such developers to demonstrate the use of such buses. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2009. Subtitle D: Miscellaneous - (Sec. 751) Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a cost-shared, public-private research partnership involving the federal government, railroad carriers, locomotive manufacturers and equipment suppliers, and the Association of American Railroads to develop and demonstrate railroad locomotive technologies that increase fuel economy, reduce emissions, and lower costs of operation. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2008. (Sec. 752) Instructs the EPA Administrator to report to Congress on the trading of mobile source emission reduction credits for use by owners and operators of stationary source emission sources to meet emission offset requirements within a nonattainment area. (Sec. 753) Requires the EPA Administrator and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to study and report to Congress on: (1) the impact of aircraft emissions on air quality in nonattainment areas; (2) ways to promote fuel conservation measures for aviation; and (3) opportunities to reduce air traffic inefficiencies that increase fuel burn and emissions. (Sec. 754) Instructs the Secretary to accelerate efforts to improve diesel combustion and aftertreatment technologies for use in diesel fueled motor vehicles. (Sec. 755) Establishes within the Department of Transportation the Conserve by Bicycling Program. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 756) Directs the EPA Administrator to: (1) review Clean Air Act mobile source air emission models to determine whether they accurately reflect emissions resulting from long-duration idling of vehicles and engines; (2) review emission reductions achieved by the use of idle reduction technology; (3) revise EPA regulations and guidance as appropriate; and (4) establish a program to support deployment of idle reduction technology. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2008. Requires the EPA Administrator to study and report to Congress on all locations at which heavy-duty vehicles stop for long-duration idling. (Sec. 757) Instructs the Secretary of Energy (Secretary) to initiate a partnership with diesel engine, diesel fuel injection system, diesel vehicle manufacturers, and diesel and biodiesel fuel providers to include biodiesel testing in advanced diesel engine and fuel system technology. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 758) Directs the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the development of ultra-efficient engine technology for aircraft. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 759) Amends federal transportation law to require that, in order for any model of dual fueled automobile to be eligible to receive certain fuel economy incentives, a label be attached to the fuel compartment stating that the vehicle can be operated on an alternative fuel and on gasoline or diesel, with the form of alternative fuel stated on the notice. Subtitle E: Automobile Efficiency - (Sec. 771) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010 for implementation and enforcement of average fuel economy standards. (Sec. 772) Amends federal transportation law to extend through model year 2010 manufacturing incentives and the maximum fuel economy increase for alternative fueled vehicles. (Sec. 773) Directs the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to study the feasibility and effects of reducing by model year 2014, by a significant percentage, the amount of fuel consumed by automobiles. (Sec. 774) Directs the EPA Administrator to update or revise certain adjustment factors to take specified new fuel depleting features into consideration. Subtitle F: Federal and State Procurement - (Sec. 782) Sets a deadline by which the head of any federal agency that uses a light-duty or heavy-duty vehicle fleet shall lease or purchase fuel cell vehicles and hydrogen energy systems to meet prescribed energy savings goals. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to: (1) establish a cooperative program with state agencies managing motor vehicle fleets to encourage purchase of fuel cell vehicles by the agencies; and (2)

		offer incentive paymen
21	**Name**	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
	ID	96
	Date	2005-04-18
	Author	Rep. Joe Barton (TX-6)
	Short Summary	To ensure jobs for our future with secure, affordable, and reliable energy.
	Long Summary	Energy Policy Act of 2005 - Sets forth an energy research and development program covering: (1) energy efficiency; (2) renewable energy; (3) oil and gas; (4) coal; (5) Indian energy; (6) nuclear matters and security; (7) vehicles and motor fuels, including ethanol; (8) hydrogen; (9) electricity; (10) energy tax incentives; (11) hydro power and geothermal energy; and (12) climate change technology. Title I: Energy Efficiency - Subtitle A: Federal Programs - (Sec. 101) Directs the Architect of the Capitol to develop and implement a cost-effective energy conservation and management plan for all facilities administered by Congress. (Sec. 102) Amends the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) to revise energy reduction goals and performance requirements for federal buildings, including: (1) a timetable for reduced energy consumption; (2) metering of energy use; (3) federal procurement guidelines for energy efficient products, including Energy Star products and Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) designated products; and (4) extension of federal agency authority to enter into energy savings performance contracts. (Sec. 106) Authorizes the Secretary of Energy (the Secretary throughout this bill, unless otherwise named) to enter into voluntary agreements with one or more persons in industrial sectors that consume significant amounts of primary energy per unit of physical output to reduce the energy intensity of their production activities. Directs the Secretary to recognize and publicize the achievements of participants in such voluntary agreements. (Sec. 107) Instructs the Secretary to establish an Advanced Building Efficiency Testbed demonstration program for advanced engineering systems, components, and materials to enable innovations in building technologies. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2008. (Sec. 108) Amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act to prescribe procedural guidelines for increased use of recovered mineral component in federally funded projects involving procurement of cement or concrete. (Sec. 109) Amends the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) to direct the Secretary to establish, by rule, revised federal building energy efficiency performance standards meeting specified requirements. (Sec. 110) Amends the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to extend standard daylight time from March to November (currently it runs from April to October). Requires the Secretary to report to Congress on the impact of this extension upon energy consumption in the United States. Retains the right of Congress to revert Daylight Saving Time back to the 2005 time schedules. (Sec. 111) Requires the Secretaries of the Interior, of Commerce, and of Agriculture to seek to: (1) incorporate energy efficient technologies in public and administrative buildings associated with management of the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Forest System, National Marine Sanctuaries System, and other public lands and resources they manage; and (2) use energy efficient motor vehicles, including those equipped with biodiesel or hybrid engine technologies, in such management. Subtitle B: Energy Assistance and State Programs - (Sec. 121) Amends the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 and ECPA to extend the low-income home energy assistance and weatherization programs through FY2007 and FY2008, respectively. Authorizes the states to purchase renewable fuels, including biomass, to implement the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance programs. (Sec. 123) Amends ECPA to increase from 10% to 25% mandatory state energy efficiency goals in calendar year 2012 as compared to calendar year 1990. (Sec. 124) Prescribes guidelines for: (1) a state energy efficient appliance rebate program; (2) federal grants to the states for energy efficient public buildings; (3) a low income community energy efficiency pilot program; and (4) a State Technologies Advancement Collaborative. (Sec. 128) Amends ECPA to prescribe guidelines for state building energy efficiency codes incentives. Subtitle C: Energy Efficient Products - (Sec. 131) Amends ECPA to: (1) establish a voluntary program at the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify and promote energy-efficient products and buildings (Energy Star Program); (2) direct the Secretary to implement a consumer education program for homeowners and small business owners on energy efficiency benefits of air conditioning, heating, and ventilation systems; (3) direct the Secretary to

		convene a conference to promote a national public energy education program; and (4) direct the Secretary to implement an energy efficiency public information initiative. (Sec. 135) Prescribes energy conservation standards for additional products, including: (1) testing requirements for ceiling fans and ceiling fan light kits, as well as (together with energy conservation standards for) refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machines, commercial refrigerators, freezers, and refrigerator-freezers; and (2) definitions and test procedures for the power use of battery chargers and external power supplies. Prescribes the bases for test procedures for illuminated exit signs, distribution transformers (including the low voltage dry-type), traffic signal modules, and medium base compact fluorescent lamps. (Sec. 137) Directs the Federal Trade Commission to consider the effectiveness of the current consumer products labeling program, and changes to labeling rules. (Sec. 138) Instructs the Administrator of General Services to study and report to Congress on the advantages and disadvantages of employing intermittent escalators in the United States. (Sec. 139) Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on: (1) state and regional policies that promote cost-effective programs to reduce energy consumption by state-regulated utilities and non-regulated utilities; and (2) failure to comply with deadlines for new or revised energy conservation standards. (Sec. 140) Directs the Secretary to establish a pilot program of financial assistance to between three and seven states to implement energy efficiency pilot projects. Subtitle D: Public Housing - (Sec. 151) Amends the United States Housing Act of 1937 to include among the capital and management activities for which assistance may be made available to public housing agencies from the Public Housing Capital Fund, the improvement of energy and water-use efficiency by certain energy and water conserving fixtures and fittings, and integrated utility management and capital planning to maximize energy conservation and efficiency measures. (Sec. 152) Requires a public housing agency to purchase energy-efficient appliances designated as Energy Star products or FEMP products unless it is not cost-effective to do so. (Sec. 153) Amends the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act with respect to energy efficiency standards. (Sec. 154) Requires the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to report to Congress on development and implementation of an integrated energy strategy to reduce utility expenses through cost-effective energy conservation and efficiency measures and energy efficient design and construction of public and assisted housing. Title II: Renewable Energy - Subtitle A: General Provisions - (Sec. 201) Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) publish annual reports based upon assessments of renewable domestic energy resources, including solar, wind, biomass, ocean (tidal and thermal), geothermal, and hydroelectric energy; and (2) undertake new assessments as necessary, taking into account changes in market conditions, available technologies, and other relevant factors. (Sec. 202) Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to revise requirements for incentive payments for renewable energy production facilities. Instructs the Secretary to assign 60% of appropriated funds for any given year to facilities that use solar, wind, geothermal, or closed-loop (dedicated energy crops) biomass technologies to generate electricity if there are insufficient appropriations to make full payments for electric production from all qualified renewable energy facilities. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2026. (Sec. 203) Requires federal purchases of renewable energy to escalate in accordance with certain percentage guidelines. (Sec. 204) Sets forth procedural guidelines under which the Administrator of General Services is authorized to establish a photovoltaic energy commercialization program for the procurement and installation of photovoltaic solar electric systems for electric production in new and existing public buildings. (Sec. 205) Amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 with respect to mandatory preference in federal agency procurements for items composed of the highest percentage of bio-based products practicable. (Sec. 206) Amends ECPA to direct the Secretary to establish criteria governing renewable energy systems installed under the Weatherization Assistance Program. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program providing rebates for consumers for expenditures made for the installation of a renewable energy system in connection with a dwelling unit or small business. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 207) Authorizes FY2006 appropriations for the installation of a photovoltaic system for the DOE headquarters building (Forrestal Building) in the District of Columbia. (Sec. 208) Establishes in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the Sugar Cane Ethanol Pilot Program. Directs the Administrator of EPA to establish a pilot project in multiple states to study the production of ethanol from cane sugar, sugarcane, and sugarcane byproducts. (Sec. 209) Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to authorize the Secretary to provide grants to: (1) increase energy efficiency, siting, or

		upgrading transmission and distribution lines serving rural areas; or (2) provide or modernize electric generation facilities that serve rural areas. (Sec. 210) Authorizes a grants program to improve the commercial value of forest biomass for electric energy, useful heat, and transportation fuels. (Sec. 211) Expresses the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Interior should, before the end of the 10-year period beginning on enactment of this Act, seek to have approved non-hydro-power renewable energy projects located on the public lands with a generation capacity of at least 10,000 megawatts of electricity. Subtitle B: Geothermal Energy - John Rishel Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 2005 - (Sec. 221) Amends the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (GSA) to revise competitive lease sale requirements. (Sec. 222) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) accept nominations at any time from qualified companies and individuals; (2) hold biennial competitive lease sales for lands located in areas for which such nominations are pending; and (3) make available for noncompetitive leasing for a two-year period any tract for which a competitive lease sale is held, but for which no competitive lease sale bids have been received. (Currently, noncompetitive leasing is reserved for the lands not within any known geothermal resources area.) Makes it a priority for the Secretary, and for the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to National Forest System land, to ensure timely completion of administrative actions, including amendments to applicable forest plans and resource management plans necessary to process applications for geothermal leasing pending on the date of enactment of this Act. Requires all future forest and resource management plans for areas with high geothermal resource potential to consider geothermal leasing and development. Authorizes the Secretary to offer the several parcels for bidding as a block in the competitive lease sale, if a geothermal resource that could be produced as a single unit likely underlies more than one parcel. (Sec. 223) Requires a fee schedule in lieu of royalties for direct use of geothermal resources used for purposes other than commercial generation of electricity. (Sec. 224) Reduces lease royalty percentages accruing from electricity produced using geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. Authorizes a credit against royalties owed to a lessee, in certain circumstances, equal to the value of electricity provided (in-kind payment) under contract to certain state or county governments entitled to a portion of such royalties. Revises requirements for the disposal of moneys from sales, bonuses, rentals, and royalties. Requires payment to the county where leased lands or geothermal resources are or were located of 25% of any such monies deposited in the Treasury. (Sec. 225) Directs the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding that establishes: (1) administrative procedures to expedite geothermal lease applications; (2) an updatable five-year program for geothermal leasing; (3) a program for reducing the backlog of pending geothermal lease applications; and (4) a joint lease and permit application data retrieval system. (Sec. 226) Requires the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey and in cooperation with the states, to submit to Congress an update of the 1978 Assessment of Geothermal Resources. (Sec. 227) Revises requirements for: (1) cooperative or unit plans of development or operation of geothermal fields; and (2) royalties on byproducts. (Sec. 229) Revises requirements governing the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to readjust rentals and royalties of certain geothermal leases. (Sec. 230) Credits certain annual rentals towards royalty payments. (Sec. 231) Revises lease duration terms and work commitment requirements to: (1) replace 40-year renewable lease extensions with five-year renewable extensions; and (2) specify contents of regulations prescribing minimum work commitment requirements. Revises conditions and requirements for conversion of a geothermal lease to either a mineral lease or a mining claim. (Sec. 232) Maintains a geothermal lease in full force and effect for ten years after cessation of commercial production of heat or energy, if the lessee pays advanced royalties at the monthly average rate at which they were paid during production. (Sec. 233) Prescribes a scale of annual rental rates for leases awarded in a competitive lease sale of $2 per acre or fraction for the first year, $3 for the second through tenth years, and $5 for each subsequent year. Limits the $1 per acre or fraction annual rental on a noncompetitive lease to ten years. Requires the Secretary to terminate any lease whose rental is not paid more than 45 days after the due date. (Sec. 234) Requires deposit into a separate account in the Treasury of amounts received by the United States in the first five fiscal years after the enactment of this Act as rentals, royalties, and other payments required under geothermal leases, excluding funds required to be paid to state and county governments. Authorizes the Secretary to: (1) use them to implement the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 and this Act; and (2) transfer such funds to the Forest Service for coordination and processing of geothermal leases and use authorizations on federal land.

		(Sec. 235) Amends the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to increase the acreage of geothermal leases and to repeal the statutory maximum placed upon such leases. (Sec. 237) Authorizes the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Idaho National Laboratory, to participate in the Intermountain West Geothermal Consortium to address science and science policy issues surrounding the expanded discovery and use of geothermal energy, including from geothermal resources on public lands. Instructs the Secretary to provide financial assistance to Boise State University for expenditure under contracts with consortium members to implement consortium activities. Subtitle C: Hydroelectric - (Sec. 241) Amends the Federal Power Act to require the appropriate Secretary, whenever a condition to an applied-for hydroelectric license is deemed necessary for a project works within a federal reservation, to accept an alternative condition proposed by the applicant and any party to the proceeding that meets certain criteria. Applies the same requirement to an alternative fishway proposed by a license applicant or licensee. (Sec. 242) Requires the Secretary to make specified incentive payments to owners or operators of: (1) certain qualified hydroelectric facilities; as well as (2) hydroelectric facilities at existing dams to make capital improvements directly related to improving facility efficiency by at least 3%. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2015. (Sec. 244) Amends Federal Power Act requirements governing Alaska state jurisdiction over small hydroelectric power projects to cite conditions under which Alaska may decline to adopt recommendations proposed for protection of wildlife by federal and state fish and wildlife agencies. (Sec. 245) Sets forth conditions under which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is directed to either extend or reinstate for a three-year period a permit for the Flint Creek (Montana) hydroelectric project. Sets a $25,000 limit upon charges paid for the use of federal land by any political subdivision of Montana that holds a FERC license for a specified project in Granite and Deer Lodge Counties, Montana, for the use of that land for each year during such entity holds the license. (Sec. 246) Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act to redefine an "existing dam" as one constructed before July 22, 2005 (currently, before April 20, 1977). Subtitle D: Insular Energy - (Sec. 251) Amends federal law to revise requirements for mandatory comprehensive energy plans for Caribbean and Pacific insular areas of the United States. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) identify and evaluate the strategies or projects with the greatest potential for reducing the dependence on imported fossil fuels used for the generation of electricity, including increased use of specified sources of renewable energy; and (2) submit to certain congressional committees updated plans for each insular area. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to U.S. territories to implement projects that protect electric power transmission and distribution lines from hurricane and typhoon damage. (Sec. 252) Directs the Secretary of Energy, upon request of an electric utility located in an insular area that commits to fund at least 10% of the cost, to conduct feasibility studies of projects with potential to significantly reduce the dependence of an insular area on imported fossil fuels, or provide needed distributed generation to an insular area, at a reasonable cost. Title III: Oil and Gas - Subtitle A: Petroleum Reserve and Home Heating Oil - (Sec. 301) Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to make permanent: (1) the authority of the Secretary of Energy to operate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR); and (2) standby energy authorities, including summer fill and fuel budgeting programs. Directs the Secretary to fill the SPR to its one billion-barrel capacity. Requires the Secretary to develop procedures for acquiring petroleum for the SPR, taking into account specified factors. (Sec. 302) Amends the Energy Act of 2000 to extend for five years the authorization for the National Oilheat Research Alliance. (Sec. 303) Instructs the Secretary of Energy to complete a proceeding to select sites necessary to enable acquisition of the full authorized SPR volume. Subtitle B: Natural Gas - (Sec. 311) Amends the Natural Gas Act to extend its jurisdiction to: (1) importation or exportation of natural gas in foreign commerce and to persons engaged in it; and (2) liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals, including all facilities located onshore or in state waters that are used to receive, unload, load, store, transport, gasify, liquefy, or process natural gas that is imported to the United States from a foreign country, exported to a foreign country from the United States, or transported in interstate commerce by waterborne tanker. Prescribes procedural guidelines governing FERC authorization of siting, construction, expansion, or operation of liquefaction or gasification of natural gas terminals. Grants FERC exclusive authority to approve or deny, according to specified procedures, an application for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal. Directs FERC to require a LNG terminal operator to develop an Emergency Response Plan, include a cost-sharing plan, in consultation with the United States Coast

		Guard and state and local agencies prior to FERC approval to begin construction. (Sec. 312) Authorizes FERC to permit a natural gas company to provide storage and storage-related services at market-based rates for new storage capacity related to a specific facility placed in service after enactment of this Act, notwithstanding the fact that the company is unable to demonstrate that it lacks market power. (Sec. 313) Designates FERC as the lead agency for coordinating federal permits and other authorizations and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Directs FERC to establish a schedule for all federal authorizations. (Sec. 314) Sets forth increased criminal and civil penalties for violations of the Natural Gas Act and of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. (Sec. 315) Prohibits manipulative or deceptive service in connection with the purchase or sale of natural gas or the purchase or sale of transportation services subject to FERC jurisdiction. (Sec. 316) Directs FERC to facilitate price transparency in markets for the sale or transportation of physical natural gas in interstate commerce. (Sec. 317) Directs the Secretary to convene up to three federal-state LNG forums. (Sec. 318) Authorizes the court to prohibit from trading and serving as officers of a natural gas company any individuals engaged in violation of the Natural Gas Act . Subtitle C: Production - (Sec. 322) Amends the Safe Drinking Water Act to exclude from the definition of underground injection the underground injection of fluids or propping agents (other than diesel fuels) pursuant to hydraulic fracturing operations related to oil or gas, or geothermal production activities. Subtitle D: Naval Petroleum Reserve - (Sec. 331) Transfers from the Secretary of Energy to the Secretary of the Interior administrative jurisdiction and control over all but specified public domain lands included within Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 located in Kern County, California. (Sec. 332) Establishes in the Treasury the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 Lease Revenue Account as the sole and exclusive source of funds available to the Secretary of the Interior to pay for environmental-related costs and expenses incurred by the United States. (Sec. 333) Conveys to the City of Taft, California, without any payment of consideration by the City, all surface right, title, and interest of the United States to a parcel of real property (a portion of the Naval Petroleum Reserve) located in Mount Diablo meridian, County of Kern, California. (Sec. 334) Revokes in its entirety Executive Order of December 13, 1912, which created Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 (thereby revoking the withdrawal of such land). Subtitle E: Production Incentives - (Sec. 342) Establishes a program for in-kind oil and gas royalties. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in disposing of gas or oil royalty taken in-kind, to grant a preference to any person, including any state or federal agency, for the purpose of providing additional resources to any federal low-income energy assistance program. (Sec. 343) Prescribes conditions for reductions and termination of of royalty rates on marginal property. Defines as an onshore unit, communitization agreement, or other lease that produces on average the combined equivalent of less than 15 barrels of oil per well per day or 90 million British thermal units of gas per well per day. (Sec. 344) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate final royalty incentive regulations for natural gas production from deep wells and ultra deep wells in certain shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico. (Sec. 345) Suspends royalties for deep water production in certain parts of the Gulf of Mexico and in certain Planning Areas offshore Alaska. (Sec. 347) Transfers to the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 certain requirements governing exploration of the National Petroleum Reserve (Reserve) in Alaska. Revises such requirements to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an expeditious program of competitive leasing of oil and gas in such Reserve. Prescribes leasing guidelines that authorize the Secretary to waive, suspend, or reduce the rental fees or minimum royalty, or reduce the royalty on an entire leasehold, if the Secretary determines that it is in the public interest. (Sec. 348) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish the North Slope Science Initiative to coordinate collection of scientific data regarding the terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems of the North Slope of Alaska. (Sec. 349) Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to establish a program to remediate, reclaim, and close orphaned, abandoned, or idled oil and gas wells located on land administered by the land management agencies within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 350) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize the Secretary to issue separately for any area that contains any combination of tar sand and oil or gas (or both): (1) a lease for exploration for and extraction of tar sand; and (2) a lease for exploration for and development of oil and gas. States that the minimum acceptable bid required for a lease issued for tar sand shall be $2 per acre. Authorizes the Secretary to waive, suspend, or alter any requirement that a permittee prospecting for tar sand must exercise due

		diligence to promote any resource covered by a combined hydrocarbon lease. (Sec. 351) National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program Act of 2005 - Instructs the Secretary to implement a National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program, including establishment of a data archive system. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 352) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to exempt from its oil and gas lease acreage limitation any lease committed to a federally approved unit or cooperative plan, or communitization agreement, or for which royalty, including compensatory royalty or royalty-in-kind, was paid in the preceding calendar year. (Thus removes acreage limitations from oil and gas leases granted royalty relief under this Act.) (Sec. 353) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant royalty relief for natural gas produced from gas hydrate resources under certain eligible leases on the Outer Continental Shelf and federal lands in Alaska. (Sec. 354) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a rulemaking for royalty reductions for eligible leases, including those for oil and gas. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) establish a competitive grant program for oil and gas producers to implement projects to inject carbon dioxide to enhance recovery of oil or natural gas while increasing carbon dioxide sequestration; and (2) assess and report to Congress on the economic implications of the dependence of Hawaii on oil as its principal source of energy. (Sec. 356) Requires the Denali Commission to use specified funds to implement designated energy programs, including: (1) energy generation and development; (2) fuel cells, hydroelectric, solar, wind, wave, and tidal energy; (3) the replacement and cleanup of fuel tanks; and (4) the construction of fuel transportation networks and related facilities. (Sec. 357) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to inventory, analyze, and report to Congress on oil and natural gas resources beneath all of the waters of the United States Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Subtitle F: Access to Federal Lands - (Sec. 361) Requires the Secretary of the Interior to perform an internal review of current federal onshore oil and gas leasing and permitting practices. (Sec. 362) Prescribes general requirements for management of federal oil and gas leasing programs by, including best management practices of, the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 363) Requires the Secretary to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of Agriculture regarding oil and gas leasing on public lands and National Forest lands under their respective jurisdictions. (Sec. 364) Amends the Energy Act of 2000 to revise the requirement that the Secretary of the Interior, when inventorying all onshore federal lands, identify impediments or restrictions upon oil and gas development. (Sec. 365) Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Federal Permit Streamlining Pilot Project. (Sec. 366) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to set deadlines for an expedited permit application process. (Sec. 367) Instructs: (1) the Secretary of the Interior to update regulations to revise the per acre rental fee zone value schedule by state, county, and type of linear right-of-way use to reflect current values of land in each zone; and (2) the Secretary of Agriculture to make the same revision for linear rights-of-way granted, issued, or renewed on National Forest System land under the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976. (Sec. 368) Prescribes guidelines governing energy right-of-way corridors on federal land. Directs the Secretaries of Agriculture, of Commerce, of Defense, of Energy, and of the Interior (the Secretaries), in consultation with FERC, states, tribal or local governmental entities, affected utility industries, and other interested persons, are directed to consult with each other and to: (1) designate corridors for oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines and electricity transmission and distribution facilities on federal land in the 11 contiguous Western States; (2) incorporate the designated corridors into the relevant agency land use and resource management or equivalent plans; and (3) ensure that additional corridors are promptly identified and designated. (Sec. 369) Oil Shale, Tar Sands, and Other Strategic Unconventional Fuels Act of 2005 - Declares that it is the policy of the United States that U.S. oil shale, tar sands, and other unconventional fuels are strategically important domestic resources that should be developed to reduce the growing U.S. dependence on politically and economically unstable sources of foreign oil imports. Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to make available for leasing public lands in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming in order to conduct research and development of technologies for the recovery of liquid fuels from oil shale and tar sands resources. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish a task force to develop a program to coordinate and accelerate the commercial development of strategic unconventional fuels, including oil shale and tar sands resources. Requires the Office of Petroleum Reserves of the Department of Energy to: (1) coordinate the creation and implementation of a commercial strategic fuel development program for the United States; (2) promote and coordinate federal actions that facilitate the development of strategic fuels in

		order to address effectively domestic energy supply needs; and (3) work closely with the Task Force and coordinate its staff support. Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to modify leasing guidelines for: (1) lands within special tar sand areas; (2) oil shale deposits and expanded lease acreage; and (3) lease exclusion from any chargeability limitation associated with oil and gas leases. Designates the Department of the Interior as the lead federal agency for coordinating all applicable federal authorizations and environmental reviews. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to implement a national assessment of oil shale and tar sands resources in order to evaluate and map oil shale and tar sands deposits, in the following order of priority: (1) the Green River Region of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming; (2) the Devonian oil shales and other hydrocarbon-bearing rocks called "shale" located east of the Mississippi River; and (3) any remaining area in the central and western United States (including Alaska) that contains oil shale and tar sands, as determined by the Secretary. Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) identify public lands containing deposits of oil shale or tar sands within the Green River, Piceance Creek, Uintah, and Washakie geologic basins; (2) give priority to implementing land exchanges within those basins; and (3) establish royalties, fees, rentals, bonus, or other payments for leases that encourage development of the oil shale and tar sands resources. Instructs the Secretary of Defense to procure fuel derived from coal, oil shale, and tar sands extracted by either mining or in-situ methods and refined and processed in the United States. Grants the Secretary of Defense multiyear contract authority. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 370) Withdraws all federal land within the boundary of Finger Lakes National Forest in New York from: (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and (2) disposition under all laws relating to oil and gas leasing. (Sec. 371) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to cite conditions for the reinstatement of oil and gas leases terminated for certain failure to pay rentals. (Sec. 372) Directs the Secretary of Energy to enter into a memorandum of understanding with relevant entities to coordinate all applicable federal authorizations and environmental reviews relating to energy rights-of-way on public land. (Sec. 373) Expresses the sense of Congress that any regulation of the development of oil, gas, or other minerals in the subsurface of the lands constituting Padre Island National Seashore should be made as if those lands retained the status they had on September 27, 1962. (Sec. 374) Amends federal law governing the reservation of federal mineral rights in the conveyance of certain lands to Livingston Parish, Louisiana. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey the remaining mineral rights to the parties who as of the enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 would be recognized as holders of a right, title, or interest to any portion of such minerals under the laws of Louisiana, but for the interest of the United States in such minerals. Subtitle G: Miscellaneous - (Sec. 381) Amends the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to revise procedural requirements for deadlines and decisions on appeals to the Secretary of the Interior regarding consistency of federal activities with state management programs. (Sec. 383) Allows a lessee to withhold from payment any royalty due and owing to the United States under any leases under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act for offshore oil or gas production from a covered lease tract if, on or before the date that the payment is due and payable to the United States, the lessee makes a payment to the state of 44 cents for every $1 of royalty withheld. (Sec. 384) Amends the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to revise definitions and guidelines governing the coastal impact assistance program. Sets forth allocation guidelines among producing states and the amount of Outer Continental Shelf revenues. (Sec. 385) Requires the Secretary to arrange with the National Academy of Sciences to study and report to Congress on short-term and long-term availability of skilled workers to meet the energy and mineral security requirements of the United States. (Sec. 386) Bans issuance of any federal or state permit or lease for new oil and gas slant, directional, or offshore drilling in or under the Great Lakes. (Sec. 387) Requires removal of any state currently on the list of Affected States with respect to federal coalbed methane regulation under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 if, within three years after enactment of this Act, the state takes, or before the date of enactment has taken, any of the actions required for removal from the list under such law. (Sec. 388) Amends the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant, on either a competitive or noncompetitive basis, a lease, easement, or right-of-way on the outer Continental Shelf for activities not otherwise authorized under specified laws, if those activities: (1) support exploration, development, production, transportation, or storage of oil, natural gas; (2) produce or support production, transportation, or transmission of energy from sources other than oil and gas; or (3) use, for energy-related or marine-related purposes, facilities currently or previously used for activities authorized under this Act, unless prohibited by

		moratorium. Sets forth implementation requirements. (Sec. 389) Amends the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to terminate authorization for funding the Oil Spill Recovery Institute one year after the date on which the Secretary of Energy determines that oil and gas exploration, development, and production in Alaska have ceased. (Currently the authorization will terminate September 30, 2012.) (Sec. 390) States that action by the Secretary of the Interior in managing the public lands, or the Secretary of Agriculture in managing National Forest System Lands, with respect to certain oil or gas drilling related activities shall be subject to a rebuttable presumption that the use of a categorical exclusion under NEPA would apply if the activity is conducted pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act for the purpose of exploration or development of oil or gas. Subtitle H: Refinery Revitalization - (Sec. 392) Authorizes the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, upon request, to enter into a refinery permitting cooperative agreement with the state under which each signatory identifies the steps, including timelines, it will take to streamline the consideration of federal and state environmental permits for a new refinery. Title IV: Coal - Subtitle A: Clean Coal Power Initiative - (Sec. 401) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2014 for a Clean Coal Power Initiative. (Sec. 404) Directs the Secretary to award competitive, merit-based grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment of clean coal centers of excellence for energy systems of the future. Subtitle B: Clean Power Projects - (Sec. 411) Grants the Secretary loan guarantee authority for a certain project to produce energy from coal of less than 7,000 Btu/lb. using appropriate advanced integrated gasification combined cycle technology, including repowering of existing facilities. States that such loan guarantees do not preclude the facility from receiving an allocation for investment tax credits under Internal Revenue Code. (Sec. 412) Authorizes appropriations for the Secretary to provide the cost of a direct loan to the owner of a clean coal technology plant located near Healy, Alaska, constructed under Department cooperative agreement number DE-FC-FY22-91PC90544, in order to place such plant into reliable operation for the generation of electricity. Sets the loan ceiling at $80 million. (Sec. 413) Directs the Secretary to carry out a project to demonstrate production of energy from coal mined in the western United States using integrated gasification combined cycle technology. (Sec. 414) Authorizes the Secretary to provide loan guarantees for: (1) a certain project to produce energy from a plant using integrated (coal) gasification combined cycle technology of at least 400 megawatts in capacity that produces power at competitive rates in deregulated energy generation markets and does not receive a subsidy from ratepayers; and (2) at least five petroleum coke gasification projects. (Sec. 416) Directs the Secretary to use $5 million to demonstrate the viability of high-energy electron scrubbing technology on commercial-scale electrical generation using high-sulfur coal. (Sec. 417) Authorizes appropriations for the Secretary to carry out a program to evaluate the commercial and technical viability of advanced technologies for the production of Fischer-Tropsch and other transportation fuels, manufactured from Illinois basin coal, including the capital modification of existing facilities and the construction of testing facilities. Subtitle C: Coal and Related Programs - (Sec. 431) Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to direct the Secretary to implement a financial assistance program to facilitate production and generation of coal-based power through the deployment of clean coal electric generating equipment and processes that improve energy efficiency or environmental performance consistent with relevant federal and state clean air requirements. Authorizes appropriations for: (1) generation projects through FY2013; and (2) an air quality enhancement program through FY2011. Subtitle D: Federal Coal Leases - Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 2005 - (Sec. 431) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize the leaseholder of either coal lands or coal deposits to secure modifications of the original coal lease by including additional coal lands or coal deposits contiguous or cornering to those encompassed in the lease. Repeals the 160-acre limitation for coal leases. (Sec. 433) Allows the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) establish a period of more than 40 years for the mining plan of a logical mining unit; and (2) modify the conditions for advance royalty payments under coal leases. (Sec. 435) Repeals the deadline for submission for the Secretary's approval of a coal lease operation and reclamation plan. (Sec. 436) Prohibits the Secretary from requiring a surety bond or any other financial assurance to guarantee payment of deferred bonus bid installments with respect to any coal lease issued on a cash bonus bid to a lessee or successor in interest having a history of a timely payment of noncontested coal royalties and advanced coal royalties in lieu of production (where applicable) and bonus bid installment payments. (Sec. 437) Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to review and report to Congress on coal assessments and other available data to identify: (1) federal lands, other than National Park lands,

		with coal resources available for development; (2) the extent and nature of any restrictions or impediments to the development of coal resources on such lands; and (3) resources of compliant coal and supercompliant coal. Title V: Indian Energy - Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act of 2005 - (Sec. 502) Amends the Department of Energy Organization Act and the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to establish the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs to promote Indian energy activities and tribal energy resource development through a program of grants and loans. (Sec. 503) Revises requirements for Indian tribal energy resource development. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish an Indian energy resource development program to assist consenting Indian tribes and tribal energy resource development organizations. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2016. Requires the Director of the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, DOE, to establish grant programs to assist consenting Indian tribes in meeting energy education, research and development, planning, and management needs, including specified technology sequestration programs. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2016. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to provide loan guarantees for up to 90% of the unpaid principal and interest due on any loan made to any Indian tribe for energy development. Authorizes appropriations. Revises requirements for the Indian tribal energy resource regulation grant program. Prescribes implementation requirements governing leases, business agreements, and rights-of-way involving Indian energy development or transmission. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2016. Directs the Administrators of the Bonneville Power Administration, the Western Area Power Administration, and any other pertinent power administration to encourage Indian tribal energy development through programs within their respective Administrations, including power allocations and purchases. Authorizes appropriations. Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on: (1) tribal use of federal power allocations or sales by specified power administrations; and (2) the cost and feasibility of a demonstration project using wind energy generated by Indian tribes and hydropower generated by the Army Corps of Engineers on the Missouri River to supply firming power to the Western Area Power Administration. (Sec. 505) Declares the Dine Power Authority (a Navajo Nation enterprise) eligible to receive grants and other assistance for development of a transmission line from the Four Corners Area (Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona) to southern Nevada, including related power generation opportunities. Amends federal law to extend a certain Navajo Electrification Demonstration Program to ten years and to extend the authorization of appropriations to FY2011. (Sec. 506) Instructs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to promote energy conservation in housing that is located on Indian land and assisted with federal resources. Title VI: Nuclear Matters - Subtitle A: Price-Anderson Act Amendments - Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 2005 - (Sec. 602) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to modify and extend through December 31, 2025, indemnification authority and liability limits for Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees, DOE contractors, and for nonprofit educational institutions. (Sec. 610) Repeals the mandate that the Secretary determine by rule whether nonprofit educational institutions should receive automatic remission of any civil monetary penalties for violation of DOE safety regulations. Repeals the specific exemption from liability for such penalties affecting certain universities, corporations, and their subcontractors or suppliers. Limits to the total amount of fees paid within any one-year period under the contract under which a violation occurs the total amount of civil penalties incurred within any one-year period by a not-for-profit contractor, subcontractor, or supplier. Defines “not-for-profit” to mean that no part of the net earnings of the contractor, subcontractor, or supplier inures to the benefit of any natural person or for-profit artificial person. Subtitle B: General Nuclear Matters - (Sec. 621) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to specify that a commercial nuclear power utilization or production facility license extends for not more than 40 years (as under current law) from the authorization to commence operations. (Sec. 622) Authorizes the NRC to establish a Scholarship and Fellowship program to enable students to study, for at least one academic semester or equivalent term, science, engineering, or another field of study in a critical skill area related to the NRC regulatory mission. (Sec. 624) Authorizes the NRC to exempt from the federal civil service pension offset an annuitant who was formerly a NRC employee and is hired as consultant to the NRC if there is exceptional difficulty in recruiting or retaining a qualified employee. (Sec. 625) Waives application of federal antitrust law to applications for a license to construct or operate a utilization or production facility. (Sec. 626) States that a general duty of the NRC is to ensure that sufficient funds will be available to decommission certain licensed production or utilization facilities, including standards and

		restrictions governing the control, maintenance, use, and disbursement by any former licensee that has control over any fund for the decommissioning of a facility. (Sec. 627) Prohibits DOE from reimbursing any contractor or subcontractor for legal fees or expenses incurred with respect to a complaint subsequent to an adverse determination or final judgment unless the determination or final judgment is reversed upon further administrative or judicial review. (Sec. 628) Directs the Secretary to establish a pilot program to decommission and decontaminate the sodium-cooled fast breeder experimental test-site reactor located in northwest Arkansas, in accordance with a specified DOE report relating to the reactor, dated August 31, 1998. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 629) Amends the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to extend whistleblower protections to federal employees of either DOE or the NRC, including all contractor and subcontractor employees. Permits whistleblower complaints to be brought directly in U.S. district court for de novo review if the Secretary of Labor fails to issue a final order within the statutory deadline. (Sec. 630) Cites conditions under which the NRC may issue an export license for highly enriched uranium for medical isotope production. (Sec. 631) Instructs the Secretary to submit to Congress: (1) an official notification of the final designation of a DOE entity for completing activities needed to provide a facility for safely disposing of all greater-than-Class C low-level radioactive waste; and (2) a plan to ensure the continued recovery and storage of greater-than-Class C low-level radioactive sealed sources that pose a security threat until a permanent disposal facility is available. (Sec. 632) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to prohibit nuclear exports to countries that sponsor terrorism. Authorizes the President to waive such prohibition under certain circumstances. (Sec. 633) Instructs the Secretary to take action necessary to ensure continued eligibility to participate in or transfer into certain pension or health care benefit plans if an employee: (1) is involved in providing infrastructure or environmental remediation services at the Portsmouth, Ohio, or the Paducah, Kentucky, Gaseous Diffusion Plant; (2) has been an employee of DOE's predecessor management and integrating contractor (or its first or second tier subcontractors), or of the Corporation, at the Portsmouth, Ohio, or the Paducah, Kentucky, facility; and (3) was eligible as of April 1, 2005, to participate in or transfer into the Multiple Employer Pension Plan or the associated multiple employer retiree health care benefit plans. (Sec. 634) Directs the Secretary to provide for establishment of two projects in geographical areas regionally and climatically diverse to demonstrate the commercial production of hydrogen at existing nuclear power plants. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 635) Prohibits assumption of liability by the U.S. Government for certain foreign incidents. (Sec. 636) Authorizes appropriations for this subtitle. (Sec. 637) Amends the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 with respect to NRC user fees and annual charges. (Sec. 638) Authorizes the Secretary to enter into contracts with sponsors of an advanced nuclear facility that cover a total of six reactors consisting of not more than three different reactor designs, in accordance with statutory requirements. (Sec. 639) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to authorize the NRC to enter into a contract, agreement, or arrangement with the DOE or the operator of a DOE facility, if: (1) the conflict of interest cannot be mitigated; and (2) adequate justification exists to proceed without its mitigation. Subtitle C: Next Generation Nuclear Plant Project - (Sec. 641) Instructs the Secretary to establish the Next Generation Nuclear Plant Project consisting of design, construction, and operation of a prototype plant, including a nuclear reactor: (1) based on Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative research and development; and (2) used to generate electricity or produce hydrogen, or do both. (Sec. 642) Requires the Project to be managed in DOE by the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology. Designates the Idaho National Laboratory as the lead laboratory, where the prototype nuclear reactor and associated plant shall be sited. (Sec. 643) Directs the Secretary to ensure that the Project is structured to maximize the transfer of technologies from other sources, including the nuclear power and chemical processing industries. Provides guidelines for: (1) international collaboration and assistance; (2) review by the Nuclear Energy Research Advisory Committee; (3) NRC licensing and regulatory authority; and (4) Project timelines. (Sec. 645) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2021. Subtitle D: Nuclear Security - (Sec. 651) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to direct the NRC to conduct security evaluations at each licensed nuclear facility to assess the ability of a private security force to defend against any applicable design basis threat. Requires the NRC to initiate a rulemaking proceeding to revise its design basis threats. Directs the NRC to assign a federal security coordinator to each of its regions to monitor and coordinate security measures among the private security forces at classes of nuclear facilities. Directs the NRC to require backup power for certain emergency notification systems for

		nuclear power plants located in specified areas. Authorizes the NRC to provide grants, contracts, and other contributions to institutions of higher education to support training and curricula pertaining to nuclear safety, security, environmental protection, or other fields critical to the NRC's regulatory mission. Requires the NRC to: (1) set forth regulatory guidelines for the import or export of radiation sources that include a mandatory tracking system; and (2) submit to Congress the results of a study by the National Academy of Sciences about industrial, research, and commercial uses for radiation sources. Establishes the Task Force on Radiation Source Protection and Security to evaluate and report to Congress and the President on the security of radiation sources in the United States from potential terrorist threats, sabotage, theft, or use of a radiation source in a radiological dispersal device. Sets forth guidelines for: (1) transfer and disposal of byproduct material in a disposal facility; and (2) formulation of a plan for transition of regulatory authority between the states and the NRC with respect to byproduct material. (Sec. 652) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to direct the NRC to require fingerprinting for criminal history record checks for individuals permitted unescorted access to a utilization facility, radioactive material, other property subject to its regulations, or certain safeguards information. (Sec. 653) Authorizes the NRC to authorize the use of firearms by security personnel of NRC licensees and certificate holders. (Sec. 655) Identifies additional types of nuclear facilities whose sabotage incurs certain federal criminal penalties. Increases such penalties, including imprisonment for up to life without parole. (Sec. 656) Directs the NRC to establish a system to ensure that byproduct materials, source materials, special nuclear materials, high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, transuranic waste, and low-level radioactive waste materials, when transferred or received in the United States by any party pursuant to an import or export license, are accompanied by a manifest describing the type and amount of such materials. Subjects to a security background check each individual receiving or accompanying the transfer of such materials. (Sec. 657) Requires the NRC, before issuing a utilization facility license, to consult with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) concerning the potential vulnerabilities of the proposed facility's location to terrorist attack. Title VII: Vehicles and Fuels - Subtitle A: Existing Programs - (Sec. 701) Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to cite circumstances that permit an agency to qualify for a waiver of the alternative fuel use requirement applicable to dual fueled federal light duty vehicles. (Sec. 702) Changes from discretionary to mandatory the authority of the General Services Administration (GSA), and any other federal agency that procures motor vehicles for distribution to other federal agencies, to allocate the incremental cost of alternative fueled vehicles over the cost of comparable gasoline vehicles across the entire fleet of motor vehicles distributed by such agency. (Sec. 703) Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to authorize the Secretary of Energy to waive compliance with the fleet requirement program governing federal and state motor vehicle fleets on a showing that the fleet will achieve a reduction in annual petroleum fuel consumption, and complies with all applicable vehicle emission standards. (Sec. 704) Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on the effect that certain alternative fueled vehicle requirements have had upon: (1) the development of alternative fueled vehicle technology; (2) the availability of that technology in the market; and (3) the cost of alternative fueled vehicles. (Sec. 705) Changes from November 13, 1999, to February 15, 2006, the deadline for the first annual report by each federal agency on its compliance with alternative fueled vehicle purchasing requirements. (Sec. 706) Instructs the Secretary to establish a program to improve technologies for the commercialization of: (1) a combination hybrid/flexible fuel vehicle; or (2) a plug-in hybrid/flexible fuel vehicle. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2009. (Sec. 707) Exempts from the alternative fuel requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 vehicles directly used in the emergency repair of transmission lines and in the restoration of electricity service following power outages. Subtitle B: Hybrid Vehicles, Advanced Vehicles, and Fuel Cell Buses - Part 1: Hybrid Vehicles - (Sec. 711) Requires the Secretary to accelerate efforts directed toward the improvement of batteries and other rechargeable energy storage systems, power electronics, hybrid systems integration, and other hybrid vehicles technologies. (Sec. 712) Instructs the Secretary to establish a program to encourage domestic production and sales of efficient hybrid and advanced diesel vehicles. Requires the program to include grants to automobile manufacturers to encourage domestic production of efficient hybrid and advanced diesel vehicles. Part 2: Advanced Vehicles - (Sec. 721) Directs the Secretary to establish a competitive grant pilot program through the DOE Clean Cities Program, to provide up to 30 geographically dispersed project grants to state or local governments or metropolitan transportation authorities for acquisition of alternative fueled

		vehicles, hybrid vehicles, or fuel cell vehicles, including the infrastructure necessary to support them directly. (Sec. 723) Authorizes appropriations. Part 3: Fuel Cell Buses - (Sec. 731) Directs the Secretary to: (1) establish a transit bus demonstration program to make competitive, merit-based awards for five-year projects to demonstrate up to 25 fuel cell transit buses (and necessary infrastructure) in five geographically dispersed localities; and (2) give preference to projects most likely to mitigate congestion and improve air quality. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. Subtitle C: Clean School Buses - (Sec. 741) Directs the EPA Administrator to establish a grant program on a competitive basis to replace or retrofit certain existing school buses (including repowering, aftertreatment, and remanufactured engines). (Sec. 742) Instructs the EPA Administrator to establish a program for awarding grants on a competitive basis to governmental entities for fleet modernization programs including installation of retrofit technologies for diesel trucks. (Sec. 743) Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program for entering into cooperative agreements: (1) with private sector developers for the development of fuel cell-powered school buses; and (2) with local government entities using natural gas-powered school buses and such developers to demonstrate the use of such buses. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2009. Subtitle D: Miscellaneous - (Sec. 751) Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a cost-shared, public-private research partnership involving the federal government, railroad carriers, locomotive manufacturers and equipment suppliers, and the Association of American Railroads to develop and demonstrate railroad locomotive technologies that increase fuel economy, reduce emissions, and lower costs of operation. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2008. (Sec. 752) Instructs the EPA Administrator to report to Congress on the trading of mobile source emission reduction credits for use by owners and operators of stationary source emission sources to meet emission offset requirements within a nonattainment area. (Sec. 753) Requires the EPA Administrator and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to study and report to Congress on: (1) the impact of aircraft emissions on air quality in nonattainment areas; (2) ways to promote fuel conservation measures for aviation; and (3) opportunities to reduce air traffic inefficiencies that increase fuel burn and emissions. (Sec. 754) Instructs the Secretary to accelerate efforts to improve diesel combustion and aftertreatment technologies for use in diesel fueled motor vehicles. (Sec. 755) Establishes within the Department of Transportation the Conserve by Bicycling Program. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 756) Directs the EPA Administrator to: (1) review Clean Air Act mobile source air emission models to determine whether they accurately reflect emissions resulting from long-duration idling of vehicles and engines; (2) review emission reductions achieved by the use of idle reduction technology; (3) revise EPA regulations and guidance as appropriate; and (4) establish a program to support deployment of idle reduction technology. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2008. Requires the EPA Administrator to study and report to Congress on all locations at which heavy-duty vehicles stop for long-duration idling. (Sec. 757) Instructs the Secretary of Energy (Secretary) to initiate a partnership with diesel engine, diesel fuel injection system, diesel vehicle manufacturers, and diesel and biodiesel fuel providers to include biodiesel testing in advanced diesel engine and fuel system technology. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 758) Directs the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the development of ultra-efficient engine technology for aircraft. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 759) Amends federal transportation law to require that, in order for any model of dual fueled automobile to be eligible to receive certain fuel economy incentives, a label be attached to the fuel compartment stating that the vehicle can be operated on an alternative fuel and on gasoline or diesel, with the form of alternative fuel stated on the notice. Subtitle E: Automobile Efficiency - (Sec. 771) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010 for implementation and enforcement of average fuel economy standards. (Sec. 772) Amends federal transportation law to extend through model year 2010 manufacturing incentives and the maximum fuel economy increase for alternative fueled vehicles. (Sec. 773) Directs the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to study the feasibility and effects of reducing by model year 2014, by a significant percentage, the amount of fuel consumed by automobiles. (Sec. 774) Directs the EPA Administrator to update or revise certain adjustment factors to take specified new fuel depleting features into consideration. Subtitle F: Federal and State Procurement - (Sec. 782) Sets a deadline by which the head of any federal agency that uses a light-duty or heavy-duty vehicle fleet shall lease or purchase fuel cell vehicles and hydrogen energy systems to meet prescribed energy savings goals.

		Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to: (1) establish a cooperative program with state agencies managing motor vehicle fleets to encourage purchase of fuel cell vehicles by the agencies
22	**Name**	H.R.6.PP - Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Print)
	ID	246
	Date	2005-04-18
	Author	Rep. Joe Barton (TX-6)
	Short Summary	To ensure jobs for our future with secure, affordable, and reliable energy.
	Long Summary	Sets forth an energy research and development program covering: (1) energy efficiency; (2) renewable energy; (3) oil and gas; (4) coal; (5) Indian energy; (6) nuclear matters and security; (7) vehicles and motor fuels, including ethanol; (8) hydrogen; (9) electricity; (10) energy tax incentives; (11) hydropower and geothermal energy; and (12) climate change technology. Title I: Energy Efficiency - Subtitle A: Federal Programs - (Sec. 101) Directs the Architect of the Capitol to develop and implement a cost-effective energy conservation and management plan for all facilities administered by Congress. (Sec. 102) Amends the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) to revise energy reduction goals and performance requirements for federal buildings, including: (1) a timetable for reduced energy consumption; (2) metering of energy use; (3) federal procurement guidelines for energy efficient products, including Energy Star products and Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) designated products; and (4) extension of federal agency authority to enter into energy savings performance contracts. (Sec. 106) Authorizes the Secretary of Energy (the Secretary throughout this bill, unless otherwise named) to enter into voluntary agreements with one or more persons in industrial sectors that consume significant amounts of primary energy per unit of physical output to reduce the energy intensity of their production activities. Directs the Secretary to recognize and publicize the achievements of participants in such voluntary agreements. (Sec. 107) Instructs the Secretary to establish an Advanced Building Efficiency Testbed demonstration program for advanced engineering systems, components, and materials to enable innovations in building technologies. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2008. (Sec. 108) Amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act to prescribe procedural guidelines for increased use of recovered mineral component in federally funded projects involving procurement of cement or concrete. (Sec. 109) Amends the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) to direct the Secretary to establish, by rule, revised federal building energy efficiency performance standards meeting specified requirements. (Sec. 110) Amends the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to extend standard daylight time from March to November (currently it runs from April to October). Requires the Secretary to report to Congress on the impact of this extension upon energy consumption in the United States. Retains the right of Congress to revert Daylight Saving Time back to the 2005 time schedules. (Sec. 111) Requires the Secretaries of the Interior, of Commerce, and of Agriculture to seek to: (1) incorporate energy efficient technologies in public and administrative buildings associated with management of the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Forest System, National Marine Sanctuaries System, and other public lands and resources they manage; and (2) use energy efficient motor vehicles, including those equipped with biodiesel or hybrid engine technologies, in such management. Subtitle B: Energy Assistance and State Programs - (Sec. 121) Amends the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 and ECPA to extend the low-income home energy assistance and weatherization programs through FY2007 and FY2008, respectively. Authorizes the states to purchase renewable fuels, including biomass, to implement the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance programs. (Sec. 123) Amends ECPA to increase from 10% to 25% mandatory state energy efficiency goals in calendar year 2012 as compared to calendar year 1990. (Sec. 124) Prescribes guidelines for: (1) a state energy efficient appliance rebate program; (2) federal grants to the states for energy efficient public buildings; (3) a low income community energy efficiency pilot program; and (4) a State Technologies Advancement Collaborative. (Sec. 128) Amends ECPA to prescribe guidelines for state building energy efficiency codes incentives. Subtitle C: Energy Efficient Products - (Sec. 131) Amends ECPA to: (1) establish a voluntary program at the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify and promote energy-efficient products and buildings (Energy Star Program); (2) direct the Secretary to implement a consumer education program for homeowners and small business owners on energy

		efficiency benefits of air conditioning, heating, and ventilation systems; (3) direct the Secretary to convene a conference to promote a national public energy education program; and (4) direct the Secretary to implement an energy efficiency public information initiative. (Sec. 135) Prescribes energy conservation standards for additional products, including: (1) testing requirements for ceiling fans and ceiling fan light kits, as well as (together with energy conservation standards for) refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machines, commercial refrigerators, freezers, and refrigerator-freezers; and (2) definitions and test procedures for the power use of battery chargers and external power supplies. Prescribes the bases for test procedures for illuminated exit signs, distribution transformers (including the low voltage dry-type), traffic signal modules, and medium base compact fluorescent lamps. (Sec. 137) Directs the Federal Trade Commission to consider the effectiveness of the current consumer products labeling program, and changes to labeling rules. (Sec. 138) Instructs the Administrator of General Services to study and report to Congress on the advantages and disadvantages of employing intermittent escalators in the United States. (Sec. 139) Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on: (1) state and regional policies that promote cost-effective programs to reduce energy consumption by state-regulated utilities and nonregulated utilities; and (2) failure to comply with deadlines for new or revised energy conservation standards. (Sec. 140) Directs the Secretary to establish a pilot program of financial assistance to between three and seven states to implement energy efficiency pilot projects. Subtitle D: Public Housing - (Sec. 151) Amends the United States Housing Act of 1937 to include among the capital and management activities for which assistance may be made available to public housing agencies from the Public Housing Capital Fund, the improvement of energy and water-use efficiency by certain energy and water conserving fixtures and fittings, and integrated utility management and capital planning to maximize energy conservation and efficiency measures. (Sec. 152) Requires a public housing agency to purchase energy-efficient appliances designated as Energy Star products or FEMP products unless it is not cost-effective to do so. (Sec. 153) Amends the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act with respect to energy efficiency standards. (Sec. 154) Requires the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to report to Congress on development and implementation of an integrated energy strategy to reduce utility expenses through cost-effective energy conservation and efficiency measures and energy efficient design and construction of public and assisted housing. Title II: Renewable Energy - Subtitle A: General Provisions - (Sec. 201) Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) publish annual reports based upon assessments of renewable domestic energy resources, including solar, wind, biomass, ocean (tidal and thermal), geothermal, and hydroelectric energy; and (2) undertake new assessments as necessary, taking into account changes in market conditions, available technologies, and other relevant factors. (Sec. 202) Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to revise requirements for incentive payments for renewable energy production facilities. Instructs the Secretary to assign 60% of appropriated funds for any given year to facilities that use solar, wind, geothermal, or closed-loop (dedicated energy crops) biomass technologies to generate electricity if there are insufficient appropriations to make full payments for electric production from all qualified renewable energy facilities. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2026. (Sec. 203) Requires federal purchases of renewable energy to escalate in accordance with certain percentage guidelines. (Sec. 204) Sets forth procedural guidelines under which the Administrator of General Services is authorized to establish a photovoltaic energy commercialization program for the procurement and installation of photovoltaic solar electric systems for electric production in new and existing public buildings. (Sec. 205) Amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 with respect to mandatory preference in federal agency procurements for items composed of the highest percentage of biobased products practicable. (Sec. 206) Amends ECPA to direct the Secretary to establish criteria governing renewable energy systems installed under the Weatherization Assistance Program. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program providing rebates for consumers for expenditures made for the installation of a renewable energy system in connection with a dwelling unit or small business. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 207) Authorizes FY2006 appropriations for the installation of a photovoltaic system for the DOE headquarters building (Forrestal Building) in the District of Columbia. (Sec. 208) Establishes in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the Sugar Cane Ethanol Pilot Program. Directs the Administrator of EPA to establish a pilot project in multiple states to study the production of ethanol from cane sugar, sugarcane, and sugarcane byproducts. (Sec. 209) Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to authorize the Secretary to provide

		grants to: (1) increase energy efficiency, siting, or upgrading transmission and distribution lines serving rural areas; or (2) provide or modernize electric generation facilities that serve rural areas. (Sec. 210) Authorizes a grants program to improve the commercial value of forest biomass for electric energy, useful heat, and transportation fuels. (Sec. 211) Expresses the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Interior should, before the end of the 10-year period beginning on enactment of this Act, seek to have approved non-hydropower renewable energy projects located on the public lands with a generation capacity of at least 10,000 megawatts of electricity. Subtitle B: Geothermal Energy - John Rishel Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 2005 - (Sec. 221) Amends the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (GSA) to revise competitive lease sale requirements. (Sec. 222) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) accept nominations at any time from qualified companies and individuals; (2) hold biennial competitive lease sales for lands located in areas for which such nominations are pending; and (3) make available for noncompetitive leasing for a two-year period any tract for which a competitive lease sale is held, but for which no competitive lease sale bids have been received. (Currently, noncompetitive leasing is reserved for the lands not within any known geothermal resources area.) Makes it a priority for the Secretary, and for the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to National Forest System land, to ensure timely completion of administrative actions, including amendments to applicable forest plans and resource management plans necessary to process applications for geothermal leasing pending on the date of enactment of this Act. Requires all future forest and resource management plans for areas with high geothermal resource potential to consider geothermal leasing and development. Authorizes the Secretary to offer the several parcels for bidding as a block in the competitive lease sale, if a geothermal resource that could be produced as a single unit likely underlies more than one parcel. (Sec. 223) Requires a fee schedule in lieu of royalties for direct use of geothermal resources used for purposes other than commercial generation of electricity. (Sec. 224) Reduces lease royalty percentages accruing from electricity produced using geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. Authorizes a credit against royalties owed to a lessee, in certain circumstances, equal to the value of electricity provided (in-kind payment) under contract to certain state or county governments entitled to a portion of such royalties. Revises requirements for the disposal of moneys from sales, bonuses, rentals, and royalties. Requires payment to the county where leased lands or geothermal resources are or were located of 25% of any such monies deposited in the Treasury. (Sec. 225) Directs the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding that establishes: (1) administrative procedures to expedite geothermal lease applications; (2) an updatable five-year program for geothermal leasing; (3) a program for reducing the backlog of pending geothermal lease applications; and (4) a joint lease and permit application data retrieval system. (Sec. 226) Requires the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey and in cooperation with the states, to submit to Congress an update of the 1978 Assessment of Geothermal Resources. (Sec. 227) Revises requirements for: (1) cooperative or unit plans of development or operation of geothermal fields; and (2) royalties on byproducts. (Sec. 229) Revises requirements governing the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to readjust rentals and royalties of certain geothermal leases. (Sec. 230) Credits certain annual rentals towards royalty payments. (Sec. 231) Revises lease duration terms and work commitment requirements to: (1) replace 40-year renewable lease extensions with five-year renewable extensions; and (2) specify contents of regulations prescribing minimum work commitment requirements. Revises conditions and requirements for conversion of a geothermal lease to either a mineral lease or a mining claim. (Sec. 232) Maintains a geothermal lease in full force and effect for ten years after cessation of commercial production of heat or energy, if the lessee pays advanced royalties at the monthly average rate at which they were paid during production. (Sec. 233) Prescribes a scale of annual rental rates for leases awarded in a competitive lease sale of $2 per acre or fraction for the first year, $3 for the second through tenth years, and $5 for each subsequent year. Limits the $1 per acre or fraction annual rental on a noncompetitive lease to ten years. Requires the Secretary to terminate any lease whose rental is not paid more than 45 days after the due date. (Sec. 234) Requires deposit into a separate account in the Treasury of amounts received by the United States in the first five fiscal years after the enactment of this Act as rentals, royalties, and other payments required under geothermal leases, excluding funds required to be paid to state and county governments. Authorizes the Secretary to: (1) use them to implement the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 and this Act; and (2) transfer such funds to the Forest Service for coordination and processing of geothermal leases and use authorizations on

		federal land. (Sec. 235) Amends the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to increase the acreage of geothermal leases and to repeal the statutory maximum placed upon such leases. (Sec. 237) Authorizes the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Idaho National Laboratory, to participate in the Intermountain West Geothermal Consortium to address science and science policy issues surrounding the expanded discovery and use of geothermal energy, including from geothermal resources on public lands. Instructs the Secretary to provide financial assistance to Boise State University for expenditure under contracts with consortium members to implement consortium activities. Subtitle C: Hydroelectric - (Sec. 241) Amends the Federal Power Act to require the appropriate Secretary, whenever a condition to an applied-for hydroelectric license is deemed necessary for a project works within a federal reservation, to accept an alternative condition proposed by the applicant and any party to the proceeding that meets certain criteria. Applies the same requirement to an alternative fishway proposed by a license applicant or licensee. (Sec. 242) Requires the Secretary to make specified incentive payments to owners or operators of: (1) certain qualified hydroelectric facilities; as well as (2) hydroelectric facilities at existing dams to make capital improvements directly related to improving facility efficiency by at least 3%. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2015. (Sec. 244) Amends Federal Power Act requirements governing Alaska state jurisdiction over small hydroelectric power projects to cite conditions under which Alaska may decline to adopt recommendations proposed for protection of wildlife by federal and state fish and wildlife agencies. (Sec. 245) Sets forth conditions under which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is directed to either extend or reinstate for a three-year period a permit for the Flint Creek (Montana) hydroelectric project. Sets a $25,000 limit upon charges paid for the use of federal land by any political subdivision of Montana that holds a FERC license for a specified project in Granite and Deer Lodge Counties, Montana, for the use of that land for each year during such entity holds the license. (Sec. 246) Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act to redefine an “existing dam” as one constructed before July 22, 2005 (currently, before April 20, 1977). Subtitle D: Insular Energy - (Sec. 251) Amends federal law to revise requirements for mandatory comprehensive energy plans for Caribbean and Pacific insular areas of the United States. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) identify and evaluate the strategies or projects with the greatest potential for reducing the dependence on imported fossil fuels used for the generation of electricity, including increased use of specified sources of renewable energy; and (2) submit to certain congressional committees updated plans for each insular area. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to U.S. territories to implement projects that protect electric power transmission and distribution lines from hurricane and typhoon damage. (Sec. 252) Directs the Secretary of Energy, upon request of an electric utility located in an insular area that commits to fund at least 10% of the cost, to conduct feasibility studies of projects with potential to significantly reduce the dependence of an insular area on imported fossil fuels, or provide needed distributed generation to an insular area, at a reasonable cost. Title III: Oil and Gas - Subtitle A: Petroleum Reserve and Home Heating Oil - (Sec. 301) Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to make permanent: (1) the authority of the Secretary of Energy to operate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR); and (2) standby energy authorities, including summer fill and fuel budgeting programs. Directs the Secretary to fill the SPR to its one billion-barrel capacity. Requires the Secretary to develop procedures for acquiring petroleum for the SPR, taking into account specified factors. (Sec. 302) Amends the Energy Act of 2000 to extend for five years the authorization for the National Oilheat Research Alliance. (Sec. 303) Instructs the Secretary of Energy to complete a proceeding to select sites necessary to enable acquisition of the full authorized SPR volume. Subtitle B: Natural Gas - (Sec. 311) Amends the Natural Gas Act to extend its jurisdiction to: (1) importation or exportation of natural gas in foreign commerce and to persons engaged in it; and (2) liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals, including all facilities located onshore or in state waters that are used to receive, unload, load, store, transport, gasify, liquefy, or process natural gas that is imported to the United States from a foreign country, exported to a foreign country from the United States, or transported in interstate commerce by waterborne tanker. Prescribes procedural guidelines governing FERC authorization of siting, construction, expansion, or operation of liquefaction or gasification of natural gas terminals. Grants FERC exclusive authority to approve or deny, according to specified procedures, an application for the siting, construction, expansion, or operation of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal. Directs FERC to require a LNG terminal operator to develop an Emergency Response Plan, include a cost-

		sharing plan, in consultation with the United States Coast Guard and state and local agencies prior to FERC approval to begin construction. (Sec. 312) Authorizes FERC to permit a natural gas company to provide storage and storage-related services at market-based rates for new storage capacity related to a specific facility placed in service after enactment of this Act, notwithstanding the fact that the company is unable to demonstrate that it lacks market power. (Sec. 313) Designates FERC as the lead agency for coordinating federal permits and other authorizations and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Directs FERC to establish a schedule for all federal authorizations. (Sec. 314) Sets forth increased criminal and civil penalties for violations of the Natural Gas Act and of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. (Sec. 315) Prohibits manipulative or deceptive service in connection with the purchase or sale of natural gas or the purchase or sale of transportation services subject to FERC jurisdiction. (Sec. 316) Directs FERC to facilitate price transparency in markets for the sale or transportation of physical natural gas in interstate commerce. (Sec. 317) Directs the Secretary to convene up to three federal-state LNG forums. (Sec. 318) Authorizes the court to prohibit from trading and serving as officers of a natural gas company any individuals engaged in violation of the Natural Gas Act . Subtitle C: Production - (Sec. 322) Amends the Safe Drinking Water Act to exclude from the definition of underground injection the underground injection of fluids or propping agents (other than diesel fuels) pursuant to hydraulic fracturing operations related to oil or gas, or geothermal production activities. Subtitle D: Naval Petroleum Reserve - (Sec. 331) Transfers from the Secretary of Energy to the Secretary of the Interior administrative jurisdiction and control over all but specified public domain lands included within Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 located in Kern County, California. (Sec. 332) Establishes in the Treasury the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 Lease Revenue Account as the sole and exclusive source of funds available to the Secretary of the Interior to pay for environmental-related costs and expenses incurred by the United States. (Sec. 333) Conveys to the City of Taft, California, without any payment of consideration by the City, all surface right, title, and interest of the United States to a parcel of real property (a portion of the Naval Petroleum Reserve) located in Mount Diablo meridian, County of Kern, California. (Sec. 334) Revokes in its entirety Executive Order of December 13, 1912, which created Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 (thereby revoking the withdrawal of such land). Subtitle E: Production Incentives - (Sec. 342) Establishes a program for in-kind oil and gas royalties. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in disposing of gas or oil royalty taken in-kind, to grant a preference to any person, including any state or federal agency, for the purpose of providing additional resources to any federal low-income energy assistance program. (Sec. 343) Prescribes conditions for reductions and termination of of royalty rates on marginal property. Defines as an onshore unit, communitization agreement, or other lease that produces on average the combined equivalent of less than 15 barrels of oil per well per day or 90 million British thermal units of gas per well per day. (Sec. 344) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate final royalty incentive regulations for natural gas production from deep wells and ultra deep wells in certain shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico. (Sec. 345) Suspends royalties for deep water production in certain parts of the Gulf of Mexico and in certain Planning Areas offshore Alaska. (Sec. 347) Transfers to the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 certain requirements governing exploration of the National Petroleum Reserve (Reserve) in Alaska. Revises such requirements to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an expeditious program of competitive leasing of oil and gas in such Reserve. Prescribes leasing guidelines that authorize the Secretary to waive, suspend, or reduce the rental fees or minimum royalty, or reduce the royalty on an entire leasehold, if the Secretary determines that it is in the public interest. (Sec. 348) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish the North Slope Science Initiative to coordinate collection of scientific data regarding the terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems of the North Slope of Alaska. (Sec. 349) Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to establish a program to remediate, reclaim, and close orphaned, abandoned, or idled oil and gas wells located on land administered by the land management agencies within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 350) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize the Secretary to issue separately for any area that contains any combination of tar sand and oil or gas (or both): (1) a lease for exploration for and extraction of tar sand; and (2) a lease for exploration for and development of oil and gas. States that the minimum acceptable bid required for a lease issued for tar sand shall be $2 per acre. Authorizes the Secretary to waive, suspend, or alter any requirement that a

		permittee prospecting for tar sand must exercise due diligence to promote any resource covered by a combined hydrocarbon lease. (Sec. 351) National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program Act of 2005 - Instructs the Secretary to implement a National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program, including establishment of a data archive system. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 352) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to exempt from its oil and gas lease acreage limitation any lease committed to a federally approved unit or cooperative plan, or communitization agreement, or for which royalty, including compensatory royalty or royalty-in-kind, was paid in the preceding calendar year. (Thus removes acreage limitations from oil and gas leases granted royalty relief under this Act.) (Sec. 353) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant royalty relief for natural gas produced from gas hydrate resources under certain eligible leases on the Outer Continental Shelf and federal lands in Alaska. (Sec. 354) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a rulemaking for royalty reductions for eligible leases, including those for oil and gas. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) establish a competitive grant program for oil and gas producers to implement projects to inject carbon dioxide to enhance recovery of oil or natural gas while increasing carbon dioxide sequestration; and (2) assess and report to Congress on the economic implications of the dependence of Hawaii on oil as its principal source of energy. (Sec. 356) Requires the Denali Commission to use specified funds to implement designated energy programs, including: (1) energy generation and development; (2) fuel cells, hydroelectric, solar, wind, wave, and tidal energy; (3) the replacement and cleanup of fuel tanks; and (4) the construction of fuel transportation networks and related facilities. (Sec. 357) Directs the Secretary of the Interior to inventory, analyze, and report to Congress on oil and natural gas resources beneath all of the waters of the United States Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Subtitle F: Access to Federal Lands - (Sec. 361) Requires the Secretary of the Interior to perform an internal review of current federal onshore oil and gas leasing and permitting practices. (Sec. 362) Prescribes general requirements for management of federal oil and gas leasing programs by, including best management practices of, the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 363) Requires the Secretary to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of Agriculture regarding oil and gas leasing on public lands and National Forest lands under their respective jurisdictions. (Sec. 364) Amends the Energy Act of 2000 to revise the requirement that the Secretary of the Interior, when inventorying all onshore federal lands, identify impediments or restrictions upon oil and gas development. (Sec. 365) Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Federal Permit Streamlining Pilot Project. (Sec. 366) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to set deadlines for an expedited permit application process. (Sec. 367) Instructs: (1) the Secretary of the Interior to update regulations to revise the per acre rental fee zone value schedule by state, county, and type of linear right-of-way use to reflect current values of land in each zone; and (2) the Secretary of Agriculture to make the same revision for linear rights-of-way granted, issued, or renewed on National Forest System land under the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976. (Sec. 368) Prescribes guidelines governing energy right-of-way corridors on federal land. Directs the Secretaries of Agriculture, of Commerce, of Defense, of Energy, and of the Interior (the Secretaries), in consultation with FERC, states, tribal or local governmental entities, affected utility industries, and other interested persons, are directed to consult with each other and to: (1) designate corridors for oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines and electricity transmission and distribution facilities on federal land in the 11 contiguous Western States; (2) incorporate the designated corridors into the relevant agency land use and resource management or equivalent plans; and (3) ensure that additional corridors are promptly identified and designated. (Sec. 369) Oil Shale, Tar Sands, and Other Strategic Unconventional Fuels Act of 2005 - Declares that it is the policy of the United States that U.S. oil shale, tar sands, and other unconventional fuels are strategically important domestic resources that should be developed to reduce the growing U.S. dependence on politically and economically unstable sources of foreign oil imports. Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to make available for leasing public lands in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming in order to conduct research and development of technologies for the recovery of liquid fuels from oil shale and tar sands resources. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish a task force to develop a program to coordinate and accelerate the commercial development of strategic unconventional fuels, including oil shale and tar sands resources. Requires the Office of Petroleum Reserves of the Department of Energy to: (1) coordinate the creation and implementation of a commercial strategic fuel development program for the United States; (2) promote and coordinate

		federal actions that facilitate the development of strategic fuels in order to address effectively domestic energy supply needs; and (3) work closely with the Task Force and coordinate its staff support. Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to modify leasing guidelines for: (1) lands within special tar sand areas; (2) oil shale deposits and expanded lease acreage; and (3) lease exclusion from any chargeability limitation associated with oil and gas leases. Designates the Department of the Interior as the lead federal agency for coordinating all applicable federal authorizations and environmental reviews. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to implement a national assessment of oil shale and tar sands resources in order to evaluate and map oil shale and tar sands deposits, in the following order of priority: (1) the Green River Region of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming; (2) the Devonian oil shales and other hydrocarbon-bearing rocks called "shale" located east of the Mississippi River; and (3) any remaining area in the central and western United States (including Alaska) that contains oil shale and tar sands, as determined by the Secretary. Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) identify public lands containing deposits of oil shale or tar sands within the Green River, Piceance Creek, Uintah, and Washakie geologic basins; (2) give priority to implementing land exchanges within those basins; and (3) establish royalties, fees, rentals, bonus, or other payments for leases that encourage development of the oil shale and tar sands resources. Instructs the Secretary of Defense to procure fuel derived from coal, oil shale, and tar sands extracted by either mining or in-situ methods and refined and processed in the United States. Grants the Secretary of Defense multiyear contract authority. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 370) Withdraws all federal land within the boundary of Finger Lakes National Forest in New York from: (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and (2) disposition under all laws relating to oil and gas leasing. (Sec. 371) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to cite conditions for the reinstatement of oil and gas leases terminated for certain failure to pay rentals. (Sec. 372) Directs the Secretary of Energy to enter into a memorandum of understanding with relevant entities to coordinate all applicable federal authorizations and environmental reviews relating to energy rights-of-way on public land. (Sec. 373) Expresses the sense of Congress that any regulation of the development of oil, gas, or other minerals in the subsurface of the lands constituting Padre Island National Seashore should be made as if those lands retained the status they had on September 27, 1962. (Sec. 374) Amends federal law governing the reservation of federal mineral rights in the conveyance of certain lands to Livingston Parish, Louisiana. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey the remaining mineral rights to the parties who as of the enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 would be recognized as holders of a right, title, or interest to any portion of such minerals under the laws of Louisiana, but for the interest of the United States in such minerals. Subtitle G: Miscellaneous - (Sec. 381) Amends the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to revise procedural requirements for deadlines and decisions on appeals to the Secretary of the Interior regarding consistency of federal activities with state management programs. (Sec. 383) Allows a lessee to withhold from payment any royalty due and owing to the United States under any leases under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act for offshore oil or gas production from a covered lease tract if, on or before the date that the payment is due and payable to the United States, the lessee makes a payment to the state of 44 cents for every $1 of royalty withheld. (Sec. 384) Amends the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to revise definitions and guidelines governing the coastal impact assistance program. Sets forth allocation guidelines among producing states and the amount of Outer Continental Shelf revenues. (Sec. 385) Requires the Secretary to arrange with the National Academy of Sciences to study and report to Congress on short-term and long-term availability of skilled workers to meet the energy and mineral security requirements of the United States. (Sec. 386) Bans issuance of any federal or state permit or lease for new oil and gas slant, directional, or offshore drilling in or under the Great Lakes. (Sec. 387) Requires removal of any state currently on the list of Affected States with respect to federal coalbed methane regulation under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 if, within three years after enactment of this Act, the state takes, or before the date of enactment has taken, any of the actions required for removal from the list under such law. (Sec. 388) Amends the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant, on either a competitive or noncompetitive basis, a lease, easement, or right-of-way on the outer Continental Shelf for activities not otherwise authorized under specified laws, if those activities: (1) support exploration, development, production, transportation, or storage of oil, natural gas; (2) produce or support production, transportation, or transmission of energy from sources other than oil and gas; or (3) use, for energy-related or marine-related purposes, facilities currently or previously used for activities

		authorized under this Act, unless prohibited by moratorium. Sets forth implementation requirements. (Sec. 389) Amends the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to terminate authorization for funding the Oil Spill Recovery Institute one year after the date on which the Secretary of Energy determines that oil and gas exploration, development, and production in Alaska have ceased. (Currently the authorization will terminate September 30, 2012.) (Sec. 390) States that action by the Secretary of the Interior in managing the public lands, or the Secretary of Agriculture in managing National Forest System Lands, with respect to certain oil or gas drilling related activities shall be subject to a rebuttable presumption that the use of a categorical exclusion under NEPA would apply if the activity is conducted pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act for the purpose of exploration or development of oil or gas. Subtitle H: Refinery Revitalization - (Sec. 392) Authorizes the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, upon request, to enter into a refinery permitting cooperative agreement with the state under which each signatory identifies the steps, including timelines, it will take to streamline the consideration of federal and state environmental permits for a new refinery. Title IV: Coal - Subtitle A: Clean Coal Power Initiative - (Sec. 401) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2014 for a Clean Coal Power Initiative. (Sec. 404) Directs the Secretary to award competitive, merit-based grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment of clean coal centers of excellence for energy systems of the future. Subtitle B: Clean Power Projects - (Sec. 411) Grants the Secretary loan guarantee authority for a certain project to produce energy from coal of less than 7,000 Btu/lb. using appropriate advanced integrated gasification combined cycle technology, including repowering of existing facilities. States that such loan guarantees do not preclude the facility from receiving an allocation for investment tax credits under Internal Revenue Code. (Sec. 412) Authorizes appropriations for the Secretary to provide the cost of a direct loan to the owner of a clean coal technology plant located near Healy, Alaska, constructed under Department cooperative agreement number DE-FC-FY22-91PC90544, in order to place such plant into reliable operation for the generation of electricity. Sets the loan ceiling at $80 million. (Sec. 413) Directs the Secretary to carry out a project to demonstrate production of energy from coal mined in the western United States using integrated gasification combined cycle technology. (Sec. 414) Authorizes the Secretary to provide loan guarantees for: (1) a certain project to produce energy from a plant using integrated (coal) gasification combined cycle technology of at least 400 megawatts in capacity that produces power at competitive rates in deregulated energy generation markets and does not receive a subsidy from ratepayers; and (2) at least five petroleum coke gasification projects. (Sec. 416) Directs the Secretary to use $5 million to demonstrate the viability of high-energy electron scrubbing technology on commercial-scale electrical generation using high-sulfur coal. (Sec. 417) Authorizes appropriations for the Secretary to carry out a program to evaluate the commercial and technical viability of advanced technologies for the production of Fischer-Tropsch and other transportation fuels, manufactured from Illinois basin coal, including the capital modification of existing facilities and the construction of testing facilities. Subtitle C: Coal and Related Programs - (Sec. 431) Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to direct the Secretary to implement a financial assistance program to facilitate production and generation of coal-based power through the deployment of clean coal electric generating equipment and processes that improve energy efficiency or environmental performance consistent with relevant federal and state clean air requirements. Authorizes appropriations for: (1) generation projects through FY2013; and (2) an air quality enhancement program through FY2011. Subtitle D: Federal Coal Leases - Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 2005 - (Sec. 431) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize the leaseholder of either coal lands or coal deposits to secure modifications of the original coal lease by including additional coal lands or coal deposits contiguous or cornering to those encompassed in the lease. Repeals the 160-acre limitation for coal leases. (Sec. 433) Allows the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) establish a period of more than 40 years for the mining plan of a logical mining unit; and (2) modify the conditions for advance royalty payments under coal leases. (Sec. 435) Repeals the deadline for submission for the Secretary's approval of a coal lease operation and reclamation plan. (Sec. 436) Prohibits the Secretary from requiring a surety bond or any other financial assurance to guarantee payment of deferred bonus bid installments with respect to any coal lease issued on a cash bonus bid to a lessee or successor in interest having a history of a timely payment of noncontested coal royalties and advanced coal royalties in lieu of production (where applicable) and bonus bid installment payments. (Sec. 437) Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to review and report to Congress on coal assessments and other available data to

		identify: (1) federal lands, other than National Park lands, with coal resources available for development; (2) the extent and nature of any restrictions or impediments to the development of coal resources on such lands; and (3) resources of compliant coal and supercompliant coal. Title V: Indian Energy - Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self-Determination Act of 2005 - (Sec. 502) Amends the Department of Energy Organization Act and the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to establish the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs to promote Indian energy activities and tribal energy resource development through a program of grants and loans. (Sec. 503) Revises requirements for Indian tribal energy resource development. Directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish an Indian energy resource development program to assist consenting Indian tribes and tribal energy resource development organizations. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2016. Requires the Director of the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, DOE, to establish grant programs to assist consenting Indian tribes in meeting energy education, research and development, planning, and management needs, including specified technology sequestration programs. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2016. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to provide loan guarantees for up to 90% of the unpaid principal and interest due on any loan made to any Indian tribe for energy development. Authorizes appropriations. Revises requirements for the Indian tribal energy resource regulation grant program. Prescribes implementation requirements governing leases, business agreements, and rights-of-way involving Indian energy development or transmission. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2016. Directs the Administrators of the Bonneville Power Administration, the Western Area Power Administration, and any other pertinent power administration to encourage Indian tribal energy development through programs within their respective Administrations, including power allocations and purchases. Authorizes appropriations. Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on: (1) tribal use of federal power allocations or sales by specified power administrations; and (2) the cost and feasibility of a demonstration project using wind energy generated by Indian tribes and hydropower generated by the Army Corps of Engineers on the Missouri River to supply firming power to the Western Area Power Administration. (Sec. 505) Declares the Dine Power Authority (a Navajo Nation enterprise) eligible to receive grants and other assistance for development of a transmission line from the Four Corners Area (Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona) to southern Nevada, including related power generation opportunities. Amends federal law to extend a certain Navajo Electrification Demonstration Program to ten years and to extend the authorization of appropriations to FY2011. (Sec. 506) Instructs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to promote energy conservation in housing that is located on Indian land and assisted with federal resources. Title VI: Nuclear Matters - Subtitle A: Price-Anderson Act Amendments - Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 2005 - (Sec. 602) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to modify and extend through December 31, 2025, indemnification authority and liability limits for Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees, DOE contractors, and for nonprofit educational institutions. (Sec. 610) Repeals the mandate that the Secretary determine by rule whether nonprofit educational institutions should receive automatic remission of any civil monetary penalties for violation of DOE safety regulations. Repeals the specific exemption from liability for such penalties affecting certain universities, corporations, and their subcontractors or suppliers. Limits to the total amount of fees paid within any one-year period under the contract under which a violation occurs the total amount of civil penalties incurred within any one-year period by a not-for-profit contractor, subcontractor, or supplier. Defines “not-for-profit” to mean that no part of the net earnings of the contractor, subcontractor, or supplier inures to the benefit of any natural person or for-profit artificial person. Subtitle B: General Nuclear Matters - (Sec. 621) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to specify that a commercial nuclear power utilization or production facility license extends for not more than 40 years (as under current law) from the authorization to commence operations. (Sec. 622) Authorizes the NRC to establish a Scholarship and Fellowship program to enable students to study, for at least one academic semester or equivalent term, science, engineering, or another field of study in a critical skill area related to the NRC regulatory mission. (Sec. 624) Authorizes the NRC to exempt from the federal civil service pension offset an annuitant who was formerly a NRC employee and is hired as consultant to the NRC if there is exceptional difficulty in recruiting or retaining a qualified employee. (Sec. 625) Waives application of federal antitrust law to applications for a license to construct or operate a utilization or production facility. (Sec. 626) States that a general duty of the NRC is to ensure that sufficient funds will be available to decommission certain licensed production or

		utilization facilities, including standards and restrictions governing the control, maintenance, use, and disbursement by any former licensee that has control over any fund for the decommissioning of a facility. (Sec. 627) Prohibits DOE from reimbursing any contractor or subcontractor for legal fees or expenses incurred with respect to a complaint subsequent to an adverse determination or final judgment unless the determination or final judgment is reversed upon further administrative or judicial review. (Sec. 628) Directs the Secretary to establish a pilot program to decommission and decontaminate the sodium-cooled fast breeder experimental test-site reactor located in northwest Arkansas, in accordance with a specified DOE report relating to the reactor, dated August 31, 1998. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 629) Amends the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to extend whistleblower protections to federal employees of either DOE or the NRC, including all contractor and subcontractor employees. Permits whistleblower complaints to be brought directly in U.S. district court for de novo review if the Secretary of Labor fails to issue a final order within the statutory deadline. (Sec. 630) Cites conditions under which the NRC may issue an export license for highly enriched uranium for medical isotope production. (Sec. 631) Instructs the Secretary to submit to Congress: (1) an official notification of the final designation of a DOE entity for completing activities needed to provide a facility for safely disposing of all greater-than-Class C low-level radioactive waste; and (2) a plan to ensure the continued recovery and storage of greater-than-Class C low-level radioactive sealed sources that pose a security threat until a permanent disposal facility is available. (Sec. 632) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to prohibit nuclear exports to countries that sponsor terrorism. Authorizes the President to waive such prohibition under certain circumstances. (Sec. 633) Instructs the Secretary to take action necessary to ensure continued eligibility to participate in or transfer into certain pension or health care benefit plans if an employee: (1) is involved in providing infrastructure or environmental remediation services at the Portsmouth, Ohio, or the Paducah, Kentucky, Gaseous Diffusion Plant; (2) has been an employee of DOE's predecessor management and integrating contractor (or its first or second tier subcontractors), or of the Corporation, at the Portsmouth, Ohio, or the Paducah, Kentucky, facility; and (3) was eligible as of April 1, 2005, to participate in or transfer into the Multiple Employer Pension Plan or the associated multiple employer retiree health care benefit plans. (Sec. 634) Directs the Secretary to provide for establishment of two projects in geographical areas regionally and climatically diverse to demonstrate the commercial production of hydrogen at existing nuclear power plants. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 635) Prohibits assumption of liability by the U.S. Government for certain foreign incidents. (Sec. 636) Authorizes appropriations for this subtitle. (Sec. 637) Amends the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 with respect to NRC user fees and annual charges. (Sec. 638) Authorizes the Secretary to enter into contracts with sponsors of an advanced nuclear facility that cover a total of six reactors consisting of not more than three different reactor designs, in accordance with statutory requirements. (Sec. 639) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to authorize the NRC to enter into a contract, agreement, or arrangement with the DOE or the operator of a DOE facility, if: (1) the conflict of interest cannot be mitigated; and (2) adequate justification exists to proceed without its mitigation. Subtitle C: Next Generation Nuclear Plant Project - (Sec. 641) Instructs the Secretary to establish the Next Generation Nuclear Plant Project consisting of design, construction, and operation of a prototype plant, including a nuclear reactor: (1) based on Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative research and development; and (2) used to generate electricity or produce hydrogen, or do both. (Sec. 642) Requires the Project to be managed in DOE by the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology. Designates the Idaho National Laboratory as the lead laboratory, where the prototype nuclear reactor and associated plant shall be sited. (Sec. 643) Directs the Secretary to ensure that the Project is structured to maximize the transfer of technologies from other sources, including the nuclear power and chemical processing industries. Provides guidelines for: (1) international collaboration and assistance; (2) review by the Nuclear Energy Research Advisory Committee; (3) NRC licensing and regulatory authority; and (4) Project timelines. (Sec. 645) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2021. Subtitle D: Nuclear Security - (Sec. 651) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to direct the NRC to conduct security evaluations at each licensed nuclear facility to assess the ability of a private security force to defend against any applicable design basis threat. Requires the NRC to initiate a rulemaking proceeding to revise its design basis threats. Directs the NRC to assign a federal security coordinator to each of its regions to monitor and coordinate security measures among the private security forces at classes of nuclear facilities. Directs the NRC to require

		backup power for certain emergency notification systems for nuclear power plants located in specified areas. Authorizes the NRC to provide grants, contracts, and other contributions to institutions of higher education to support training and curricula pertaining to nuclear safety, security, environmental protection, or other fields critical to the NRC's regulatory mission. Requires the NRC to: (1) set forth regulatory guidelines for the import or export of radiation sources that include a mandatory tracking system; and (2) submit to Congress the results of a study by the National Academy of Sciences about industrial, research, and commercial uses for radiation sources. Establishes the Task Force on Radiation Source Protection and Security to evaluate and report to Congress and the President on the security of radiation sources in the United States from potential terrorist threats, sabotage, theft, or use of a radiation source in a radiological dispersal device. Sets forth guidelines for: (1) transfer and disposal of byproduct material in a disposal facility; and (2) formulation of a plan for transition of regulatory authority between the states and the NRC with respect to byproduct material. (Sec. 652) Amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to direct the NRC to require fingerprinting for criminal history record checks for individuals permitted unescorted access to a utilization facility, radioactive material, other property subject to its regulations, or certain safeguards information. (Sec. 653) Authorizes the NRC to authorize the use of firearms by security personnel of NRC licensees and certificate holders. (Sec. 655) Identifies additional types of nuclear facilities whose sabotage incurs certain federal criminal penalties. Increases such penalties, including imprisonment for up to life without parole. (Sec. 656) Directs the NRC to establish a system to ensure that byproduct materials, source materials, special nuclear materials, high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, transuranic waste, and low-level radioactive waste materials, when transferred or received in the United States by any party pursuant to an import or export license, are accompanied by a manifest describing the type and amount of such materials. Subjects to a security background check each individual receiving or accompanying the transfer of such materials. (Sec. 657) Requires the NRC, before issuing a utilization facility license, to consult with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) concerning the potential vulnerabilities of the proposed facility's location to terrorist attack. Title VII: Vehicles and Fuels - Subtitle A: Existing Programs - (Sec. 701) Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to cite circumstances that permit an agency to qualify for a waiver of the alternative fuel use requirement applicable to dual fueled federal light duty vehicles. (Sec. 702) Changes from discretionary to mandatory the authority of the General Services Administration (GSA), and any other federal agency that procures motor vehicles for distribution to other federal agencies, to allocate the incremental cost of alternative fueled vehicles over the cost of comparable gasoline vehicles across the entire fleet of motor vehicles distributed by such agency. (Sec. 703) Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to authorize the Secretary of Energy to waive compliance with the fleet requirement program governing federal and state motor vehicle fleets on a showing that the fleet will achieve a reduction in annual petroleum fuel consumption, and complies with all applicable vehicle emission standards. (Sec. 704) Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on the effect that certain alternative fueled vehicle requirements have had upon: (1) the development of alternative fueled vehicle technology; (2) the availability of that technology in the market; and (3) the cost of alternative fueled vehicles. (Sec. 705) Changes from November 13, 1999, to February 15, 2006, the deadline for the first annual report by each federal agency on its compliance with alternative fueled vehicle purchasing requirements. (Sec. 706) Instructs the Secretary to establish a program to improve technologies for the commercialization of: (1) a combination hybrid/flexible fuel vehicle; or (2) a plug-in hybrid/flexible fuel vehicle. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2009. (Sec. 707) Exempts from the alternative fuel requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 vehicles directly used in the emergency repair of transmission lines and in the restoration of electricity service following power outages. Subtitle B: Hybrid Vehicles, Advanced Vehicles, and Fuel Cell Buses - Part 1: Hybrid Vehicles - (Sec. 711) Requires the Secretary to accelerate efforts directed toward the improvement of batteries and other rechargeable energy storage systems, power electronics, hybrid systems integration, and other hybrid vehicles technologies. (Sec. 712) Instructs the Secretary to establish a program to encourage domestic production and sales of efficient hybrid and advanced diesel vehicles. Requires the program to include grants to automobile manufacturers to encourage domestic production of efficient hybrid and advanced diesel vehicles. Part 2: Advanced Vehicles - (Sec. 721) Directs the Secretary to establish a competitive grant pilot program through the DOE Clean Cities Program, to provide up to 30 geographically dispersed project grants to state or

		local governments or metropolitan transportation authorities for acquisition of alternative fueled vehicles, hybrid vehicles, or fuel cell vehicles, including the infrastructure necessary to support them directly. (Sec. 723) Authorizes appropriations. Part 3: Fuel Cell Buses - (Sec. 731) Directs the Secretary to: (1) establish a transit bus demonstration program to make competitive, merit-based awards for five-year projects to demonstrate up to 25 fuel cell transit buses (and necessary infrastructure) in five geographically dispersed localities; and (2) give preference to projects most likely to mitigate congestion and improve air quality. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. Subtitle C: Clean School Buses - (Sec. 741) Directs the EPA Administrator to establish a grant program on a competitive basis to replace or retrofit certain existing school buses (including repowering, aftertreatment, and remanufactured engines). (Sec. 742) Instructs the EPA Administrator to establish a program for awarding grants on a competitive basis to governmental entities for fleet modernization programs including installation of retrofit technologies for diesel trucks. (Sec. 743) Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program for entering into cooperative agreements: (1) with private sector developers for the development of fuel cell-powered school buses; and (2) with local government entities using natural gas-powered school buses and such developers to demonstrate the use of such buses. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2009. Subtitle D: Miscellaneous - (Sec. 751) Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a cost-shared, public-private research partnership involving the federal government, railroad carriers, locomotive manufacturers and equipment suppliers, and the Association of American Railroads to develop and demonstrate railroad locomotive technologies that increase fuel economy, reduce emissions, and lower costs of operation. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2008. (Sec. 752) Instructs the EPA Administrator to report to Congress on the trading of mobile source emission reduction credits for use by owners and operators of stationary source emission sources to meet emission offset requirements within a nonattainment area. (Sec. 753) Requires the EPA Administrator and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to study and report to Congress on: (1) the impact of aircraft emissions on air quality in nonattainment areas; (2) ways to promote fuel conservation measures for aviation; and (3) opportunities to reduce air traffic inefficiencies that increase fuel burn and emissions. (Sec. 754) Instructs the Secretary to accelerate efforts to improve diesel combustion and aftertreatment technologies for use in diesel fueled motor vehicles. (Sec. 755) Establishes within the Department of Transportation the Conserve by Bicycling Program. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 756) Directs the EPA Administrator to: (1) review Clean Air Act mobile source air emission models to determine whether they accurately reflect emissions resulting from long-duration idling of vehicles and engines; (2) review emission reductions achieved by the use of idle reduction technology; (3) revise EPA regulations and guidance as appropriate; and (4) establish a program to support deployment of idle reduction technology. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2008. Requires the EPA Administrator to study and report to Congress on all locations at which heavy-duty vehicles stop for long-duration idling. (Sec. 757) Instructs the Secretary of Energy (Secretary) to initiate a partnership with diesel engine, diesel fuel injection system, diesel vehicle manufacturers, and diesel and biodiesel fuel providers to include biodiesel testing in advanced diesel engine and fuel system technology. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 758) Directs the Secretary to enter into a cooperative agreement with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the development of ultra-efficient engine technology for aircraft. Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010. (Sec. 759) Amends federal transportation law to require that, in order for any model of dual fueled automobile to be eligible to receive certain fuel economy incentives, a label be attached to the fuel compartment stating that the vehicle can be operated on an alternative fuel and on gasoline or diesel, with the form of alternative fuel stated on the notice. Subtitle E: Automobile Efficiency - (Sec. 771) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010 for implementation and enforcement of average fuel economy standards. (Sec. 772) Amends federal transportation law to extend through model year 2010 manufacturing incentives and the maximum fuel economy increase for alternative fueled vehicles. (Sec. 773) Directs the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to study the feasibility and effects of reducing by model year 2014, by a significant percentage, the amount of fuel consumed by automobiles. (Sec. 774) Directs the EPA Administrator to update or revise certain adjustment factors to take specified new fuel depleting features into consideration. Subtitle F: Federal and State Procurement - (Sec. 782) Sets a deadline by which the head of any federal agency that uses a light-duty or heavy-duty vehicle fleet shall lease or

		purchase fuel cell vehicles and hydrogen energy systems to meet prescribed energy savings goals. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to: (1) establish a cooperative program with state agencies managing motor vehicle fleets to encourage purchase of fuel cell vehicles by the agencies; and (2) offer incentive paymen
23	**Name**	H.R.6237.IH - Act to Save America's Forests
	ID	157
	Date	2006-09-28
	Author	Rep. Anna G. Eshoo (CA-14)
	Short Summary	To amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and related laws to strengthen the protection of native biodiversity and ban clearcutting on Federal land, and to designate certain Federal land as Ancient forests, roadless areas, watershed protection areas, and special areas where logging and other intrusive activities are prohibited.
	Long Summary	Act to Save America's Forests - Amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 to revise eligibility criteria for members of the land and resource management scientific committee. Revises the committee termination date. Directs the Chief of the Forest Service, the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to each prepare a continuous inventory of forest land administered by each agency head and to document whole-system measures that will be taken as a result of the inventory. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for conservation and restoration of native biodiversity in forested areas. Prohibits clearcutting or other even-age logging operations on any stand or watershed on certain federal land, National Forest System land, and National Wildlife Refuge System land. Provides for federal enforcement and a private right of action. Designates special areas which shall be subject to restrictions on road construction and logging in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Requires the Secretaries concerned to appoint a committee of independent scientists to recommend additional special areas. Restricts road construction and logging on federal land in ancient forests, special areas, roadless areas, and watershed protection areas. Provides for federal enforcement and a private right of action. States that this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not apply to federal wilderness areas designated under the Wilderness Act. Adds specified land to the Giant Sequoia National Monument. Transfers administrative jurisdiction over the Monument from the Secretary to the Secretary of the Interior. Establishes the Giant Sequoia National Monument Advisory Board. Adds specified parts of Sequoia National Forest that are not included in the Monument to: (1) Sierra National Forest; and (2) Inyo National Forest.
24	**Name**	H.R.6417 - Climate Change Investment Act of 2006
	ID	160
	Date	2006-12-07
	Author	Rep. Martin Meehan (MA-5)
	Short Summary	To repeal tax subsidies enacted by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 for oil and gas and certain other oil and gas subsidies in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and to establish a greenhouse gas intensity reduction investment tax credit.
	Long Summary	Climate Change Investment Act of 2006 - Repeals provisions of the Internal Revenue Code allowing: (1) an election to expense the cost of certain liquid fuel processing refineries; (2) accelerated amortization of geological and geophysical expenditures; (3) a tax credit for enhanced oil recovery costs; (4) a tax credit for the production of low sulfur diesel fuel; (5) a tax credit for producing fuel from a nonconventional source; (6) a tax deduction for capital costs incurred in complying with certain sulfur regulations; (7) a tax deduction for intangible drilling and development costs for oil and gas wells and geothermal wells; and (8) tax deductions for certain oil and gas well expenditures. Allows a business-related tax credit for investment in a greenhouse gas intensity reduction project approved by the Secretary of Energy.

25	**Name**	H.R.759 - Climate Stewardship Act of 2005
	ID	120
	Date	2005-02-10
	Author	Rep. Wayne Gilchrest (MD-1)
	Short Summary	To provide for a program of scientific research on abrupt climate change, to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States by establishing a market-driven system of greenhouse gas tradeable allowances that will limit greenhouse gas emissions in the United States, reduce dependence upon foreign oil, and ensure benefits to consumers from the trading in such allowances, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Climate Stewardship Act of 2005 - Expands Federal climate change research initiatives by: (1) establishing a graduate fellowship program; (2) creating a grant program for research in identified priority areas; and (3) instituting research programs on potential abrupt climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) related standards, measurement technologies, and processes. Amends the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to require the Secretary of Commerce to: (1) report to Congress on the oceanic and coastal impacts of climate change; and (2) assist certain coastal States in preparing persons to adapt to climate change. Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a National Greenhouse Gas Database consisting of: (1) an inventory of GHG emissions by covered entities (specified entities that emit more than 10,000 metric tons of GHGs per year); and (2) a registry of GHG emission reductions and increased sequestration, applicable to both covered and noncovered entities. Establishes a program for the market-driven reduction of GHGs by covered entities through the use of tradeable emissions allowances. Requires covered entities, beginning in 2010, to submit to the Administrator one tradeable allowance for every metric ton of GHGs emitted. Allows tradeable allowances to be sold, exchanged, purchased, retired, or otherwise used as authorized by this Act. Establishes the Climate Change Credit Corporation (CCCC) to receive, manage, buy, and sell tradeable allowances. Directs the Administrator to make allocations of allowances to covered sectors and entities, and to the CCCC, providing initial allocations for early action and accelerated participation. Imposes civil penalties on covered entities that fail to submit allowances.
26	**Name**	H.R.955 - National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Act of 2005
	ID	161
	Date	2005-02-17
	Author	Rep. John Olver (MA-1)
	Short Summary	To amend the Clean Air Act to establish an inventory, registry, and information system of United States greenhouse gas emissions to inform the public and private sectors concerning, and encourage voluntary reductions in, greenhouse gas emissions, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Act of 2005 - Amends the Clean Air Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish and administer: (1) a national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions information system to collect annual lists required to be submitted under this Act of an entity's GHG emissions; and (2) a national GHG registry (included in such system) to collect voluntarily reported information on emissions reductions. Directs the Administrator to submit a draft design of the system to Congress and to publish all information in the system through the EPA's website unless national security concerns are present. Establishes mandatory reporting of GHG emissions for entities that meet specified threshold requirements. Sets forth factors for the adjustment of emissions records by a reporting entity. Requires the Administrator and the Secretaries of Commerce, Agriculture, and Energy jointly to work with the States, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to develop: (1) protocols for quantification and verification of GHG emissions; (2) electronic methods for quantification and reporting of such emissions; and (3) GHG accounting and reporting standards. Requires such protocols and methods to conform to best practices to the extent practicable. Directs the Administrator to publish, annually, a national GHG emissions inventory and to include in the inventory's analysis a comparison of the indirect emissions of manufactured products reported and the indirect emissions of comparable products carrying the Energy Star label.

27	**Name**	H.RES.489 - Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the National Audubon Society
	ID	167
	Date	2005-10-07
	Author	Rep. James Leach (IA)
	Short Summary	This resolution recognizes and congratulates the National Audubon Society on its 100th anniversary. This is the companion bill to S.Res.301.
28	**Name**	H.RES.515.IH - Presidential Information to House of Representatives Regarding Coastal Climate Change
	ID	312
	Date	2005-10-26
	Author	Rep. Dennis Kucinich (OH-10)
	Short Summary	Of inquiry requesting the President of the United States to provide to the House of Representatives certain documents in his possession relating to the anticipated effects of climate change on the coastal regions of the United States.
	Long Summary	Requests the President to provide to the House of Representatives, not later than 14 days after the adoption of this resolution, all documents (including minutes and memos) in his possession on the effects of climate change on the coastal regions of the United States produced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Weather Service, the National Science Foundation, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Assessment Synthesis Team, and the U.S. Geological Survey.
29	**Name**	H.RES.515.RH - Presidential Information to House of Representatives Relating to US Coastal Climate Change
	ID	139
	Date	2005-10-26
	Author	Rep. Dennis Kucinich (OH-10)
	Short Summary	Of inquiry requesting the President of the United States to provide to the House of Representatives certain documents in his possession relating to the anticipated effects of climate change on the coastal regions of the United States.
	Long Summary	Requests the President to provide to the House of Representatives, not later than 14 days after the adoption of this resolution, all documents (including minutes and memos) in his possession on the effects of climate change on the coastal regions of the United States produced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Weather Service, the National Science Foundation, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Assessment Synthesis Team, and the U.S. Geological Survey.
30	**Name**	S.1151- Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2005 (Introduced in Senate)
	ID	135
	Date	2005-05-26
	Author	Sen. John McCain (AZ), Sen. Joe Lieberman (CT)
	Short Summary	A bill to provide for a program to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States by establishing a market-driven system of greenhouse gas tradeable allowances, to limit greenhouse gas emissions in the United States and reduce dependence upon foreign oil, to support the deployment of new climate change-related technologies, and ensure benefits to consumers.
	Long Summary	Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2005 - Provides for federal climate change research initiatives and related activities, including: (1) National Science Foundation fellowships for graduate studies in climate change; (2) a report on the impact of the Kyoto Protocol on the United States; (3) abrupt climate change research; (4) research on the impact of climate change on low-income populations worldwide; and (5) a Climate Change Education and Outreach Initiative Program for agricultural organizations and individual farmers. Directs the Administrator of the Environmental

		Protection Agency (EPA) to establish and maintain the National Greenhouse Gas Database to collect, verify, and analyze information on greenhouse gas emissions. Establishes a program for market-driven reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs) through the use of tradeable allowances. Requires certain covered entities that own or control a source of GHG emissions in the electric power, industrial, and commercial sectors of the U.S. economy to submit to the Administrator, beginning in 2010, one tradeable allowance for every metric ton of GHGs emitted. Allows tradeable allowances to be sold, exchanged, purchased, retired, or otherwise used as permitted by this Act. Establishes the Climate Change Credit Corporation to manage tradeable allowances. Renames the Technology Administration in the Department of Commerce as the Innovation Administration. Assigns innovation-related duties to the Secretary of Commerce relating to climate change. Provides for various climate change innovation initiatives, including: (1) technology transfer opportunities; (2) climate innovation partnerships; (3) a climate change science and technology enhancement program for math and science teachers; (4) agricultural sequestration; and (5) energy efficiency audits. Establishes a loan guarantee and technology challenge program to encourage technological innovation for reducing GHGs.
31	**Name**	S.1203 - Climate Change Technology Tax Incentives Act of 2005
	ID	247
	Date	2005-06-08
	Author	Sen. Chuck Hagel (NE)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the investment in greenhouse gas intensity reduction projects, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow tax credits for: (1) investment in a greenhouse gas intensity reduction project; (2) production from advanced nuclear power facilities; and (3) investment in nuclear power facilities. Authorizes the issuance of tax-exempt facility bonds for nuclear power facilities. Expresses the sense of the Senate that: (1) the tax credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources should be extended through 2010; and (2) the tax credit for increasing research activities should be increased and made permanent. Terminates the tax credits proposed by this Act after 2010.
32	**Name**	S.1224 - National Oceans Protection Act of 2005
	ID	90
	Date	2005-06-09
	Author	Sen. Barbara Boxer (CA)
	Short Summary	A bill to protect the oceans, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	The purpose of this comprehensive bill is to secure for future U.S. generations a full range of benefits of healthy marine ecosystems. The bill includes ten titles: 1) National Ocean Policy Leadership; 2) Habitat Management; 3) Fisheries Management; 4) Marine Mammals; 5) Coastal Habitat Protection and Restoration; 6) Ocean Education; 7) Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention; 8) Contaminated Sediments; 9) Oceans and Water Quality; and 10) Miscellaneous Provisions. Climate change, global warming and sea level changes are addressed in varioius areas of the bill. Ernest "Fritz" Hollings National Ocean Policy and Leadership Act - Specifies a national ocean policy. Establishes in federal law (as it already exists under Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Establishes: (1) a Council on Ocean Stewardship; and (2) a Presidential Panel of Advisers on Oceans and Climate. Requires the head of each federal agency that undertakes, authorizes, or funds an activity that affects U.S. ocean or coastal waters or resources to make a certification that such action will not harm the marine ecosystem. Directs the Administrator to develop and maintain a coordinated offshore permit program for certain non-extractive activities in federal waters. Establishes: (1) the Marine Resources Trust Fund; (2) a Committee on Ocean Science, Education, and Operations; and (3) a National Ocean Science and Technology Scholarship Program. Deep Sea Coral Protection Act - Requires the Administrator to: (1) research and map deep sea corals and sponges; and (2) compare areas open to bottom-tending mobile fishing gear with areas designated as a Coral Management Area (CMA). Authorizes the President to

		permit the Administrator to identify, with foreign entities, areas in international waters that would benefit from additional protection for deep sea corals and deep sea sponges. Amends the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to establish a habitat protection program to protect seafloor habitats from the adverse impacts of bottom-tending mobile fishing gear and any other gear or practice that damages seafloor habitat. Requires the Secretary to prepare and provide guidance for the development of Fisheries Ecosystem Plans. Requires fishery management plans to: (1) establish and implement a bycatch monitoring and minimization plan; and (2) account for all direct and indirect sources of fishing mortality (including bycatch mortality) in stock assessments, in determining the maximum sustainable yield for the fishery, in establishing total allowable catch and other catch limits necessary to achieve the optimum yield, and in counting the catch. Cetacean and Sea Turtle Conservation Act of 2005 - Directs the Secretary to enter into negotiations with countries that engage in commercial fishing operations that adversely impact cetaceans or sea turtles that result in agreements requiring such countries to reduce bycatch of such animals to at least sustainable levels. Provides grants to persons to carry out research and development (R&D) of appropriate fishing gear and methods for use in oceans inhabited by cetaceans or sea turtles. Revises individual fishing quota provisions to provide for establishment of a fishing quota system through a fishery management plan or amendment. Requires that such a plan: (1) include conservation management measures; (2) establish procedures for a Regional Fishery Management Council (or the Secretary) to review the quota system; (3) allocate, review, and limit or terminate quota shares in accordance with this Act; and (4) not require shares to be held by a person engaged in personal-use fishing, provided the plan designates a separate portion of the allowable catch for such purposes. Requires a Council to make a fair allocation of the total allowable catch limit as quota shares among existing categories of vessels, fishing gear types, or other appropriate qualifiers. Sets forth certain requirements for the allocation, transfer, or termination of a share issued under such a system. Fisheries Science and Management Enhancement Act of 2005 - Requires each science and statistical committee established by a Council to include a fishery and marine science subcommittee to determine biological catch limits that will prevent overfishing in a fishery and any protections required for threatened or endangered species. Amends the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to authorize the Secretary to establish a gear research mini-grant program for developing new types of fishing gear designed to eliminate or reduce the incidental taking of marine mammals. Establishes a Coastal and Estuarine Land Protection Program. Establishes a Community-Based Restoration Program. Amends the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to require the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to develop criteria designed to help prevent development and substantial redevelopment in coastal areas. Establishes the NOAA National Office of Education. Ballast Water Management Act of 2005 - Amends the Non-indigenous Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention and Control Act of 1990 to revise certain aquatic invasive species prevention requirements to: (1) apply them to certain U.S. vessels and to certain foreign vessels that are en route to, or have departed from, a U.S. port; and (2) establish ballast water and sediment management standards for vessels of the armed forces. Sets forth protocols for the early detection and monitoring of recently established aquatic invasive species in U.S. waters. Requires certain administering agencies to conduct a marine and freshwater research program to assess rates of, patterns of, and conditions surrounding introductions of nonindigenous aquatic species in aquatic ecosystems. Requires the Invasive Species Council to coordinate with the Aquatic Invasive Species Task Force to combat aquatic invasive species. Requires the Task Force, the Council, and the Secretary of State to ensure that international efforts to prevent and control aquatic invasive species are coordinated with U.S. policies. Amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require the Administrator to: (1) conduct a program to monitor aquatic sediment quality; and (2) promulgate sediment quality criteria and standards protective of the most sensitive aquatic species at their most sensitive life stages. Requires a state whenever it has reviewed or adopted new water standards to adopt certain advanced waste-water treatment standards for the removal of nutrients from discharges into marine and estuarine water and freshwater. Authorizes a person to file a civil suit against any person (including the government) in U.S. district court for violations of this Act.
33	**Name**	S.1897.IS - Act to Save America's Forests
	ID	156
	Date	2005-10-19

	Author	Sen. Jon S. Corzine (NJ)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and related laws to strengthen the protection of native biodiversity and ban clearcutting on Federal land, and to designate certain Federal land as Ancient forests, roadless areas, watershed protection areas, and special areas where logging and other intrusive activities are prohibited.
	Long Summary	Act to Save America's Forests - Amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 to revise eligibility criteria for members of the land and resource management scientific committee. Revises the committee termination date. Directs the Chief of the Forest Service, the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to each prepare a continuous inventory of forest land administered by each agency head and to document whole-system measures that will be taken as a result of the inventory. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for conservation and restoration of native biodiversity in forested areas. Prohibits clearcutting or other even-age logging operations on any stand or watershed on certain federal land, National Forest System land, and National Wildlife Refuge System land. Provides for federal enforcement and a private right of action. Designates special areas which shall be subject to restrictions on road construction and logging in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Requires the Secretaries concerned to appoint a committee of independent scientists to recommend additional special areas. Restricts road construction and logging on federal land in ancient forests, special areas, roadless areas, and watershed protection areas. Provides for federal enforcement and a private right of action. States that this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall not apply to federal wilderness areas designated under the Wilderness Act. Adds specified land to the Giant Sequoia National Monument. Transfers administrative jurisdiction over the Monument from the Secretary to the Secretary of the Interior. Establishes the Giant Sequoia National Monument Advisory Board. Adds specified parts of Sequoia National Forest that are not included in the Monument to: (1) Sierra National Forest; and (2) Inyo National Forest.
34	**Name**	S.245 - Abrupt Climate Change Research Act of 2005
	ID	3
	Date	2005-02-01
	Author	Sen. Susan M. Collins (ME)
	Short Summary	A bill to provide for the development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated United States research program that assists the people of the United States and the world to understand, assess, and predict human-induced and natural processes of abrupt climate change.
	Long Summary	Abrupt Climate Change Research Act of 2005 - Directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish within the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and carry out a scientific research program on abrupt climate change. Lists as purposes of the program: (1) to develop a global array of terrestrial and oceanographic indicators of paleoclimate in order to sufficiently identify and describe past instances of abrupt climate change; (2) to improve understanding of thresholds and nonlinearities in geophysical systems related to the mechanisms of abrupt climate change; (3) to incorporate such mechanisms into advanced geophysical models of climate change; and (4) to test the output of such models against an improved global array of records of past abrupt climate changes.
35	**Name**	S.2611/2612 - Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2006
	ID	166
	Date	2006-04-07
	Author	Sen. Arlen Specter (PA)
	Short Summary	A bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.
	Long	This bill comprehensively addresses immigration reform. Section 129(a)(3) requires the Secretary, in

	Summary	consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to conduct a study on the construction of a system of physical barriers along the southern international land and maritime border of the United States. The study shall include, among other things, an assessment of the international, national, and regional environmental impact of such a system, including the impact on zoning, global climate change, ozone depletion, biodiversity loss, and transboundary pollution. S.2611 and S.2612 are identical bills. There are two vesions: S.2611.PCS, as placed on the calendar in the Senate; and S.2611.ES, engrossed as agreed to or passed by the Senate. Both versions have the climate change provision.
36	**Name**	S.2829.IS - Clean Energy Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Act of 2006
	ID	95
	Date	2006-05-17
	Author	Sen. Maria Cantwell (WA)
	Short Summary	A bill to reduce the addiction of the United States to oil, to ensure near-term energy affordability and empower American families, to accelerate clean fuels and electricity, to provide government leadership for clean and secure energy, to secure a reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy future, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Instructs the President to develop measures to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign petroleum imports by reducing petroleum in end-uses. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to modify or create specified alternative fuel, vehicle, and energy tax credits. Amends the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a low-interest loan program for farmer-owned retail delivery of alternative fuels. Amends the Clean Air Act to authorize the President to promulgate rules to increase renewable fuel content of motor fuels and clean energy sources. Directs the Secretary of Transportation to develop Transit-Oriented Development Corridors. Declares that it is unlawful to sell crude oil, gasoline, or petroleum distillates at a price exceeding certain standards. Amends the Clayton Act to declare unlawful for any person to refuse to engage in certain regular petroleum or natural gas marketing practices with the primary intention of increasing prices or creating a market shortage. Oil and Gas Traders Oversight Act of 2006 - Amends the Commodity Exchange Act to instruct the Commodities Futures Trading Commission to promulgate rules governing reporting and recordkeeping for positions involving energy commodities. Amends the Food Stamp Act of 1977 and the United States Housing Act of 1937 regarding utility costs. Amends the Small Business Act and the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to authorize the Administrator of the Small Business Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, to make loans to small business concerns injured by significant increases in gas and heating oil prices. Prescribes specified measures to realize improved vehicle fuel economy. Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 with respect to federal agency purchases of renewable energy products. Establishes the Clean Energy Security Collaborative. Instructs the Secretary of Transportation to establish the National Motor Vehicle Efficiency Improvement Program. Amends the Global Environmental Protection Assistance Act of 1989 to direct the President to establish a Task Force on International Clean Energy Cooperation. Establishes the Interagency Center in the Office of International Energy Market Development of the Department of Energy. Provides for clean energy assistance to developing countries. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish the Office of Advanced Energy Research, Technology Development, and Deployment. Prescribes guidelines for a near-term vehicle technology program. H-Prize Act of 2006 - Directs the Secretary of Energy to award competitive cash prizes biennially to advance hydrogen energy technologies. Expresses the sense of Congress that no tax should be imposed on hydrogen fuel before January 1, 2014. Authorizes the Secretary of Education to award grants to postsecondary educational institutions to train 10,000 individuals in green building and zero-energy home design and construction. Establishes the Clean Energy Investment Administration (CEIA). Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to direct Secretary of Energy to establish a Strategic Gasoline and Fuel Reserve. Establishes the Strategic Gasoline and Fuel Reserve Fund. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to eliminate certain tax incentives for major integrated oil companies. Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to repeal certain oil and gas royalty provisions.

37	**Name**	S.342.IS - Climate Stewardship Act of 2005
	ID	134
	Date	2005-02-10
	Author	Sen. John McCain (AZ), Sen. Joe Lieberman (CT)
	Short Summary	A bill to provide for a program of scientific research on abrupt climate change, to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States by establishing a market-driven system of greenhouse gas tradeable allowances, to limit greenhouse gas emissions in the United States and reduce dependence upon foreign oil, and ensure benefits to consumers from the trading in such allowances.
	Long Summary	Climate Stewardship Act of 2005 - Expands Federal climate change research initiatives by: (1) establishing a graduate fellowship program; (2) requiring a study of technology transfer barriers, best practices, and outcomes; (3) requiring a report on the effects of the Kyoto Protocol absent participation by the United States; (4) creating a grant program for research in identified priority areas; (5) instituting research programs on potential abrupt climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) related standards, measurement technologies, and processes; (6) requiring research on the impact of climate change on low-income populations; (7) authorizing a program to promote the use by small manufacturers of GHG-reducing technologies; and (8) establishing a Climate Change Education and Outreach Initiative Program for agriculture. Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (Administrator) to establish a National Greenhouse Gas Database consisting of: (1) an inventory of GHG emissions by covered entities (specified entities that emit more than 10,000 metric tons of GHGs per year); and (2) a registry of GHG emission reductions and increased sequestration, applicable to both covered and noncovered entities. Establishes a program for the market-driven reduction of GHGs by covered entities through the use of tradeable emissions allowances. Requires covered entities, beginning in 2010, to submit to the Administrator one tradeable allowance for every metric ton of GHGs emitted. Allows tradeable allowances to be sold, exchanged, purchased, retired, or otherwise used as authorized by this Act. Establishes the Climate Change Credit Corporation (CCCC) to receive, manage, buy, and sell tradeable allowances. Directs the Administrator to make allocations of allowances to covered sectors and entities, and to the CCCC, providing initial allocations for early action and accelerated participation. Imposes civil penalties on covered entities that fail to submit allowances.
38	**Name**	S.361.IS - Ocean and Coastal Observation System Act of 2005
	ID	173
	Date	2005-02-10
	Author	Sen. Olympia Snowe (ME)
	Short Summary	A bill to develop and maintain an integrated system of ocean and coastal observations for the Nation's coasts, oceans and Great Lakes, improve warning of tsunamis and other natural hazards, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Ocean and Coastal Observation System Act of 2005 - Directs the President, acting through the National Ocean Research Leadership Council, to establish and maintain an integrated system of ocean and coastal observations, data communication and management, analysis, modeling, research, and education designed to provide data and information for the timely detection and prediction of changes occurring in the ocean and coastal environment that impact the Nation's social, economic, and ecological systems. Requires the Council to establish an interagency program office (OceanUS) which shall be responsible for program planning and coordination of the system. Requires the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to be the lead Federal agency for implementation and operation of the system. Authorizes the Administrator of NOAA to certify one or more regional associations to be responsible for the development and operation of regional ocean and coastal observing systems to meet the information needs of user groups in the region while adhering to national standards. Deems certified regional systems to be part of NOAA when carrying out this Act, and employees of such systems acting within the scope of their employment to be Federal Government employees, for purposes of civil liability under specified laws. Directs the Council to establish programs for research, development, and education for the system. Authorizes departments

		and agencies represented on the Council to participate in interagency financing and to share funds appropriated to any Council member. Requires the President, acting through the Council, to report to Congress on the programs established under this Act.
39	**Name**	S.3698 - Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act (Introduced in Senate)
	ID	136
	Date	2006-07-20
	Author	Sen. James Jeffords (VT)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act - Amends the Clean Air Act to set forth provisions concerning global warming pollution emissions. Directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to: (1) set milestones to reduce the aggregate net levels of emissions (authorizes EPA to establish market-based programs to achieve such reduction); (2) require each fleet of automobiles sold by a manufacturer beginning in model year 2016 to meet emission standards; (3) contract with the National Academy of Sciences to study the potential contribution of the non-highway portion of the transportation sector towards meeting the emission reduction goal; (4) require that electric generation units meet an emission standard that is not higher than the emission rate of a new combined cycle natural gas generating unit; and (5) establish a low-carbon generation trading program. Requires covered generators to provide a minimum percentage of the base quantity of electricity produced for sale from low-carbon generation. Requires EPA to: (1) establish a competitive grant program for geological disposal deployment projects; and (2) carry out a global climate change standards and processes research program. Expresses the sense of the Senate that federal funds for clean, low-carbon energy research, development, and deployment should be increased by at least 100% each year for 10 years. Directs: (1) EPA to promulgate requirements concerning the energy efficiency and peak load reduction of electricity suppliers and to establish a renewable energy credit program; (2) the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for accrediting certified reductions in carbon dioxide emissions through biological sequestration activities; and (3) major stationary sources to report to EPA on emissions of global warming pollutants. Requires the President to establish the Task Force on International Clean, Low Carbon Energy Cooperation. Authorizes the President to adjust, suspend, or waive any regulation promulgated pursuant to this Act in a national emergency. Requires EPA to require that gasoline contain the applicable volume of low-carbon renewable fuel. Directs EPA to require manufacturers to meet standards for new motor vehicles or engines. Requires executive agency automobiles to be as fuel-efficient as practicable. Requires: (1) the Secretary of Commerce to report on the effects of U.S. failure to adopt measures that require or result in a reduction in total emissions in accordance with the goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; (2) the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to require securities issuers to inform investors of risks relating to global warming; and (3) the SEC to clarify that U.S. commitments to reduce emissions under the Framework are considered to be a material effect and that global warming constitutes a known trend. Directs federal agency environmental impact statements or analyses to evaluate the effects on, and impact of, global warming.
40	**Name**	S.386.IS - Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005
	ID	152
	Date	2005-02-15
	Author	Sen. Chuck Hagel (NE)
	Short Summary	A bill to direct the Secretary of State to carry out activities that promote the adoption of technologies that reduce greenhouse gas intensity in developing countries, while promoting economic development, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005 - Amends the Global Environmental Protection Assistance Act of 1989 to consider the Department of State as the lead agency for integrating into U.S. foreign policy the goal of reducing greenhouse gas intensity in developing countries. Directs the Secretary of State to: (1) provide assistance to developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas intensity; (2) inventory greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and

		identify appropriate technologies for developing countries; (3) develop a technology strategic plan and carry out demonstration projects in at least ten countries; and (4) carry out fellowship and exchange programs for officials from developing countries to acquire U.S. expertise in greenhouse gas intensity reduction practices. Directs the U.S. Trade Representative to seek to eliminate foreign trade barriers to the export of U.S. greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and practices. Establishes an interagency working group to carry out a greenhouse gas intensity reducing technology export initiative. Terminates programs under this Act as of December 31, 2010.
41	**Name**	S.387 - Climate Change Technology Tax Incentives Act of 2005
	ID	240
	Date	2005-02-15
	Author	Sen. Chuck Hagel (NE)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the investment in greenhouse gas intensity reduction projects, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow: (1) a tax credit for investment in a greenhouse gas intensity reduction project; (2) a business tax credit for production from a qualifying clean coal technology unit; (3) a tax credit for investment in qualifying advanced clean coal technology; (4) a business tax credit for production from a qualifying advanced clean coal technology unit; and (5) a business tax credit for production from advanced nuclear power facilities. Permits the transfer of unused credit amounts by certain organizations, including tax-exempt organizations, public utilities, States, and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Terminates all tax credits proposed by this Act after 2010. Expresses the sense of the Senate that: (1) the tax credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources should be extended through 2010; and (2) the tax credit for increasing research activities should be increased and made permanent.
42	**Name**	S.388.IS - Climate Change Technology Deployment and Infrastructure Credit Act of 2005
	ID	150
	Date	2005-02-15
	Author	Sen. Chuck Hagel (NE)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to direct 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, to provide for the establishment of a national greenhouse gas registry, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Climate Change Technology Deployment and Infrastructure Credit Act of 2005 - Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to instruct the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to develop a national strategy to promote greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and practices through research and development programs conducted by National Laboratories, other Federal research facilities, universities, and the private sector. Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish: (1) an Interagency Coordinating Committee on Climate Change Technology to coordinate Federal climate change activities and programs to promote such strategy; and (2) a permanent Climate Change Technology Program to assist the Committee in the interagency coordination of climate change technology research, development, and demonstration, and deployment to reduce greenhouse gas intensity. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Climate Change Science Program to assist the Committee in the interagency coordination of climate change science research. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) conduct an inventory and evaluation of greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies to determine suitable commercialization and deployment technologies; (2) use inventory results for guidance in such commercialization; (3) establish a Climate Change Technology Working Group to identify major statutory, regulatory, and economic barriers to such commercialization; and (4) establish within the Department of Energy a Climate Credit Board to implement the greenhouse gas intensity reducing technology deployment program, using energy credit financial support for eligible projects. Requires the President to establish a national greenhouse gas registry to serve as the depository for data on greenhouse gas emissions and emission reductions.

43	**Name**	S.4000.IS - National Fuels Initiative
	ID	94
	Date	2006-09-29
	Author	Sen. Richard G. Lugar (IN)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the alcohol credit and the alternative fuel credit, to amend the Clean Air Act to promote the installation of fuel pumps for E-85 fuel, to amend title 49 of the United States Code to require the manufacture of dual fueled automobiles, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	National Fuels Initiative - Amends the Internal Revenue Code to modify the alcohol fuels tax credit and the alternative fuel tax credit by calculating such rates based on a formula related to the average price of a barrel of oil. Extends such credits. Eliminates the small ethanol producer tax credit. Amends the Clean Air Act to require the Secretary of Energy to promulgate regulations to ensure that each major oil company that sells gasoline in the United States through wholly-owned or branded stations provides pumps that dispense E-85 fuel at not less than a specified graduated percentage of all of its stations. Amends federal transportation law to require manufacturers of new automobiles that can operate on gasoline or diesel fuel to manufacture such automobiles by increasing percentages after model year 2007. Revises the definition of automobile to require including all automobiles up to 10,000 pounds (currently, not all automobiles up to 10,000 pounds are required to be included in the definition). Continues applying the current minimum corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for non-passenger and passenger automobiles to automobiles manufactured through model year 2011, but, for passenger automobiles, adds an increase of four percent per year in such standard for model years 2009 through 2011. Requires an average fuel economy standard of 27.5 miles per gallon for all automobiles manufactured by all manufacturers for model year 2012, with an increase of four percent in the average fuel economy from the level for the prior model year for model year 2013 and beyond. Requires the average fuel economy standard in a model year for a manufacturer's domestic and foreign fleetwide passenger automobiles under calculation of average fuel economy provisions to be at least 92% of the average fuel economy projected by the Secretary for the combined domestic and foreign fleets manufactured by all manufacturers in that model year. Permits lower fuel economy standards if they are: (1) technologically unachievable; (2) materially reduce auto safety; or (3) not cost effective. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to: (1) terminate the limitation on the number of new qualified hybrid and advanced lean burn technology vehicles eligible for the alternative motor vehicle credit; and (2) allow an advanced technology motor vehicles manufacturing credit.
44	**Name**	S.4003 - Ethanol Infrastructure Expansion Act of 2006
	ID	234
	Date	2006-09-29
	Author	Sen. Tom Harkin (IA)
	Short Summary	A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to award funds to study the feasibility of constructing 1 or more dedicated ethanol pipelines to increase the energy, economic, and environmental security of the United States, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Directs the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Transportation, to award up to $1 million to one or more eligible firms to conduct feasibility studies for the construction of one or more dedicated ethanol pipelines.
45	**Name**	S.4038 - Global Resources, Environment, and Security Commission Act of 2006
	ID	238
	Date	2006-09-29
	Author	Sen. Paul Sarbanes (MD)
	Short Summary	A bill to establish the bipartisan and independent Commission on Global Resources, Environment, and Security, and for other purposes.
	Long	Establishes the Commission on Global Resources, Environment, and Security, a bipartisan and

	Summary	independent commission that will make recommendations for a coordinated, comprehensive, and long-range national policy for new and existing strategies initiated by the United States to promote global environmental security. Requires the Commission to report to the President and Congress on its findings and conclusions. Authorizes the Commission to establish a multidisciplinary science, economic, and technical advisory panel. Requires the panel to ensure that the scientific information considered by the Commission is based on the best available data. Encourages the Commission, Congress, and federal agencies to continue the dialogue about global environmental security after the Commission is terminated (30 days after the submittal of its report to Congress) and to examine institutional needs, including the formation of a new office. Requires the President to submit to Congress and agencies a report containing a statement of proposals to carry out or respond to the Commission's recommendations.
46	**Name**	S.4039 - Global Warming Reduction Act of 2006
	ID	4
	Date	2006-09-29
	Author	Sen. John Kerry [MA]
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish an economy-wide global warming pollution emission cap-and-trade program to assist the economy in transitioning to new clean energy technologies, to protect employees and affected communities, to protect companies and consumers from significant increases in energy costs, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act of 2006 - Amends the Clean Air Act to direct the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to: (1) promulgate regulations necessary to reduce the aggregate net levels of global warming pollution emissions; and (2) establish a market-based emissions cap and global warming pollutants trading program. Establishes the Climate Reinvestment Fund. Requires EPA to: (1) establish, and revise every five years, standards for passenger vehicle emissions; and (2) research global climate change standards and processes. Sets forth requirements for retail electricity suppliers and EPA concerning: (1) energy efficiency and peak load reduction; (2) a related trading system; (3) renewable energy types and sources; and (4) a renewable energy credit program and related penalties. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for accrediting certified reductions in carbon dioxide emission through biological sequestration activities. Requires major stationary sources to report annually to EPA about global warming pollutant emissions. Directs the National Academy of Sciences to report biennially to EPA and Congress about U.S. progress in avoiding dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Replaces specified volumes of renewable fuel required in gasoline for 2006-2012 with benchmarks for 2010, 2020, and 2030 and a requirement that EPA determine the volume for each year not specified annually. Requires the Secretary of Energy to ensure that major oil companies that sell gasoline in the United States through wholly-owned or branded stations provide pumps that dispense E-85 fuel at specified percentages. Creates a related trading program. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to double the new qualified fuel cell motor vehicle credit, the new advanced lean burn technology motor vehicle credit, and the conservation credit. Creates a new plug-in hybrid motor vehicle credit and an advanced technology motor vehicles manufacturing credit. Directs the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to: (1) require securities issuers to inform investors of financial and economic risks relating to global warming; and (2) declare that U.S. commitments to reduce emissions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are considered to be a material effect and that global warming constitutes a known trend. Requires the Secretary of Commerce to establish a National Climate Change Vulnerability and Resilience Program and an Office of Climate Change Vulnerability and Resilience Research.
47	**Name**	S.50 - Tsunami Preparedness Act
	ID	239
	Date	2005-01-24
	Author	Sen. Daniel Inouye (HI)
	Short Summary	A bill to authorize and strengthen the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's tsunami detection, forecast, warning, and mitigation program, and for other purposes.

	Long Summary	(Sec. 2) Sets forth the purposes of this Act, including improvement of tsunami detection, forecast, warnings, notification, preparedness, and mitigation in order to protect life and property both in the United States and elsewhere in the world. (Sec. 3) Directs the Administrator of the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to operate regional tsunami detection and warning systems for the Pacific Ocean region and for the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico regions that will provide maximum detection capability for U.S. coastal tsunamis. Requires the Administrator to establish tsunami warning centers to provide a link between the detection and warning system and the tsunami hazard mitigation program established under this Act. Directs the Administrator to maintain national and regionally-based data management systems to support and establish data management requirements for the tsunami detection and monitoring system. (Sec. 4) Directs the Administrator to develop and conduct a community-based tsunami hazard mitigation program to improve tsunami preparedness of at-risk areas. (Sec. 5) Directs the Administrator to establish a tsunami research program to develop detection, prediction, communication, and mitigation science and technology that supports tsunami forecasts and warnings, including advanced sensing techniques, information and communication technology, data collection, analysis and assessment for tsunami tracking and numerical forecast modeling that will, among other things, help determine the likely path, severity, duration, and travel time of a tsunami. Requires the Administrator to investigate the potential for improved technology for tsunami and other hazard warnings by incorporating into the existing system a full range of options for providing such warnings to the public. Requires the Administrator to investigate the potential for improved communications systems for tsunami and other hazard warnings by incorporating into the existing network a full range of options for providing those warnings to the public, including telephones, the Internet, automatic alert televisions and radios, and other technologies that may be developed. (Sec. 6) Directs the Administrator to take certain actions to upgrade and modernize the U.S. tsunami detection and warning system. Requires the Administrator to report annually to Congress on the status of the tsunami detection and warning system, as well as progress and accomplishments of the national tsunami hazard mitigation program. (Sec. 7) Directs the Administrator to provide technical assistance and advice to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the World Meteorological Organization, the Group on Earth Observations, and other international entities as part of an international effort to develop a fully functional global tsunami warning system comprised of regional tsunami warning networks. Requires the Administrator to seek funding assistance from participating nations to ensure establishment of such warning system. Requires the Administrator to operate an International Tsunami Information Center to improve tsunami preparedness for all Pacific Ocean nations participating in the International Tsunami Warning System of the Pacific, and which may also provide such assistance to other nations participating in a global tsunami warning system established through the International Oceanographic Committee of UNESCO. (Sec. 8) Directs the Administrator to establish an integrated coastal vulnerability and adaptation program focused on improving the resilience of coastal communities to natural hazards and disasters. Requires the Administrator to establish three regional pilot projects to assess the vulnerability of U.S. coastal areas to hazards associated with tsunami and other natural hazards or coastal disasters. Directs the Administrator to submit to Congress regional adaptation plans based on the information contained in the regional assessments that recommend appropriate targets and strategies. (Sec. 9) Authorizes appropriations for FY2006-FY2012.
48	**Name**	S.606 - Reliable Fuels Act
	ID	372
	Date	2005-03-11
	Author	Sen. John Thune (SD)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to eliminate methyl tertiary butyl ether from the United States fuel supply, to increase production and use of renewable fuel, and to increase the Nation's energy independence, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Reliable Fuels Act - Title I: General Provisions - (Sec. 101) Amends the Clean Air Act to establish a renewable fuel program to increase production and use of renewable fuel in motor vehicles. Defines "renewable fuel" as motor vehicle fuel that is produced from grain, starch, oilseeds, or other biomass or a natural gas produced from a biogas source, and that is used to replace or reduce fossil fuels. Includes cellulosic biomass ethanol as equal to 1.5 gallons of renewable fuel. Requires the

		Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations within one year after enactment of this Act to ensure that gasoline sold in the continental United States contains a specified volume of renewable fuel, beginning in 2006 at 3.8 billion gallons. Phases in a renewable fuel content requirement of 6.0 billion gallons in 2012. Sets forth a formula for determining the required renewable fuel content for 2013 and thereafter. Exempts small crude oil refineries (less than 75,000 barrels annually) from renewable fuel content requirements until 2011. Establishes: (1) a system of tradeable credits for gasoline containing more renewable fuel than required; (2) a system of waivers for states and small crude oil refineries; and (3) a safe harbor from civil liability for renewable fuel manufacturers. Requires the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration to study (in each calendar year beginning in 2006-2012) renewable fuel blending to determine whether there are excessive seasonal variations in the use of such fuel. Directs the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to perform an annual market concentration analysis of the level of competition in the ethanol production industry and to report to Congress on such analysis by December 1, 2005. Directs the Administrator to promulgate an alternative vapor pressure limitation for ethanol blends when necessary to prevent increased emissions. (Sec. 102) Requires the Administrator to conduct (by December 1, 2006, and on an annual basis thereafter) a survey to determine market share of conventional and reformulated gasoline containing ethanol and other renewable fuels. Authorizes funding for loan guarantees to carry out cellulosic biomass commercial demonstration projects. Requires the Secretary of Energy to carry out not more than four such projects, including projects using cereal and municipal solid waste as feedstocks. Requires each project to have a design capacity for the production of at least 30 million gallons of cellulosic biomass ethanol each year. Authorizes appropriations for a resource center at the University of Mississippi and the University of Oklahoma to develop bioconversion technology using low-cost biomass to produce ethanol. Requires the Administrator to make grants for the research, development, and implementation of renewable fuel production technologies in certain states with low rates of ethanol production. Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to merchant producers of cellulosic biomass ethanol for the construction of production facilities that use cellulosic biomass feedstocks. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 103) Directs the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration to conduct and publish a survey of renewable fuels consumption in the U.S. motor vehicle fuels market on a monthly basis. Title II: Federal Reformulated Fuels - (Sec. 201) Federal Reformulated Fuels Act of 2005 - Amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act to permit the use of the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund for methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) remediation purposes. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 203) Prohibits the use of MTBE in motor vehicle fuel in certain states four years after enactment of this Act. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to make grants to merchant producers of MTBE for conversion of MTBE facilities. Authorizes appropriations. (Sec. 204) Amends the Clean Air Act to eliminate the oxygen content requirement for reformulated gasoline. Requires the Administrator to establish standards for controlling toxic air pollutants from the use of reformulated gasoline. Permits the commingling at retail stations of reformulated gasoline containing and not containing ethanol if the commingling complies with reformulated gasoline requirements and the retailer notifies the EPA prior to the commingling. Requires the Administrator to revise certain regulations relating to volatility requirements for reformulated gasoline. (Sec. 205) Requires the Administrator (currently discretionary) to require manufacturers of fuels or fuel additives to conduct tests to determine potential public health and environmental effects of fuels or fuel additives prior to registering such fuels. Directs the Administrator to conduct a study of the public health and environmental effects, including effects on children, pregnant women, minority or low-income communities, and other sensitive populations, of using ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE) and other additives, including ethanol, as substitutes for MTBE. (Sec. 206) Requires the Administrator to: (1) publish in draft and final form an analysis of changes in emissions of air pollutants and air quality due to the use of motor vehicle fuel and fuel additives resulting from the implementation of this title; (2) develop and finalize an emissions model that reflects the effects of characteristics or components of motor vehicle fuel or emissions from 2007 vehicles; and (3) study and report to Congress on the permeation effects of ethanol content in gasoline. (Sec. 207) Permits states in the ozone transport region, as created under the Clean Air Act, to opt into the reformulated gasoline (RFG) program unless the Administrator determines that there is insufficient capacity to supply reformulated gasoline in such region. Allows the Administrator, in the event of a finding of insufficient capacity, to extend or renew a state's

		participation in the program. (Sec. 208) Requires the Administrator, at the request of a state, to enforce state controls on fuel and fuel additives. (Sec. 209) Directs the Administrator and the Secretary of Energy to conduct a joint study of federal, state, and local motor fuels requirements and to report to Congress on such study by June 1, 2008. Requires such study to assess, among other things, the effect of the variety of such fuel requirements on consumer prices, fuel availability, domestic suppliers, air quality, and emissions.
49	**Name**	S.650 - Fuels Security Act of 2005
	ID	373
	Date	2005-03-17
	Author	Sen. Richard Lugar (IN)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to increase production and use of renewable fuel and to increase the energy independence of the United States, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Fuels Security Act of 2005 - Amends the Clean Air Act to require that motor vehicle fuel contain a specified volume of renewable fuel. Establishes a system of: (1) tradeable credits for motor vehicle fuel containing more renewable fuel than required; and (2) waivers for States and small refineries. Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to require Federal agency heads to ensure that ethanol-blended gasoline and biodiesel-blended diesel fuel is purchased for agency vehicles in areas where such fuel is available at competitive prices. Amends the Clean Air Act to eliminate the oxygen content requirement for reformulated gasoline. Requires the Administrator to: (1) establish standards for toxic air pollutants from the use of reformulated gasoline; and (2) within 30 days of enactment of this Act, determine the adequacy of any petition from a State Governor to exempt gasoline sold in the State from certain requirements for reformulated gasoline. Permits States additional opt-in areas under the reformulated gasoline program. Requires Federal enforcement of State fuels requirements. Sets forth various data collection and reporting requirements.
50	**Name**	S.745 - International Clean Energy Deployment and Global Energy Markets Investment Act of 2005
	ID	162
	Date	2005-04-11
	Author	Sen. Robert Byrd (WV)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Global Environmental Protection Assistance Act of 1989 to promote international clean energy development, to open and expand clean energy markets abroad, to engage developing nations in the advancement of sustainable energy use and climate change actions, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	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.
51	**Name**	S.883.IS - Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005

	ID	153
	Date	2005-04-21
	Author	Sen. Chuck Hagel (NE)
	Short Summary	A bill to direct the Secretary of State to carry out activities that promote the adoption of technologies that reduce greenhouse gas intensity in developing countries, while promoting economic development, and for other purposes.
	Long Summary	Climate Change Technology Deployment in Developing Countries Act of 2005 - Amends the Global Environmental Protection Assistance Act of 1989 to consider the Department of State as the lead agency for integrating into U.S. foreign policy the goal of reducing greenhouse gas intensity in developing countries. Directs the Secretary of State to: (1) provide assistance to developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas intensity; (2) inventory greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and identify appropriate technologies for developing countries; (3) develop a technology strategic plan and carry out demonstration projects in at least ten countries; and (4) carry out fellowship and exchange programs for officials from developing countries to acquire U.S. expertise in greenhouse gas intensity reduction practices. Directs the U.S. Trade Representative to seek to eliminate foreign trade barriers to the export of U.S. greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and practices. Establishes an interagency working group to carry out a greenhouse gas intensity reducing technology export initiative. Terminates programs under this Act as of December 31, 2010.
52	**Name**	S.887.IS - Climate Change Technology Deployment and Infrastructure Credit Act of 2005
	ID	140
	Date	2005-04-21
	Author	Sen. Chuck Hagel (NE)
	Short Summary	A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to direct 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.
	Long Summary	Climate Change Technology Deployment and Infrastructure Credit Act of 2005 - Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to direct the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to develop a national strategy to promote greenhouse gas intensity reducing technologies and practices developed through research and development programs conducted by National Laboratories, other Federal research facilities, universities, and the private sector. Directs the Secretary of Energy (Secretary) to establish: (1) an Interagency Coordinating Committee on Climate Change Technology (Committee) to coordinate Federal climate change activities and programs; (2) the Climate Change Technology Program; and (3) Climate Change Technology Working Group. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish within the Department of Commerce the Climate Change Science Program. Directs the Committee to develop and propose standards and best practices for calculating, monitoring, and analyzing greenhouse gas intensity. Directs the Secretary to make financial assistance available to eligible project developers and project owners to supplement private sector financing for eligible projects. Instructs the Secretary to establish a Energy Climate Credit Board to implement the greenhouse gas intensity reducing technology deployment program. Sets forth parameters regarding Board assistance, determination of eligibility and project selection.
53	**Name**	S.J.RES.5.IS - US Reduction of GHG Emissions as an International Leader
	ID	121
	Date	2005-02-16
	Author	Sen Feinstein, Dianne [CA]
	Short Summary	A joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	Long Summary	Expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should demonstrate international leadership in reducing the health, environmental, and economic risks posed by climate change by: (1) reducing greenhouse gas emissions; (2) generating climate-friendly technologies; (3) participating in

		negotiations under the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change to achieve long-term reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions; and (4) supporting the establishment of a long-term objective to prevent the global average temperature from increasing by greater than 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit above preindustrial levels.
54	**Name**	S.RES.301 - Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the National Audubon Society
	ID	211
	Date	2006-07-11
	Author	Sen. Lincoln Chafee (RI)
	Short Summary	This resolution commemorates the 100th anniversary of the National Audubon Society. This is the companion bill to H.Res. 489.
55	**Name**	S.RES.312. RS - Addressing Global Climate Change Through Fair and Effective International Commitments
	ID	117
	Date	2005-11-15
	Author	Sen Richard Lugar (IN)
	Short Summary	A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the need for the United States to address global climate change through the negotiation of fair and effective international commitments.
	Long Summary	Expresses 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. There are two versions of this resolution: S.RES.312.IS, as introduced in the Senate, and S.RES.312.RS, as reported in the Senate. The resolved sections of both versions are identical. The only difference between the two versions is that the .IS version was introduced prior to the release of the conclusions of the U.S. Climate Change Science Program, (released April of 2006). The reported version includes five additional whereas clauses that refer to these conclusions.
56	**Name**	S.RES.600 - Designating October 12, 2006, as `National Alternative Fuel Vehicle Day’
	ID	208
	Date	2006-11-16
	Author	Sen. Robert Byrd (WV)
	Short Summary	A resolution designating October 12, 2006, as “National Alternative Fuel Vehicle Day”.
	Long Summary	This measure has not been amended since it was introduced. The summary of that version is repeated here.) Designates October 12, 2006, as National Alternative Fuel Vehicle Day to promote programs and activities that will lead to the greater use of cleaner, more efficient transportation that uses new sources of energy. Urges Americans to: (1) increase the personal and commercial use of, and promote public sector adoption of, cleaner and energy-efficient alternative fuel and advanced technology vehicles; and (2) encourage the enactment of federal policies to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil through the advancement and adoption of alternative, advanced, and emerging vehicle and fuel technologies.

Report
Academic Institute

1	**Name**	A Plan to Keep Carbon in Check
	ID	369
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	Robert H. Socolow and Stephen W. Pacala of the Carbon Mitigation Initiative at Princeton Unversity Published in Scientific American magazine
	Short Summary	This article provides an overall carbon strategy fo the next half a century using a "wedge" system developed by the authors. The goal of the system is to hold carbon dioxide emissions constant for 50 years, without choking off economic growth. This article identifies 15 technologies from which seven wedge's worth of emissions reductions can be chosen. Each of the measures, when phased in over 50 years, prevents the release of 25 billion tons of carbon. Only strategies that involve the scaling up of technologies already commercialized somewhere in the world are included and nearly every one of the wedges requires new science and engineering to squeeze down costs and address the problems that inevitably accompany widespread deployment of new technologies.
	Long Summary	This list of strategies is not intended to be exhaustive. Some of these strategies are as follows: 1) increase fuel economy of two billion cars from 30 to 60 mpg; 2) drive two billion cars not 10,000 but 5,000 miles a year; 3) cut electricity uses in homes, offices and stores by 25 percent; 4) raise efficiency at 1,600 large coal-fired plants from 40 to 60 percent; 5) replace 1,400 large coal-fired plants with gas-fired plants; 6) add twice today's nuclear output to displace coal; 7) increase wind power 40-fold to displace coal; 8) increase solar power 7000-fold to displace coal; 8) expand conservation tillage to 100 percent of crop land; 9) stop all deforestation; 10) drive two billion cars on ethanol, using one sixth of world crop land; and 11) increase wind power 80-fold to make hydrogen for cars.
2	**Name**	A Road Map to U.S. Decarbonization
	ID	355
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	Reuel Shinnar and Francesco Citro of Clean Fuels Institute, City College of NY Published in Science magazine
	Short Summary	The conclusion of this paper is that because research success is not predictable, an effective plan for reducing CO2 and CH4 emissions must be based on proven technologies. The authors propose to switch our economy slowly, (over 30 to 50 or more years), to nonfossil energy sources by using proven technologies and available expandable distribution systems such as: 1) concentrated solar thermal energy with storage; 2) nuclear energy; 3) geothermal and hydroelectric plants; 4) wind; 5) solar cells; and 6) biomass. A discussion of decarbonization would also include CO2 sequestration. The article includes an analysis that supports the conclusion that alternative energy sources could replace 70% of fossil fuels n America within 30 years at a cost of $200 billion per year.
3	**Name**	Bringing Transportation into a Cap-and-Trade Regime
	ID	282
	Date	2006-06-01
	Author	MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change (A. Denny Ellerman, Henry D. Jacoby and Martin B. Zimmerman)
	Short Summary	Report which forsees the future existence of both CAFE standards and a national cap-and-trade system for emissions control, and suggests ways in which the two systems can be harmonized to avoid economic waste.
	Long Summary	The U.S. may at some point adopt a national cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gases, and if and when that happens the system of CAFE regulation of vehicle design very likely could still be in place. Imposed independently these two systems can lead to economic waste. One way to avoid the inefficiency is to integrate the two systems by allowing emissions trading between them. Two possible approaches to potential linkage are explored here, along with a discussion of ways to guard against violation under such a trading regime of vehicle standards that may be justified by non-climate objectives. At a minimum, implementation of a U.S. cap-and-trade system is several years in

		the future, so the report also suggest intermediate measures that would gain some of the advantages of an integrated system and smooth the way to ultimate interconnection.
4	**Name**	Can We Bury Global Warming?
	ID	370
	Date	2005-07-01
	Author	Robert H. Socolow of the Carbon Mitigation Initiative at Princeton University Published in Scientific American
	Short Summary	According to the author, to successfully reduce carbon dioxide emissions as a society we should pursue several strategies at once. We could concentrate on using energy more efficiently, substituting noncarbon renewable or nuclear energy sources for fossil fuel, and employing a carbon capture strategy, i.e., capturing carbon dioxide and storing, or sequestering it underground. The article describes carbon capture methods, the three types of power systems a new coal plant can choose from (one is still under development), difficulties that face utilities if carbon capture is chosen, and storage risks involved with carbon capture. Finally, some of the issues policy makers and regulators will need to address are identified, such as deciding how long storage should be maintained.
5	**Name**	Directed Technical Change And The Adoption of CO2 Abatement Technology: The Case of CO2 Capture and Storage
	ID	288
	Date	2006-08-01
	Author	MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change (Vincent M. Otto, John Reilly)
	Short Summary	This paper examines the cost-effectiveness of combining GHG emissions reductions policies with incentives for increasing the development and deployment of abatement technologies.
	Long Summary	This paper studies the cost effectiveness of combining traditional environmental policy, such as CO2 trading schemes, and technology policy that has aims of reducing the cost and speeding the adoption of CO2 abatement technology. For this purpose, the paper develops a dynamic general equilibrium model that captures empirical links between CO2 emissions associated with energy use, directed technical change and the economy. The paper specifies CO2 capture and storage (CCS) as a discrete CO2 abatement technology. The results indicate that combining CO2-trading schemes with an adoption subsidy is the most effective instrument to induce adoption of the CCS technology. Such a subsidy directly improves the competitiveness of the CCS technology by compensating for its markup over the cost of conventional electricity. Yet, introducing R&D subsidies throughout the entire economy leads to faster adoption of the CCS technology as well and in addition can be cost effective in achieving the abatement target.
6	**Name**	Directed Technical Change and Climate Policy
	ID	285
	Date	2006-04-01
	Author	MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change (Vincent M. Otto, Andreas Löschel and John Reilly)
	Short Summary	This paper attempts to find the most cost-effective climate policy in terms of balancing R&D subsidies and CO2 emissions restraints.
	Long Summary	This paper studies the cost effectiveness of climate policy if there are technology externalities. For this purpose, the paper develops a forward-looking CGE model that captures empirical links between CO2 emissions associated with energy use, directed technical change and the economy. The paper finds the cost-effective climate policy to include a combination of R&D subsidies and CO2 emission constraints, although R&D subsidies raise the shadow value of the CO2 constraint (i.e. CO2 price) because of a strong rebound effect from stimulating innovation. Furthermore, the paper finds that CO2 constraints differentiated toward CO2-intensive sectors are more cost effective than constraints that generate uniform CO2 prices among sectors. Differentiated CO2 prices, through technical change and concomitant technology externalities, encourage growth in the non-CO2 intensive sectors and discourage growth in CO2-intensive sectors. Thus, it is cost effective to let the latter bear relatively

		more of the abatement burden. This result is robust to whether emission constraints, R&D subsidies or combinations of both are used to reduce CO2 emissions.
7	**Name**	Land-Use Change and Carbon Sinks: Econometric Estimation of the Carbon Sequestration Supply Function
	ID	289
	Date	2005-01-07
	Author	Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (Ruben N. Lubowski, Andrew J. Plantinga and Robert N. Stavins)
	Short Summary	Econometric analysis of the cost-effectiveness of including carbon sequestration policies along with future GHG emission control mechanisms. The conclusion indicates that carbon sequestration policies can be a cost-effective complement to emission control policies.
	Long Summary	When and if the United States chooses to implement a greenhouse gas reduction program, it will be necessary to decide whether carbon sequestration policies — such as those that promote forestation and discourage eforestation — should be part of the domestic portfolio of compliance activities. This paper investigates the cost of forest-based carbon sequestration. In contrast with previous approaches, the paper econometrically examines micro-data on revealed landowner preferences, modeling six major private land uses in a comprehensive analysis of the contiguous United States. The econometric estimates are used to simulate landowner responses to sequestration policies. Key commodity prices are treated as endogenous and a carbon sink model is used to predict changes in carbon storage. The estimated marginal costs of carbon sequestration are greater than those from previous engineering cost analyses and sectoral optimization models. Our estimated sequestration supply function is similar to the carbon abatement supply function from energy-based analyses, suggesting that forest-based carbon sequestration merits inclusion in a cost-effective portfolio of domestic U.S. climate change strategies.
8	**Name**	Practical Climate Change Policy
	ID	85
	Date	2003-01-01
	Author	Richard B. Stewart, Director, Center for Environmental and Land Use Law at New York University and Jonathan B. Wiener, Faculty Director, Center for Environmental Solutions at Duke University Published in Issues in Science and Technology
	Short Summary	This article articulates what the authors describe as a sensible middle-of-the-road alternative between the defective Kyoto Protocol and a do-nothing policy. Although the paper addresses an international proposal for what it characterizes as a global problem, it also sets forth an alternative approach, i.e., for domestic GHG abatement legislation, such as the McCain-Lieberman GHG cap-and-trade bill, to add provisions making their targets contingent on Chinese participation in a new joint regime and authorizing U.S. companies to meet their targets with allowances purchased from China and other participating countries.
	Long Summary	This article also sets forth flaws in the Kyoto Agreement and proposes a path independent of what happens with the Protocol. The authors propose an international regime with the following elements: 1) an international cap-and-trade system including both developing and industrialized countries; 2) incentives to develop emissions-reducing technologies and ways of doing business; 3) a comprehensive regulatory system covering all GHG's, sinks and economic sectors; and 4)setting sensible emissions limitations pathways that maximize net benefits to society.
9	**Name**	Solving the Climate Problem: Technologies Avaliable to Curb CO2 Emissions
	ID	371
	Date	2004-12-01
	Author	Robert Scololow, Roberta Hotinski, Jeffery B. Greenblatt, and Stephen Pacala Carbon Mitigation Institute at Princeton University Published in Environment magazine
	Short Summary	This article compares the carbon mitigation potential of different strategies using a 50-year perspective, as 50 years is long enough to allow changes in infrastructure and consumption patterns

		but short enough to be heavily influenced by decisions made today. It contrasts carbon emissions based on the currently [2004] predicted path and a world in which emissions stay roughly flat. To assess the potential of various mitigation strategies the concept of "stabilization wedges" is used. The article looks at energy conservation, renewable energy, enhanced natural sinks, nuclear energy, and fossil-carbon management including carbon capture and storage. The authors recommend a multiple-wedge approach to C02 policy.
10	**Name**	Stabilization Wedges: Solving the Climate Problem for the Next 50 Years with Current Technologies
	ID	374
	Date	2004-08-13
	Author	S. Pacala and R. Socolow of the Carbon Mitigation Institute at Princeton University Published in Science magazine
	Short Summary	Humanity already possesses the fundamental scientific, technical, and industrial know-how to solve the carbon and climate problem for the next half-century. A portfolio of technologies now exists to meet the world's energy needs over the next 50 years and limit atmospheric CO2 to a trajectory that avoids a doubling of the pre-industrial concentration. Every element in this portfolio has passed beyond the laboratory bench and demonstration project; many are already implemented somewhere at full industrial scale. Although no element is a credible candidate for doing the entire job (or even half the job) by itself, the portfolio as a whole is large enough that not every element has to be used. The authors describe 15 options or strategies to reduce the carbon emission rate in 2054 by 1GtC/year, (1 billion tons of carbon per year), or to reduce carbon emissions from 2004 to 2054 by 25 GtC.
11	**Name**	The Future of Coal: Options for a Carbon-Constrained World
	ID	273
	Date	2007-03-14
	Author	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) (Interdisciplinary Panel chaired by John Deutch, Ernest J. Moniz)
	Short Summary	An interdisciplinary MIT faculty group examined the role of coal in a world where constraints on carbon dioxide emissions are adopted to mitigate global climate change. This report evaluates the technologies and costs associated with the generation of electricity from coal along with those associated with the capture and sequestration of the carbon dioxide produced coal-based power generation. The study, addressed to government, industry and academic leaders, discusses the interrelated technical, economic, environmental and political challenges facing increased coal-based power generation while managing carbon dioxide emissions from this sector.
	Long Summary	Key findings in this study: * Coal is a low-cost, per BTU, mainstay of both the developed and developing world, and its use is projected to increase. Because of coal's high carbon content, increasing use will exacerbate the problem of climate change unless coal plants are deployed with very high efficiency and large scale CCS is implemented. * CCS is the critical enabling technology because it allows significant reduction in CO2 emissions while allowing coal to meet future energy needs. * A significant charge on carbon emissions is needed in the relatively near term to increase the economic attractiveness of new technologies that avoid carbon emissions and specifically to lead to large-scale CCS in the coming decades. We need large-scale demonstration projects of the technical, economic and environmental performance of an integrated CCS system. We should proceed with carbon sequestration projects as soon as possible. Several integrated large-scale demonstrations with appropriate measurement, monitoring and verification are needed in the United States over the next decade with government support. This is important for establishing public confidence for the very large-scale sequestration program anticipated in the future. The regulatory regime for large-scale commercial sequestration should be developed with a greater sense of urgency, with the Executive Office of the President leading an interagency process. * The U.S. government should provide assistance only to coal projects with CO2 capture in order to demonstrate technical, economic and environmental performance. * Today, IGCC appears to be the economic choice for new coal plants with CCS. However, this could change with further RD&D, so it is not appropriate to pick a single technology winner at this time, especially in light of the variability in coal type, access to sequestration sites, and other factors. The government should provide assistance to several "first of a

		kind" coal utilization demonstration plants, but only with carbon capture. * Congress should remove any expectation that construction of new coal plants without CO2 capture will be "grandfathered" and granted emission allowances in the event of future regulation. This is a perverse incentive to build coal plants without CO2 capture today. * Emissions will be stabilized only through global adherence to CO2 emission constraints. China and India are unlikely to adopt carbon constraints unless the U.S. does so and leads the way in the development of CCS technology. * Key changes must be made to the current Department of Energy RD&D program to successfully promote CCS technologies. The program must provide for demonstration of CCS at scale; a wider range of technologies should be explored; and modeling and simulation of the comparative performance of integrated technology systems should be greatly enhanced.
12	**Name**	What Should the Government Do To Encourage Technical Change in the Energy Sector?
	ID	277
	Date	2005-05-01
	Author	MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change (John Deutch)
	Short Summary	Policy paper by John Deutch of MIT which argues that, although the U.S. Government should play a role in encouraging and funding R&D and innovation in the energy sector, such a task is beyond the capabilities of the DOE, and therefore a new mechanism for funding such research should be developed.
	Long Summary	Government support of innovation—both technology creation and technology demonstration—is desirable to encourage private investors to adopt new technology. This paper reviews the government role in encouraging technology innovation and the success of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and its predecessor agencies in advancing technology in the energy sector. The DOE has had better success in the first stage of innovation (sponsoring R&D to create new technology options) than in the second stage (demonstrating technologies with the objective of encouraging adoption by the private sector). The paper asserts that the DOE does not have the expertise, policy instruments, or contracting flexibility to successfully manage technology demonstration, and that consideration should be given to establishing a new mechanism for this purpose.
		Ad Hoc Working Group
1	**Name**	A Call for Action: Consensus Principles and Recommendations from the U.S. Climate Action Partnership, A Business and NGO Partnership
	ID	82
	Date	2007-01-22
	Author	United States Climate Action Partnership (USCAP)
	Short Summary	The United States Climate Action Partnership, (USCAP), is an alliance of major businesses and leading climate and environmental groups that have come together to call on the federal government to enact legislation requiring significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. After a year of dialogue and collaboration, the group produced this report, a set of principles and recommendations to guide the formulation of a regulated economy-wide, market-driven approach to climate protection.
	Long Summary	The recommended framework includes: 1) mandatory approaches to reduce GHG emissions from the major emitting sectors; 2) flexible approaches to establish a price signal for carbon that may vary by economic sector; and 3) approaches that create incentives and encourage actions by other countries. The report recommends that legislation with the following key elements be enacted as quickly as possible while a cap and trade program is put in place: 1) the establishment of a GHG inventory and registry; 2) credit for early action; 3) aggressive technology research and development; and 4) policies to discourage new investments in high-emitting facilities and accelerate deployment of zero and low-emitting technologies and energy efficiency.
2	**Name**	Design Issues for Market-based Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategies
	ID	8
	Date	2006-02-01
	Author	Cambridge Energy Research Associates, Inc. (CERA)

	Short Summary	This document reports the results of a workshop series supported by the National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP) and the Edison Electric Institute. It addresses three critical design elements for developing a mandatory greenhouse gas (GHG) cap-and-trade program, summarizing opinions of enaged stakeholders regarding point of regulation, allowance allocation, and technology innovation and development.
	Long Summary	This report summarizes the discussion and highlights key insights expressed by participants from a workshop series that addressed critical design elements for developing a mandatory greenhouse gas (GHG) cap-and-trade program if the federal government were to develop a mandatory policy. The series was not intended to address overarching issues associated with US climate policy nor develop a specific market design proposal. Participants included NGOs, academic institutions, government and industry. Participants identified three key design issues --point of regulation, allowance allocations, and technology innovation and development, and three additional considerations --balancing regulatory certainty with program flexibility, managing allowance cost risk with specific market mechanisms, and recognizing international considerations. Some key points are as follows: 1) a broad, economywide GHG market is desirable for point of regulation; 2) allowance allocations provide a means to compensate GHG costs for regulated and nonregulated entities due to a mandatory policy that constrains overall GHG emissions; and 3) the U.S. government will need to make a long-term commitment to energy R&D to expand future options for low-carbon technologies as a near-term CO2 price signal can help drive the deployment of currently available technologies but may not expand future options. In addition, long-term incentives for low-carbon technologies are key, keeping in mind that flexibility to address uncertainties must be balanced with the impact on the confidence of companies to invest in projects; a mandatory program may not be politically viable unless it includes provisions that limit how high allowance prices may rise; and a cap-and-trade program should address competitiveness concerns with trade partners.
3	**Name**	Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to Meet America's Energy Challenges
	ID	83
	Date	2004-12-08
	Author	The National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP)
	Short Summary	This report presents key findings from a three-year effort by the NCEP, a diverse and bipartisan group of leaders from business, government, academia, and the non-profit community, to develop consensus recommendations for future U.S. energy policy. This report recommends a revenue-neutral package of measures designed to ensure affordable and reliable supplies of energy for the twenty-first century while responding to growing concern about energy security and the risks of global climate change driven by energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. Key recommendations are made in the following areas: 1) improving oil security; 2) reducing risks from climate change; 3) improving energy efficiency; 4) expanding energy supplies; 5) strengthening energy supply infrastructure; and 6) developing energy technologies for the future. The recommendations regarding climate change include a mandatory, economy-wide, tradable-permits system.
4	**Name**	Energy for a Sustainable and Secure Future: A Report of the Sixth National Conference on Science, Policy and the Environment
	ID	147
	Date	2006-01-27
	Author	National Council for Science and the Environment (NCSE)
	Short Summary	This is the final report resulting from NCSE's 6th National Conference on Science, Policy and the Environment: Energy for a Sustainable and Secure Future, held in Washington, D.C. on January 26-27, 2006. More than 850 scientists, policy makers, business people, and civil society representatives participated, and participants in 17 concurrent breakout sessions put forth recommendations on the role of science in achieving energy sustainability. The report includes targeted recommendations in the following areas: 1) public incentive vs. market forces; 2) vehicles and transportation; 3) community planning; 4) creating climate-neutral campuses; 5) building design; and 6) utilities.
5	**Name**	Federal Energy-Efficiency Programs Deserve Significant Increases in FY 2007 Funding

	ID	266
	Date	2006-02-09
	Author	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) and 48 additional organizations
	Short Summary	This statement, endorsed by 49 organizations including the Union of Concerned Scientists, calls for a significant increase in funding for energy efficiency programs for fiscal year 2007, and states that energy efficiency is the best near-term strategy to begin balancing demand and supply and bring energy prices down and is the nation's greatest energy resource. It sets forth budget differences in the authorizations for FY 2007 pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the FY 2007 Budget Request and provides some background for the authorizations.
6	**Name**	National Energy Policy (NEP)
	ID	375
	Date	2001-05-01
	Author	The National Energy Policy Development Group
	Short Summary	In 2001, George W. Bush established the National Energy Policy Development Group, (NEPD Group), which included Vice President Dick Cheney. The purpose of the Group was to develop a national energy policy designed to help the private sector, and, as necessary and appropriate, State and local governments, promote dependable, affordable, and environmentally sound production and distribution of energy for the future. This report sets forth the NEPD Group's findings and key recommendations for a National Energy Policy. The report covers the following topics: 1) energy challenges facing the U.S.; 2) the impacts of high energy prices on families, communities, and businesses; 3) sustaining the nation's health and environment; 4) increasing energy conservation and efficiency; 5) increasing domestic energy supplies; 6) increasing America's use of renewable and alternative energy; 7) a comprehensive delivery system; and 8) enhancing national energy security and international relationships.
7	**Name**	Recommendations to the Nation on Reducing U.S. Oil Dependence
	ID	5
	Date	2006-12-01
	Author	Energy Security Leadership Council (a project of Securing America's Future Energy)
	Short Summary	The Energy Security Leadership Council, made up of representatives of the business community and retired senior military officers, sets forth a comprehensive and integrated plan to reduce America's oil dependence. The report is directed to the President, the Congress, and the American people, and is aimed at seeking the support of a bipartisan coalition, with the central goal being the enactment of public policies to significantly improve the nation's energy security.
	Long Summary	The report is divided into four primary recommendations, and with four corollary recommendations of smaller but not inconsequential benefit. The recommendations are : I. To Reduce Oil Consumption, primarily by reforming and annually strengthening fuel efficiency standards for passenger cars and light trucks (the council suggests reforming the CAFE standards to make it more market-size and attribute-based, and to set a target of 4% annual increases in fuel efficiency of passenger cars and light-duty trucks), and by funding significant financial incentives for the domestic production and purchase of highly fuel-efficient vehicles (by lifting the current 60,000 verhicle-per-manufacturer cap on tax incentives for manufacturers, linking the tax credit to miles-per-gallon performance of the vehicles, and providing incentives for retooling existing U.S. manufacturing facilities). The corollary approach isto extend federal subsidies for hybrid medium-duty vehicles, set and annually strengthen fuel efficiency standards for heavy-duty vehicles, and require the FAA to implement improvements to commercial air traffic routing in order to increase safety and decrease fuel consumption. II. Provide Alternatives, primarily by growing the supply and demand sides of the biofuels market by creating incentives for infrastructure deployment, requiring the increase in production of Flexible Fuel Vehicles, and increasing federal assistance for cellolosic ethanol and other large-volume biofuels. The corollary approach is to reform current ethanol per gallon subsidies, grow the biodiesel market while ensuring a reliable biodiesel standard, and support federal investment in carbon sequestration technologies. III. Expand Supply, primarily by increasing access to U.S. oil and natural gas reserves

		on the Outer Continental Shelf with sharply increased and expanded environmental protections, employing federal funds to accelerate the development and deployment of Enhanced Oil Recovery techniques, and making investment access a high profile aspect of U.S. trade negotiations and diplomatic efforts with oil-producing nations. The corollary approach is to increase access to U.S. reserves in Alaska. IV. Manage Risks, primarily by encouraging burden sharing among U.S. allies in defense of global oil flows; fostering formal and informal security arrangements; providing diplomatic support and counter-terrorism training and military aid to oil-producing nations; assisting producing countries in the development of attractive investment climates and stable civil societies; and by reassessing the dimensions of strategic reserves policy within the U.S. and at the International Energy Agency. The corollary approach is to expand the ability of U.S. refineries to process a wider variety of crude stocks and make U.S. refining less vulnerable to extreme weather.
8	**Name**	Siting Critical Energy Infrastructure: An Overview of Needs and Challenges (White Paper)
	ID	84
	Date	2006-06-03
	Author	National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP)
	Short Summary	The purpose of this document is primarily to identify and provide context for some of the key energy-infrastructure issues that confront decision-makers today including reducing barriers that hamper the siting of new energy infrastructure. This white paper was prepared as an overview of key U.S. energy infrastructure siting needs and challenges. It is intended to lay the groundwork for a series of forums on siting challenges sponsored by the NCEP and others in late 2006/early 2007.
9	**Name**	The Path to Climate Sustainability: A Joint Statement by the Global Roundtable on Climate Change
	ID	81
	Date	2007-02-20
	Author	Global Roundtable on Climate Change (GRCC)
	Short Summary	The Global Roundtable on Climate Change brings together high-level, critical stakeholders from all regions of the world — including senior executives from the private sector and leaders of international governmental and non-governmental organizations — to discuss and explore areas of potential consensus regarding core scientific, technological, and economic issues critical to shaping sound public policies on climate change. This report represents their findings and suggestions for policymakers to move forward with solutions to the problem of climate change.
	Long Summary	Climate change is an urgent problem requiring global action to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs). Energy use is vital for a modern economy. Burning fossil fuels produces CO2. Thus, confronting climate change depends, in many ways, on adopting new and sustainable energy strategies that can meet growing global energy needs while allowing for the stabilization of atmospheric CO2 concentrations at safe levels. Energy efficiency must play an important role in these strategies, but long-term success will require a concerted effort to de-carbonize the global energy system. This means significantly increasing the use of non-fossil-fuel energy sources, significantly raising the energy efficiency of fossil-fuel power plants through advanced technologies, and developing and deploying technologies that trap and store the CO2 produced by the fossil fuels that will remain in use. Cost-efficient technologies exist today, and others could be developed and deployed, to improve energy efficiency and to help reduce emissions of CO2 and other GHGs in major sectors of the global economy. Research indicates that heading off the very dangerous risks associated with doubling pre-industrial atmospheric concentrations of CO2, while an immense challenge, can be achieved at a reasonable cost. Failing to act now would lead to far higher economic and environmental costs and greater risk of irreversible impacts. To meet this challenge and take advantage of these opportunities: * The world's governments should set scientifically informed targets, including an ambitious but achievable interim, mid-century target for global CO2 concentrations, for "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system," in accordance with the stated objective of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). * All countries should be party to this accord, which should include specific near- and long-term commitments for action in pursuit of the agreed targets. Commitments for actions by individual countries should reflect

		differences in levels of economic development and GHG emission patterns and the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. * Clear, efficient mechanisms should be established to place a market price on carbon emissions that is reasonably consistent worldwide and across sectors in order to reward efficiency and emission avoidance, encourage innovation, and maintain a level playing field among possible technological options. * Government policy initiatives should address energy efficiency and de-carbonization in all sectors, allow businesses to choose among a range of options as they strive to minimize GHG emissions and costs, encourage the development and rapid deployment of low-emitting and zero-emitting energy and transportation technologies, and provide incentives to reduce emissions from deforestation and harmful land management practices. * Governments, the private sector, trade unions, and other sectors of civil society should undertake efforts to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change, since climate change will occur even in the context of highly effective mitigation efforts. * Signatories to this statement will support scientific processes including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); work to increase public awareness of climate change risks and solutions; report information on their GHG emissions; engage in GHG emissions mitigation, which can include emissions trading schemes; champion demonstration projects; and support public policy efforts to mitigate climate change and its impacts.
Agency		
1	**Name**	Climate Change Assessment: Administration Did Not Meet Reporting Deadline
	ID	88
	Date	2005-04-14
	Author	Government Accountability Office (GAO)
	Short Summary	The Congress, in the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (Act), required the administration to, among other things, prepare a national global change research plan, a summary of the achievements and expenditures in the area of federal climate change research, and a scientific assessment. In 2002, the President announced the creation of the interagency Climate Change Science Program (CCSP) to coordinate and direct U.S. research efforts in the area of climate change. CCSP is now responsible for producing and submitting the climate change assessment. Congress asked the GAO to evaluate the extent to which CCSP's planned assessment meets the requirements of the Act regarding the timing and content of such an assessment. The report also includes recommendations.
	Long Summary	The scientific assessment required by the Act is to be prepared at least every 4 years and is to: (1) integrate, evaluate, and interpret research findings on climate change of the Global Change Research Program (implemented under the Global Change Research Plan) and scientific uncertainties associated with such findings; (2) analyze the effects of global change on the natural environment, human health and welfare, and other specified areas; and (3) analyze current trends in global change and project major trends for the next 25 to 100 years. In 2002, the President announced the creation of the interagency CCSP to coordinate and direct U.S. research efforts in the area of climate change. CCSP is now responsible for producing and submitting the climate change assessment and is led by the Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere at the Department of Commerce. In July 2003, CCSP's strategic plan was transmitted to the Congress. The strategic plan contained a schedule for preparing the next assessment by publishing 21 reports, each focusing on a specific topic. This report evaluates the extent to which CCSP's planned assessment meets the requirements of the Act regarding the timing and content of such an assessment, concludes that the plan does not present information in a manner that is most useful for the Congress and public and makes recommendations for the improvement of planning and reporting by the CCSP.
2	**Name**	Climate Change: EPA and DOE Should Do More to Encourage Progress Under Two Voluntary Programs
	ID	89
	Date	2006-04-25
	Author	Government Accountability Office (GAO)
	Short	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions linked to climate change, two voluntary programs encourage

	Summary	participants to set emissions reduction goals. The Climate Leaders Program managed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), focuses on firms, and the Climate VISION (Voluntary Innovative Sector Initiatives: Opportunities Now) Program, managed by the Department of Energy (DOE) along with other agencies, focuses on trade groups. The GAO evaluated and made recommendations regarding the operation of these programs.
	Long Summary	GAO examined (1) participants' progress in completing program steps, the agencies' procedures for tracking progress, and their policies for dealing with participants that are not progressing as expected; (2) the types of emissions reduction goals established by participants; and (3) the agencies' estimates of the share of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions that their programs account for and their estimates of the programs' impacts on U.S. emissions. The report recommends that DOE develop a system for tracking groups' progress in completing program steps and the both agencies develop written policies on what to do about participants not progressing as quickly as expected.
3	**Name**	Climate Change: Greater Clarity and Consistency Are Needed in Reporting Federal Climate Change Funding
	ID	91
	Date	2006-09-21
	Author	Government Accountability Office (GAO)
	Short Summary	This is the testimony provided to Congress in 2006 regarding a 2005 report bearing the same title. GAO examined federal climate change funding for 1993 through 2004, including: (1) how total funding and funding by category changed and whether funding data are comparable over time; and (2) how funding by individual agencies changed and whether funding data are comparable over time and made recommendations regarding reporting.
	Long Summary	The Congress has required annual reports on federal climate change spending. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reports funding for: technology (to reduce greenhouse gas emissions), science (to better understand the climate), international assistance (to help developing countries), and tax expenditures (to encourage emissions reduction). The Climate Change Science Program (CCSP), which coordinates many agencies' activities, also reports on science funding. This testimony is based on GAO's August 2005 report Climate Change: Federal Reports on Climate Change Should Be Clearer and More Complete (GAO-05-461). This testimony includes an examination of federal climate change funding for 1993 through 2004 and includes recommendations such as OMB should include data on existing climate-related tax expenditures.
4	**Name**	Department of Energy: Key Challenges Remain for Developing and Deploying Advanced Energy Technologies to Meet Future Needs
	ID	87
	Date	2006-12-20
	Author	Government Accountability Office (GAO)
	Short Summary	The Department of Energy (DOE) has funded research and development (R&D) on advanced renewable, fossil, and nuclear energy technologies. GAO examined the following: (1) R&D funding trends and strategies for developing advanced energy technologies; (2) key barriers to developing and deploying advanced energy technologies; and (3) efforts of the states and six selected countries to develop and deploy advanced energy technologies.
	Long Summary	Despite periodic price shocks and related energy crises, the United States is even more dependent on crude oil and natural gas than it was almost 30 years ago. And, without dramatic change, the nation will become ever more reliant on imported oil and natural gas with attendant threats to national security. The nation has also become concerned about global warming, which has been linked to carbon dioxide emissions from burning coal and oil. To address these concerns, DOE has funded R&D on advanced renewable, fossil, and nuclear energy technologies. GAO reviewed DOE R&D budget data and strategic plans and interviewed DOE officials and scientists, U.S. industry executives, independent experts, and state and foreign government officials. This report summarizes their findings and includes the recommendation that Congress consider further stimulating the development and deployment of a diversified energy portfolio by focusing R&D funding on advanced energy

		technologies.
5	**Name**	Passenger Vehicle Fuel Economy: Preliminary Observations on Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards
	ID	215
	Date	2007-03-06
	Author	General Accountability Office (GAO)
	Short Summary	This reports the testimony by the Director of GAO's Physical Infrastructure Division provided to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation regarding the following: 1) recent and proposed changes to the CAFÉ standards; 2) observations about the recent changes, the existing CAFÉ program, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA's) capabilities to further revise CAFÉ standards; and 3) observations about how the CAFÉ program aligns with other approaches and options for reducing oil consumption.
	Long Summary	This reported testimony is part of ongoing work being done by the GAO for the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. It provides background on the CAFÉ standards, a brief summary of legislation proposed by the NHTSA and two other bills, S. 357 and S.183. It also sets forth 8 recommendations experts have made to further refine the CAFE program: 1) evaluating the footprint approach for cars; 2) harmonizing light truck and passenger vehicle standards; 3) reassessing the length of time for which CAFÉ standards are set; 4) allowing CAFÉ credit trading between vehicle classes and among manufacturers; 5) removing the distinction between domestic versus import vehicles to calculate CAFÉ standards; 6) expanding staff expertise and levels; 7) updating the NAS report evaluating CAFÉ standards; 8) identifying a valuation for greenhouse gas emissions.
6	**Name**	Understanding and Responding to Climate Change: Highlights of National Academy Reports
	ID	203
	Date	2006-03-03
	Author	The National Academies
	Short Summary	This report summarizes reports produced by the National Academies prior to 2005 on topics related to global warming and climate change with a very general overview of the current status, recent changes and recommendations for changes in national policies. Some of the topics covered include coordinating federal research, improving energy efficiency, making climate data and information more accessible, developing practical strategies that could be used to reduce economic and ecological systems' vulnerabilities to change; and cost effective technological options that could help stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations.
7	**Name**	United States Department of Agriculture 2007 Farm Bill Proposals--Title IX: Energy
	ID	235
	Date	2007-01-31
	Author	United States Department of Agriculture
	Short Summary	Proposals by the USDA for the 2007 farm bill to expand federal research focused on renewable fuels and bioenergy and reauthorize, revise, and expand programs that provide valuable tools for the advancement of renewable energy production and commercialization.
	Long Summary	Proposals seek to expand federal research focused on renewable fuels and bioenergy and reauthorize, revise, and expand programs that provide valuable tools for the advancement of renewable energy production and commercialization. Funding basic and applied research, as well as sharing the risk through loan and loan guarantee programs, helps to improve the economic, technical, and commercial viability of new, high capacity renewable energy processes. Once a process is recognized as having achieved commercial viability, the Federal government should refocus support on other less developed, yet promising processes. To carry out this approach, the Administration recommends the following: 1. Initiate a new, temporary program to provide $100 million in direct support to producers of cellulosic ethanol. 2. Reauthorize the BioPreferred program, revise provisions to improve its effectiveness, and invest $18 million over 10 years to expand and improve the program. 3. Reauthorize the Renewable Energy Systems and Energy Efficiency Improvements loan guarantee

		program. The Administration proposes a loan guarantee program funding level of $210 million, which would support $2.17 billion of guaranteed loans over 10 years. The loan cap for funding cellulosic ethanol projects would increase to $100 million per project, and these cellulosic projects would be exempt from the cap on loan guarantee fees. Further, the Administration recommends incorporating these programs into the Business and Industry Loan and Loan Guarantee Program. Prioritize funding for the construction of biorefinery projects in the Business and Industry loan guarantee program. 4. Reauthorize the Renewable Energy Systems and Energy Efficiency Improvements grant program. The grant program would be funded at $500 million over 10 years. This program will continue to support smaller alternative energy and energy efficiency projects that directly help farmers, ranchers, and rural small businesses. The goals would be consistent with those contained in the Biorefinery Development Grants program, which include providing diversified markets for agricultural and forestry products, increasing the country's energy independence, and enhancing rural development opportunities. 5. Enhance the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) by adding a biomass reserve program to give priority for whole-field enrollment of lands producing biomass for energy production. 6. Revise the Biomass Research and Development Act of 2000 to increase the annual competitive grant funding for biomass research, focusing on cellulosic ethanol, with $150 million in mandatory funding over 10 years. 7. Expand USDA and university research by authorizing $500 million in mandatory funding over 10 years for the creation of a Bioenergy and Bioproducts Research Initiative to increase the cost-effectiveness of bioenergy by facilitating collaboration between Federal and university scientific experts. The initiative would link USDA Rural Development bioenergy activities to hasten technology transfer. 8. Accelerate the development of new technologies to better utilize low-value woody biomass by authorizing $150 million in 10 year mandatory funding for Forest Service research.
Business/Industry		
1	**Name**	A Cap and Trade System v. Alternative Policies to Curb U.S. Greenhouse Gases
	ID	102
	Date	2006-01-02
	Author	Michael E. Canes, the Marshall Institute
	Short Summary	This report, published by the Marshall Institute, highlights the uncertainties in climate change science and concludes that a cap and trade system would impose large costs on the U.S. economy and a better policy would include a strong R&D program coupled with voluntary means to constrain GHGs .
2	**Name**	A Near Term Energy Solution: A White Paper
	ID	103
	Date	2006-07-01
	Author	Vinod Khosla, Khosla Ventures
	Short Summary	The author recommends three simple inexpensive policy changes to kick start the transition from oil to hydrogen and reassure investors that there is a long term market for ethanol, not subject to price manipulation by the oil producing countries. The paper also sets forth seven other specific policies that can accelerate the process but are not essential.
	Long Summary	The three recommendations are: 1) mandate that 10% of all gas stations owned or branded by major gas station owners offer at least one ethanol pump, if they own or brand more than 25 stations; 2) mandate at least 70% of the new cars sold in America be FFV's by 2014, starting with 20% in 2009; and 3) make the current $0.51 per gallon ethanol VEETC credit variable with oil price varying from $0.25 at $75 per barrel oil, up to $0.75 at $25 per gallon, signaling to the potential oil price manipulators, the OPEC nations and oil companies, that price manipulation is futile.
3	**Name**	American Soybean Association Proposals for the 2007 Farm Bill
	ID	249
	Date	2007-02-09
	Author	American Soybean Association
	Short	Proposes the authorization of a new "Biodiesel Incentive Program"; the reauthorization of the

	Summary	Biodiesel Fuel Education Initiative; and the reauthorization of the Bio-based Products and Procurement Program.
	Long Summary	1. A new "Biodiesel Incentive Program" should be authorized, similar to the expiring CCC Bioenergy Program, but specific to biodiesel. Unlike ethanol, biodiesel imports enter virtually duty-free to qualify for the biodiesel tax incentive and to compete against biodiesel made with domestically-grown feedstocks. A payment based on the current soybean oil import tariff should be made on each gallon of biodiesel produced from domestic feedstocks. Consideration also could be given to tying the amount of the payment to the relative prices of soybean oil and petroleum diesel. 2. The Biodiesel Fuel Education Program should be reauthorized, and its funding level doubled to $2.0 million annually. 3. The Bio-based Products and Procurement Program should be reauthorized to promote development and increased use by federal agencies of existing and new soy-based products. Funding for testing bio-based products should be doubled to $2.0 million annually.
4	**Name**	Business Council on Sustainable Development (BCSD) Response to White Paper questions (Re: Design Elements of a Mandatory Market-Based Greenhouse Gas Regulatory Program)
	ID	115
	Date	2006-03-01
	Author	Business Council on Sustainable Development (BCSD)
	Short Summary	In its comments to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in March 2006, the Business Council on Sustainable Development (BCSE) urged the incorporation of clean energy generation and energy efficiency into a national greenhouse gas regulatory system. Inclusion of clean and efficient energy options—both for demand reduction and expansion of domestic clean generation—will help cost-effectively reduce greenhouse gas levels while supporting the U.S. economy and enhancing our national security.
	Long Summary	In its response and comments to the questions posed by the White Paper "Design Elements of a Mandatory Market-Based Greenhouse Gas Regulatory Program" by Senators Domenici and , BCSE discussed allocation issues and linkages with other greenhouse gas trading programs in its comments. Specifically, BCSE: * Supports an updating output-based allocation method * Supports the following criteria for allowance allocation policymaking o allowance allocation should reduce the carbon intensity of electric generation o allowance allocation should reduce energy demand o allowance allocation should provide benefit to the economy o allowance allocation should promote private investment * Supports directing auction revenue or allowance set aside resources to generators of clean base load generation as well as investors in energy efficiency projects * Supports set asides for credit for early action and new entrants * Recommends allocating allowances without cost to electric generators unable to pass through costs to users -- on an output basis * Supports extension of EPACT 2005 clean energy technology incentives and other consumer protections to mitigate compliance impacts throughout society In addition, the BCSE expressed support for consistency and linkages with credible non-U.S. greenhouse trading programs to reduce compliance costs and maintain the nation's economic competitiveness. Such linkages should be based on a comparable environmental commodity, based on transparent and verifiable transactions and accounting.
5	**Name**	Citigroup's Position Statement on Climate Change
	ID	99
	Date	2007-02-03
	Author	Citigroup
	Short Summary	This is a concise statement of Citgroup's position on Climate Change policy, i.e., they support a market-based national policy that reduces GHG emissions, steps they have already taken to reduce GHGs, and an outline for national legislation. It outlines five parameters for national legislation: 1) pursue global approach; 2) start now; 3) recognize early actors; 4) integrate GHGs into pricing mechanisms; and 5) increase investments and create incentives for low-GHG technology.
6	**Name**	Climate Change Policy in Context: The Path Forward
	ID	368
	Date	2007-02-25

	Author	Alliance for Climate Strategies
	Short Summary	This report, done in the style of a slide show presentation, is prepared by an organization that is a coalition of eleven business associations including the Portland Cement Association and six that are related to mining or energy. The coalition was created, in part, to demonstrate to policy makers the effectiveness of voluntary approaches to address GHG emissions. Some of the topics in this report are: 1) voluntary efforts are as effective as cap and trade programs for addressing GHG emission; 2) cap and trade is more costly than a high technology approach; and 3) some successful voluntary approaches to GHG emissions management.
7	**Name**	Climate Change and Duke Energy's Call to Action
	ID	101
	Date	2007-02-03
	Author	Duke Energy
	Short Summary	This is a concise statement of Duke Energy's position on climate changepolicy. Duke Energy supports passage of federal legislation mandating economy-wide regulation of GHG emissions with five general parameters: 1) economy wide; 2) national in scope; 3) market-based; 4) begins reductions in GHG emissions now; and 5) simple to administer and providing price certainty.
8	**Name**	Climatic Consequences: Investment Implications of a Changing Climate
	ID	137
	Date	2007-01-19
	Author	Citigroup
	Short Summary	This investment report prepared by a subdivision of Citigroup includes a summary of the science regarding climate change, the current status of regulation and policy regionally, nationally, and internationally and predictions of future regulation and policy. It includes sections on power generation, alternative fuels and renewable energy, emissions regulation and emissions trading.
9	**Name**	EEI Response to White Paper Questions (re: Design Elements of a Mandatory Market Based GHG Regulatory System)
	ID	104
	Date	2006-03-01
	Author	William L. Fang, Edison Electric Institute (EEI)
	Short Summary	Edison Electric Institute (EEI) is the association of United States shareholder-owned electric companies, international affiliates, and industry associates worldwide. This is their reponse to the White Paper, Design Elements of a Mandatory Market Based GHG Regulatory System, providing EEI's position on policy approaches to the climate change issue. They lagely support voluntary policies and emphasize the critical international dimensions of the climate change issue. Their comments raise some key factors that should be contemplated in GHG regulatory schemes.
	Analysis Target	Design Elements of a Mandatory Market-Based Greenhouse Gas Regulatory System
10	**Name**	Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Global Climate Change Principles
	ID	106
	Date	2007-02-08
	Author	Edison Electric Institute (EEI)
	Short Summary	Concise statement of federal legislation and policy guidlines that EEI supports. Edison Electric Institute (EEI) is the association of United States shareholder-owned electric companies, international affiliates, and industry associates worldwide
11	**Name**	Ford Report on the Business Impact of Climate Change
	ID	114
	Date	2005-12-20

	Author	Ford Motor Company
	Short Summary	This report describes Ford Motor Company views the business challenges associated with climate change, as well as how the company intends to participate in the ongoing dialogue affecting business leaders and policy makers.
	Long Summary	In this report, Ford not only describes its own actions relating to decreasing carbon emissions, but also offers the viewpoint of the company on how carbon-restraining policies should be implemented. First, Ford asserts that policies that put constraints on carbon need to focus on all sectors of the economy - not just transportation. Policies should be implemented in ways that mitigate economic disruptions, with incentives playing a large role. Further, within the transportation sector, fuels and fuel-use must be addressed as a system. GHG reduction policies should be based on upstream, carbon trading systems that establish reasonable, gradually reducing limits on carbon. In any trading scheme, Ford believes there should be a safety-valve price. Upstream policies based on incentives would best allow businesses like Ford to respond to favorable market signals and move pursue the most cost-effective solutions to improving energy efficiency and conservation.
12	**Name**	Nuclear Energy: A Key Tool in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions
	ID	122
	Date	2007-01-01
	Author	Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI)
	Short Summary	A brief policy paper from the Nuclear Energy Institute outlining the positive aspects of nuclear energy in regards to reducing GHG emissions. Describes the positive impacts of nuclear energy, cites key supporters, and encourages greater reliance on nuclear energy in formulating climate change policy.
13	**Name**	Price, Quantity, and Technology Strategies for Climate Change Policy
	ID	367
	Date	2005-10-11
	Author	W. David Montgomery and Anne E. Smith of CRA International
	Short Summary	The authors state that this paper demonstrates that the standard market-based environmental policy tools of cap-and-trade and emissions taxes cannot provide credible incentives for the technological change needed to enable stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at any level, because there is a problem of dynamic inconsistency between what governments will announce as a future policy and what governments will subsequently be motivated to adopt as a policy. As a result of this dynamic inconsistency, efforts to address climate change by imposing caps or taxes in the near-term will fail to provide an adequate credible incentive for the research and development (R&D) necessary to lower the cost of long-term reductions. The authors suggest as three viable, but not exclusive, policy options prizes, consortia, and grant administration along the lines of Stanford University's Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP).
14	**Name**	Southern Company's Environmental Assessment: Strategic Issues - Climate Change
	ID	129
	Date	2006-06-12
	Author	Southern Company
	Short Summary	This report to shareholders of the Southern Company, one of the nation's largest producers of energy, examines the company's plans to continue voluntary efforts to reduce or avoid emissions of carbon dioxide, while focusing as well on developing near carbon-free electric generation technologies and methods of carbon sequestration. It also addresses the company's stance on the structure of climate change policies to limit CO2 emissions.
15	**Name**	The U.S. Energy Subsidy Scorecard
	ID	141
	Date	2006-03-01
	Author	Roger H. Bezdek and Robert M. Wendling, Management Information Services, Inc., (MISI) Published in Issues in Science and Technology

	Short Summary	This article summarizes an analysis of the diverse ways in which the federal government has supported (and can support) energy development: 1) R&D; 2) tax policy; 3) regulatory policy (exemption from regulations and payment by the federal government of the costs of regulating the technology); 4) disbursements (direct financial subsidies such as grants); 5) government services (federal assistance provided without direct charge); and 6) market activity (direct federal involvement in the marketplace). It also makes recommendations for policies that support renewable energy investments.
Congressional Member(s)		
1	**Name**	Design Elements of a Mandatory Market-Based Greenhouse Gas Regulatory System
	ID	105
	Date	2006-02-01
	Author	Sen. Pete V. Domenici and Sen. Jeff Bingaman
	Short Summary	The purpose of this document is to lay out some of the key questions and design elements of a national greenhouse gas program in order to facilitate discussion and the development of consensus around a specific bill. The discussion is limited to the consideration of "mandatory market-based systems" contemplated by the Sense of the Senate Resolution S.Res. 312, 109th Congress.
Governor		
1	**Name**	Testimony of Montana Governor Brian Schweitzer on America's Energy Future
	ID	263
	Date	2007-02-27
	Author	Governor Brian Schweitzer
	Short Summary	This is the testimony to the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance given by Montana Governor Brian Schweitzer on February 27, 2007, regarding the Governor's plan to make the United States energy independent. The main components of the plan include: 1) saving 1 billion barrels of oil a year through conservation with technologies that support efficient cars, homes, businesses and appliances; 2) providing the equivalent of 1 billion barrels of oil per year through biofuels including both ethanol and biodiesel produced from crops; 3) producing 2 billion barrels a year by developing a clean burning fuel from domestic coal which includes developing better ways of extracting energy from coal and perfecting geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide; and 4) having wind power become a more significant part of our energy portfolio, which includes developing methods to store energy such as underground compressed air storage sites and adding transmission capacity.
	Long Summary	According to a blog by Richard Carlgaard, Forbes.com, (see additional resources), as part of Govnernor Shweitzer's plan, in order to reach energy independence in 10 years the U.S. government needs to do two things. One, the U.S. federal government needs to keep a price support under oil prices. Schweitzer says $40 a barrel will do the trick. A price support is necessary to prevent OPEC or oil companies from tanking oil prices to choke off investment in alternative fuels. Two, the U.S. federal government needs to provide $50 billion in loan guarantees for investments in biofuels and coal gasification.
Individual		
1	**Name**	A Carbon Tax to Reduce the Deficit
	ID	333
	Date	2004-01-01
	Author	Dallas Burtraw and Paul R. Portney Published in the book New Approaches on Energy and the Environment: Policy Advice for the President
	Short Summary	These authors recommend as part of a federal budget deficit reduction strategy that the President's administration introduce legislation to create a tax on fuels, based on their carbon content, that would increase gradually over time. A carbon tax will lessen the need to raise taxes on labor and capital formation and create an incentive to shift to energy sources that contribute less to atmospheric

		concentrations of carbon dioxide and other pollutants. The authors recognize that a tax on the carbon content of fuels would increase costs for households and energy-intensive industries, especially those that find it difficult to increase their energy efficiency or shift to less carbon-intensive fuels. However, they point out that any deficit reduction strategy will impose difficult choices, and recommend this as a balanced approach.
2	**Name**	A Second Look at Nuclear Power
	ID	86
	Date	2005-03-01
	Author	Paul Lorenzini Published in Issues in Science and Technology
	Short Summary	The author takes the position that we will continue increased fossil fuel use unless nuclear power is brought back into the mix for energy planning needs. This article addresses problems with nuclear power, including public perception, recommends specific regulatory reforms and concludes that a critical step is to build a consensus among energy planners and policymakers that "sustainability" as a policy goal should include nuclear power and offfers some suggestions for attaining this goal.
3	**Name**	A Sustainable Future, If We Pay Up Front
	ID	365
	Date	2007-02-09
	Author	Daniel Clery, magazine staff Published in Science magazine
	Short Summary	This article includes an analysis of energy R&D funding by government and industry and summarizes conclusions and recommendations by energy policy experts and reports. Energy policy experts and several recent studies agree that if we are to make any substantial change to our energy supply, huge increases in funding will be needed. But prospects for sharp increases in energy research seem unlikely. A report released in 2005 by the U.S. National Academies aimed to identify actions to help the United States compete and prosper in the 21st century, recommended, among other things, the creation of a new agency within DOE, akin to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, to fund energy R&D. This new body, dubbed ARPA-E, should start with $300 million a year and build up to $1 billion annually over 5 or 6 years. A bill to set up ARPA-E was presented to Congress in December 2005.
4	**Name**	Can Energy Research Learn to Dance to a Livelier Tune?
	ID	358
	Date	2006-03-17
	Author	Eli Kintisch, magazine staff Published in Science magazine
	Short Summary	This author writes in support of the concept of creating a small, nimble agency within the mammoth Department of Energy (DOE) modeled on DARPA, the 48-year old agency within the Pentagon. This concept was proposed by the National Academies in 2005 and included in legislation in the 109th (S.2197) and again in the 110th (H.R.364 and S.696) Congresses. ARPA-E, Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy, would be a small agile DARPA-like organization that would improve DOE's pursuit of R&D and would lead to new ways of fueling the nation and its economy as opposed to incremental research on ideas that have already been developed. Supporters believe it would bridge the gap between basic energy research and development and industrial innovation.
5	**Name**	Cleaning Up Power Plant Emissions
	ID	337
	Date	2004-01-01
	Author	Dallas Burtraw and Karen L. Palmer Published in the book New Approaches on Energy and the Environment: Policy Advice for the President
	Short Summary	The authors recognize the major public health threat posed by exposure to fine particulates in the atmosphere and recommend an expeditious reduction in sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from electric power generators; they also conclude that any policy with respect to regulating multiple pollutants in the electricity sector will constitute a policy with respect to carbon dioxide emissions,

		whether or not carbon dioxide is included in the policy. They recommend integrating the policy for addressing carbon dioxide emission reductions with that for reducing particulate matter and mercury in the electricity sector and set forth some principle ways of addressing carbon dioxide.
	Long Summary	Without integrating the policies for particulates and carbon dioxide, the necessary investments to comply with sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emission reductions will extend for decades the operating life of a fleet of coal-fired power plant for which it is technically impractical to incorporate technologies to reduce carbon dioxide emission. Two principles for addressing carbon dioxide include: 1) it is more important to start soon than to start big; and 2) it is very important for carbon dioxide regulation to end up as an economywide program; it is not important that it start there. The authors analyze the benefits of these two principles and recommend that the President's administration announce its intention to cap annual carbon dioxide emissions from the industry beginning in 2010 at the level of emission expected for that year; in subsequent years the cap should decline by a small percent each year.
6	**Name**	Confronting the Climate Change Crisis: What Is the Evidence, and What Can We Do About It?
	ID	130
	Date	2006-08-01
	Author	American Solar Energy Society (ASES) (Chuck Kutscher)
	Short Summary	A report that examines the scientific consensus behind the reality of climate change, and presents and supports a number of policy suggestions, including a national cap-and-trade program, carbon sequestration and coal gasification, increased CAFE standards, more rigorous appliance standards, and various federal incentive programs.
7	**Name**	Don't Grandfather Coal Plants
	ID	351
	Date	2006-11-17
	Author	M. Granger Morgan (in Science Magazine)
	Short Summary	Brief article by M. Granger Morgan, head of the Department of Engineering and Public Policy at Carnegie Mellon University, which posits that, due to the increasing average age of coal-fired power plants, a surge in new construction of coal plants can be expected in the near future. If the United States builds a large number of new very long-lived coal plants, reducing future emissions of CO2 will become vastly more expensive than it needs to be. Furthermore, federal regulation under the Bush administration is unlikely to occur. To that end, Granger supports federal legislation stipulating that when CO2 controls are imposed, no plant built after 2006 will be exempted from coverage (that is, grandfathered), no matter what form future controls on emissions may take. Such a law would not prevent the construction of new coal plants but would strongly encourage builders of conventional coal plants to design them so as to permit amine-based CO2 "scrubbers" to be added later. It would also provide an incentive for those building new plants to adopt advanced "clean coal" technology such as integrated gasification combined-cycle or oxyfuel plants that can capture and sequester CO2 in deep geological formations.
8	**Name**	Is the Friendly Atom Poised for a Comeback?
	ID	353
	Date	2005-08-18
	Author	Eliot Marshall, magazine staff Published in Science magazine
	Short Summary	This article summarizes the debate regarding nuclear energy as a component in a policy to address global warming. It refers to a number of significant reports and position papers advancing both sides of the debate. Some of the arguments include the costs of nuclear power, fears of nuclear weapons proliferation, disputes about how to dispose of high-level wastes and whether carbon emission reduction can be reached without nuclear energy.
9	**Name**	Legislator Wants NSF to Offer $1 Billion Energy Prize
	ID	366

	Date	2006-03-10
	Author	Jeffrey Mervis, magazine staff Published in Science magazine
	Short Summary	Representative Frank Wolf (R-VA) urged the National Science Foundation (NSF) to raise $1 billion from private sources and then give it to scientists offering ideas on how to make the United States energy independent. The idea is to induce a solution to a major problem by getting the community involved. The academies' team was thinking along the lines of an Ansari X Prize, the $10 million for privately funded space travel won in 2004 by SpaceShipOne. The details have not been worked out and such a privately funded, government-run program would be unprecedented.
10	**Name**	Rewarding Automakers for Fuel Economy Improvements
	ID	336
	Date	2004-01-01
	Author	Carolyn Fischer and Paul R. Portney Published in the book New Approaches on Energy and the Environment: Policy Advice for the President
	Short Summary	These authors recommend that the President's administration introduce legislation directing the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to write regulations making the "credits" that automakers can earn for exceeding current fuel economy requirements fully salable, both between a given manufacturer's passenger car and light-duty truck fleets and also between different manufacturers. They purport that making CAFÉ credits fully tradable, across vehicle types and across manufacturers, would provide significant savings to manufacturers and consumers at no cost to the environment, and that the benefits of tradable credits should be uncontroversial. This recommendation does not hinge on raising or lowering the CAFÉ standards.
11	**Name**	Shaking Our Thirst for Oil
	ID	334
	Date	2004-01-01
	Author	Ian Parry and Joel Darmstadter Published in the book New Approaches on Energy and the Environment: Policy Advice for the President
	Short Summary	To promote oil independence while also promoting energy conservation, these authors recommend the President's administration support phasing in a modest tax on all oil consumption and expand the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and actively draw it down in the event of severe and prolonged oil supply disruptions. It is their conclusion that these two measures are more appropriate for reducing the nation's vulnerability to oil price shock than are policy interventions to expand domestic oil production.
	Long Summary	The authors go on to make an economic case for their two recommendations. They conclude that an oil tax would encourage energy conservation measures throughout the economy, promote R&D on alternative fuels, and help gradually reduce the nation's vulnerability to price volatility over the long term, while active use of the SPR would help cushion the effects of short-term upheavals in the oil market.
12	**Name**	Stimulating Renewable Energy: A "Green Power" Initiative
	ID	335
	Date	2004-01-01
	Author	Joel Darmstadter Published in the book New Approaches on Energy and the Environment: Policy Advice for the President
	Short Summary	This author recommends that the President's administration and Congress support enactment of a national Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). Such a measure, containing explicit safeguards to limit cost increases and providing for an efficient nationwide trading system, would require the use of minimum shares of renewables in electric generation over the coming years. The author recommends the Federal Renewable Portfolio Standard provision (Sec. 606) of the Energy Policy Act of 2002 (S.1766), (which was not adopted), as a model for framing the policy.
13	**Name**	Stimulating Technology to Slow Climate Change

	ID	332
	Date	2004-01-01
	Author	Raymond J. Kopp, Richard D. Morgenstern, Ricahrd G. Newell, and William A. Pizer Published in the book New Approaches on Energy and the Environment: Policy Advice for the President
	Short Summary	The recommendations from these authors to effectively address the threat of global climate change is for the President's administration to adopt a flexible emissions trading program for GHGs and increase funding for related technology research and development.
	Long Summary	The recommended proposal is based on the 2003 Climate Stewardship Act, S.139, with five crucial changes: 1) explicitly tie the emissions trading program to a significant increase in federal support for technology research and development; 2) include a cost-limiting safety valve to guarantee that the program will not exceed expected costs; 3) allow unlimited offsets from approved domestic and international activities; 4) specify a long-term emissions path consistent with a stabilization goal, but include a mechanism that makes future, more stringent emissions limits contingent on compliance costs; and 5) make any increase in U.S. effort contingent on climate policy progress in both industrialized and developing countries.
14	**Name**	Taking the Lead on Climate Change
	ID	331
	Date	2004-01-01
	Author	Robert W. Fri Published in the book New Approaches on Energy and the Environment: Policy Advice for the President
	Short Summary	This author recommends that the President's administration should propose a policy framework for GHG controls that addresses three major goals: 1) the design and initial implementation of an initial U.S. control regime; 2) forceful advocacy of the U.S. position in forums about the international control regime for GHGs; and 3) development of transition rules that, to a reasonable degree, hold harmless early actions to reduce GHG emissions. This framework would open a debate among all stakeholders aimed at reaching a consensus on an implementation proposal that at a minimum would include the following: 1) a modest cap-and-trade program for major emitters of all GHGs; 2) a modest cap on transportation fuels to encourage development of tools for managing upstream control programs; 3) banking of credits for early action; 4) rules for international offsets earned from participating in emissions reduction programs abroad; and 5) technology-forcing programs that go beyond the usual government research and development goals.
15	**Name**	The Energy Innovation Imperative Addressing Oil Dependence, Climate Change, and Other 21st Century Energy Challenges
	ID	350
	Date	2006-04-01
	Author	John P. Holdren
	Short Summary	Article by John Holdren of Harvard University which discusses the challenges and factors affecting the choice and implementation of future energy policies, such as the oil problem and climate change. He reviews the aims of a successful energy policy, the limitations inherrent in every current source of energy, and the choices we must make in facing up to the problem of climate change.
	Long Summary	Society faces many energy challenges in this century, but "running out" of energy resources in a global or absolute sense is not one of them. The world may be running out of cheaply extractable and reliably deliverable conventional oil and natural gas, insofar as (a) these energy forms may continue (with some ups and downs) to get more costly and less reliable over time and (b) it is unclear for how much longer the rate at which they are extracted can be increased to meet rising global demand. But energy resources of other types are immensely larger and capable in principle of being expanded to multiples of today's use rates of oil and gas combined: there is 5 to 10 times as much coal as conventional oil and gas; there is 5 - 10 times as much oil shale and unconventional gas as coal; the energy potential of uranium and thorium resources is larger still; and harnessing even a small percentage of the solar energy flow reaching Earth's land surface could meet multiples of today's world energy demand. The energy issue is difficult not because of any impending exhaustion of

		global resources, then, but for more complicated reasons: The first of these is the multiplicity and diversity of the economic, environmental, and security aims that energy strategy must serve, many of them in tension with each other. The second reason the energy issue is so challenging is the fact that no known energy source is free of significant limitations, liabilities, or uncertainties in relation to one or more of the important aims. That is, there is no technological "silver bullet". The third major reason the energy issue is so challenging is the large embodied capital investment and long turnover times of the world's energy-supply and end-use systems, which create large hurdles to transforming those systems as rapidly as the determinants of what is desirable and necessary are changing. Regarding the problem of climate change, recognized as both the most dangerous and the most intractable of all of energy's environmental impacts, society faces three options if it continues on a business-as-usual approach: The first is mitigation, which means measures to reduce the pace and the magnitude of changes in global climate being caused by human activities. The second option is adaptation, which means measures to reduce the adverse impacts on human well-being resulting from the changes in climate that occur. The third option is suffering the adverse impacts that are not avoided by either mitigation or adaptation. The article concludes with a list of suggested innovations in policy and management, aimed at: • providing the scale, continuity, and coordination of effort in energy research, development, and demonstration needed to bring an appropriate portfolio of improved options to the threshold of commercialization in a timely way; • promoting and financing early deployment of the most promising options to emerge from the RD&D process, in order to accelerate their progress down the learning curve toward market competitiveness; • ensuring that improved energy technologies not only diffuse rapidly through the industrialized countries and the relatively prosperous urban sectors of developing ones, but also reach the least developed countries and sectors; • devising and implementing an adequate, equitable, and achievable global framework for limiting global emissions of greenhouse gases; • more effectively mobilizing the power of partnerships—among countries, levels of government, and the public, private, academic, and NGO sectors—in achieving all of the preceding ends; and • more effectively communicating to the broad public the reasons all this must be done and the benefits to be gained and dangers averted by doing it, in order to develop and sustain the needed political support.
NGO		
1	**Name**	12 Key Benchmarks for Achieving a Sound Energy Plan
	ID	206
	Date	2007-03-07
	Author	Sierra Club
	Short Summary	This document lists and explains twelve policies that would create a sound energy policy. It compares the twelve proposals with what the Bush Administration is doing. Some of the policy recomendations include: 1) raising CAFE standards; 2) increasiong funding for energy efficiency; 3) implementing various tax credits; 4) general renewable energy provisions; 5) provisions supporting wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass power; 6) replacing old power plants with efficient power plants; and 7) making improvements to current energy extraction and transmission methods.
2	**Name**	A Balanced Energy Plan: Quicker, Cleaner, Cheaper, Safer
	ID	132
	Date	2007-03-04
	Author	Sierra Club
	Short Summary	This fact sheet outlines the elements of what the Sierra Club describes as a balanced national energy plan. The general parameters for the plan include: 1) efficiency measures; 2) renewable energy; and 3) cleaner and more efficient fossil fuel production.
3	**Name**	A Greener Farm Bill
	ID	251
	Date	2007-03-07
	Author	World Resources Institute (WRI) (Evan Branosky)

	Short Summary	Short report discussing issues and policies that legislators should consider for the 2007 Farm Bill.
	Long Summary	Policymakers can do four things to make conservation programs more able to combat global warming while benefiting farmers. 1) Increase the budgets of farm bill conservation programs. 2) Concentrate payments on environmental services instead of commodities. 3) Broaden the scope of environmental services to include greenhouse gases and incorporate ways to lower them into the farm bill. 4) Take advantage of technological advancements. Taken together, these policy solutions will deliver a farm bill that helps farmers while addressing the U.S. public's environmental concerns.
4	**Name**	A High Growth Strategy for Ethanol
	ID	11
	Date	2006-03-26
	Author	The Aspen Institute (AI)
	Short Summary	The Aspen Institute convened a group of leaders from government and the farm, environmental, energy, security and academic communities, in order to help develop broader consensus and clarity on the importance of a transition to sustainable and secure fuels for transportation, to consider the potential contributions of both corn ethanol and ethanol from cellulose, and to discuss appropriate policy steps to accelerate the transition.
	Long Summary	The report contains a list of sixteen policy recommendations for making the transition from petroleum to renewable (in this case ethanol) fuels. Those recommendations are as follows: 1. Significantly increase sustainable biomass supply for ethanol a) by fully funding existing legislative authorization for research and development to increase biomass yield per acre and b) by increasing the total number of acres on which biomass can be sustainably grown. 2. Catalyze greatly expanded ethanol production by providing appropriate government incentives to farmers and ethanol producers. 3. Institute measures to ensure that ecosystem integrity is maintained or enhanced with ongoing ethanol feedstock production. 4. Provide government support to promote new infrastructure and to improve existing infrastructure to harvest and store cellulosic biomass. 5. Carry out research and development to ensure that biomass supply for ethanol complements and does not undermine the production of food, feed and fiber and other plant-based products. 6. Conduct a study to explore the feasibility of establishing a Strategic Renewable Biofuels Reserve for ethanol production feedstocks. 7. Raise the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) to reflect the current growth rate of ethanol production and to reach a 20 billion gallon mandate by year 2016. 8. Fund the existing authorized efforts in research, development, demonstration and deployment of biomass-to-ethanol technologies. 9. Provide incentives to ensure production of ethanol from cellulose. 10. Provide a financial incentive to automakers to cover the incremental costs of flexible-fuel vehicle (FFV) production. 11. Extend the existing tax credit for E85 pumps, raise the $30,000 cap on it, apply it per station, increase the percentage (from 30 percent) and phase the credit down over time. 12. Update federal and California emissions test procedures to ensure equitable treatment of FFVs. 13. Develop improved fuel specifications for E85. 14. Automakers or state departments of motor vehicles should share information of FFV density with E85 retailers, and automakers should collect and share information about pump locations with customers. 15. Pursue an auto industry commitment to produce FFVs at the maximum feasible pace, taking into consideration U.S. jobs and economic and vehicle life cycle issues. 16. Educate the public on ethanol, including its benefits to national security, the environment, and the economy, and its impact on mileage and range.
5	**Name**	A New Clean Air Strategy
	ID	126
	Date	2006-02-09
	Author	Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) (Jan Mazurek)
	Short Summary	This paper byt the Progressive Policy Institute calls for a legislative vehicle that can attract enough support from both parties to break the partisan gridlock that has in the past thwarted efforts to curtail climate change. In order to attract support from both sides of the aisle, the paper suggests beginning with a more modest, but attainable goal: Limit emissions of a select group of pollutants in the power sector, including carbon dioxide.

6	**Name**	A Progressive Energy Platform
	ID	124
	Date	2006-10-01
	Author	Progressive Policy Institute (PPI)
	Short Summary	In this policy report, the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) offers a plan to address America's two distinct energy needs: fuel for transportation and power to generate electricity.
	Long Summary	Specifically the plan by PPI proposes the following: • Cap carbon now to create a profit motive for companies to burn less oil and other fossil fuels; • Replace fuel economy standards with "tailpipe trading" that could save 2 million barrels of oil a day -- roughly the amount that America imports from the Persian Gulf; • Substitute homegrown biofuels for oil by requiring vehicle manufacturers to offer every model of car and truck with the option of an engine that runs on gasoline or ethanol -- a modification that would only cost as little as $25 per car; • Capture the "clean tech" market. The global market for alternative energy is expected to quadruple $40 billion in 2005 to nearly $170 billion by 2015; • Increase natural gas supplies and diversify into other energy sources that generate electricity while reducing greenhouse gas emissions; • Expand nuclear power, which produces no greenhouse gas emissions. New plant designs can produce power more safely and economically than first-generation facilities; • Bring "clean coal" plants online through a federal funding stream to commercialize the industry; • Aggressively expand the use of renewable energy such as wind, solar power, and geo-thermal heat, which can help create jobs, clean the air, and enhance energy security; • Build smarter, greener buildings, which could save up to 70% of energy used in the commercial sector; • Modernize the grid to create a greater capacity and stability to support a new generation of plug-in hybrid-electric vehicles; and • Generate more power closer to consumers to reduce the need for larger plants and long-distance power delivery wires.
7	**Name**	A Responsible Energy Plan for America
	ID	359
	Date	2005-04-01
	Author	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
	Short Summary	Report by the Natural Resources Defense Council which lays out a plan to curb global warming, reduce our dependence on dirty and unsafe energy sources from unstable regions of the world, provide reliable transportation, comfortable buildings, and productive industry, all through employing innovative, clean technologies that are already available today.
	Long Summary	The report posits that America already has the vision, ingenuity, and ability to harness clean, efficient energy within its borders. The report also lays out a plan to realize this vision, with the stated goals of enhancing our national security by reducing our dependence on foreign oil, promoting the use of cleaner energy resources that save money while reducing air and water pollution that threaten public health, exerting American leadership in curbing global warming pollution, protecting the public's wildlands and wildlife from destructive energy development, and creating jobs and supporting American farmers by investing in homegrown technologies and fuels. The plan identifies six key steps necessary to achieve the goals of the plan. Those steps are: 1. Combat the global warming crisis by reqiuring caps on carbon dioxide emissions. 2. Commit to saving 2.5 million barrels of oil a day by 2015. 3. Support and expand existing investments in energy efficiency. 4. Expand the role played by renewable energy supplies. 5. Reduce all major air pollutants from power plants. 6. Do not drill for natural gas in sensitive offshore and onshore areas.
8	**Name**	After Oil: America invented the Modern Oil Economy. Now it's time to invent a post-oil future. Here's how to start.
	ID	125
	Date	2006-07-22
	Author	Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) (Jan Mazurek)
	Short Summary	This paper criticizes U.S. inaction in the realm of dealing with climate change, and argues that the U.S. needs concrete new solutions addressed at changing the way it consumes energy in the here and

		now, not in the distant future. The paper lays out key suggestions for developing a new strategy, starting with the simple yet key idea of making oil more expensive to burn.
	Long Summary	The paper calls on U.S. policymakers to embark on a far-reaching, four-part clean energy strategy here at home. The strategy would include: Step 1: Cap carbon emissions now. As an environmental policy strategy, the cap-and-trade approach has already proven to be wildly successful, most notably in the fight against sulfur dioxide pollutants from power plants that cause acid rain. The key to its success is that the policy focuses only on the intended outcome -- total emissions levels -- rather than mandating specific technologies or practices that industries must use to meet the target. Companies are free to find the most innovative ways possible to meet their obligations -- and they are given incentives to actually exceed those obligations. Step 2: Shift from fuel economy standards to tailpipe trading. For nearly half a century, transportation has accounted for about one-quarter of total U.S. energy use and two-thirds of total oil consumption. Tailpipe exhaust remains a leading source of air pollution and accounts for roughly one-third of the nation's emissions of carbon dioxide. Therefore, a national cap-and-trade system should include limits on tailpipe emissions from cars and trucks. Step 3: Replace oil with homegrown biofuels. As their name implies, biofuels are made from crops like soy, corn, and peanuts -- even plant waste that would otherwise rot and emit methane, a potent greenhouse gas. Biofuels are infinitely renewable, relatively clean burning, and safe to handle, and they can be produced in abundance here on American soil. Step 4: Capture the clean technology market. In the same way that the birth of commercial oil production helped usher in a new industrial era, the U.S. economy already has at its disposal new energy-saving technologies that may serve as the cornerstone of the next energy era.
9	**Name**	Agenda for Climate Action
	ID	45
	Date	2006-02-01
	Author	The Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	This Agenda is the Pew Center's attempt to develop and articulate a responsible course of action for addressing climate change. It includes both broad and specific policies, combining recommendations on technology development, scientific research, energy supply, economy-wide markets, and adaptation with steps that can be taken by key sectors.
	Long Summary	The Agenda identifies fifteen actions that should be started now, including U.S. domestic reductions and engagement in the international negotiation process. Those recommendations are as follows: To invest in science and technology research, by: 1. Ensuring a robust research program through the Climate Change Science Program, and 2. Offering long-term, stable funds - in the form of a reverse auction - to GHG-related technology research and development. Establish mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions and harness market mechanisms for economy-wide reductions, by: 3. Creating a mandatory GHG reporting system as a basis for an economy-wide emissions trading program, and 4. Implementing a large-source, economy-wide cap-and-trade program for GHGs. Stimulate innovations across key economic sectors, such as: 5. Transportation: Convert the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program into a strengthened, tradable corporate average emissions standards. Support biofuels, hydrogen, and other low-GHG fuel alternatives. 6. Manufacturing: Provide outreach and incentives to manufacturers for improvements in industrial efficiency and low-GHG technologies, and support the production of low-GHG products. 7. Agriculture: Raise the priority and funding levels for Farm Bill programs and other federal initiatives on carbon sequestration. Drive the energy systems toward greater efficiency, lower-carbon energy sources, and carbon capture technologies, in such areas as: 8. Coal and Carbon Sequestration: Provide funding for tests of geologic carbon sequestration and for research, development and demonstration (RD&D) projects on separation and capture technologies, in combination with advanced generation coal plants. Establish an appropriate regulatory framework for carbon storage. 9. Natural Gas: Expand natural gas transportation infrastructure and production. 10. Renewables: Significantly ramp up renewables for electricity and fuels, including an extension and expansion of the production tax credit, a uniform system for tracking renewable energy credits, and increased emphasis on biomass. 11. Nuclear Power: Provide opportunities for nuclear power to play a continuing role in a future low-carbon electricity sector. 12. Efficient Energy Production and Distribution: Support the development and use of

		combined heat and power installations, distributed generation technologies, and test beds for an upgraded electricity grid. 13. Efficient Energy Usage: Reduce energy consumption through policies that spur efficiency, including appliance and equipment standards, building R&D and codes, and consumer education. Begin now to adapt to the inevitable consequences of climate change, by: 14. Developing a national adaptation strategy through the Climate Change Science Program and Climate Change Technology Program, and fund development of early-warning systems for related threats. Engage in negotiations to strengthen the international climate effort, by: 15. Review options for a new or modified agreement to ensure fair and timely action by all major emitting countries, and participate in negotiations to establish binding climate commitments consistent with domestic interests. Eng
10	**Name**	Agricultural and Forestlands: U.S. Carbon Policy Strategies
	ID	109
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	Report by the Pew Center on Global climate change that considers a range of policy approaches that would ensure a prominent role for U.S. agricultural and forestlands in national climate mitigation plans.
	Long Summary	This report examines the wide array of ways in which forest and agricultural lands can be managed to store or "sequester" carbon and reduce net emissions. It discusses a range of policies and programs that would promote this objective and evaluates them in terms of their cost, environmental effectiveness, and other considerations. There are three basic ways in which forest and agricultural lands can contribute to greenhouse gas reduction efforts: conversion of non-forestlands to forests, preserving and increasing carbon in existing forests and agricultural soils, and growing biomass to be used for energy. The report considers various approaches to achieving significant sequestration, including providing incentives to landowners for specific land practices, or results-based approaches that provide rewards to landowners in proportion to the actual amount of additional carbon sequestration they achieve, regardless of the specific practice. The report concludes that the government can, and should, employ all of the approaches described in this report—providing educational programs through its extension services, enhancing sequestration on government land, urging states to adopt regulations that encourage carbon sequestration, providing incentives for sequestration-promoting practices, and developing results-based programs—to achieve the greatest effect.
11	**Name**	Agriculture's Role In Greenhouse Gas Mitigation
	ID	110
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	Report prepared for the Pew Center on Global Climate Change that makes the case for "suitable payments" to encourage farmers to adopt new management practices to store carbon in agricultural soils and reduce agricultural emissions of methane and nitrous oxide.
	Long Summary	U.S. agricultural emissions account for approximately 8 percent of total U.S. GHG emissions when weighted by their relative contribution to global warming. The agricultural sector has the potential not only to reduce these emissions but also to significantly reduce net U.S. GHG emissions from other sectors. The agricultural sector can reduce its own emissions, offset emissions from other sectors by removing CO2 from the atmosphere (via photosynthesis) and storing the carbon in soils, and reduce emissions in other sectors by displacing fossil fuels with biofuels. Government policy plays an important role in making best management practices and biofuel production economically attractive, and farmers will adopt best management practices for GHG reduction only if they seem profitable. With the right policy framework, U.S. farmers will be important partners in efforts to reduce GHG emissions while reaping multiple co-benefits.
12	**Name**	An Ambitious, Centrist Approach to Global Warming Legislation
	ID	330
	Date	2006-11-03

	Author	David D. Doniger, Antonia V. Herzog, and Daniel A Lashof of the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) Published in Sciece magazine
	Short Summary	The conclusion of this article is that there is no longer the time for two-step strategies, such as bills that would only slow or stop emissions growth, putting off decisions on future emission reductions for a decade or longer. A new approach is needed that is capable of garnering enough support to be enacted promptly while also requiring the deep reductions needed by mid-century. To support their conclusion, two hypothetical emission reduction scenarios for the U.S. are presented that have vastly different economic implications: 1) national reductions start soon; and 2) a serious start is delayed, for example by 20 years. Included in the article is a policy recommendation with 3 main components for addressing global warming: 1) a prompt start and long-term declining cap; 2) a new approach to controlling unexpected costs --firms could be allowed to borrow emissions allowances from future years, using them early in times of unexpected cost pressure, and paying them back when short-term spikes recede; and 3) promoting technology through strategic allocation of emissions allowances --50% to help businesses and consumers to help reduce their energy bills through adopting currently available energy-saving technology and renewable energy sources; 25% to companies that accelerate deployment of strategic new technologies needed for long-term emission reductions in key sectors and 25% to met other key needs.
13	**Name**	Biofuels For Transportation: Global Potential and Implications for Sustainable Agriculture and Energy in the 21st Century
	ID	250
	Date	2006-06-07
	Author	Worldwatch Institute
	Short Summary	The report aims at presenting the opportunities, but also the limits, of global biofuel production and use in terms of energy, agricultural, environmental, and rural development aspects, as well as in economic terms. Additionally, the study presents detailed recommendations for action for decision-makers in politics, industry, and elsewhere.
	Long Summary	Key overarching recommendations for accelerating the development of biofuels, while maximizing the benefits and minimizing the risks, include: • Strengthen the Market. Biofuel policies should focus on market development. An enabling environment for renewable fuel industry development must be created in order to draw in entrepreneurial creativity, private capital, and technical capacity. • Speed the Transition to Next-Generation Technologies. Policies are needed to expedite the transition to the next generation of feedstock and technologies that will enable dramatically increased production at lower cost, combined with the real potential for significant reductions in environmental impacts. • Protect the Resource Base. Maintenance of soil productivity, water quality, and myriad other ecosystem services is essential. The establishment of national and international environmental sustainability principles and certification is important for protecting resources as well as maintaining public trust in the merits of biofuels. • Facilitate Sustainable International Biofuel Trade. The geographical disparity in production potential and demand for biofuels will necessitate the reduction in barriers to biofuel trade. Freer movement of biofuels around the world should be coupled with social and environmental standards and a credible system to certify compliance. • Distribute Benefits Equitably. This is necessary in order to gain the potential development benefits of biofuels. Enabling farmers to share ownership throughout the production chain is central to this objective.
14	**Name**	Bringing Biofuels to the Pump: An Aggressive Plan for Ending America's Oil Dependence
	ID	356
	Date	2005-07-01
	Author	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) (Nathanael Greene, Yurina Mugica)
	Short Summary	Report by the Natural Resources Defense Council setting forth a plan for reducing our dependence on foreign oil by making a switch from oil to biofuels - especially cellulosic biofuels. The report shows that these fuels can be cost-competitive with gasoline and diesel, further allow us to invest our energy dollars at home. Additionally, the report shows that the switch from oil to biofuels would also slash global warming emissions, improve air quality, reduce soil erosion and improve wildlife habitat.

	Long Summary	The report lays out a three-step plan to make biofuels affordable and sustainable. To do this, the report recommends a package of policies with the broad goal of developing a cellulosic biofuel industry by 2015 that is cost-competitive with corn ethanol and moving rapidly toward cost-competitiveness with petroleum fuels. To achieve such an aggressive commercialization schedule, research, development, demonstration, and deployment will need to be pursued on nearly parallel tracks. The three essential steps are: 1. Funding $1.1 billion in a package of research, development, and demonstration policies from 2006 to 2012 that creates the innovations and advances needed for a large-scale, competitive biofuels industry. 2. Investing $1 billion in deployment policies from 2006 to 2015 that drive the development of the first billion gallons of cellolosic biofuels capacity at a price approaching that of gasoline and diesel. 3. Adopting policies that build infrastructure and a market for these fuels, including a responsible renewable fuels standard and flex-fuel vehicle requirements.
15	**Name**	Building On Success: Policies to Reduce Energy Waste in Buildings
	ID	50
	Date	2005-07-01
	Author	Alliance to Save Energy (ASE)
	Short Summary	Report which examines both state and federal policies that have reduced energy use in buildings by 10 percent over the past 20 years, and recommendsmore than 40 new policies or changes in policies that will continue the reductions in energy use, air emissions, and America's energy bills for years to come. The report also concludes that the nation could realize further advances in energy-efficiency technologies by strengthening the research and deployment infrastructure of the Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, and the national laboratories.
16	**Name**	Building Solutions to Climate Change
	ID	111
	Date	2006-11-01
	Author	Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	Brief policy paper by the Pew Center on Global Climate Change which describes how the built environment can make an important contribution to climate change mitigation while providing more livable spaces. It concludes that with current technologies and the expansion of a few key policies, significant reductions in greenhouse gases can be realized in the near term. Such policies, on the federal level, incude increasing the funding for the Department of Energy's building energy code program.
17	**Name**	Challenge and Opportunity: Charting A New Energy Future
	ID	10
	Author	The Energy Future Coalition (EFC)
	Short Summary	The Energy Future Coalition is a nonpartisan alliance that seeks to identify energy policy options with broad political support among business, labor and environmental groups. This report begins with the recognition that old energy ways cannot be sustained if the world's future energy needs are to be met responsibly. The report calls for American leadership, innovation, and investment to develop and deploy the next generation of energy solutions to create new jobs and economic growth so critical to our future standard of living.
	Long Summary	The report attempts to set a new course for American energy policy. Specifically, the report highlights four important elements that it believes should be included in a future energy policy. First, the U.S. should alleviate the transportation sector's dependence on oil and reduce its carbon emissions. by providing tax incentives for the manufacture and purchase of high-efficiency advanced technology vehicles, by commercializing new technologies to produce biomass fuels for these vehicles, and by developing low-cost hydrogen fuel cells. Second, the utility and coal industries should be encouraged to position themselves to respond creatively and efficiently to the challenge of climate change. To achieve this, the report recommends rapid modernization of the U.S. electric power grid, increased reliance on renewable energy sources, dramatically increasing the efficiency of electricity, and demonstrating the commercial viability of technologies to capture and permanently sequester carbon emissions from coal-fired power plants. Third, the U.S. should jump-start new bioenergy technologies

		and the production of biofuels, through the competitive demonstration of commercial-scale technologies to convert cellulosic biomass into ethanol and other pertroleum substitutes, and redirecting U.S. export subsidies away from currently supported commodity crops and toward the development of a new industry based on agricultural wastes and crops grown for energy. Last, the report recommends U.S. leadership in extending modern energy services to developing countries, using private-sector investment and creative international partnerships. The report claims that the recommended steps will reduce U.S. oil consumption by an estimated 3 million barrels per day, or about 15% of current use - and carbon emissions by 180 million tons per year - about 10% of today's level - over the next 25 years.
18	**Name**	Clean Air and Climate Change Policy Position on Emission Allowances
	ID	14
	Date	2005-10-01
	Author	American Wind Energy Association (AWEA)
	Short Summary	Brief position paper by the American Wind Energy Association on its advocated policies regarding climate change or clean air rules or legislation, including topics such as emissions trading, renewable energy generation.
19	**Name**	Clean Energy Future A Must to Combat Global Warming and Protect American Security, Families, Health, and Environment
	ID	146
	Date	2007-03-05
	Author	National Wildlife Federation (NWF) and 15 other NGOs
	Short Summary	A joint statement by sixteen NGO's of energy policy recommendations. The statement outlines the specific goals necessary to provide solutions to our climate and energy problems, including: 1) reducing emission of heat-trapping gases by at least 15-20 percent below current levels by 2020; and 2) reducing dependence on fossil fuels by adopting a suite of clean-energy policies. It sets forth the specific policies necessary to meet each of these goals.
20	**Name**	Cleaner Air for America: The Case For a National Program to Cut Pollution From Today's Diesel Engines
	ID	25
	Date	2005-06-22
	Author	Environmental Defense (ED)
	Short Summary	The report details the expected success from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s program to reduce air pollution from new diesel buses and freight trucks and new non-road diesel equipment, but due to the longevity and durability of existing diesel engines and the resulting low fleet turnover, the report calls for additional programs to control emissions from existing diesel engines as well.
21	**Name**	Climate Change 101: State Action
	ID	112
	Date	2006-10-01
	Author	Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	Report by the Pew Center on Global Climate Change which describes and analyzes actions certain states and regions are currently taking. The focus on state action is aimed at showing what can be done, and calling for more action on the federal level in dealing with climate change.
	Long Summary	The report details and describes actions taken at the regional level, including RGGI, Western Governor's Association, Southwest Climate Change Initiative, West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative, New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers, and Powering the Plains (a regional effort in the Midwest). On the individual state level, the report documents efforts made in the Electricity sector (Renewable Portfolio Standards, Public Benefit Funds, Net Metering and Green Pricing, Limits on Power Plant Emissions, and Efficiency Standards), efforts in the Transportation sector (New Vehicle Standards, Incentives for Climate-Friendly Fuels and Vehicles),

		the Agricultural sector (Supporting Biomass, Promoting Climate-Friendly Farming Practices), as well as Emission target levels (Emission Targets and Climate Action Plans). An important lesson from this report is that, despite all these positive advancements by states, they face strict budget requirements and have limited resources to devote to climate change. Moreover, they lack certain powers to enact comprehensive policies. Thus, the report calls for comprehensive federal legislation to provide consistency and certainty for climate action.
22	**Name**	Climate Policy Initiative
	ID	15
	Date	2006-10-05
	Author	Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP)
	Short Summary	Summary of some conlcusions from the first full meeting of the Climate Policy Initiative. Further meetings will be held in February, May and October 2007, with additional conclusions and policy recommendations.
	Long Summary	In collaboration with leading companies, states and environmental organizations, the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) has formed a new national climate policy dialogue, the Climate Policy Initiative, that is providing an off-the-record forum for the necessary learning and stakeholder discussions that are needed to advance a comprehensive national climate policy solution. Some of the recommendations coming out of this first meeting include advancing a carbon fee system over a cap-and-trade system, and reducing passenger vehicle GHG emissions through CAFE standards and feebates - a combination of fees and rebates which assign a uniform fee per gallon per mile.
23	**Name**	Co-op America's 12-Step Plan for Climate Action
	ID	339
	Date	2006-11-22
	Author	Co-op America
	Short Summary	Co-op America is a national nonprofit organization with the stated mission to harness economic power to create a socially just and environmentally sustainable society. This plan for action to address climate change was developed using a building-block approach, (dividing a huge task into smaller, doable actions) and screening out measures estimated to be too dangerous, costly, and slow (e.g., nuclear power plants, synfuels, and "clean" coal). It sets out 12 specific policy steps and claims each could reduce carbon emissions by at least 1 billion tons per year by 2054.
	Long Summary	The 12 policy steps include: 1) increasing fuel economy for cars; 2) cut back driving; 3) increase energy efficiency; 4) decrease tropical deforestation; 5) stop soil erosion and encourage local, organic agriculture; 6) increase wind power; 7) push hard for solar power; 8) increase efficiency of coal plants; 9) replace 1,400 gigawatts of coal with natural gas; 10) sequester carbon dioxide; 11) develop zero-emissions vehicles; and 12) develop biomass as a short-term replacement for fossil fuel. Many of the steps include specific targets.
24	**Name**	Coal in a Changing Climate
	ID	361
	Date	2007-02-01
	Author	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
	Short Summary	There is no such thing as "clean coal"; the conventional coal fuel cycle is among the most environmentally destructive activities on earth. But there are better alternatives: energy efficiency and renewable energy resources. In addition, steps can be taken now to reduce destructive mining practices and to apply state-of-the-art pollution controls, including CO2 control systems, to sources that use coal. This issue paper analyzes coal use in the United States and China and outlines the necessary steps for minimizing the destructive effects of coal.
	Long Summary	This NRDC analysis examines the changing climate for coal production and use in the United States and China, the world's two largest producers and consumers of coal. Together they are responsible for half of world coal production. In 2004, the use of coal resulted in 2.6 billion metric tons of heattrapping carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions in China and 3.9 billion metric tons of CO2 in the

		United States, adding up to more than 20 percent of global CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion. By 2030, China's CO2 emissions from coal could grow to more than 8 billion metric tons (GtCO2) and U.S. emissions to almost 3 GtCO2 based on business-as-usual forecasts. Emissions from both countries are far higher than from any other country and will together constitute more than 60 percent of global CO2 emissions from coal. NRDC is working in both the United States and China to reduce fossil fuel dependence and minimize damage to human health and the environment from coal production and use. To avoid locking ourselves and future generations into a dangerously disrupted climate, we must accelerate the progress already under way and adopt policies now to turn the corner on emissions. The United States, the world's leading carbon dioxide emitter, must immediately enact a national program to limit CO2 emissions and create the market incentives necessary to shift investment into the least polluting energy technologies on the scale and timetable that is needed. Targeted energy efficiency and renewable energy policies are critical to achieving CO2 limits at the lowest possible cost, but they are no substitute for explicit caps on emissions. The report offers a few key suggested policies for reducing the impact of coal: 1. Capture and Safely Dispose of CO2 From Any New Plants 2. Replace Oil With Low-Carbon Fuels 3. Refrain from Using Coal to Make Liquid Fuel for Transportation 4. Establish a Low-Emissions Coal Generation Obligation
25	**Name**	Combating Global Warming One Car At a Time: CO2 Emissions Labels for New Motor Vehicles
	ID	255
	Date	2006-03-01
	Author	Resources for the Future (RFF) (Katherine Probst)
	Short Summary	Report calling on the EPA to require that new cars and trucks sold in the U.S. bear a sticker displaying the vehicle's estimated yearly CO2 emissions, as a complement to the existing requirement for the display of fuel efficiency standards.
	Long Summary	As Americans become increasingly concerned about global warming, carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions labels on new cars could be an effective and relatively painless way to inform them that the cars they drive are a major source of CO2 and contribute to the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Putting a CO2 emissions label on all new cars and light trucks would make this clear for all to see.
26	**Name**	Cost-Effective Targets for a 2008+ Light Truck CAFE Rule
	ID	29
	Date	2005-06-20
	Author	Environmental Defense (ED)
	Short Summary	Paper beginning with the premise that since light-duty vehicles are responsible for about 40% of U.S. petroleum demand, the CAFE standards are a primary policy tool to achieve societal benefits from reduced oil consumption. The paper examines the levels of future light truck CAFE standards that will maximize net benefits, and develops a marginal benefit curve using a mid-range estimate of fuel costs and appropriate externality and oil supply adders. The paper concludes that light truck standards of at least 24.5 mpg by 2010 represent a cost-effective first step towards the objective of mitigating the grave risks or both energy security and global warming.
27	**Name**	Decarbonizing the Tax Code
	ID	27
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	Friends of the Earth (FOE)
	Short Summary	Report calling for the reform of many of the economic policies created by the federal government over the past 100 years that encourage fossil fuel use, while creating a new set of economic signals to help achieve a 60 percent to 80 percent reduction by 2050 in emissions that contribute to global warming. Specifically, the report calls for eliminating tax preferences for fossil fuels, boosting preferences for renewable energy and energy conservation, and adopting a graduating carbon tax.
28	**Name**	Early Observations on the European Union's Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading Scheme: Insights For United States Policymakers

	ID	49
	Date	2006-04-19
	Author	Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	Report written for the Pew Center by Vivian Thomson of the University of Virginia which reviews the progress of the European Union's GHG Emission Trading Scheme, and provides some policy suggestions for the United States - should and emission trading scheme ever be created - including making allocation decisions, linking a U.S. program with the Trading Scheme in Europe, developing world projects, determining how to deal with transportation emissions, and public access to the decision making process.
29	**Name**	Electricity: Who Will Build New Capacity
	ID	12
	Date	2005-07-01
	Author	The Aspen Institute (AI)
	Short Summary	Report on the 2005 Aspen Institute Energy Policy Forum, focusing on the question of future energy supply.
	Long Summary	The report is broken down into five categories, each containing broad recommendations and a discussion of the viewpoints of various attendees of the Energy Forum. The categories discussed are Market Design, Energy Efficiency, Innovation and Technology Choice, Carbon Management, and Infrastructure Security.
30	**Name**	Energy Efficiency and Resource Standards: Experience and Recommendations
	ID	7
	Date	2006-03-01
	Author	American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)
	Short Summary	This report summarizes the success that many states have had in implementing Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS), and argues for a federal-level EERS. The report further estimates the energy savings, economic impact, and emissions reductions from such a policy.
	Long Summary	An Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) is a simple, market-based mechanism to encourage more efficient generation, transmission, and use of electricity and natural gas. An EERS consists of electric and/or gas energy savings targets for utilities, often with flexibility to achieve the target through a market-based trading system. All EERS's include end-user energy saving improvements that are aided and documented by utilities or other program operators. Sometimes distribution system efficiency improvements and combined heat and power (CHP) systems and other high-efficiency distributed generation systems are included as well. EERS's are typically implemented at the state level but can also be implemented over smaller or wider areas. With trading, a utility that saves more than its target can sell savings credits to utilities that fall short of their savings targets. Trading would also permit the market to find the lowest-cost savings. However, unlike other resources such as renewable energy and coal, energy-saving opportunities are distributed throughout the 50 states; studies on many states have found cost-effective opportunities to reduce energy use by 20% or more. The report recommends that both states and the federal government enact EERS's covering both electric and gas utilities. So far, states have led EERS efforts and more states should consider policies of this type. Eventually, the federal government should follow these leading states and enact a national EERS so as to expand the savings and benefits throughout the country as well as to provide national emissions reduction and price reduction effects that benefit all states, including those with state EERS's. The report recommends that EERS targets generally start at modest levels (e.g., savings of 0.25% of sales annually) and ramp-up over several years to savings levels currently achieved by the most successful states (e.g., 0.75% to 1.25% of sales annually). To ensure that costs will be moderate, the report further recommends that trading of savings credits be permitted. Because EERS annual requirements are cumulative, savings would steadily mount. At the national level, EERS savings would amount to about one-quarter of the currently projected growth in electric sales over the 2007–2020 period and about one-half of projected growth in natural gas sales over this same period. A national EERS at this level would reduce U.S. energy use in 2020 by about 5.6 quadrillion Btu

		("quads"), which represent about 4.6% of projected U.S. energy use for that year. These savings are significantly greater than the projected savings from the combined efficiency provisions in the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005. With savings of this magnitude, EERS's represent one of the largest opportunities for capturing cost-effective energy savings, savings that will save consumers money, promote economic development, and reduce emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gas that contribute to global warming.
31	**Name**	Energy [R]evolution: A Blueprint For Solving Global Warming
	ID	33
	Date	2007-01-24
	Author	Greenpeace USA
	Short Summary	This report presents a scenario for how the United States can reduce CO2 emissions dramatically and secure an affordable energy supply on the basis of steady worldwide economic development through the year 2050. In particular, to avoid dangerous climate change, the report recommends that the United States phase out all subsidies for fossil fuels and nuclear energy, set legally binding targets for renewable energy, provide defined and stable returns for renewable energy investors, guarantee priority access to the grid, and institute strong efficiency standards for all appliances, buildings, and vehicles.
32	**Name**	Fueling the Fire: Global Warming, Fossil Fuels and the Fish and Wildlife of the American West
	ID	148
	Date	2006-10-03
	Author	National Wildlife Federation (NWF)
	Short Summary	This report addresses the impacts of global warming on America's Western States and provides a national strategy to address the problem. The report details the threats fish and wildlife could face and are facing at this moment, the impacts of expanding oil and gas development, and includes a set of national policy recommendations including: 1) placing mandatory limits on U.S. global warming pollution; 2) reducing the nation's dependence on fossil fuels through greater investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies; 3) implementing strategies to help wildlife survive the effects of global warming that are already underway; and 4) promoting strong wildlife stewardship as an important part of a new energy future.
33	**Name**	Grab The Green Brass Ring
	ID	24
	Date	2007-02-05
	Author	Environmental Defense (ED) (Fred Krupp)
	Short Summary	Article arguing that the United States should learn from, and model a new program after the European Union's current cap-and-trade program for carbon emissions (which itself was modeled after the United State's own acid rain program), or else surrender the new century's most important generator of jobs and wealth to our transatlantic neighbors.
34	**Name**	Green Budget: Fiscal Year 2008 National Funding Priorities for the Environment
	ID	205
	Date	2007-01-03
	Author	Wilderness Society and 20 other NGOs
	Short Summary	This report supported by 20 NGOs recommends environmental policy and priorities in the form of a proposed federal budget. It outlines the most critical needs for many important environmental programs, with an emphasis on those most in need of immediate action, but also represents the areas where small investments of federal dollars can bear the largest dividends. It is based on the premise that the most important environmental priority for the 110th Congress is the enactment of strong global climate change legislation and includes an outline for global warming policy in the introduction including: 1) caps on emissions of heat-trapping gases; and 2) smart federal investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy.

35	**Name**	High Speed Rail and Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the U.S.
	ID	16
	Date	2006-01-01
	Author	Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) and the Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT)
	Short Summary	A report jointly authored by the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) and the Center for Neighborhood Technology estimating on a corridor-by-corridor basis the annual GHG benefits of high speed rail systems in the U.S. using current plans for high speed rail development in the federally designated high speed rail corridors.
	Long Summary	The modeling used in the report shows that if high speed rails are built as planned, they will generate significant and substantial GHG savings in all regions. The report calculated CO2 emissions saved from passenger as they switched from convential modes of transportation (air, conventional rail, automobile and bus) to high speed rail. Projections for the year 2025 show that passengers would take 112 million trips on high speed rail, thus resulting in 29 million fewer automobile trips and 500,000 fewer airline flights. This switch would result in annual GHG emissions savings of 6 billion pounds of CO2. Recommendations include changing current U.S. safety guidelines to allow for lighter, and thus more efficient trains, solidfying funding for high speed rails, and encouraging the use of biofuels or renewable fuels.
36	**Name**	High Stakes: Designing Emissions Pathways to Reduce the Risk of Dangerous Climate Change
	ID	127
	Date	2006-11-01
	Author	Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) (Paul Baer, Michael Mastrandrea)
	Short Summary	The authors of this research were commissioned by the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) to develop estimates of emissions pathways that have a high likelihood of keeping the rise in the world's average surface temperature above pre-industrial levels to below 2°C. Further, the IPPR also commissioned the research presented in this report to find out what intermediary steps should be taken to meet that goal and to avoid dangerous climate change and to shape the next phase of international commitments to be negotiated and long-term investment decisions taken by business.
37	**Name**	Hot Profits and Global Warming: How Oil Companies Hurt Consumers and the Environment
	ID	21
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	Public Citizen (PC)
	Short Summary	Report identifying fundamental problems of how the current era of record oil company profits fails to deliver adequate economic or environmental results. The report sets forth a five-point plan for Congress to follow in order to reform America's energy markets, combat global warming and promote sustainable alternatives to our addiction to oil.
	Long Summary	The five-point plan proposed by the report is as follows: In order to reform America's energy markets, combat global warming and promote sustainable alternatives to our addiction to oil, Congress should: 1. Implement a windfall profits tax; repeal all existing oil company tax breaks; close loopholes allowing oil companies to escape paying adequate royalties; and dedicate the new revenues to financing clean energy, energy efficiency and mass transit. 2. Strengthen antitrust laws by empowering the Federal Trade Commission to crack down on unilateral withholding and other anti-competitive actions by oil companies. 3. Establish a Strategic Refining Reserve to be financed by a windfall profits tax on oil companies that would complement America's Strategic Petroleum Reserve. 4. Re-regulate energy trading exchanges to restore transparency and impose firewalls to stop energy traders from speculating on information gleaned from the companies' affiliates. 5. Improve fuel economy standards to reduce gasoline demand.
38	**Name**	How Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Can Fuel Our Future: Clean Power Comes on Strong
	ID	131
	Date	2007-03-04

	Author	Sierra Club
	Short Summary	This fact sheet explains how renewable energy and energy efficiency can be used to cut dependency on existing polluting power plants, and describes concisely the following renewable energy resources the Sierra Club supports: wind energy, energy from the sun (photovoltaic and solar thermal energy), geothermal energy, and biomass energy. It includes recommendations for policy makers including: 1) produce 20 percent of our electricity from renewable energy sources by 2020; and 2) establish strong energy efficiency standards for electronics, home appliances and businesses.
39	**Name**	Insurmountable Risks: The Dangers of Using Nuclear Power to Combat Global Climate Change
	ID	22
	Date	2006-06-20
	Author	Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER)
	Short Summary	Book which documents accident, proliferation and contamination threats associated with reviving the nuclear industry as part of efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and details economically competitive alternative fuel sources which can address U.S. and world electricity needs. The book also lays out a set of criteria for evaluating proposals aimed at limiting climate change.
40	**Name**	Managing the Transition to Climate Stabilization
	ID	128
	Date	2007-01-01
	Author	Richard Richels, Thomas Rutherford, Geoffrey Blanford, Leon Clarke (AEI - Brookings Joint Center)
	Short Summary	This paper builds upon recent work by the US Climate Change Science Program (CCSP). Among its products, the CCSP developed new emission projections for the major man-made greenhouse gases, explored the effects of emission limits on the energy system, and calculated the costs of various stabilization constraints to the economy. This paper applies one of the models used for that analysis to explore the sensitivity of the results to three potentially critical factors: the stabilization level, the policy design, and the availability and costs of low- to zero-emitting technologies.
41	**Name**	No Time Like the Present: NRDC's Response to MIT's 'Future of Coal' Report
	ID	360
	Date	2007-03-01
	Author	Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) (David Hawkins, George Peridas)
	Short Summary	Although MIT's report on the Future of Coal recognizes the role that carbon dioxide capture and geological storage plays in urgently needed action for curbing global warming, it fails to address a critical question facing U.S. policymakers: What carbon dioxide requirements should be applied to new coal power plants? This NRDC commentary answers that question: Congress should require all planned new coal plants in the United States to employ carbon capture and storage systems without further delay.
	Long Summary	MIT's report on the Future of Coal correctly recognizes the imperative for prompt action on global warming and the critical role that use of carbon dioxide (CO2) capture and geologic storage (CCS) must play in reconciling protection of the climate with expected global dependence on coal. Yet the report's examination of policies to promote immediate deployment of CCS systems is incomplete and it fails to address the most urgent problem facing U.S. policymakers: what CO2 performance requirements should be applied to proposed new coal power plants? While the facts set forth in the report provide ample justification for a recommendation to require all proposed new coal plants to capture CO2 for geologic disposal, the report is silent on this question. Rather than recommending performance requirements to capture and store CO2 from all new coal plants, the report proposes an incomplete policy response that would likely fail to prevent the construction of new high-emitting coal plants and result in much larger taxpayer costs and higher abatement costs when climate protection policies are adopted. The report recommends that government grants be made to energy companies to fund use of CO2 capture at a few new coal plants, that government fund several large-scale geologic injection projects, and that Congress not "grandfather" new proposed power plants from future CO2 control legislation. While each of these recommendations is a useful complement to

		a direct requirement for new coal plants to use CCS, by themselves they are inadequate. The best policy package, according to this report, is a hybrid program that combines the breadth and flexibility of a cap and trade program with well-designed performance measures focused on key technologies like CCS. One such performance measure is a CO2 emissions standard that applies to new power investments. California enacted such a measure in SB1368 in 2006. It requires new investments for sale of power in California to meet a performance standard that is achievable by coal with a moderate amount of CO2 capture. While the authors of the MIT report decline to say so directly, the information presented in the report supports a straightforward policy recommendation: Congress should require planned new coal plants in the United States to employ CCS without further delay.
	Analysis Target	The Future of Coal: Options for a Carbon-Constrained World
42	**Name**	Plan B 2.0: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble
	ID	23
	Date	2006-01-23
	Author	Earth Policy Institute (EPI)
	Short Summary	Book by Lester Brown, President and founder of the Earth Policy Institute. The book calls for a restructuring of the global economy in order to achieve sustainability and survival. Among the policies aimed at the United States, the author calls for increased utilization of wind energy, a restructuring of the U.S. budget away from military spending and towards renewable energy policies, and increased usage of gas-electric hybrid cars - particularly replacing the federal fleet of cars with gas-electric hybrids.
43	**Name**	Proposed Legislation for Combined Heat and Power: Introduction and Legislative Language
	ID	43
	Date	2007-02-01
	Author	United States Combined Heat & Power Association (USCHPA)
	Short Summary	The United States Combined Heat & Power Association, along with the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, created this draft legislation regarding combined heat and power (CHP) systems to develop model legislative language that can be used both federally and at the state level to address regulatory and market imperfections that discourage CHP, and to thus create a level playing field for CHP systems to secure national benefits of significant improvements in energy efficiency and electric power reliability in U.S. markets.
44	**Name**	Reducing Oil Use Through Energy Efficiency: Opportunities Beyond Cars and Light Trucks
	ID	42
	Date	2006-01-01
	Author	American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)
	Short Summary	This report presents the breakdown of petroleum use in the U.S. by sector and discuss technologies and practices available to improve the efficiency of the major oil-consuming subsectors. These include freight trucks, industrial equipment and processes, and residential and commercial buildings. While achieving ambitious oil savings targets will certainly require major progress on car and light truck fuel economy, this report demonstrates the substantial contribution offered by energy efficiency improvements to other vehicles and in the industrial and building sectors.
45	**Name**	Regulating Emissions of Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act
	ID	17
	Date	2006-10-01
	Author	William J. Baumol, Robert W. Crandall, Robert W. Hahn, Paul L. Joskow, Robert E. Litan, Richard L. Schmalensee (AEI-Brookings Joint Center For Regulatory Studies)
	Short Summary	Amicus Curiae presented before the United States Supreme Court in the case of Massachusetts v. EPA, concerning whether the EPA was correct in refusing to regulate emissions of GHGs from motor vehicles under section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act.

	Long Summary	The authors conclude that the EPA was correct in refusing to regulate motor vehicle emissions. They argue against using CAFE standards or Zero Emission Vehicle mandates, pointing to what they believe are expected negative consequences from such regulatory mechanisms. Instead, if anything, the authors propose using what they believe are more cost-effective mechanisms, such as carbon taxes or marketable permit systems.
46	**Name**	Renewable Energy Demand: A Case Study of California
	ID	348
	Date	2006-10-01
	Author	Renewable Energy Policy Project (REPP)
	Short Summary	This Report, which focuses on California, analyzes the renewable energy industry assuming that the United States moves to stabilize carbon emissions. It assumes a "wedge" of renewable energy is developed to stabilize the emissions from the US electric sector. The Report looks at how that major new demand for renewable energy will trickle down to create new demand for the component parts that make up the major renewable energy technologies.
	Long Summary	A national program to develop renewable energy will provide significant benefits to states and regions well beyond where projects are developed. A national program will greatly stimulate demand for manufactured components. Many of the states and regions that have suffered the greatest loss of manufacturing jobs have a significant concentration of manufacturing potential to supply those components. The Report is intended to spur interest at the local level to actually identify the specific firms that could benefit from a national program and begin the discussion as to how best to tie reinvigorated domestic manufacturing activity into a national program to develop renewable energy. California, by acting early, can influence national action to accelerate climate programs. By virtue of its industrial base, California stands to benefit from the increased demand for renewable technology. California can also anticipate bottlenecks and begin developing the domestic industries that will allow a strong renewable industry to meet climate goals. To capture the potential and avoid bottlenecks will require aggressive investment from the private sector. Public policy and incentives can and should be used to accelerate that action.
47	**Name**	Securing America: Solving Our Oil Dependence Through Innovation
	ID	354
	Date	2005-03-01
	Author	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) (Ann Bordetsky, Roland Hwang, Anne Korin, Deron Lovaas, Luke Tonachel)
	Short Summary	Report which proposes that Congress should establish a minimum national commitment to save 2.5 million barrels of oil per day by 2015 and 10 million barrels per day by 2025. The report also demonstrates the steps and policies needed to be taken to achieve such a goal.
	Long Summary	Using available technology, we could save an average of 3.2 million barrels per day within 10 years (see Technologically Achievable Oil Savings). Oil savings measures should be implemented across the transportation, industrial, and residential sectors. In the transportation sector, policy measures should raise the fuel efficiency of new vehicles through tax credits for retooling auto factories and consumer purchases, and by raising standards. Motor vehicle policies should facilitate the use of fuel-efficient replacement tires and motor oil, and efficiency improvements in heavy-duty trucks. Oil saving measures such as upgrading air traffic management systems and promoting residential energy savings in homes heated by oil will also contribute to a national savings goal, as will encouraging the growth of the biofuels industry. Through efficiency gains and fuel alternatives, U.S. oil consumption could be reduced almost 40 percent by 2025.
48	**Name**	Seeds of Opportunity: Climate Change Challenges and Solutions
	ID	264
	Date	2006-04-19
	Author	Prepared for the Civil Society Institute by Lloyd J. Dumas, Professor of Economics and Public Policy, University of Texas at Dallas

	Short Summary	This report considers five flexible policy approaches, which can be used individually or in combination, to effectively address the problem of global warming in ways that hold costs down and/or increase the return on our investment: 1) cap and trade emission reductions; 2) programs to conserve energy while maintaining or improving our standard of living; 3) increased use and further development of renewable ecologically benign energy sources; 4) enhanced GHG sequestration (storage); and 5) programs that use positive and negative incentives to induce the progress of technologies useful to climate change mitigation.
49	**Name**	Senate Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Proposals in the 110th Congress
	ID	108
	Date	2007-02-05
	Author	Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	One page chart summarizing and comparing the GHG cap-and-trade proposals as of February 5, 2007 in the U.S. Senate during the 110th Congress.
50	**Name**	Sense and Sequestration: The Carbon Cycle Explained
	ID	51
	Date	2006-11-01
	Author	Pacific Research Institute (PRI)
	Short Summary	This report, written by Amy Kaleita for the free-market think tank Pacific Research Institute, offers to explain the carbon cycle and the process of carbon sequestration. The report argues against implementing any type of carbon sequestration as a measure of carbon emissions reductions, asserting that the costs of carbon sequestration greatly outweigh its short lived positive effects. Instead, the report argues that there are better mechanisms for policy makers to take, if any, in order to reduce carbon emissions. The report points to mandatory technology standards, cap-and-trade systems, carbon taxes, and voluntary programs.
51	**Name**	Summary of the Harmful Provisions in the [2005] Energy Bill
	ID	204
	Date	2005-07-28
	Author	Sierra Club and 11 other NGOs
	Short Summary	Joint statement by twelve NGOs listing 25 provisions in the 2005 Energy Bill that it labels “terrible.”
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
52	**Name**	Sustainable Energy Blueprint: A Plausible Strategy for Achieving a No-Nuclear, Low-Carbon, Highly-Efficient and Sustainable Energy Future
	ID	338
	Date	2007-03-19
	Author	Nuclear Resource and Information Service (NIRS)
	Short Summary	This statement outlines a “doable” strategy for dramatically reducing U.S. GHG emissions, phasing out nuclear power, and ending energy imports while simultaneously creating new domestic jobs and businesses, improving energy, homeland, and national security and the economy, and enhancing the environment and public health. It sets forth 3 primary objectives, 7 specific targets set for 2025, tables estimating the nation’s energy mix if the targets are realized, and 13 specific proposed policy initiatives.
	Long Summary	The three primary longer-term objectives include: 1) reducing GHG emissions to a level consistent with a world-wide goal of global climate stabilization; 2) eliminating U.S. energy imports while reducing overall use of oil and natural gas; and 3) phasing out the current generation of nuclear power while substantially curbing the production and consumption of fossil fuels by increasing the use of energy efficiency and making a transition to sustainable, renewable energy sources. Some of the

		policy proposals include, funding of research and development, increasing fuel economy standards for cars and trucks, and greater usage of renewable resources.
53	**Name**	Tackling Climate Change In The U.S.: Potential Carbon Emissions Reductions from Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy by 2030
	ID	13
	Date	2007-01-01
	Author	American Solar Energy Society (ASES)
	Short Summary	Report compiled by the American Solar Energy Society detailing the potential carbon emissions reductions achievable by the year 2030, using
	Long Summary	The report compiles the presentations of nine experts in energy efficiency and renewable energy from the 2006 National Solar Energy Conference. The areas detailed include energy efficiency in buildings, industry, and transportation, as well as renewable energy topics such as concentrating solar power, photovoltaics, wind, biomass, biofuels, and geothermal energy. The report concludes that under an agressive yet achievable climate-driven scenario, energy efficiency and renewable technologies have the potential to provide most, if not all, of the U.S. carbon emissions reductions that will be needed to help limit the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide to 450 to 500 ppm by 2030.
54	**Name**	Technology Prizes for Climate Change Mitigation
	ID	257
	Date	2005-06-01
	Author	Resources for the Future (RFF) (Richard G. Newell, Nathan E. Wilson)
	Short Summary	Report proposing the implementation of prizes and awards given at the agency level in order to spur the development of climate change mitigation strategies and science.
	Long Summary	The report states that there is considerable evidence suggesting that prizes offered by public agencies as well as private firms or foundations could help induce the development of technologies aimed at reducing the greenhouse gases that are linked to global climate change. The authors suggest that there are “compelling reasons specifically related to climate change” that argue for the implementation of prizes that would provide financial impetus for scientists and engineers. “The scope of technologies that could reduce greenhouse gas emissions is so broad that it is hard to imagine that there is not room for prizes to play a constructive role,” the authors note. To create a successful strategy for designing a prize, the authors recommend considering specific factors such as the technological target, the size and nature of the prize, and the method for selecting the winner. They also highlight the importance of more general considerations such as whether the prize is being administered from the private or public sector. Because of “their infrequent use but potential promise,” the authors stress that, “policy experimentation and subsequent evaluation of prizes for greenhouse-gas-reduction technologies would be clearly desirable.”
55	**Name**	The 10-50 Solution: Options for a Low-Carbon Future
	ID	113
	Date	2005-02-01
	Author	Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	This report by the Pew Center on Global Climate Change addresses possible technological solutions to enable a low-carbon future in the next 50 years and identifies policy options for the next 10 years to help push and pull these technologies into the market.
	Long Summary	The report calls for both broad, economy-wide policies, as well as technology-specific policies. The broader policies advanced in this report include, most importantly, setting a sustained carbon price signal - either through cap-and-trade or a carbon tax. An important first step in creating a carbon price signal is beginning with mandatory GHG reporting. Further, the report calls for technology-specific policies in the areas of Energy Efficiency, Hydrogen in Transportation, Carbon Sequestration and Coal Gasification, Advanced Nuclear Power Generation, and Renewables.
56	**Name**	The Biggest Single Step

	ID	133
	Date	2007-03-04
	Author	Sierra Club
	Short Summary	The biggest single step the U.S. can take to curb global warming and save oil is to raise the fuel economy of our cars and light trucks. This paper provides background information on CAFÉ standards and hybrid vehicles, discusses flaws in current policy, and provides recommendations including: 1) revising CAFÉ tests to more accurately measure the actual fuel economy of vehicles; 2) closing the SUV loophole; and 3) closing the flexible fuel vehicle loophole.
57	**Name**	The Cost of U.S.-Based Forest Carbon Sequestration
	ID	46
	Date	2005-01-01
	Author	The Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	A report prepared for the Pew Center by economists Robert Stavins of Harvard University and Kenneth Richards of Indiana University which synthesizes and expands upon available studies of forest-based carbon sequestration in the United States.
	Long Summary	The report analyzes the true opportunity costs of using land for carbon sequestration, in contrast with other productive uses, and examines the multiple factors that drive the economics of storing carbon in forests over long periods of time. The authors estimate that the costs for sequestering up to 500 million tons of carbon per year - an amount that would offset up to one-third of current annual U.S. carbon emissions - range from $30 to $90 per ton, which is comparable to those costs estimated for other climate change mitigation options such as fuel switching or energy efficiency. Such a sequestration program would require a phased approach over a number of years and careful attention to policy details to ensure efficient implementation, but the authors conclude that carbon sequestration from forests can play an important role in future mitigation efforts and must be included in comprehensive assessments of policy responses to the problem of global climate change.
58	**Name**	The GHG Protocol for Project Accounting
	ID	253
	Date	2005-11-01
	Author	World Resources Institute (WRI)
	Short Summary	The GHG Protocol for Project Accounting (Project Protocol) provides specific principles, concepts, and methods for quantifying and reporting GHG reductions— i.e., the decreases in GHG emissions, or increases in removals and/or storage—from climate change mitigation projects (GHG projects).
	Long Summary	The Project Protocol's objectives are to: • Provide a credible and transparent approach for quantifying and reporting GHG reductions from GHG projects; • Enhance the credibility of GHG project accounting through the application of common accounting concepts, procedures, and principles; and • Provide a platform for harmonization among different project-based GHG initiatives and programs. To clarify where specific actions are essential to meeting these objectives, the Project Protocol presents requirements for quantifying and reporting GHG reductions and provides guidance and principles for meeting those requirements. Though the requirements are extensive, there is considerable flexibility in meeting them. This flexibility arises because GHG project accounting necessarily involves making decisions that directly relate to policy choices faced by GHG programs—choices that involve tradeoffs between environmental integrity, program participation, program development costs, and administrative burdens. Because the Project Protocol is not intended to be biased toward any specific programs or policies, the accounting decisions related to these policy choices are left to the discretion of its users.
59	**Name**	The Global Climate Change Marketplace
	ID	123
	Date	2007-02-01
	Author	Progressive Policy Institute (PPI)

	Short Summary	This policy paper from the Progressive Policy Institute criticizes the lack of leadership in the United States on the issue of dealing with climate change. It asserts that stronger action in this area will not result in economic disruption or harm, but rather will provide economic stimulus if approached in the right manner.
	Long Summary	The paper argues that capping emissions in a market-based system that lets companies profit by investing in alternative energy and other projects that reduce greenhouse emissions will trigger a flurry of new economic activity. Investment dollars will flow into projects that open new markets, create jobs, generate profits and, not coincidentally, greatly improve America's energy security by reducing the country's reliance on imported oil and gas. The paper suggests three areas in which Congress can take action and bring U.S. businesses and investors into the carbon marketplace: 1) Create a National Carbon Cap now; 2) Create Reliable and Transparent Emission-Reduction Rules and Tools; and 3) Re-Engage with the International Community.
60	**Name**	The U.S. Electric Power Sector And Climate Change Mitigation
	ID	47
	Date	2005-06-01
	Author	The Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	Report prepared for the Pew Center by Granger Morgan, Jay Apt, and Lester Lave, which explores the electric power industries options for reducing its GHG emissions over the next half-century. The report also offers four policy recommendations for achieving those reductions, such as establishing a firm regulatory timetable for reducing CO2 emissions from the electric industry, addressing the most serious institutional and regulatory barriers to the development of low-carbon and carbon-free energy technologies, promoting greater end use efficiency by requiring power companies to invest in demand-side energy savings, and creating a federal requirement that all parties in the electric power industry devote 1% of their value added in R&D towards new efficient technologies.
61	**Name**	The World in 2050: Implications of Global Growth for Carbon Emissions and Climate Change Policy.
	ID	362
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	PricewaterhouseCoopers (John Hawksworth)
	Short Summary	This report uses a long-term economic model to incorporate the effects of world GDP growth on global energy consumption and carbon emissions in order to answer the question of whether the world can sustain the rapid growth seen in emerging economies such as China, India, Brazil, Russia, Mexico, Indonesia and Turkey. In answering this question, the report also focuses on the 'G7' countries (U.S., Canada, U.K., Germany, Italy, France and Japan), and the role they will need to play in reducing carbon emissions. The report also discusses technological and policy strategies that countries can take at the national level to achieve reductions in carbon emissions.
	Long Summary	In terms of policy proposals, the report discusses both technological options for reducing carbon emissions, as well as policy mechanisms for achieving the desired reductions. The technological options mentioned include: A. Energy efficiency and conservation (including: 1. More fuel efficient vehicles; 2. Reduced vehicle use; 3. More energy efficient buildings; 4. More efficient fossil fuel power plants) B. Greener fuel mix (including 5. Switching power plants from coal to gas; 6. Nuclear power; 7. Wind power; 8. Solar (PV) power; 9. Switching from gasoline to hydrogen fuel cells; 10. Switching to biofuels) C. Carbon capture and storage (including 11. Storage of carbon captured at baseload power plants; 12. Storage of carbon captured in hydrogen plants; 13. Storage of carbon captured at synthetic fuel plants) D. Forests and agricultural soils (including 14. Reduced deforestation; 15. Conservation tillage) The report also discusses policy measures, focusing on three main topics: 1. Carbon taxes; 2. Carbon emissions trading; and 3. The policy implications of induced technological change
62	**Name**	Towards a Climate-Friendly Built Environment
	ID	48
	Date	2005-06-01

	Author	The Pew Center on Global Climate Change
	Short Summary	Report prepared by Marilyn Brown, Frank Southworth and Theresa Stovall of the Oak Ridge National Labratory, which identifies numerous opportunities available now, and in the future, to reduce the building sector's overall impact on climate. The report identifies six policy options that have a documented track record of delivering cost-effective GHG reductions and that hold promise for continuing to transform markets.
63	**Name**	Treating America's Oil Addiction: A Clean, Renewable Path to Energy Security
	ID	352
	Date	2007-01-01
	Author	National Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
	Short Summary	Short paper which argues for an increased focus on efficiency, renewable fuels, and cleaner transportation choices in order to reduce our dependence on foreign oil and to concurrently reduce greenhouse gas emissions and slow climate change.
	Long Summary	The report includes a number of suggestions that should be included in any energy policy. Those suggestions include: n Guaranteed oil savings starting with 2.5 million barrels of oil per day by 2016 (about the amount of oil we currently import from the Persian Gulf and 10 percent of projected demand) by 2016; then increasing savings to 10 million barrels of oil per day in 25 years. • Improved fuel economy performance in cars and light trucks, tires and heavy trucks to accelerate oil savings in transportation and maximize the impact of renewable fuels. • Renewable fuels that are cleaner and cheaper than oil through new markets and incentives for a new generation of low-carbon fuels made from sustainable biomass resources, such as prairie grasses, grown right here on America's farms. • Consumer fuel choice to get low-carbon fuels into drivers' tanks faster, including E85 fuel pumps at gas stations, standardizing fuel flexibility in new cars and trucks and closing an outdated legal loophole that weakens fuel economy levels for automakers producing flexible fuel vehicles, which wastes millions of gallons of oil. • Auto manufacturer retooling incentives for American automakers and suppliers to regain competitiveness and job potential by investing in domestic production of hybrids and advanced clean diesel vehicles. • More transportation choices through funding boosts for light rail, telecommuting and creation of new transit-oriented development corridors to reduce the need for commuters and families to drive to meet all their daily needs.
		Religious
1	**Name**	Climate Change: An Evangelical Call to Action
	ID	343
	Date	2006-01-01
	Author	The Evangelical Climate Initiative
	Short Summary	This statement, prepared by a group of senior evangelical leaders in the United States, supports four claims: 1) human-induced climate change is real; 2) the consequences of climate change will be significant, and will hit the poor the hardest; 3) Christian moral convictions demand a response to the problem; and 4) the need to act now is urgent and governments, businesses, churches and individual have a role to play. According to this statement, the most important immediate step that can be taken at the federal level is to pass and implement national legislation requiring sufficient economy-wide reductions in carbon dioxide emissions through cost-effective, market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and trade-program.
		Scientific
1	**Name**	Climate Change: A Christian Challenge and Opportunity
	ID	346
	Date	2005-03-01
	Author	Sir John Houghton, FRS, CBE and Chair International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group I
	Short	In this presentation to the National Association of Evangelicals in Washington D.C., Sir Houghton

	Summary	presents a brief summary of climate change science and the concerns climate change presents. He also speaks about the adverse impacts of climate change, the veracity of scientific information and the misinformation about the climate change issue being spread by strong vested interests. To achieve reductions in carbon dioxide emissions he states that three sorts of actions are required: 1) large improvements in the efficiency of energy generation and use can easily be made in buildings, transport and industry; 2) a wide variety of non-fossil fuel sources of energy are available for development and exploitation, such as, biomass, including waste, solar power (photovoltaic and thermal), hydro, wind, wave, tidal and geothermal energy; and 3) possibilities for sequestering carbon through the planting of forests or by pumping underground.
2	**Name**	Common Sense on Climate Change: Practical Solutions to Global Warming
	ID	265
	Date	2007-03-13
	Author	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)
	Short Summary	This report gives a brief summary of climate change science and the impacts of climate change. It describes five steps available today that can have an enormous impact on the problem: 1) build cars, minivans and SUVs that get 40 mpg or more; 2) modernize America's electricity system which includes a national standard requiring 20 percent of our electricity from renewable energy sources by 2020; 3) increase energy efficiency in homes and businesses; 4) protect threatened forests; and 5) vigorous support for research and development in areas such as renewable energy, advanced vehicle technology and storing carbon underground (geological carbon sequestration). The report is not supportive of nuclear power because the wastes are lethal hazards, the safety is poorly regulated and there is a risk of catastrophic accidents. The report also expresses skepticism about "clean coal" using current technologies.
3	**Name**	Forests and Climate Change: Recognizing Forests' Role in Climate Change
	ID	342
	Date	2001-01-01
	Author	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)
	Short Summary	According to this report, forest and land-use measures have the potential to reduce net carbon emissions by the equivalent of 10-20% of projected fossil fuel emissions through 2050. UCS endorses five specific actions and measures for achieving forest-based mitigation of climate change and describes these measures in this paper. In addition the paper describes the process of carbon sequestration in forests, compares emissions from deforestation to other sources of emissions, describes the reasons why U.S. forests are currently net carbon "sinks," discusses properly and poorly designed measures and the role of markets in forest-based climate mitigation.
	Long Summary	Forests are globally important storehouses of carbon and when they are degraded or cleared their stored carbon is released back into the atmosphere. Pursuant to a 2001 Nature report tropical deforestation is responsible for approximately 20% of total human-caused carbon dioxide emissions each year. UCS endorses the following actions fore achieving forest-based mitigation of climate change: 1) slow deforestation internationally through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and other international investments in forest conservation; 2) create a carbon market that recognizes domestic forest carbon values and creates strong incentives for reducing emissions in the U.S. by protecting and restoring natural forests; 3) manage timber production forests for carbon and other environmental values; 4) preserve the integrity of mature forests when managing for timber or biomass; 5)maintain historical fire regimes; and 6) maintain environmental safeguards on U.S. public forest lands.
4	**Name**	Human Impacts on Climate
	ID	347
	Date	2003-12-01
	Author	American Geophysical Union (AGU)
	Short	This is the position statement adopted by the AGU, a non-profit scientific organization with members

	Summary	from the earth and space sciences worldwide, on climate change. In this statement, AGU advocates enhanced national and international research and other efforts to support climate related policy decisions. These include fundamental climate research, improved observations and modeling, increased computational capability, and education of the next generation of climate scientists. AGU also urges that the scientific basis for policy discussions and decision-making be based upon objective assessment of peer-reviewed research results.
5	**Name**	Joint Science Academies' Statement: Global Response to Climate Change
	ID	344
	Date	2005-06-07
	Author	National Academy of Sciences, U.S. and the science academies of 10 other countries (United Kingdom, Russia, Japan, Italy, India, Germany, France, China, Canada and Brazil)
	Short Summary	This statement on the global response to climate change is signed by the national science academies of the G8 nations and Brazil, China and India, three of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases in the developing world. The statement stresses that the scientific understanding of climate change is now sufficiently clear to justify nations taking prompt action and calls on world leaders to take specific actions.
	Long Summary	The statement calls for the following actions to address climate change: 1) acknowledge that the threat of climate change is clear and increasing; 2) launch an international study to explore scientifically-informed targets for atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, and their associated emissions scenarios, that will enable nations to avoid impacts deemed unacceptable; 3) identify cost-effective steps that can be taken now to contribute to substantial and long-term reduction in net global greenhouse gas emissions; 4) recognize that delayed action will increase the risk of adverse environmental effects and will likely incur a greater cost; 5) work with developing nations to build a scientific and technological capacity best suited to their circumstances, enabling them to develop innovative solutions to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, while explicitly recognizing their legitimate development rights; 6) show leadership in developing and deploying clean energy technologies and approaches to energy efficiency, and share this knowledge with all other nations; and 7) mobilize the science and technology community to enhance research and development efforts, which can better inform climate change decisions.
6	**Name**	Nuclear Power and Global Warming (Position Paper)
	ID	340
	Date	2007-03-01
	Author	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)
	Short Summary	The paper sets forth specific problems with U.S. nuclear power today, changes needed, factors affecting expansion of U.S. nuclear power and weapons implications of expanded nuclear power. The conclusion is that the most sensible strategy for addressing global warming is to first deploy those options that achieve the largest carbon dioxide reductions most quickly and with the lowest costs and risk and nuclear power today does not meet these criteria. The expansion of U.S. nuclear power should be considered as a longer-term option if other climate -neutral means for producing electricity prove inadequate.
	Long Summary	Recent studies conclude that the U.S. and other industrialized countries must reduce their global warming emissions to approximately 20 percent of current levels by mid-century. When assessing potential policies for global warming, for each option considered policy makers should take into account its impact on public health, safety and security, the time required for large-scale deployment, and its costs. In addition to issues regarding safety, security, waste disposal and cost, even under an ambitious deployment scenario, new nuclear plants could not make a substantial contribution to reducing emissions for at least two decades. An appropriate strategy for reducing emissions should include: 1) adopting policies that maximizes energy efficiency and conservation, increase the use for renewable energy and eliminate barriers to existing technologies that can reduce emissions; 2) setting emission targets and establishing a mandatory revenue-neutral carbon tax or cap-and-trade system; 3) the nation's energy R&D effort should be raised; 4) nuclear power should not receive disproportionate subsidies; 4) increasing public confidence in safety and security of nuclear power by improving safety

		and security; and 5) address problems with spent fuel.
7	**Name**	Policy Context of Geologic Carbon Sequestration
	ID	341
	Date	2001-07-01
	Author	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)
	Short Summary	This paper explains and describes geological carbon sequestration (GCS), GCS risks to humans and the environment, background on the development of this technology and the state of the technology at the time the paper was written. It also includes available geological formations and principal mechanisms of carbon capture and storage, storage potential, economic feasibility and prospects, the state of US. public and private sector research and policy issues.
	Long Summary	Some of the policy issues raised in this paper include: 1) environmental and safety regulations of project activities with individual nations; 2) policies and incentives encouraging R&D; 3) internationally harmonized incentives and price signals; 4) implementation, monitoring and accunting issues involved in GCS as a reliable climate mitigation activity; and 6) public concerns with this approach.
8	**Name**	Preparing to Capture Carbon
	ID	364
	Date	2007-02-09
	Author	Daniel P. Schrag, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Harvard University Published in Science magazine
	Short Summary	The combination of three strategies are essential to lower carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions to mitigate climate change: 1)reducing the amount of energy the world uses, either through more efficient technology or through changes in life-styles and behaviors; 2) expanding the use of energy sources that do not add CO2 to the atmosphere; and 3) capturing the CO2 from places where we do use fossil fuels and then storing it in geologic repositories, a process known as carbon sequestration. This article focuses on carbon sequestration analyzing technologies, including how it is used in the gasification of coal, and costs and recommends action the government should take to make sure carbon sequestration is ready.
	Long Summary	According to the author, to make sure that carbon sequestration is ready when we need it, the government should act now, not just with small test projects but with full-scale industrial experiments. The U.S. government can encourage efforts currently underway, and sponsor additional ones, making sure that there are 10 to 20 large sequestration projects operating for the next decade so that any problems that do arise with capture or storage can be identified. By creating a competitive bidding process for long-term sequestration contracts, the United States can ensure that the most cost-efficient strategies will be used while testing a variety of capture and storage options including retrofitting older pulverized coal plants.
9	**Name**	Questions Addressed to Sir John Houghton, Testifying Before the Senate Energy and Natural Resouces Committee
	ID	345
	Date	2005-07-21
	Author	Sir John Houghton, FRS, CBE and Chair Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group I
	Short Summary	In this transcript, Sir Houghton responds to questions regarding the IPCC Third Assessment Report, the Joint Science Academies' Statement: Global Response to Climate Change and to questions about climate change in general and actions that can be taken to address the problem. In his responses he provides information on the science of climate change, clarification about reported information, and his opinion about policy issues and actions to address climate change.
	Long Summary	The two main actions to address climate change mitigation are: 1) increasing energy efficiency across the board (e.g., in buildings, appliances, vehicles and in industry); and 2) for the generation of energy to move as rapidly as possible to be less carbon intensive and eventually close to carbon free, clean

		coal technology, (IGCC and carbon sequestration will play an important role). He also made the following comments: 1) any international agreements for emissions reductions need to involve developing countries, especially those that are industrializing rapidly; 2) further action with mandatory targets and requirements are necessary for all countries; 3) hydrogen has great potential and will become an important probably dominant fuel, but substantial further development of fuel cells and of technologies for storage are required; 4) considerable government support will be required before carbon free energy technologies can become commercially competitive and all possibilities need to be explored and assessed; and 5) although there are many cost-effective technological options that could contribute to stabilizing GHG concentrations, barriers to their broad deployment need to be overcome. Barriers include the following: 1) the wide campaign of misinformation by vested interests regarding the problem; 2) how governments will set up the framework (including incentives and other appropriate economic measures) that will lead to action at reasonable cost; and 3) how to carry out honest assessments for the reasonableness of the costs to mitigation action.
10	**Name**	Walking A Nuclear Tightrope: Unlearned Lessons of Year-plus Reactor Outages
	ID	268
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)
	Short Summary	This report makes the case that nuclear power is currently not safe enough. Furthermore, year-plus shut downs for safety reasons cause outages. It sets forth specific recommendations that should be carried out by Congress and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to improve safety at current plants and that should be implemented before any new construction of federally subsidized plants.
		Impact Analysis
		Academic Institute
1	**Name**	Federal Tax Policy Towards Energy
	ID	280
	Date	2007-01-01
	Author	MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change (Gilbert Metcalf)
	Short Summary	This paper summarizes and analyzes the distributional and incentive impacts that federal tax policies have on various sectors of the energy industry. In pertinent part, the report examines the tax policies of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
	Long Summary	The Energy Policy Act of 2005 was the first major piece of energy legislation enacted since 1992 following five years of Congressional efforts to pass energy legislation. Among other things, the law contains tax incentives worth over $14 billion between 2005 and 2015. These incentives represent both pre-existing initiatives that the law extends as well as new initiatives. This paper surveys federal tax energy policy focusing both on programs that affect energy supply and demand. It also briefly discuss the distributional and incentive impacts of many of these incentives. In particular, the paper makes a rough calculation of the impact of tax incentives for domestic oil production on world oil supply and prices and find that the incentives for domestic production have negligible impact on world supply or prices despite the United States being the third largest oil producing country in the world. Finally, the paper presents results from a model of electricity pricing to assess the impact of the federal tax incentives directed at electricity generation. I find that nuclear power and renewable electricity sources benefit substantially from accelerated depreciation and that the production and investment tax credits make clean coal technologies cost competitive with pulverized coal and wind and biomass cost competitive with natural gas.
		Ad Hoc Working Group
1	**Name**	National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency
	ID	100
	Date	2006-07-03

	Author	Leadership Group facilitated by Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency
	Short Summary	This comphrensive report discusses policy, planning and program issues and presents policy recommendations for creating a sustainable, aggressive national commitment to energy efficiency through gas and electric utilities, utility regulators, and partner organizations. The Plan was developed by more than 50 leading organizations representing key stakeholder perspectives.
	Long Summary	The National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency is an ongoing effort led by a Leadership Group of leading gas and electric utilities, state agencies, energy consumers, energy service providers, and environmental/energy efficiency organizations and facilitated by the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The key finding of the Report is that energy efficiency can be a cost-effective resource and can provide multiple benefits to utilities, customers and society. The report presents a variety of policy, planning and program approaches that can be used to help natural gas and electric utility regulators, and partner organizations pursue the five recommendations included in the report. Included in the report is an examination of the financial impact of energy efficiency on major stakeholders; eight cases were analyzed.
		Agency
1	**Name**	Agriculture-Based Renewable Energy Production
	ID	144
	Date	2006-05-18
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS)
	Short Summary	Since the late 1970s, U.S. policy makers at both the federal and state levels have enacted a variety of incentives, regulations, and programs to encourage the production and use of agriculture-based renewable energy. Motivations cited for these legislative initiatives include energy security concerns, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and raising domestic demand for U.S.-produced farm products. This report provides background information on farm-based energy production and how this fits into the national energy-use picture. It briefly reviews the primary agriculture-based renewable energy types and issues of concern associated with their production, particularly their economic and energy efficiencies and long-run supply. Finally, this report examines the major legislation related to farm-based energy production and use. This report will be updated as events warrant.
2	**Name**	Alternative Fuels and Advanced Technology Vehicles: Issues in Congress
	ID	142
	Date	2006-10-19
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS)
	Short Summary	Alternative fuels and advanced technology vehicles are seen by proponents as integral to improving urban air quality, decreasing dependence on foreign oil, and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. However, major barriers — especially economics — currently prevent the widespread use of these fuels and technologies. Because of these barriers, and the potential benefits, there is continued congressional interest in providing incentives and other support for their development and commercialization. This report provides an overview of current issues surrounding alternative fuels and advanced technology vehicles --issues discussed in further detail in other CRS reports referred to in each section.
3	**Name**	Assessment of Selected Energy Efficiency Policies
	ID	65
	Date	2005-05-01
	Author	Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
	Short Summary	This report responds to a request from Senator Byron L. Dorgan, asking the EIA to undertake a quantitative analysis of a variety of energy efficiency policies using assumptions provided by the Alliance to Save Energy (ASE). EIA screened a broad range of potential policies and provided preliminary estimates of their energy market impacts. This analysis was conducted using the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) of EIA, incorporating the data and assumptions from the reference

		case of the "Annual Energy Outlook 2005 (AEO2005). The reference case assumes that all current laws and regulations remain as enacted, with no additional policy changes other than those assumed in this analysis.
	Long Summary	Based on the information provided by the Alliance to Save Energy, two multi-policy cases were identified as the subject for more detailed analysis. Case 1 includes, in pertinent part, tax credits for building and appliance efficiency improvements in both the residential and commercial sectors, a reform of the current CAFE test procedures to eliminate a 20% shortfall between tested fuel economy values and those achieved during actual on-road driving, to be phased-in between 2008 and 2012, tax credits for small combined heat and power systems installed between 2006 and 2008, a voluntary agreement to reduce industrial energy intensity by 2.5% annually from 2006 to 2016, and an implementation of an Energy Efficiency Performance Standard (EEPS) for natural gas and electricity suppliers in five "average" States. Case 2, in addition to those policies from Case 1, includes revisions to residential and commercial building codes in 2007, 2010, and 2013 to improve energy efficiency, an increase in the voluntary program to reduce energy intensity by 5% annually for electricity and natural gas, and 25% for pipeline fuel and lease and plant fuel from 2006 to 2016, and an implementation of the EEPS at the national level. Summary of the results: Energy Consumption: Compared to the reference case of the Annual Energy Outlook 2005, total projected energy consumption in 2025 is reduced by 2.9% in Case 1 and by 7.0% in Case 2. Energy Reductions by Fuel Type: The 2025 energy reduction in Case 1 consists of petroleum (4.5% reduction), followed by coal (3.4%), and natural gas (1.6%). In Case 2, projected coal use is reduced by 12.7% compared to the reference case in 2025, natural gas by 7.9%, and petroleum by 4.8%. Energy Reductions by Sector: About half of the Case 1 reductions in energy use in 2025 occur in the transportation sector as a result of the more stringent CAFE testing policy. In Case 2, the energy savings are more evenly split across the four end-use sectors. Import Dependence: The net import share of oil consumption falls from 68.4% in 2025 in the reference case to 67.3% in both multi-policy cases. The Case 2 policies also reduce dependence on imported natural gas in 2025 from 28.2% in the reference case to 26.1% in Case 2. Macroeconomic Impacts: Based on productivity losses alone, the estimated cumulative loss in potential GDP for Case 1 is $445 billion, which represents 0.14% of total potential GDP over the entire 2006 to 2025 period. For Case 2, the cumulative loss is $864 billion and represents a loss of 0.27% of potential output over the entire period. These losses in potential GDP would be mitigated if implementation of the proposed policies resulted in a reduction in delivered energy prices. Carbon Dioxide Emissions: Overall CO2 emissions in 2025 are reduced by 282 million metric tons (3.5%) in Case 1, relative to the reference case, and by 671 MMT (8.3%) in Case 2.
4	**Name**	Automobile and Light Truck Fuel Economy: The CAFE Standards
	ID	195
	Date	2006-12-12
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Brent D. Yacobucci)
	Short Summary	This report discusses the historical sources of rulemaking power regarding setting CAFE standards, and the changes made to such rulemaking authority in the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
	Long Summary	On April 6, 2006, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) released a final rulemaking for sport utility vehicles (SUVs) and light duty trucks beginning with model year (MY) 2008. The rule restructures the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program for light trucks to establish standards based upon vehicle size, as opposed to the current program with one average standard for all light trucks. It marks a significant change to the CAFE program for trucks. The sharp rise in gasoline prices during spring 2006 has focused attention on the CAFE standards for passenger cars, and the fact that NHTSA does not have the same latitude to make changes to passenger car CAFE or the passenger car CAFE program. For trucks, the agency established two different tracks that manufacturers can follow for model years 2008-2010 -- meeting an "unreformed" or "reformed" CAFE standard. In MY2011, all manufacturers will have to meet the reformed standard. The unreformed light-duty truck standards are a fleetwide average of 22.5, 23.1, and 23.5 mpg for model years 2008, 2009, and 2010, respectively. Manufacturers opting for the reformed standard would be required to meet a range of standards depending upon vehicle size. Starting in MY2011, the reformed light truck CAFE standards, with a range of 21.8 to 30.4 mpg, will apply to all manufacturers.

		NHTSA estimates that under the reformed system, light trucks will average 24.0 mpg in MY2011. On April 27, 2006, President Bush requested that Congress grant him authority to increase passenger car CAFE standards and to establish an attribute-based system for passenger cars. However, the 109th Congress did not grant this authority. The Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) of 1975 grants NHTSA the authority to alter the light truck program's structure, but the passenger car program is set by EPCA. To increase passenger car CAFE above the current 27.5 mpg, the President must submit the proposal to Congress, which can then act to disapprove; otherwise, the proposal goes into effect. Further, under EPCA, NHTSA lacks the authority to alter the structure of the passenger car program. As part of the Administration proposal, the President has also requested the authority to allow credit trading between different manufacturers: currently, manufacturers may bank credits for future years but may not trade them to other manufacturers. Others proposals within and outside Congress include simply raising fuel economy standards for passenger cars and light trucks, eliminating the distinction between the two fleets, and establishing a system to trade CAFE credits among manufacturers. As noted above, the original authorities for the CAFE program were enacted as part of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-163, EPCA), passed in 1975 as a response to the Arab oil embargo. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), passed on August 8, 2005, authorizes $3.5 million annually for five years for NHTSA to carry out fuel economy rulemakings, requires a study to explore the feasibility of a significant reduction in fuel consumption by 2014, and requires that the adjustment factor applied to estimate consumer in-use fuel economy be revised.
5	**Name**	Biofuels Incentives: A Summary of Federal Programs
	ID	202
	Date	2007-01-03
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Brent D. Yacobucci)
	Short Summary	This report summarizes the recent congressional interest in promoting alternatives to petroleum, notably biofuels - ethanol and biodiesel especially, as well as incentives proposed to increase the promotion of biofuels.
	Long Summary	With recent high energy prices and the passage of major energy legislation in 2005 (P.L. 109-58), there is ongoing congressional interest in promoting alternatives to petroleum fuels. Biofuels -- transportation fuels produced from plants and other organic materials -- are of particular interest. Ethanol and biodiesel, the two most widely used biofuels, receive significant government support under this law in the form of mandated fuel use, tax incentives, loan and grant programs, and certain regulatory requirements. The 17 programs and provisions listed in this report have been established over the past 27 years, and are administered by five separate agencies and departments: Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Energy, Internal Revenue Service, and Customs and Border Protection. These programs target a variety of beneficiaries, including farmers and rural small businesses, biofuel producers, petroleum suppliers, and fuel marketers. Arguably, the most significant federal programs for biofuels have been tax credits for the production or sale of ethanol and biodiesel. However, with the establishment of the renewable fuels standard (RFS) under P.L. 109-58, Congress has mandated biofuels use. In the long term, this mandate may prove even more significant than tax incentives in promoting the use of these fuels. This report outlines federal programs that provide direct or indirect incentives for biofuels. For each program described, the report provides details including administering agency, authorizing statute(s), annual funding, and expiration date. The Appendix provides summary information in a table format.
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
6	**Name**	Climate Change Legislation in the 109th Congress
	ID	191
	Date	2006-08-04
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Brent D. Yacobucci)
	Short Summary	This report briefly discusses the basic concepts on which these bills are based and compares major provisions of the bills in each of the following categories: climate change research, technology

		deployment, GHG reporting and registries, and emissions reduction programs.
	Long Summary	Climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are an issue in the 109th Congress, as they have been in past Congresses. Bills directly addressing climate change issues range from those focused primarily on climate change research to comprehensive emissions cap-and-trade programs for the six greenhouse gases covered under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Additional bills focus on GHG reporting and registries, or on power plant emissions of carbon dioxide, as part of wider controls on pollutant emissions. Within several broad categories, the bills vary in their approaches to climate change issues. For example, some bills covering research issues focus solely on modeling the effects of future climate change, whereas others address the development of monitoring technologies. Bills focusing on technology deployment do so through tax incentives and credit-based programs within the United States or by promoting deployment in developing countries. Bills with greenhouse gas registries may be voluntary or mandatory and vary in the entities covered and the gases registered. Bills with emission reduction requirements also vary in the entities covered, the gases limited, and the target emissions levels. Most notably, on August 8, 2005, President Bush signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, H.R. 6). Among other provisions, Title XVI of the bill establishes programs to promote the development and deployment f technologies to reduce greenhouse gas intensity.
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
7	**Name**	Climate Change: Action by States To Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions
	ID	198
	Date	2007-01-18
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Jonathan L. Ramseur)
	Short Summary	In the absence of a federal climate change program, a number of states have taken actions that directly address greenhouse gases. States' efforts cover a wide range of policies, from outlining possible strategies to setting mandatory greenhouse gas emission standards. This report discusses actions that certain states have taken, and the challenges faced by states in attempting to regulate GHG emissions.
	Long Summary	Although much of the early activity was largely symbolic, the more recent state actions have been more pragmatic. The states' motivations may be as diverse as the actions themselves. Some states are motivated by projections of climatic changes, while others view their policies as economic opportunities. States also point to the potential co-benefits of reducing greenhouse gases: improvements in air quality, traffic congestion, and energy security. Another driver behind state action is the possibility of catalyzing federal legislation. Most of the states have shown at least a basic interest in climate change issues. Forty-two states have conducted greenhouse gas inventories; 30 states have either completed or are in the process of preparing climate change action plans; 12 states have set statewide greenhouse gas targets. However, only a small number of states have implemented or are creating mandatory emission reduction programs. The most significant developments have come from California and from a group of states in the Northeast. The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), a partnership of seven northeastern states, sets up a cap-and-trade system aimed at limiting carbon dioxide emissions from power plants. This is scheduled to take effect in 2009. California has made several notable steps. In 2004, the state issued regulations to reduce greenhouse gases from motor vehicles. Ten other states have formally adopted California's new vehicle requirements. In 2006, California passed two milestone climate change statutes. The first would establish a state-wide cap on greenhouse gases. The second would effectively limit the use of coal-generated electricity in California. Predicting the precise consequences of the state-led climate change actions is difficult. Some actions, particularly the recent California legislation, may impact energy markets to some degree. Many observers suggest that the quantity and range of state actions will catalyze federal activity. Industry stakeholders are especially concerned that the states will create a patchwork of climate change regulations across the nation. This prospect is causing some industry leaders to call for a federal climate change program. If Congress seeks to establish a federal program, the experiences and lessons learned in the states may be instructive. Although some states are taking aggressive action, their possible emission reductions may be offset by increased emissions in states without mandatory reduction requirements. This is perhaps the central limitation of state climate

		change programs in actually affecting total greenhouse gas emissions. Legal challenges represent another obstacle for state programs, particularly for the more aggressive, mandatory programs.
8	**Name**	Climate Change: Federal Expenditures
	ID	197
	Date	2007-01-22
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Jane A. Leggett)
	Short Summary	This report discusses the nature of various federal expenditures on issues dealing with climate change, and analyzes patterns in the levels of funding and spending on the subject.
	Long Summary	Research has been the cornerstone of the U.S. strategy to address global climate change. Funding has grown from a few million per year in the 1970s, to $2.4 billion in FY1993, and to $5.1 billion in FY2004, as reported by the Office of Management and Budget. After adjusting for inflation, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reports the increase from FY1993 to FY2004 as 55%, from $3.3 billion to $5.1 billion. Federal expenditures for science and technology research, voluntary deployment programs, international assistance, and tax incentives received budget authority of $5.8 billion in FY2006 and a budget request of $6.5 billion in FY2007. Climate-related expenditures are spread across more than a dozen agencies, although the Department of Energy (DOE) spends more than 44% of the total. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), with budget authority of about $1.15 billion in FY2006, is almost 20% of total expenditures, including tax incentives. Tax incentives are another 19% of the total climate-related expenditures. Implementation is directed by the Cabinet-level Committee on Climate Change Science and Technology Integration. The strategy places management responsibility and accountability for the various programs in individual agencies. Specific programs are reported as many different initiatives in four major areas: 1) The Climate Change Science Program (CCSP), including the Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) and the Climate Change Research Initiative (CCRI). 2)The Climate Change Technology Program (CCTP), including the National Climate Change Technology Initiative (NCCTI) and included in the Advanced Energy Initiative (AEI). 3)International Assistance, including the Asia-Pacific Partnership (APP). 4) Tax Provisions that May Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Key policy issues associated with federal climate change expenditures include the following: • choosing priorities across science and technology research and development, programs to encourage mitigation of greenhouse gases, and adaptation to potential future climate change; • articulating sufficiently measurable goals and milestones against which to track progress; • improving clarity of reported funding, including changes in reporting rules over time, and evaluating effectiveness; • maintaining stability of funding or preferential tax treatments and the relationship to programs' effectiveness; and • balancing priorities within agencies of expenditures for climate change versus other spending priorities in a tight fiscal environment.
9	**Name**	Climate Change: Federal Laws and Policies Related to Greenhouse Gas Reductions
	ID	176
	Date	2006-02-22
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Brent D. Yacobucci, Larry Parker)
	Short Summary	This report provides background on the evolution of U.S. climate change policy, from ratification of the UNFCCC to the Bush Administration's 2001 rejection of the Kyoto Protocol to the present. The report focuses on major regulatory programs that monitor or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, along with their estimated effect on emissions levels. In addition, legislation in the 109th Congress calling for monitoring or reducing greenhouse gas emissions is identified and examined.
	Long Summary	Climate change is generally viewed as a global issue, but proposed responses generally require action at the national level. In 1992, the United States ratified the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which called on industrialized countries to take the lead in reducing greenhouse gases. During the past decade, a variety of voluntary and regulatory actions have been proposed or undertaken in the United States, including monitoring of electric utility carbon dioxide emissions, improved appliance efficiency, and incentives for developing renewable energy sources. This report provides background on the evolution of U.S. climate change policy, from ratification of the UNFCCC to the Bush Administration's 2001 rejection of the Kyoto Protocol to the present. The

		report focuses on major regulatory programs that monitor or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, along with their estimated effect on emissions levels. In addition, legislation in the 109th Congress calling for monitoring or reducing greenhouse gas emissions is identified and examined. The earlier Bush, Clinton, and current Bush Administrations have largely relied on voluntary initiatives to reduce the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. This focus is particularly evident in the current Administration's 2002 Climate Action Report (CAR), submitted under the provisions of the UNFCCC. Of the 50-plus programs summarized in the 2002 CAR, 6 are described as "regulatory." However, this small subset of the total U.S. effort accounts for a large share of greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved over the past decade. In general, these efforts were established and implemented in response to concerns other than climate change, such as energy efficiency and air quality. Proposals to advance regulatory or market-oriented programs that reduce greenhouse gases have been discussed in the 109th Congress. These efforts have generally followed one of three tracks. The first would improve the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions as a basis for research and development and any future reduction scheme. The second would enact a market-oriented greenhouse gas reduction program along the lines of the current acid rain reduction program established by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. The third would enact energy and related programs, such as appliance efficiency standards, that would also have the effect of reducing greenhouse gases. Omnibus energy legislation in the 109th and earlier Congresses has included provisions indirectly related to greenhouse gas emissions, such as energy efficiency and renewable energy. Other legislation has been introduced to establish mandatory emissions reductions, create mandatory or voluntary emissions registries, tighten efficiency standards for appliances and automobiles, and establish requirements for the use of renewable energy.
10	**Name**	Climate Change: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Bills in the 110th Congress
	ID	201
	Date	2007-02-21
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Larry Parker)
	Short Summary	A number of congressional proposals to advance programs that reduce greenhouse gases have been introduced in the 110th Congress. Proposals receiving particular attention would create market-based greenhouse gas reduction programs along the lines of the trading provisions of the current acid rain reduction program established by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. This paper presents a side-by-side comparison of the major provisions of those bills and includes a glossary of common terms.
11	**Name**	DOE Budget Earmarks: A Selective Look at Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy R&D Programs
	ID	200
	Date	2006-03-03
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Fred Sissine)
	Short Summary	The report discusses the potential impact of congressional earmarks on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) research and development (R&D) programs and, in particular, whether continued high levels of earmarks could lead to new cuts in staff and dilute the desired impact of the AEI initiatives under EERE, should Congress decide to fund them.
	Long Summary	Appropriations earmarks for the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) programs have tripled from FY2003 to FY2006. According to the Executive Office of the President and the private American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), this affects the conduct of programs and may delay the achievement of goals. Further, the Administration has proposed new funding for hydrogen, biomass/biorefinery, and solar energy initiatives proposed under the American Competitiveness Initiative/Advanced Energy Initiative (AEI). The congressional debate over earmarks centers on the transparency of the process, with a focus on earmarks not initially approved in either chamber that appear in a bill's conference report. Opponents contend that the earmarking process is not open, fair, or competitive. Proponents say it is a legitimate practice and is justified by policymakers' knowledge of local needs, as it spreads research money to deserving states and institutions. The appropriation figures cited as "earmarks" in this report are those labeled by DOE budget requests as "congressionally directed activities" and, for FY2006, appear to be completely consistent with figures in the FY2006 Energy and Water Development (E&W) conference report that

		are labeled as "congressionally directed projects." In this regard, the earmark figures in this report appear consistent with the definition of a congressional appropriations earmark as "funds set aside within an account for individual projects, locations, or institutions."
12	**Name**	Energy Efficiency Policy: Budget, Electricity Conservation, and Fuel Conservation Issues
	ID	189
	Date	2006-08-08
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Fred Sissine)
	Short Summary	The energy efficiency issues analyzed in this report include research and development (R&D) priorities, funding for climate-related efficiency programs, implementation of equipment efficiency standards, regulation of vehicle fuel efficiency, and electricity industry ratemaking for energy efficiency profitability. The report also looks at the Bush Administration's Advanced Energy Initiative.
	Long Summary	Energy efficiency issues include research and development (R&D) priorities, funding for climate-related efficiency programs, implementation of equipment efficiency standards, regulation of vehicle fuel efficiency, and electricity industry ratemaking for energy efficiency profitability. The Bush Administration has proposed an Advanced Energy Initiative (AEI) to accelerate hydrogen programs. For the Department of Energy's (DOE's) energy efficiency R&D programs, the Administration seeks $484.7 million, with increases for Hydrogen and Hybrid/Electric Propulsion. The request would cut $74.8 million from the Weatherization Program and eliminate controversial funding earmarks. The Housepassed version of the FY2007 Energy and Water Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5427) would fund AEI and cut earmarks. The Senate Appropriations Committee has also approved AEI funding and would cut earmarks even further than the House. Energy efficiency programs have long been justified for the ability to reduce petroleum use and curb environmental impacts such as air pollution. This made it economically and administratively convenient to have them also serve as part of a low cost "no regrets" policy to reduce greenhouse gas (especially CO2) emissions. In addition to DOE funding, H.R. 5386 would provide about $100 million for the Environmental Protection Agency's energy efficiency program, and the Senate Appropriations Committee's version of H.R. 5522 would provide about $200 million for energy efficiency-related programs in developing countries. DOE's implementation of equipment efficiency standards has been a subject of some congressional criticism. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT, P.L. 109-58) directed DOE to report to Congress on actions taken to address the concern. In response, DOE issued a schedule for rulemakings on 30 products. EPACT also raised the goals for energy efficiency in federal agencies and provided modest tax incentives for efficiency in certain vehicles and buildings. Automobile fuel efficiency regulation has been one of the most controversial aspects of energy efficiency policy. The Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program for new cars and light trucks achieved significant energy savings through 1985 but has remained relatively flat since then. Critics say that recent CAFE increases for light trucks are too small, given concerns about high gasoline prices, air pollution, and CO2 emissions. Proponents counter that larger CAFE increases would compromise safety and cause hardship for manufacturers. The National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency aims to defer the need for 20,000 megawatts of new electric power plant capacity. Its success will depend mainly on the ability of state regulators to make energy efficiency profitable for electricity companies, by addressing the link between profits and sales.
13	**Name**	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation in the 109th Congress
	ID	192
	Date	2006-08-14
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Fred Sissine)
	Short Summary	This report reviews the status of energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation introduced during the 109th Congress.
	Long Summary	Action in the second session has focused on appropriations bills; the first session focused on omnibus energy policy bill H.R. 6 (P.L. 109-58), H.R. 3 (P.L. 109-59), and several 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 290 energy efficiency and renewable energy bills have been introduced thus far, including more than 140 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.
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
14	**Name**	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation in the 110th Congress
	ID	199
	Date	2007-01-25
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Fred Sissine)
	Short Summary	This report reviews the status of energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation introduced during the 110th Congress.
	Long Summary	Action has focused on the CLEAN Energy Act (H.R. 6), which passed the House on January 18. The bill proposes to use revenue from certain oil and natural gas policy revisions to create a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve aimed at reducing foreign oil dependence and serving other purposes. The actual uses of the Reserve would be determined by ensuing legislation that would attempt to draw down its financial resources. The 109th Congress did not complete action on appropriations for FY2007. Federal agencies are currently operating on funding provided by continuing resolution (P.L. 109-383, H.J.Res. 102), which will expire on February 15, 2007. To avoid a shutdown of activities after that date, the 110th Congress would have to pass legislation that would fund these programs through the end of the fiscal year. This legislation could take the form of another continuing resolution or an omnibus appropriations bill. More than 40 bills on energy efficiency and renewable energy have been introduced so far. About half of these bills are focused on renewable fuels and about one-third would provide a tax incentive for investment, energy production, fuel use, or fuel reduction. For each bill listed in this report, a brief description and a summary of action are given, including references to committee hearings and reports. Also, a selected list of CRS documents on energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation in the 109th Congress is included.
15	**Name**	Energy Efficiency: Budget, Oil Conservation, and Electricity Conservation Issues
	ID	185

	Date	2006-05-25
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Fred Sissine)
	Short Summary	The Legislation section of the issue brief provides a summary of the key renewable energy legislation enacted during the first session of the 109th Congress.
	Long Summary	Energy security, a major driver of federal energy efficiency programs in the past, came back into play as oil and gas prices rose late in the year 2000. The terrorist attack in 2001 and the Iraq war have heightened concern for energy security and raised further concerns about the vulnerability of energy infrastructure and the need for alternative fuels. Further, the 2001 power shortages in California, the 2003 northeast-midwest power blackout, and continuing high natural gas and oil prices have renewed emphasis on energy efficiency and energy conservation to dampen oil, electricity, and natural gas demand. Also, worldwide emphasis on environmental problems of air and water pollution and global climate change, the related development of clean energy technologies in western Europe and Japan, and technology competitiveness may remain important influences on energy efficiency policymaking. The Energy and Water appropriations bill for FY2006 (P.L. 109-103, H.R. 2419) provides $1,185.7 million for the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs, $468.5 million of which funds five energy efficiency research and development programs (Hydrogen, Fuel Cells, Vehicles, Buildings, and Industries). This amount is $10.4 million (2.2%) less than was appropriated in FY2005. Further, funding committed to congressionally earmarked energy efficiency projects grew by $51.7 million to $85.7 million. P.L. 109-102 (H.R. 3057) provides $100 million for clean (renewable) energy and energy efficiency programs in developing countries. P.L. 109-97 (H.R. 2744) provides $23 million for farm-based energy efficiency (and renewable energy) grants and loans. H.R. 2862 has telecommuting provisions for federal agencies, and P.L. 109-54 (H.R. 2361) provides $112.5 million for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Climate Protection Programs. P.L. 109-58 (H.R. 6) authorizes or reauthorizes several energy efficiency and conservation programs. It also establishes several new commercial and consumer product efficiency standards, sets new goals for energy efficiency in federal facilities and fleets, broadens the Energy Star products program, expands programs for hydrogen fuel cell buses, and extends daylight savings. However, it does not include Senate-proposed provisions for oil conservation or a broader range of legislated standards for equipment efficiency. P.L. 109-59 (H.R. 3) contains several provisions for energy conservation and fuel savings, including sections 1121, 1307, 1807, 1808, 1952, 1954, 3005, 3016, 3045, 4149, 5301, 5502, 6001, and 9002. Sections 1301 and 1402 of the Deficit Reduction Act (S. 1932/H.R. 4241) would terminate certain energy efficiency (and renewable energy) programs at the Department of Agriculture (USDA).
16	**Name**	Energy Market Impacts of Alternative Greenhouse Gas Intensity Reduction Goals
	ID	62
	Date	2006-03-01
	Author	Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
	Short Summary	This report responds to a request from Senator Ken Salazar that the Energy Information Administration analyse the impacts of implementing alternative variants of an emissions cap-and-trade program for greenhouse gases. The program is patterned after one recommended by the National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP), in its December 2004 report entitled "Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to Meet America's Energy Challenges."
	Long Summary	Senator Salazar asked the EIA to re-analyze the emissions cap-and-trade component of the NCEP proposal using a range of alternative values for the emissions intensity reduction goal that defines the target emissions level and the permit price safety-valve that caps the cost of emissions permits. As in the original NCEP cap-and-trade program, the intensity reduction goals considered in this report are implemented in two stages, with faster intensity reduction rate targets beginning after 2020. The emissions cap and safety-valve combinations in all the cases examined lead to reductions in GHG emissions relative to the reference case. However, the GHG intensity reduction goals are not fully achieved in cases where the safety-valves are triggered at some point in the projection period. Relative to the reference, total GHG emissions are reduced by 5.2% to 13.6% in 2020 and by 8.7% to 27.9% in 2030. Because the cost of GHG permits under the cap-and-trade program raises the cost of using fossil fuels, all sectors of the energy economy respond with lower overall energy use and a shift

		away from fossil fuels where economical. GHG permit rices have a larger impact on the cost of using coal than they do on the other fossil fuels. By far, the largest changes in GHG emissions and fuel use are projected in the power sector, which accounts for over 90% of reference case coal use and can switch to technologies that can generate electricity using a variety of other energy sources. Relative to the reference case, coal generation is projected to be between 4.8% and 27.2% lower in 2020 and between 15.8% and 64.5% lower in 2030. In contrast to coal, the power sector is projected to increase its use of nuclear and renewable fuels in the cap-and-trad cases. The 2030 share of generation accounted for by nuclear plants falls to 14.7% in the reference case, but ranges from 17.6% to 31.8% in the program cases. In the reference case, the share of generation accounted for by nonhydroelectric renewable generation grows from 2.2% to 4.3%, while in the program cases it increases to between 7.3% and 20.6%. In the residential sector, relative to the reference case, delivered energy consumption is between 0.6% and 1.7% lower in 2020 and between 0.9% and 3.5% lower in 2030. Similarly in the commercial sector, delivered energy consumption is between 1.3% and 3.0% lower in 2020 and between 1.8% and 5.8% lower in 2030. Relative to the reference case, delivered industrial energy consumption is between 2.0% and 3.2% lower in 2020 and between 4.5% and 7.9% lower in 2030. In the transportation sector, energy consumption is between 0.7% and 2.2% lower in 2020 and between 1.2% and 4.9% lower in 2030, when compared to the reference case. Higher delivered energy prices lowers real income to households. This reduces energy consumption and indirectly reduces real spending for other goods and services. Relative to the reference case, discounted total real GDP over the 2010 to 2030 time period ranges from 0.10% to 0.32% lower, while discounted real consumer spending is between 0.15% to 0.46% lower in the program case. This analysis suggests that to comply with increasingly stringent GHG emissions limits, all energy providers, particularly electricity producers, will rely increasingly on technologies, such as nuclear power, wind, and biomass, that play a relatively small role today or have not been built in the U.S. for many years. If the development of these technologies is limited for one reason or another, power providers will have two choices. First, they can turn to other low-GHG or non-GHG technologies, such as new fossil generators with carbon capture and sequestration. Second, they can purchase a larger number of permits at the safety-valve price to allow for continued reliance on current fossil-fired generation to a greater extent than projected in the program cases. One way or another, significantly reducing energy-related GHG emissions would require a shift away from fossil energy sources that currently account for 86% of U.S. energy consumption.
	Analysis Target	Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to Meet America's Energy Challenges
17	**Name**	Energy Market Impacts of a Clean Energy Portfolio Standard
	ID	61
	Date	2006-06-01
	Author	Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
	Short Summary	This report responds to a request from Senator Norm Coleman that the Energy Information Administration (EIA) analyze a proposed clean energy resources policy. This analysis is based on the reference case from the Annual Energy Outlook 2006. Further, a follow-up report was issued in February 2007 updating the analsis contained within this report.
	Long Summary	The Clean Energy Portfolio Standard (CEPS) proposal requires retail electric suppliers to account for an increasing fraction of incremental sales growth with clean energy resources, including nonhydro renewable resources, new hydroelectric or nuclear resources, fuel cells, or an integrated gasification combined-cycle plant that sequesters its carbon emissions. Electric suppliers may also comply by purchasing tradable clean energy generation credits from other generators or by purchasing credits from the Federal government at a clean energy credit price of 2 cents per kilowatthour. Irrespective of the incremental target over the 3-year baseline sales period, suppliers are not required to hold credits in excess of 10 percent of their total prior-year sales in any year. Electric suppliers with less than 500,000 megawatthours of sales are exempt from the requirements. The key findings include: o In aggregate, through 2019, the proposal does not induce any significant carbon-free generation above reference case levels because enough qualifying resources are built in the reference case to meet the Clean Energy Portfolio Standard (CEPS) targets. Reference case growth in renewable and nuclear

		generation is large enough to comply with the targets in those years. Sixty percent of the required clean energy generation in 2030 is achieved in the reference case. o In the last 10 years of the projections, additional nuclear and renewable generation is stimulated, and the clean energy target levels are achieved without the purchase of government-issued clean energy credits. o In 2020 CEPS credits are projected to begin trading at just below 1 cent (2004 dollars) per kilowatthour. Over the next few years, the credit price hovers just above 1 cent per kilowatthour before declining to between 0.3 and 0.5 cents per kilowatthour in the last 5 years of the projections as competing fossil fuel prices rise. o Almost 43 percent of the qualifying generation in 2030 is from new nuclear facilities (210 billion kilowatthours out of a requirement of 489 billion kilowatthours). Biomass (118 billion kilowatthours) and wind (90 billion kilowatthours) also provide substantial compliance generation. Other compliance generation comes from geothermal (42 billion kilowatthours), landfill gas (33 billion kilowatthours), and solar (6 billion kilowatthours). o The increase in carbon-free generation leads to lower coal and natural gas generation. By 2030, coal generation is reduced by over 5 percent, and natural gas generation is reduced by 2 percent from their respective reference case levels. o By 2030, the CEPS induces an additional 20 gigawatts (GW) of nuclear capacity and 7 GW of wind, along with smaller increases in biomass co-firing and landfill gas over the 2030 reference case levels. This additional capacity replaces 20 GW of coal capacity growth, as well as lesser amounts of natural gas and dedicated biomass capacity. o From 2006 to 2030, the CEPS has a cumulative total cost to the electric power sector of about $1.2 billion (all dollars are 2004 dollars and cumulative calculations are discounted at 7 percent to 2006). This is less than 0.1 percent of cumulative industry costs in the reference case. These costs include additional capital and fixed annual expenditures of almost $9 billion, which are nearly offset by $7.8 billion in lower fuel and variable costs. o Compared with the reference case, cumulative residential expenditures on electricity from 2006 through 2030 are $480 million (0.03 percent) higher. o Total electricity sector carbon dioxide emissions are reduced by 136 million metric tons (4.1 percent) relative to the reference case in 2030.
18	**Name**	Energy Market Impacts of a Clean Energy Portfolio Standard - Follow Up
	ID	58
	Date	2007-01-01
	Author	Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
	Short Summary	This report from the EIA responds to a request from Senator Norm Coleman (MN) to analyze a proposed clean energy portfolio standard (CEPS). The proposal requires electricity suppliers to increase their share of electricity sales that is generated using clean energy resources. This analysis is based on the reference case from the Annual Energy Outlook 2006 and is a follow-up to an earlier analysis of a clean energy portfolio standard prepared in June 2006.
	Long Summary	The Clean Energy Portfolio Standard at issue here mandates that electricity suppliers increase their share of electricity sales generated using clean energy resources, including: nonhydropower renewable resources, new hydroelectric or nuclear resources, fuel cells, and fossil-fired plants that capture and sequester carbon dioxide emissions. Suppliers may also comply by purchasing tradable credits from the Federal government at a price of 2.5 cents per kilowatthour, and are not required to hold credits in excess of their total incremental sales growth from their baseline levels, which is the average of their sales from 2008 to 2011. Suppliers with fewer than 500,000 megawatthours of sales are exempt from these requirements. Suppliers can also accumulate credits from eligible generation in the five years before program enactment, which they may use freely throughout the subsequent period. The key findings include: * Beginning in 2015, the first year of mandatory program compliance, the proposal spurs the development of clean energy resources well above reference case levels. By 2030, projected renewable energy generation is nearly double the level in the reference case and nuclear generation is 27 percent greater (Table ES-1) than in the reference case. * Early credits earned during the 5 years preceding 2015 can be used throughout the 2015 to 2030 period, but they are expected to be most heavily used between 2020 and 2025 when the program targets increase sharply. * During the first phase of the CEPS, from 2015 through 2019, credit prices range from 0.4 to 1.0 cent per kilowatthour. During the second phase of the program, from 2020 to 2024, credit prices rise, but stay below 2.0 cents per kilowatthour. During the third phase of the program, 2025 and beyond, credit prices temporarily hit the 2.5-cents-per-kilowatthour price cap when the required share first increases to 20 percent; however, as fossil fuel prices increase and new nuclear and renewable

		facilities are built, credit prices fall. * Biological sequestration programs supply 10 percent of the credit requirements – the maximum share permitted – in all years. While there is uncertainty about the potential of such projects and their ability to sequester carbon, the 1,000 clean energy credits they earn for each metric ton sequestered make them economically attractive. * Almost 76 percent of generation eligible for credits in 2030 is from nonhydropower renewable technologies (669 billion kilowatthours of the required 883 billion kilowatthours). Most of this is from biomass, both dedicated and co-fired, (366 billion kilowatthours) and wind (210 billion kilowatthours) generation. * New nuclear plants, which receive one-half credit per kilowatthour of generation, account for 291 billion kilowatthours of eligible generation. * Additional compliance generation comes from geothermal technologies (60 billion kilowatthours), with lesser amounts from landfill gas and solar technologies. * From 2006 to 2030, the CEPS has a cumulative total cost to the electric power sector of approximately $7.8 billion (all prices and costs are in 2004 dollars and cumulative calculations are discounted at 7 percent to 2006). This is less than 0.5 percent of the cumulative discounted industry costs in the reference case. This estimation includes $22 billion in higher capital and fixed operations and maintenance expenditures that are partially offset by $14 billion in lower fuel costs. * Compared to reference case figures, cumulative residential expenditures on electricity from 2006 through 2030 are $4.7 billion (0.3 percent) higher. * Average end-use electricity prices increase with the proposal requirements, but the impact is small and it varies over time. The largest increases are in 2020 through 2022 and in 2029, when annual electricity prices are slightly more than 1 percent (nearly 0.1 cent) above reference case levels. However, by 2030 end-use electricity prices are only 0.02 cents (0.3 percent) higher. * In 2030, electricity sector carbon dioxide emissions are 14.7 percent lower in the CEPS case than in the reference case, but still 23.1 percent higher than 2004 levels. Between 2006 and 2030, total cumulative U.S. electricity sector carbon dioxide emissions are 4,162 metric tons lower (5.8 percent) than in the reference case.
19	**Name**	Energy Market and Economic Impacts of a Proposal to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity With a Cap-and-Trade System
	ID	59
	Date	2007-01-01
	Author	Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
	Short Summary	This report responds to a request from Senators Bingaman, Landrieu, Murkowski, Specter, Salazar, and Lugar for an analysis of a proposal that would regulate emissions of greenhouse gases through a national allowance cap-and-trade system. As specified in the request for the analysis, EIA considered both a Phased Auction case, which allocates allowances as specified in the proposal, and a Full Auction case, in which all allowances are assumed to be auctioned beginning in 2012. The proposal and its variants were modeled using the National Energy Modeling System and compared to the reference case projections from the Annual Energy Outlook 2006.
	Long Summary	The program analyzed would establish annual emissions caps based on targeted reductions in GHG intensity, defined as emissions per dollar of GDP. The targeted reduction in GHG intensity would be 2.6 percent annually between 2012 and 2021, then increase to 3.0 percent per year beginning in 2022. To limit its potential cost, the program includes a “safety-valve” provision that allows regulated entities to pay a pre-established emissions fee in lieu of submitting an allowance. The safety-valve price is initially set at $7 (in nominal dollars) per metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO2e) in 2012 and increases each year by 5 percent over the projected rate of inflation. Reported results apply for the $7 Phased Auction case, unless otherwise stated. Results: Emissions and Allowance Prices: * The proposal leads to lower GHG emissions than in the reference case, but the intensity reduction targets are not fully achieved after 2025. With higher safety-valve prices in the $9 Phased Auction sensitivity case, the intensity targets are attained through 2029. * Relative to the reference case, covered GHG emissions less offsets are 7.4% lower in 2020 and 14.4% lower in 2030 in the Phased Auction case. * In the early years of the program, when allowance prices are relatively low, reductions in GHG emissions outside the energy sector are the predominant source of emissions reductions. In 2020, reductions of GHGs other than energy-related CO2 account for nearly 66% of the total reductions. By 2030, however, the higher allowance prices lead to a significant shift in energy decisions, particularly in the electricity sector, and the reduction in energy-related CO2 emissions account for almost 58 % of total GHG emissions reductions. * An allowance allocation incentive for

		carbon sequestration is projected to result in an additional emissions impact of 296 MMTCO2e in 2020 and 311 MMTCO2e in 2030, or about 4% of covered emissions. * In 2004 dollars, the allowance prices rise from just over $3.70 per metric tons CO2 equivalent in 2012 to the safety-valve price of $14.18 MMTCO2e in 2030. Energy Markets: * The cost of GHG allowances is passed through to consumers, raising the price of fossil fuels charged and providing an incentive to lower energy use and shift away from fossil fuels, particularly in the electric power sector. * Electricity prices in 2020 are 3.6 and 5.6% higher than in the reference case in the Phased and Full Auction cases, respectively. In 2030, electricity prices are 11 and 13% above the reference case level. * Relative to the reference case, annual per household energy expenditures in 2020 are 2.6% higher in the Phased Auction case and 3.6% higher in the Full Auction case. By 2030, projected annual per household energy expenditures range from 7.0% to 8.1% higher in the two cases. * Total energy from coal increases by 23% between 2004 and 2030, less than half the 53% increase projected in the reference case over the same time. * The projected 47-gigawatt increase in nuclear capacity between 2004 and 2030 allows nuclear to continue to provide about 20% of the Nation's electricity in 2030. In the reference case, nuclear capacity increases by only 9 gigawatts between 2005 and 2030. * In the reference case, renewable generation is projected to increase from 358 billion kilowatthours in 2004 to 559 billion kilowatthours in 2030. In the Phased Auction case, renewable generation increases to 572 billion kilowatthours by 2020 and 823 billion kilowatthours by 2030. * Retail gasoline prices in 2030 are $.11 per gallon higher in 2030 compared to the reference case. The transportation sector provides only a small amount of emissions reductions. Economy: * In the Phased Auction case, the $50-billion cap on the maximum cumulative deposits to the Climate Change Trust Fund is reached in 2017, and all subsequent revenues from allowance sales or safety-valve payments go to the U.S. Treasury. This leads to a $59-billion reduction in the Federal deficit by 2030. However, in the Full Auction case, the revenues flowing to the government are much larger, resulting in a $200-billion reduction in the Federal deficit in 2030. * In the Phased Auction case, wholesale energy prices rise steadily and, by 2030, are approximately 12% above the reference case levels. This translates into 8% higher energy prices at the consumer level by 2030 and a 1% increase in the All-Urban Consumer Price Index above the reference case level. * In the Phased Auction case, discounted total GDP (in 2000 dollars) over the 2029-2030 time period is 0.1% lower than in the reference case, while discounted real consumer spending is 0.14% lower. In 2030, in the Phased Auction case, real GDP is projected to be 0.26% lower than in the reference case, while aggregate consumption expenditures, which relate more directly to impacts on consumers, are 0.36% lower. The reductions in GDP and consumption reflect the rise in energy prices and the resulting decline in personal disposable income.
20	**Name**	Energy Policy Act of 2005: Summary and Analysis of Enacted Provisions
	ID	145
	Date	2006-03-08
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS)
	Short Summary	The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), signed by President Bush on August 8, 2005, was the first omnibus energy legislation enacted in more than a decade. Spurred by rising energy prices and growing dependence on foreign oil, the new energy law was shaped by competing concerns about energy security, environmental quality, and economic growth. The major provisions in this bill are: 1) electricity; 2) renewable fuels standard; 3) tax incentives; 4) energy efficiency; and 5) domestic energy production. This report summarizes and analyzes the provisions in this bill and addresses several proposals that did not make it into the legislation.
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
21	**Name**	Energy Policy: Conceptual Framework and Continuing Issues
	ID	178
	Date	2006-05-11
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Robert Bamberger)
	Short Summary	This report has been prepared to provide background context for energy policy issues of continuing interest, including opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) for leasing; Corporate

		Average Fuel Economy Standards (CAFE) for passenger vehicles; improving U.S. energy infrastructure, including pipelines and refineries; seeking effective means to promote energy conservation using currently available technologies; and developing new technologies and alternative fuels.
	Long Summary	In the spring of 2006, crude oil prices were exceeding $70/barrel (bbl) in response to tight markets and uncertainty over the security of world oil supply. On August 8, 2005, the 109th Congress -- during its first session -- enacted the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT, P.L. 109-58). However, a number of developments have placed additional pressure on world markets. Successive hurricanes, Katrina and Rita, in late August and late September 2005, brought about the shutdown of more than 5 million barrels per day of refining capacity in Texas and Louisiana and initially shut down the 25% of U.S. crude oil production and 20% of U.S. natural gas production that comes from the Outer Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Mexico. In May 2006, 300,000 barrels per day of U.S. production capacity had not been restored. World and domestic demand for oil has remained strong, taking up most of the world's spare production capacity. The phaseout of the gasoline additive methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and a renewable fuels mandate in EPACT have placed additional pressure on gasoline price and deliverability in the United States. In the face of these developments since the passage of EPACT, and because the prospect that this episode of elevated prices is likely to be a long one, congressional interest in energy policy remains high. When the United States experiences a period marked by sharp increases in the price for energy and concern about the adequacy of essential supplies, there is widespread concern that the nation has no energy policy. The nation has, in fact, adopted several distinct policy approaches over the years, and many of the debates have been about determining the appropriate extent of the federal government's role in energy. There were episodes from 1973-2003, when oil prices spiked, but these were generally for comparatively brief periods; overall, the period was one of general price and supply stability. It isn't so much that energy policy failed to be adequately responsive to past crises; rather, during lengthy periods of stability and declining prices for conventional fuels, it has proven difficult to sustain certain policy courses that might help shield the nation from occasional episodes of instability. Because prices are now expected by some analysts to remain high, the prospect for certain longer-range energy policies may now be more favorable. Traditionally, the energy debate has been most vigorous over the balance to be struck between increasing supply and encouraging conservation. However, when markets are unstable, debate turns on another axis as well, that of short-term versus long-term policies. Energy policy issues of continuing interest include opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) for leasing; Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards (CAFE) for passenger vehicles; improving U.S. energy infrastructure, including pipelines and refineries; seeking effective means to promote energy conservation using currently available technologies; and developing new technologies and alternative fuels.
22	**Name**	Energy Tax Policy
	ID	181
	Date	2006-05-25
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Salvatore Lazzari)
	Short Summary	This report analyzes and summarizes U.S. Energy tax policy from the 1970s to the present, including the approaches taken by Presidential administrations during this time period, as well as legislative apporaches and policies. The report ends by analyzing recent Energy legislation, notable the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and provides a forecast of enery policy for the future.
	Long Summary	Historically, U.S. federal energy tax policy promoted the supply of oil and gas. However, the 1970s witnessed (1) a significant cutback in the oil and gas industry's tax preferences, (2) the imposition of new excise taxes on oil, and (3) the introduction of numerous tax preferences for energy conservation, the development of alternative fuels, and the commercialization of the technologies for producing these fuels (renewables such as solar, wind, and biomass, and nonconventional fossil fuels such as shale oil and coalbed methane). The Reagan Administration, using a freemarket approach, advocated repeal of the windfall profit tax on oil and the repeal or phase-out of most energy tax preferences -- for oil and gas, as well as alternative fuels. Due to the combined effects of the Economic Recovery Tax Act and the energy tax subsidies that had not been repealed, which together created negative

		effective tax rates in some cases, the actual energy tax policy differed from the stated policy. The George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton years witnessed a return to a much more activist energy tax policy, with an emphasis on energy conservation and alternative fuels. While the original aim was to reduce demand for imported oil, energy tax policy was also increasingly viewed as a tool for achieving environmental and fiscal objectives. The Clinton Administration's energy tax policy emphasized the environmental benefits of reducing greenhouse gases and global climate change, but it will be remembered for its failed proposal to enact a broadly based energy tax based on Btu's (British Thermal Units) and its 1993 across-the-board increase in motor fuels taxes by 4.3&#65533;/gallon. The George W. Bush Administration has proposed a limited number of energy tax measures, but the 106th-108th Congresses have considered comprehensive energy legislation, which included numerous energy tax incentives to increase the supply of, and reduce the demand for, fossil fuels and electricity, and for energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings as well as for more energy efficient vehicles. They also included tax incentives for several types of alternative and renewable resources such as solar and geothermal. Because of controversy over either corporate average fuel economy standards, the Alaskan national wildlife refuge, or methyl-tertiary butyl ether, each of these attempts failed. The Working Families Tax Relief Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-311), which was signed into law by the President on October 4, 2004, retroactively extended four energy tax subsidies. The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-357), signed on October 22, 2004, contains several energy-related tax breaks that were in the comprehensive energy bills. The current energy tax structure is dominated by revenues from a long-standing gasoline tax, and tax incentives for alternative and renewable fuels supply relative to energy from conventional fossil fuels. The House and Senate have approved the conference report on H.R. 6, which provides for a net energy tax cut of $11.5 billion ($14.5 billion gross energy tax cuts, less $3 billion of energy taxes). This bill was signed by President Bush on August 8, 2005 (P.L. 109-58). Tax reconciliation bills and hurricane relief tax bills include some relatively minor energy tax provisions, such as additional incentives and tax increases on major integrated oil companies.
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
23	**Name**	Energy and Economic Impacts of H.R.5049, the Keep America Competitive Global Warming Policy Act
	ID	60
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
	Short Summary	This report responds to a request from Congressmen Tom Udall and Tom Petri for an economic and industry analysis of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions regulations specified in H.R.5049, the Keep America Competitive Global Warming Policy Act. The GHG provisions of the bill were modeled using the National Energy Modeling System and compared to the reference case projections from the Annual Energy Outlook 2006 (AEO2006).
	Long Summary	The Keep America Competitive Global Warming Policy Act, introduced March 29, 2006, establishes a market-based emission allowance program to cap GHG emissions at their 2009 projected level and to limit the potential impacts of the bill on energy prices through the sale of additional allowances at a "safety-valve" price. The safety-valve provision, if triggered, implicitly relaxes the emissions cap. H.R. 5049 specifies guidelines for allocating tradable emission allowances to compensate affected parties, provide transition and low-income assistance, fund research and development programs, and assist with emissions reduction projects in developing countries. Up to 10 percent of the emission allowances are to be allocated for free to the oil, natural gas, and coal industries, which must submit allowances equal to the carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from their fuel sales. The rest of the allowances are allocated to State governments, the electric power industry, energy-intensive industries, and the U.S. Departments of State, Energy, and Treasury. Although not explicitly stated in the bill, these recipients are presumed to sell the allowances to entities that are required to hold them to cover emissions associated with their activities. In modeling the bill, four alternative analysis cases were prepared. The H.R.5049A case assumes the nominal safety-valve price growth matches the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus an increment of 1 percentage point per year. The H.R.5049B case

		assumes a 2 percentage point increment to the CPI for the safety-valve escalation rate. The H.R.5049C is similar to the H.R.5049A case, but assumes 50 percent lower market response to emissions abatement opportunities for the non-CO2 gases than the emissions abatement supply curve for those gases provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The No-Safety case simulates a hypothetical version of the bill without its safety-valve provision, using the original EPA-supplied emission abatement curves for non-CO2 gases. The modeled impacts of H.R. 5049 are summarized as follows: Emissions and the Allowance Price * The legislation leads to lower CO2 emissions than in the reference case, particularly in the electric power and industrial sectors, slows the growth of GHG emissions other than CO2, and increases carbon sequestration in forestry and agriculture. * Compared to the AEO2006 reference case, the allowance program achieves a combination of reductions in GHG emissions and increases in sequestration totaling 827 million metric tons CO2 equivalent (10 percent) in 2020 and 1,105 million metric tons CO2 equivalent (11 percent) in 2030 in the H.R.5049A case. * Beginning in 2018, (2016 in the H.R.5049C case), the market price of an allowance reaches the safety-valve price and triggers additional allowance sales, allowing covered emissions, net of carbon sequestration offsets, to exceed the emissions cap. In the No-Safety case, the allowance price continues to grow throughout the projection, reaching $30 per metric ton carbon dioxide equivalent (2004 dollars) in 2030, compared to the $8 per metric ton price in the H.R. 5049A case and $10 per metric ton price in the H.R. 5049B case. * Less than half of the projected emissions impacts are due to reductions in energy-related CO2, but the share of energy-related emissions reductions in total emissions reductions grows over time. The combination of a reduction in non-CO2 gases and an increase in carbon sequestration accounts for between 74 and 80 percent of the total GHG impacts in 2020, and between 54 and 64 percent in 2030, the range based on variations in the assumed market response to emission abatement opportunities in the H.R.5049A and H.R.5049C cases. Energy Markets * With the added cost of GHG allowances, projected prices of fossil fuels and electricity increase relative to the reference case. In the H.R.5049A case, the average delivered coal price is 46 percent above the reference case price in 2030, while gasoline is priced 3 percent higher, natural gas is 5 percent higher, and electricity is 6 percent higher in 2030. * In the electric power sector, projected changes in the policy cases include shifts in the types of new power plants added, with an increased reliance on natural gas, renewable energy, and nuclear power to supply electricity and less reliance on coal and petroleum. In the H.R.5049A case, reductions in CO2 emissions in the electricity sector account for 68 percent of the total energy-related CO2 reductions in 2030. * The projected demand for industrial coal is 14 percent lower in 2020 and 26 percent lower in 2030 in the H.R.5049A case than in the reference case. In the AEO2006 reference case, industrial coal use is projected to grow rapidly in the latter half of the projection as coal-to-liquids plants are introduced. Under the policy cases, the cost of coal reduces the economic potential for these plants, curtailing the associated growth in coal use, along with the associated CO2 emissions. As a result, domestic petroleum supply from coal-to-liquids plants is 445 thousand barrels per day lower in 2030 in the H.R.5049A case, compared to the reference case. Allowance Revenues * The projected revenue from sales of allowances is a function of the market price of the allowances, the number of allowances issued by the EPA, and the number of additional allowances sold by the U.S. Treasury if the safety valve price is triggered. In H.R.5049A, the safety valve is triggered in 2018. * In the H.R.5049A case, projected revenue for the allowances increases from $0.6 billion in 2009, the implementation year, to $59.3 billion in 2017, the last year before the safety valve is exceeded. In 2030, projected revenue for the allowances is $103.6 billion and that for the additional safety-valve allowances is $17.8 billion, totaling $121.4 billion. * In the H.R.5049B case, the safety-valve price increases by 2 percentage points above the previous year's change in the CPI, compared with 1 percentage point in the H.R.5049A case. The higher safety-valve case generates higher revenue. In 2030, projected revenue reaches $145.9 billion. * With fewer abatement opportunities for other greenhouse gases, allowance prices in the H.R.5049C case are higher in the first few years of implementation. The allowance price is projected to reach the safety-valve price by 2016, 2 years earlier than in the H.R.5049A case. In 2030, the projected allowance revenue is estimated to be $124.7 billion, similar to that in the H.R.5049A case. Prices and Economic Activity * As a direct consequence of the emission allowance costs, aggregate energy prices in the U.S. economy are expected to rise by approximately 6 percent by 2020. * Ultimately the consumer sees higher prices directly through the final prices for energy goods and services, plus the indirect price increases that come about as intermediate goods and services

		prices rise. The impact on consumer prices, measured by the All-Urban CPI, is approximately 0.6 percent above the reference case in 2020 and remains approximately at this percent difference through 2030. * In the H.R.5049A case, the loss in gross domestic product (GDP) relative to the reference case grows through 2017, but then the loss in GDP moderates as the allowance price triggers the safety valve and the impact on prices moderates. By 2020, the loss in GDP is $27 billion (0.15 percent) relative to the reference case level1. By 2030, the loss in GDP increases to $38 billion (0.16 percent) relative to the reference case level. * Measured over the 2009 to 2030 period, the average annual loss in GDP is approximately $20 billion out of an average annual $17.5 trillion economy. This represents a loss of 0.11 percent in the cumulative GDP over the 22-year period. The bill's safety-valve provision is important in limiting the economic impacts: in the hypothetical No-Safety case, the estimated average annual GDP loss is over twice as high at $43 billion (0.24 percent.) * The H.R.5049B case, with a higher safety-valve permit price than the H.R. 5049A case, shows slightly larger GDP impacts over the entire 22-year period. The average impact on GDP in the H.R.5049B is $23 billion (0.13 percent). For the H.R.5049C case, the loss in GDP is slightly higher than for the H.R.5049A case through 2017 reflecting the higher permit price early on, but then the impacts moderate. Overall, the average annual loss in GDP is $21 billion (0.12 percent). Consumer Spending Whereas GDP is a measure of what the economy produces, consumers are interested in purchasing goods and services (consumption). In general, losses to consumption increase faster until 2017, when the safety valve begins to moderate price increases. * By 2030, consumption losses range from $38 to $46 billion. The average impact between 2009 and 2030 for H.R.5049A case is $19 billion, while for the other two cases it is between $21 and $22 billion. * Another way to look at the impact on the consumer is to calculate the loss in consumption on a per capita basis. By 2020, the per capita loss in consumption is between $71 and $83, while the loss in 2030 ranges between $103 and $126 for the three cases. Industry Output and Employment * The implementation of H.R.5049 impacts all production activities. The purchase of allowances increases the production costs of the emitting sectors and the increase in energy prices raises the factor input cost for all industries, requiring industries to adjust their production to changing final demands for their products. * In the H.R.5049A case for the period 2009-2030, production of the energy-intensive manufacturing sector is projected to be reduced by an average of 0.64 percent relative to the reference case, non-energy-intensive manufacturing by an average of 0.43 percent, non-manufacturing industries by 0.26 percent, and services by 0.11 percent. * Among the detailed energy-intensive industries, aluminum production, which is an electric-intensive process, is expected to fall by 4.7 percent on average. Production of glass, iron and steel, and basic inorganic chemicals are also expected to fall by more than 1 percent. The largest sector in this group, food processing, is only marginally affected. The average loss of total employment for the period 2009-2030 is projected to be 58 thousand, or 0.04 percent relative to the reference case. Estimated average job loss in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries is 70 thousand, or 0.28 percent. Part of this loss is compensated for by an increase in the service sector employment.
	Analysis Target	H.R.5049 - Keep America Competitive Global Warming Policy Act of 2006
24	**Name**	Evaluating the Role of Prices and R&D in Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions
	ID	79
	Date	2006-09-01
	Author	Congressional Budget Office (CBO)
	Short Summary	Researchers have studied the relative efficacy - as well as the appropriate timing - of various policies that might discourage emissions of carbon dioxide, from imposing a price on carbon emissions to investing in research and development of technologies to restrain carbon emissions. This paper by the Congressional Budget Office presents qualitative findings from that research, which are largely independent of any particular estimate of the costs or benefits of reducing emissions.
	Long Summary	The possibility of climate change involves two distinct "market failures" that prevent unregulated markets from achieving the appropriate balance between fossil fuel use and changes in climate. One market failure involves the external effects of emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels - those imposed on society from the use of fossil fuels but not reflected in the prices paid for them. The other

		market failure is a general underinvestment in research and development (R&D) that occurs because investments in innovation may yield "spillover" benefits to society that do not translate into profits for the innovating firm. Because there are two separate market failures, an efficient response is likely to involve two separate types of policies: * One type of policy would reduce carbon emissions by increasing the costs of emitting carbon, both in the near term and in the future, to reflect the damages that those emissions are expected to cause. * The other type of policy would increase federal support for R&D on various technologies that could help restrain the growth of carbon emissions and would create spillover benefits. Neither policy alone is likely to be as effective as a strategy involving both policies. Determining the appropriate mix of policies to address climate change is complicated by the fact that future policies would be layered on a complex mix of current and past policies, all of which affect today's use of fossil fuels and their alternatives as well as the amount of R&D. The analyses reviewed in this paper typically do not account for existing policies or for the administrative costs of implementing a carbon-pricing program or of initiating a larger (and perhaps redesigned) R&D program for carbon-reducing technologies. However, the qualitative conclusion reached in those analyses - that costs would be minimized by a combination of gradually increasing emissions prices coupled with subsidies for R&D - is not likely to be affected by such considerations.
25	**Name**	Fuel Ethanol: Background and Public Policy Issues
	ID	194
	Date	2007-01-24
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Brent D. Yacobucci)
	Short Summary	This report summarizes issues surrounding the U.S. production of ethanol and its use as an alternative renewable fuel source. The report refers to the Energy Policy Act of 2005 as well as programs administered by the EPA.
	Long Summary	Ethanol plays a key role in policy discussions about energy, agriculture, taxes, and the environment. In the United States it is mostly made from corn; in other countries it is often made from cane sugar. Fuel ethanol is generally blended in gasoline to reduce emissions, increase octane, and extend gasoline stocks. Recent high oil and gasoline prices have led to increased interest in alternatives to petroleum fuels for transportation. Further, concerns over climate change have raised interest in developing fuels with lower fuel-cycle greenhouse-gas emissions. Supporters of ethanol argue that its use can lead to lower emissions of toxic and ozone-forming pollutants, and greenhouse gases, especially if higher-level blends are used. They further argue that ethanol use displaces petroleum imports, thus promoting energy security. Ethanol's detractors argue that various federal and state policies supporting ethanol distort the market and amount to corporate welfare for corn growers and ethanol producers. Further, they argue that the energy and chemical inputs needed to turn corn into ethanol actually increase emissions and energy consumption, although most recent studies have found modest energy and emissions benefits from ethanol use relative to gasoline. The market for fuel ethanol is heavily dependent on federal incentives and regulations. Ethanol production is encouraged by a federal tax credit of 51 cents per gallon. This incentive allows ethanol -- which has historically been more expensive than conventional gasoline -- to compete with gasoline and other blending components. In addition to the above tax credit, small ethanol producers qualify for an additional production credit. It has been argued that the fuel ethanol industry could scarcely survive without these incentives. In addition to the above tax incentives, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 10958) established a renewable fuels standard (RFS). This standard requires the use of 4.0 billion gallons of renewable fuels in 2006, increasing each year to 7.5 billion gallons in 2012. Most of this requirement will likely be met with ethanol. In the United States, approximately 3.9 billion gallons of ethanol were consumed in 2005. Thus, the RFS will likely lead to a doubling of the U.S. ethanol market between 2005 and 2012. Some analysts believe that this program could have serious effects on gasoline suppliers, leading to somewhat higher fuel prices. Thus, the Environmental Protection Agency's implementation of the program will likely be of continuing concern to Congress. Other issues of Congressional interest include support for purer blends of ethanol as an alternative to gasoline (as opposed to a gasoline blending component), promotion of ethanol vehicles and infrastructure, and imports of ethanol from foreign countries
	Analysis	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005

	Target	
26	**Name**	Gasoline Prices: New Legislation and Proposals
	ID	193
	Date	2006-09-25
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Carl E. Behrens)
	Short Summary	This report highlights the conditions which have affected gasoline prices and the legislation during the 109th session addressing the subject.
	Long Summary	The high price of gasoline was an important consideration during the debate on the Energy Policy Act of 2005, H.R. 6 (P.L. 109-58). As prices continued to surge, the continuing crisis renewed attention on some issues that were dropped or compromised in the debate over P.L. 109-58, as well as to a number of initiatives to reduce the impact of high prices on consumers. A large number of factors have combined to put pressure on gasoline prices, including increased world demand for crude oil and limited U.S. refinery capacity to supply gasoline to a growing national economy. The war and continued violence in Iraq have added uncertainty, and threats of supply disruption have added pressure, particularly to the commodity futures markets. Among the issues receiving new attention were vehicle fuel economy standards, leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf, and refinery "revitalization" provisions. The gasoline price surge has stimulated much legislative activity, but without the urgency of previous energy crises. In part, this may be due to the fact that there has been no physical shortage of gasoline or lines at the pump. In addition, the expectation of former crises -- that prices were destined to grow ever higher -- has not been prevalent.
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
27	**Name**	Global Climate Change
	ID	179
	Date	2006-05-12
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (John R. Justus, Susan R. Fletcher)
	Short Summary	This report briefly reviews the status of climate science, international negotiations, and congressional activity focused specifically on climate change.
	Long Summary	There is concern that human activities are affecting the heat/energy-exchange balance between Earth, the atmosphere, and space, and inducing global climate change, often termed "global warming." Human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels, have contributed to increased atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2) and other trace greenhouse gases. If these gases continue to accumulate in the atmosphere at current rates, most scientists believe significant global warming would occur through intensification of Earth's natural heat-trapping "greenhouse effect." Possible impacts might be seen as both positive and negative, depending on regional or national variations. A warmer climate would probably have far-reaching effects on agriculture and forestry, managed and unmanaged ecosystems, including natural habitats, human health, water resources, and sea level, depending on climate responses. Although causal relationships between projected long-range global climate trends and record-setting warmth and severe weather events of the past two decades have not been firmly established, attention has been focused on possible extremes of climate change and the need for better understanding of climate processes to improve climate model projections. The basic policy question remains: Given scientific uncertainties about the magn i t u d e , timing, rate, and regional consequences of potential climatic change, what are the appropriate responses for U.S. and world decision makers? Fossil-fuel combustion is the primary source of CO2 emissions, and also emits other "greenhouse" gases. Because the U.S. economy is so dependent upon energy, and so much of U.S. energy is derived from fossil fuels, reducing these emissions poses major challenges and controversy. The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which the United States has ratified, called for a "non-binding" voluntary aim for industrialized countries to control atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases by stabilizing their emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC goes further, and commits the major industrialized nations that have ratified it to specified, legally binding emissions reductions. On

		February 16, 2005, the Kyoto Protocol entered into force. According to the UNFCCC Secretariat, as of February 6, 2006, 160 nations and economic regional integration organizations had ratified the Protocol. The European Union instituted its emissions trading system under the Protocol at the beginning of 2005. In March 2001, the Bush Administration rejected the Kyoto Protocol, and thus the United States is not party to it (and therefore is not subject to its requirements) as it enters into force. President Bush concluded a cabinet-level climate policy review with an announcement in 2002 of a "new approach" for the United States based on reducing the greenhouse gas intensity (greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP) of the U.S. economy. This report briefly reviews the status of climate science, international negotiations, and congressional activity focused specifically on climate change.
28	**Name**	Global Climate Change: Major Scientific and Policy Issues
	ID	188
	Date	2006-08-11
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (John R. Justus, Susan R. Fletcher)
	Short Summary	This report briefly reviews the status of climate science, international negotiations, and congressional activity focused specifically on climate change in the 109th Congress, including the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
	Long Summary	There is growing evidence that human activities are affecting the heat/energyexchange balance between Earth, the atmosphere, and space through an increase in "greenhouse gases." If these gases continue to accumulate in the atmosphere at current rates, most scientists believe significant global warming would continue to occur through intensification of Earth's natural heat-trapping "greenhouse effect." Over the past 100 years, particularly in recent decades, there have been measurable increases in global temperature and sea levels, decreases of sea ice in the Arctic, and melting among the world's continental ice sheets and mountain glaciers. A preponderance of the world's scientists have concluded that human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels, have increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO2) by 36% from pre-industrial levels of 280 parts per million (ppm) to 380 ppm over the past 150 years, leading to an increase in global average temperature of 0.9oF over the past 100 years. There is broad agreement on those aspects of climate change, which have been measured and are reflected in global data. Disagreements focus mainly on the magnitude and rate of change, the severity of estimated warming, and its projected impacts -- both positive and negative. Moreover, wide variations of scientific opinion accompany model projections of a warmer world: if these increases in greenhouse gas emissions continue, global average temperature could rise anywhere from 2.7oF to 10.7oF over the next 100 years. Because the U.S. economy is so dependent upon energy, and so much of U.S. and worldwide energy is derived from fossil fuels, options for reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases pose major challenges and controversy. The basic policy question remains: Given scientific uncertainties about the magnitude, timing, rate, and regional consequences of potential climatic change, what are the appropriate responses for U.S. and world decision makers? The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), ratified by the United States , called for a "non-binding," voluntary aim for industrialized countries to stabilize their emissions of greenhouse gases at 1990 levels by the year 2000. This was followed by the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, which commits the major industrialized nations that have ratified it to specified, legally binding emissions reductions. On February 16, 2005, the Kyoto Protocol entered into force without ratification by the United States. As of July 10, 2006, 164 nations and economic regional integration organizations had ratified the Protocol. In March 2001, the Bush Administration rejected the Kyoto Protocol, and thus the United States is not party to it (and therefore is not subject to its requirements). President Bush concluded a cabinet-level climate policy review with an announcement in 2002 of a "new approach" for the United States based on reducing the greenhouse gas intensity (greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP) of the U.S. economy.
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
29	**Name**	Global Warming: The Litigation Heats Up
	ID	190

	Date	2006-04-03
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Robert Meltz)
	Short Summary	The scientific, economic, and political questions surrounding global warming have long been with us. This report focuses instead on a relative newcomer: the legal debate. Though the first court decisions related to global warming appeared over a decade ago, such litigation has proliferated in recent years.
	Long Summary	The court cases, decided and pending, address four principal issues. First, a two-parter, is whether EPA has the authority under the Clean Air Act (CAA) to regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, from either stationary or mobile sources. The follow-up question: If EPA has such authority, does the state of scientific knowledge about GHGs and global warming, and EPA's past pronouncements on the topic, create a statutory duty on EPA's part to act? The active litigation in this area is a pending suit by 12 states and others challenging EPA's denial of a Clean Air Act "section 202 petition" seeking to have the agency regulate GHG emissions from automobiles. Second, is state regulation of GHG emissions from motor vehicles (limited to California at the moment) preempted by federal law? In California, car dealers have challenged recently adopted state regulations imposing limits, beginning in model year 2009, on emissions of four types of GHG emissions from cars and light-duty trucks. Third, independent of any statute, can the common law of nuisance be used to force cutbacks in GHG emissions? Invoking the federal and state common law of public nuisance, eight states and New York City are now suing five electric utility companies, chosen as allegedly the five largest CO2 emitters in the U.S. Three nongovernmental organizations have brought a similar suit against the same defendants, adding a private nuisance claim. And fourth, do the alleged global warming impacts of federal agency actions allow a National Environmental Policy Act challenge? This issue is the only one covered in this report where in addition to the pending suit, there are decided cases. In the pending action, environmental groups and the City of Boulder, Colorado sued federal agencies on the ground that they were not assessing the global warming impacts of overseas projects made possible through their efforts. Finally, the report discusses whether the United States, as a major emitter of GHGs that has declined to participate in the Kyoto Protocol, could be sued under international law for global warming impacts. No such claims have been filed as yet. Overall, it seems that plaintiffs pressing the environmental side of the argument in the pending cases face an uphill climb. In all their cases, establishing standing and proving causation will be significant hurdles, given the nascent state of global warming science. Their best chances may lie with the petition for review of EPA's section 202 petition denial, where at least they have the plain meaning of statutory language on their side.
30	**Name**	Impacts of Modeled Provisions of H.R. 6 EH: The Energy Policy Act of 2005
	ID	63
	Date	2005-07-01
	Author	Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
	Short Summary	This report responds to a May 2, 2005, letter from Chairman Pete Domenici and Ranking Member Jeff Bingaman requesting that the Energy Information Administration (EIA) perform an assessment of the energy supply, consumption, import, price, and macroeconomic impacts of H.R. 6, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on April 21, 2005 (H.R. 6 EH).
	Long Summary	The impacts of the H.R. 6 EH provisions analyzed are estimated by comparing the results of a simulation with all of the provisions that can be modeled with the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) based on an updated reference case of the Annual Energy Outlook 2005 (AEO2005). Overall, t he H.R. 6 EH provisions analyzed in this report have a modest impact on energy production, imports, oil prices, overall energy consumption, and economic growth. The largest impacts come from opening the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) for drilling. The maximum annual difference from the reference case level of energy production is an increase of 2.2 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) (2.7 percent) in 2025. Starting in 2016, increased oil production from ANWR and from other fields in Alaska accounts for most of the increase in energy production in the H.R. 6 EH case. Alaska oil production is 940,000 barrels per day (154 percent) higher in the H.R. 6 EH case than in the reference case in 2025. Opening ANWR reduces oil import dependence by 4 percentage points in 2025, to 64 percent of petroleum product supplied. By 2025, world oil prices are expected to be 57 cents per barrel (1.9 percent) less than the reference case in constant 2003 dollars. (World oil prices are defined as the average refiner

		acquisition cost of crude oil imported into the United States.) The following is a summary of the key impacts by provision: * Onshore and Offshore Deep Royalty Relief. Royalty relief as specified for Sections 2005 and 2016 of H.R. 6 EH is projected to increase cumulative lower-48 offshore oil production between 2006 and 2025 by 0.5 percent. Cumulative lower-48 natural gas production is projected to be the same in the H.R. 6 EH case as in the reference case. * Opening of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to Drilling. Opening ANWR to oil and natural gas development is projected to increase domestic oil production starting in 2015. In 2025, total oil production in Alaska is projected to be more than twice as high in the H.R. 6 EH case as in the reference case (1.55 million barrels per day in the H.R. 6 EH case, compared with 0.61 million barrels per day in the reference case). The increase in domestic oil production results in a reduction in the import share of petroleum products supplied, from 68 percent in the reference case to 64 percent in the H.R. 6 EH case. * Renewable Fuels Standard , Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether Ban, and Removal of Oxygenate Requirement. The renewable fuels standard (RFS) provision requires 3.1 billion gallons of renewable fuel use in the transportation sector in 2005, increasing to 5 billion gallons in 2012. In 2013 and beyond, the share of renewable fuel is to remain proportional to the 2012 share of gasoline sold in the Nation thereafter. The use of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) is prohibited by H.R. 6 EH nationwide starting in 2015 and the oxygen content requirements for reformulated gasoline (RFG) is eliminated starting in 2005. These provisions raise ethanol consumption by 1.6 billion gallons in both 2015 and 2025. Relative to the reference case, average gasoline prices differ by less than 1 cent per gallon throughout most of the forecast horizon in the H.R. 6 EH case. RFS provisions are projected to decrease net petroleum imports by more than 100,000 barrels per day by 2015. The impact of the RFS provisions is very dependent on the world oil price assumptions. In the reference case, ethanol production increases from about 2.8 billion gallons in 2003 to more than 5 billion gallons in 2012. However, in a case where crude oil prices average $7.13 dollars higher between 2005 and 2012, the 5 billion gallon RFS target is reached by 2007 without the RFS requirement. * MTBE Transition Assistance. Grants to convert merchant MTBE plants accelerate conversion of these plants to other uses, but do not significantly affect petroleum supply. * Cellulose Conversion Assistance. Grants to cellulose ethanol producers are projected to allow construction and operation of two 52-million-gallon-per-year plants by 2010. * Residential Initiatives, Including Weatherization. These provisions provide incentives for the purchase of renewable technologies, a new standard for torchiere lighting (limiting lighting to 190-watt bulbs), tax credits for energy-efficient existing homes, and increased funding for weatherization programs. The torchiere standard is projected to save 8 billion kilowatthours in 2015 and 9 billion kilowatthours in 2025 (3 percent of residential lighting and 0.5 percent of overall residential electricity use in both years). Increases in weatherization funding and tax credits for existing homes and renewable technologies are projected to save 34 trillion Btu of delivered energy in 2015 (0.3 percent) and 28 trillion Btu in 2025 (0.2 percent). The proposed increases in weatherization funding allow an additional 360,000 low-income homes to be weatherized in 2006 through 2008. Because of the provisions modeled in the H.R. 6 EH, energy consumption and expenditures are lower in the H.R. 6 EH case than the reference case. * Commercial Initiatives, Including Energy Conservation Product Standards. These provisions set new appliance standards for illuminated exit signs, traffic signals, and distribution transformers, provide $50 million per year over 5 years to commercialize photovoltaic generation, and provide a 20-percent business investment tax credit for fuel cells, up to $500 per 0.5 kilowatt of capacity, for new capacity added between April 2005 through 2007. The commercial standards are projected to reduce electricity consumption by 4 billion kilowatthours (0.2 percent) in 2015 and maintain that savings through 2025. The photovoltaic program is projected to add 48 megawatts of photovoltaic capacity by 2010 (a 19-percent increase). This capacity is expected to generate about 101 million kilowatthours annually, about 4.8 percent of total commercial sector electricity use in 2025. Since fuel cell systems would have to be operational by 2007 to receive the credit and installed systems costs in the commercial sector are currently over $5,000 per kilowatt, adoption of the fuel cell technology is limited largely to reference case levels. H.R. 6 EH Provisions Not Analyzed Provisions of H.R. 6 EH that are not analyzed include: provisions that could not be analyzed using NEMS, including those addressing electric reliability; provisions that provide authorizations but do not provide actual funding; provisions that provide authority to set standards or targets at some future date but do not specify the standard or target; and provisions that are not expected to be significant to the market as a whole or are not quantifiable. Provisions that are

		not addressed for one or more of the above reasons could also have potentially significant impacts on U.S. energy markets. The results and findings in this report apply specifically to the provisions that were modeled.
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
31	**Name**	Impacts of Modeled Recommendations of the National Commission on Energy Policy
	ID	66
	Date	2005-04-01
	Author	Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
	Short Summary	This report was prepared in response to a request from Senator Jeff Bingaman that the EIA analyze the energy supply, demand, and fuel import impacts that would result from the recommendations proposed in the Dec. 2004 report, entitled "Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to Meet America's Energy Challenges," by the National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP).
	Long Summary	Under the GHG emissions intensity reduction program outlined in the NCEP report, the 36% increase in CAFE standards for cars and light trucks, and the new building and appliance efficiency standards are projected to have the largest impacts on energy production, consumption, prices and fule imports. The other policies generally affect specific fuels or technologies but do not have large overall energy market impacts. The impacts of the NCEP recommendations, taken as a whole, are as follows: * Primary energy consumption is 1.9% lower in 1015 and 6.73% lower in 2025. * Fossil fuel energy consumption is 2.4% lower in 2015 and 8.1% lower in 2025. * Oil consumption is 3.4% lower in 2015 and 7.4% lower in 2025. The import share of petroleum declines from 62.4% to 61.3% in 1015 and from 68.4% to 66.8% in 2025. * Natural gas consumption is 1.6% lower in 2015 and 3.6% lower in 2025. * Coal consumption is 1.8% lower in 2015 and 9.8% lower in 2025. * Covered GHG emissions are 5.2% lower in 2015 and 11% lower in 2025. Covered GHG emissions intensity decreases by 5.1% in 2015 and 10.6% in 2025. * Reductions in emissions of non-CO GHGs account for 63% of the covered GHG emissions reductions in 2010 and 35% of the covered emissions reductions in 2025. * Because of the safety-valve price mechanism in the cap-and-trade program for GHGs, the GHG intensity targets specified by the NCEP are not reached; total emission reductions fall short by 557 MMT CO2 equivalent in 2025. * The average petroleum price to all users is 2.2% higher in 2015 and 1.4% higher in 2025 than in the reference case. * The average delivered natural gas price is 2.7% lower in 2015, and 7.6% higher in 2025, largely because of the permit price which is added to the delivered fuel costs. * When the costs of emissions permits are included, the average delivered coal price is 43% higher in 2015 and 56% higher in 2025 than in the reference case. * The average delivered electricity price is unchanged in 2015 but is 5.8% higher in 2025 because of the mandatory cap-and-trade program. * Both potential and actual real GDP are projected to be reduced slightly. By 2025, potential and real GDP are, respectively, about 0.26% and 0.4% below their reference case levels. These changes do not materially affect average economic growth rates for the 2003 to 2025 period. Real consumption is also reduced over the 2010 to 2025 period, with the impact reaching almost 0.5% per household in terms of 2000 dollars in 2025.
	Analysis Target	Ending the Energy Stalemate: A Bipartisan Strategy to Meet America's Energy Challenges
32	**Name**	Limiting Carbon Dioxide Emissions: Prices Versus Caps
	ID	78
	Date	2005-03-15
	Author	Congressional Budget Office (CBO)
	Short Summary	This brief by the Congressional Budget Office illustrates the advantage of a price-based incentive using as an example contrasting policies that would set a price for U.S. fossil fuel-related emissions of carbon dioxide with policies that would cap such emissions. The United States is the country that emits the largest amount of carbon dioxide, but to varying degrees all nations emit greenhouse gases and could potentially benefit from their control.
	Long	Analysts generally conclude that uncertainty about the cost of controlling carbon dioxide emissions

	Summary	makes price instruments preferable to quantity instruments because they are much more likely to minimize the adverse consequences (excess costs or forgone benefits) of choosing the wrong level of control. The price approach would motivate people to control emissions up to the point where the cost of doing so was equal to the emission price. If actual costs were less than, or greater than, anticipated, people would limit emissions more than, or less than, policymakers projected. However, emissions would be reduced up to the point at which the cost of doing so was equal to the expected benefits, provided that the emission price was set equal to the expected benefits of reducing a ton of carbon dioxide emissions. In contrast, a strict cap on emissions could result in actual costs that were far greater (or less) than expected and that therefore exceeded, or fell below, the expected benefits. The advantages of a price-based approach stem mainly from the fact that the cost of limiting a ton of emissions is expected to rise as the limit becomes more stringent, while the expected benefit of each ton of carbon reduced is roughly constant across the range of potential emission limitations in a given year. That constancy occurs because climate effects are driven by the total amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and emissions in any given year are a small portion of that total. Further, reductions in any given year probably would fall considerably short of total baseline emissions for that year.
33	**Name**	National Energy Policy: Inventory of Major Federal Energy Programs and Status of Policy Recommendations
	ID	92
	Date	2005-06-10
	Author	Government Accountability Office (GAO)
	Short Summary	As Congress considers existing federal energy programs and proposed energy legislation in support of the May 2001 National Energy Policy (NEP) report, GAO was asked to (1) identify major federal energy-related efforts, (2) review the status of efforts to implement the recommendations in the May 2001 NEP report, and (3) determine the extent to which resources associated with federal energy-related efforts have changed since the release of the NEP report.
	Long Summary	The lives of most Americans are affected by energy. Increased energy demand and higher energy prices has led to concerns about dependable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy. The federal government has adopted energy policies and implemented programs over the years that have focused on the appropriate role of the federal government in energy, attempting to achieve balance between supply and conservation. The May 2001 National Energy Policy (NEP) report contained over 100 recommendations that it stated, taken together, provide a national energy plan that addresses the energy challenges facing the nation. In addition to a narrative of their findings, this comprehensive report includes, in chart form, each NEP recommendation, the reported status and GAO observations. It also includes, in chart form, budget authority for agency programs by energy activity area and a comparison of budget requests for FY 2000, 2003, and 2005 for agency programs by energy activity.
	Analysis Target	National Energy Policy (NEP)
34	**Name**	Nuclear Energy Policy
	ID	196
	Date	2006-12-26
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Mark Holt)
	Short Summary	This report discusses the nuclear energy policy issues facing Congress, which include the implementation of federal incentives for new commercial reactors, radioactive waste management policy, research and development priorities, power plant safety and regulation, and security against terrorist attacks.
	Long Summary	The Bush Administration has called for an expansion of nuclear power. For Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear energy research and development, the Administration requested \$632.7 million for FY2007, an 18.1% increase from the FY2006 appropriation. The request would boost funding for the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative (AFCI) from \$79.2 million in FY2006 to \$243.0 million in FY2007. The higher AFCI funding would allow DOE to begin developing a demonstration plant for separating

		plutonium and uranium in spent nuclear fuel, as part of the Administration's Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP). The House-passed version of the FY2007 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill (H.R. 5427, H.Rept. 109-474) would have cut the GNEP request in half and reduced the overall nuclear energy request to $572.8 million, whereas the Senate Appropriations Committee approved $36 million above the request for GNEP. However, the FY2007 appropriations measure was not enacted, and DOE programs are currently funded by a continuing resolution. Significant incentives for new commercial reactors are included in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), signed by the President on August 8, 2005. These include production tax credits, loan guarantees, insurance against regulatory delays, and extension of the Price-Anderson Act nuclear liability system. The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States raised concern about nuclear power plant security. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 includes several reactor security provisions, including requirements to revise the security threats that nuclear plant guard forces must be able to defeat, regular force-on-force security exercises at nuclear power plants, and the fingerprinting of nuclear facility workers. Disposal of highly radioactive waste has been one of the most controversial aspects of nuclear power. The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-425), as amended in 1987, requires DOE to conduct a detailed physical characterization of Yucca Mountain in Nevada as a permanent underground repository for high-level waste. The opening of the Yucca Mountain repository is now scheduled for 2017. Whether progress on nuclear waste disposal and federal incentives will revive the U.S. nuclear power industry's growth will depend primarily on economic considerations. Several utilities have announced that they will seek licenses for up to 30 new reactors. Although no commitments have been made to build the reactors, nuclear industry officials have predicted that the incentives in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 will lead to the first new U.S. reactor orders since 1978.
35	**Name**	Renewable Energy: Tax Credit, Budget, and Electricity Production Issues
	ID	187
	Date	2006-05-25
	Author	Congressional Research Service (CRS) (Fred Sissine)
	Short Summary	Blackouts, electricty shortages, and continuing high natural gas prices have brought a new emphasis to the role that renewable energy may play in producing electricity, displacing fossil fuel use, and curbing demand for power transmission equipment. This report analyzes the Bush Administration's proposal for an Advanced Energy Initiative, as well as renewable energy legislation in the first half of the 109th Congress.
	Long Summary	Energy security, a major driver of federal renewable energy programs in the past, came back into play as oil and gas prices rose late in the year 2000. The terrorist attack in 2001 and the Iraq war have led to heightened concern about energy security, energy infrastructure vulnerability, and the need for alternative fuels. Further, the 2001 electricity shortages in California, the northeast-midwest blackout of 2003, and continuing high natural gas prices have brought a new emphasis to the role that renewable energy may play in producing electricity, displacing fossil fuel use, and curbing demand for power transmission equipment. Also, worldwide emphasis on environmental problems of air and water pollution and global climate change, the related development of clean energy technologies in western Europe and Japan, and technology competitiveness may remain important influences on renewable energy policymaking. The Bush Administration's FY2007 budget request for the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Renewable Energy Program seeks $359.2 million for renewables, which is $84.0 million, or 30.5%, more than the FY2006 appropriation. In support of the President's proposal for an Advanced Energy Initiative, the request includes major funding increases for solar energy (to support the Solar America Initiative) and biomass (to support the Biorefinery Initiative). The main increases are for Solar Photovoltaics ($79.5 million) and Biomass ($59.0 million). The main cuts are for Geothermal (-$23.1 million), Solar Heat & Light ($1.5 million), International Renewables (-$1.4 million), and Small Hydro (-$0.5 million). Further, the request would eliminate all congressional earmarks under the DOE Renewable Energy Program, which amount to $80.0 million for FY2006. Compared with FY2006 funding, the FY2007 House recommendation (H.R. 5427, 109-474), as amended, seeks an increase of $160.8 million for R&D and deployment programs. This reflects support for the Advanced Energy Initiative, including increases f o r Hydrogen ($40.2 million), Biomass/Biorefineries ($59.0 million), and Solar ($65.3 million). The main cuts for R&D

		and deployment programs include the Geothermal program (-$18.1 million), termination of the Small Hydro program (-$0.5 million), and a reduction of the Vehicle Technologies Program (-$9.6 million). The "Legislation" section below provides a summary of the key renewable energy legislation enacted during the first session of the 109th Congress.
	Analysis Target	H.R.670 - DRIVE Act
36	**Name**	Renewable Fuels Legislation Impact Analysis
	ID	64
	Date	2005-07-01
	Author	Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
	Short Summary	This report responds to a request from Senator James Jeffords that the Energy Information Administration (EIA) analyze the near- and mid-term potential price and supply effects of enacting S. 606, the Reliable Fuels Act, or S. 650, the Fuels Security Act of 2005, relative to a case without either legislation. Senator Jeffords also requested an analysis of regional impacts for the Northeast and the Southwest. Because EIA's mid-term forecasting model operates at relatively aggregated regional levels, this analysis focuses on the price and supply impacts primarily at the national level, with some limited discussion of the Northeast and the Southwest regions.
	Long Summary	This analysis was prepared using EIA's National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) starting from the Annual Energy Outlook 2005 (AEO2005) October oil futures case. In the Base case for this analysis, the AEO2005 October oil futures case was updated to extend the domestic corn ethanol supply function to accommodate the renewable fuels mandates specified in S. 606 and S. 650. EIA expects that neither of the bills would have an impact on biodiesel production compared to the Base case, as neither provides additional incentives for biodiesel other than those already covered by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, which is included in the Base case. Key Findings Ethanol Supply In the Base case, corn ethanol with the Federal tax credit of 51 cents per gallon of ethanol is cost-competitive to gasoline in the first few years. As a result, the nationwide consumption of ethanol is projected to increase rapidly initially, from 4.6 billion gallons in 2006 to 5.7 billion gallons in 2012. However, due primarily to the reduced real value of the nominal Federal tax credit for ethanol over time, the total renewable fuels consumption is projected to decrease slightly to 5.4 billion gallons by 2025 in the Base case. The RFP in both bills would also increase nationwide consumption of ethanol rapidly in the first few years, reaching 5.9 billion gallons in S. 606 and 7.8 billion gallons in S. 650 by 2012. The growth in ethanol demand is projected to moderate after 2012, once the RFP requirement is tied to growth in gasoline consumption, which is projected to grow by 1.2 percent per year after 2012. For S. 606, the ethanol demand would grow at a similar rate to the gasoline demand, reaching 6.9 billion gallons by 2025. For S. 650, the demand for renewable fuels does not reach 8 billion gallons because of the extra credits provided for cellulosic biomass ethanol. In addition, virtually all the growth in mandated renewable fuels consumption in the S. 650 case beyond 2012 is met through increased use of cellulosic biomass ethanol. The 2.5-gallon credit for cellulosic biomass ethanol has a dampening effect of the renewable fuels demand on the volumetric basis so by 2025 the renewable fuels demand remains essentially unchanged at 8 billion gallons in the S. 650 case, even though gasoline consumption would increase by about 16 percent between 2012 and 2025. Cellulosic biomass ethanol production would begin in 2012 in the S. 650 case due to the higher mandated renewable fuels volumes in conjunction with the additional credits, but would only begin in 2020 in the S. 606 case. In 2025, cellulosic biomass ethanol production is projected to be 25 million gallons in the S. 606 case and 830 million gallons in the S. 650 case. Corn ethanol plants still would provide the bulk of renewable fuels supply, with the initial capital investments already having been made to meet the RFP requirement in the early years of the program. The technology associated with cellulosic biomass ethanol is assumed to improve in time and eventually would become cost-competitive to corn ethanol, and thus would account for most of the growth in ethanol supply in later forecast years. In 2012, the share of ethanol in the gasoline pool would increase from 2.6 percent in 2004 to 3.6 percent in the Base case, to 3.8 percent in the S. 606 case, and to 4.9 percent in the S. 650 case The gradual decline in the projected ethanol market share in the Base case, measured as a percentage of total fuel volume, reflects a status quo without future incentives beyond the existing tax credit (declining in real

		value) or a mandate such as the RFP to encourage additional ethanol production with growing gasoline demand. The gradual decline in the ethanol market share in the S. 650 case after 2012 reflects increasing use of cellulosic biomass ethanol that receives extra credit under the RFP program. In contrast, the ethanol market share would not change much after 2012 in the S. 606 case, which reflects the mandate, because little cellulosic biomass ethanol production is expected. The West North Central Census Division (CD 4) is the primary corn ethanol production region and is thus the region where it is most economical to absorb the additional ethanol supply under the RFP. The S. 606 case, with a 6-billion-gallon RFP requirement, would likely result in much of the conventional gasoline production in CD 4 being blended with 10-percent ethanol; other regions would absorb less of the increase. With a higher RFP requirement, the S. 650 case projects 10-percent ethanol in all conventional gasoline in Census Divisions 3 and 8, in addition to CD 4. Because corn ethanol is cost-competitive with gasoline in the early years even in the Base case, CD 4 is also projected to have most gasoline blended with 10-percent ethanol without any renewable fuels mandate. Under S. 650, the composition of motor fuels used in the Northeast and Southwest would not be expected to change, because most additional ethanol supply would be blended in the Midwest or Rocky Mountain regions. In contrast, the MTBE ban in S. 606 would require more ethanol to be supplied to the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Southwest for blending into RFG, even though the total RFP requirement is less than that in the S. 650 case. Despite the waiver of minimum oxygen content for RFG under S. 606, ethanol still would be used in RFG under an MTBE ban, based on economics and its other attractive blending characteristics, such as its high octane value. Sensitivity in Ethanol Supply The estimated impacts of both bills on ethanol consumption are sensitive to the assumptions regarding the future path of world oil prices relative to the costs of ethanol. Ethanol would be more economically attractive in a scenario with higher world oil prices, and less attractive if future world oil prices were lower than assumed in this study. Current (July 2005) world oil prices are higher than those assumed in the Base case for this study, and prices remain highly volatile. Two sensitivity cases are provided to illustrate the impact of world oil prices on ethanol consumption. In the AEO2005, several world oil price cases were considered to address the uncertainty concerning oil markets. In comparison to the October oil futures case used in this analysis as the Base case, the AEO2005 reference case (AEO05) and the AEO2005 High B case (AEO05 High B) represent scenarios of lower or higher world oil prices. Figure 3 shows the levels of renewable fuels consumption in these sensitivity cases. In the AEO05 case, the world oil price is about $6 per barrel lower in 2012 and close to $5 per barrel lower in 2025 than the base case. As a result, corn ethanol is less cost-competitive which results in less overall renewable fuels consumption in the AEO05 case than in the base case. In contrast, the AEO05 High B case assumes a much higher world oil price, up to $13 per barrel higher at $48 per barrel by 2025, such that not only corn ethanol supply would be 1.8 billion gallons more in 2012 but 3.5 billion gallons more in 2025 than the base case. Under the AEO05 High B case, about the same renewable fuels consumption is projected as that in the S. 650 case in 2012 and almost 1 billion gallons more by 2025. Clearly, the relative costs of ethanol to world oil prices would dictate how attractive ethanol is as an alternative fuel source to gasoline. In the AEO05 High B case, significantly higher world oil prices would achieve the same or more renewable fuels consumption than either of the two Senate bills. Petroleum Imports Both bills would reduce net petroleum imports, which include both crude oil and product imports. In the S. 606 case, the reduction in net imports is projected to be 60,000 barrels per day (0.6 percent) in 2012, when the RFP is fully implemented. In the S. 650 case, the reduction is 80,000 barrels per day in 2012, or a 0.8-percent reduction in net imports (Figure 4). The reduction in net petroleum imports is projected to be higher by 2025, at 100,000 barrels per day (0.8 percent) in the S. 606 case and 130,000 barrels per day (1.1 percent) in the S. 650 case. When MTBE is banned in 2009, net imports are projected to experience a short-term drop in the S. 606 case due to a temporary shortage of RFG blending materials available for ethanol blending in the Northeast. However, the petroleum market is projected to reach a new equilibrium between the supply and demand such that sufficient RFG blending materials for ethanol blending would be available a few years after MTBE is banned. Most of the reduction would result from reduced imports of gasoline and gasoline blending components into the Northeast, especially in the S. 606 case after MTBE is banned nationwide. The estimated reductions in net imports mostly reflect the substitution of ethanol for petroleum in gasoline, but there is also a small decline in total gasoline energy demand in the S. 606 case due to slightly higher gasoline prices. Gasoline Prices and Fuel Expenditures Generally, a requirement to

increase ethanol use would lead to higher ethanol production costs, especially for the marginal supplier, resulting in higher costs and prices. However, if the ethanol production costs (without tax credits) are significantly lower than that of gasoline (such as the case currently in July 2005), unless the additional ethanol production would greatly increase production costs, only a small impact on gasoline prices would be expected. Impacts on the price of fuel at the pump would differ by type of fuel and by region. For example, fuel suppliers in areas where significant amounts of ethanol are already being used are likely to face greater competition for available ethanol supplies, but they may also benefit from the program by selling tradable credits to the extent that their ethanol use exceeds the RFP requirements. The projected effect of the RFP on the national average price of gasoline can be measured in two ways. One approach is to measure the change in the price paid at the pump. In 2012, when the RFP is fully implemented, the average pump price would be 0.1 cents per gallon (2003 dollars) higher in the S. 650 case and 0.9 cents per gallon higher in the S. 606 case than projected in the base case (Table 2). The price impact on gasoline is higher initially in the S. 606 case than in the S. 650 case because the MTBE ban would require a significant increase in RFG blending with ethanol on the East Coast with higher ethanol transportation costs. The price impact in the S.606 case would eventually moderate with improved transportation and blending efficiency of ethanol in RFG. For the S. 650 case, the gasoline price increase in 2025 represents the economic tradeoff between the new corn ethanol production capacity and the new cellulosic biomass ethanol capacity to meet the RFP mandate, either would be more expensive than the ethanol supplied from the existing capacity. Without the 2.5-gallon credit for cellulosic biomass ethanol, the RFP would have required 1.25 billion gallon more ethanol in 2025 to meet the renewable fuels mandate. With such credit, the market could keep the gasoline price impact relatively moderate by using cellulosic biomass ethanol in lieu of corn ethanol to avoid potentially higher costs (as a result of more than 9 billion gallons of ethanol required by 2025 without the 2.5-gallon credit) at the end of the forecast. In both cases, the impact on average gasoline prices throughout the forecast is less than 1 cent per gallon. Although the pump price is most visible to consumers, it does not take into account that ethanol has only about two-thirds the energy content of an equivalent volume of gasoline and about four-fifths the energy content of MTBE that it would be replacing in the RFG regions in the S. 606 case. Because of these differences, changes in the average composition of gasoline sold at the pump can effect the number of gallons used to travel a given distance. The estimated impacts of the two bills on overall consumer expenditures for gasoline are summarized in Table 3. In 2012, the S. 606 case projects an increase in expenditures for fuel of $0.3 billion (constant 2003 dollars) relative to the base case, and the S. 650 case projects an increase of $1.7 billion. The increase in expenditure reflects the combined effect of the per-gallon price increase and the change in the volume of fuel consumed. In the S. 606 case, the projected volume of fuel used is slightly less than in the base case because banning MTBE results in increased use of higher energy content blending components, so overall expenditure is only slightly higher than the base case even with an average gasoline price increase almost 1 cent per gallon. For S. 650, which increases the use of ethanol without banning MTBE, both the per-gallon price and the volume of fuel consumed are higher because of the RFP requirement, resulting in a greater increase in expenditure. The estimated impacts on gasoline prices and expenditures would be higher for both bills if the existing Federal ethanol tax credit were assumed to expire after 2010. Expiration of the tax credit has a larger impact on prices and expenditures under the RFP than it would in the base case for this analysis, because ethanol constitutes a larger fraction of overall gasoline consumption with the RFP. Federal Tax Revenue Implications Given the assumption in AEO2005 that the Federal tax credit of $0.51 per gallon of ethanol blended into gasoline continues to the end of the forecast in 2025, higher renewable fuels demand results in additional loss in tax revenue to the Federal Government relative to the base case. In the 5 years from 2006 to 2010, the projected cumulative additional loss in tax revenue in the S. 650 case is $0.7 billion (constant 2003 dollars), and in the 20 years from 2006 to 2025 it is $11.3 billion (Table 4). In the S. 606 case, the projected cumulative losses of tax revenue over the same periods are much less than the S. 650 case, $ 0.4 billion in 2006-2010 and $3.9 billion in 2006-2025. The RFP could also affect revenues or costs for other Federal programs; however, consideration of any such effects is beyond the scope of this analysis. Limitations of the Analysis NEMS is an annual forecasting model and cannot evaluate the seasonal variations or volatility of the gasoline market. The price impacts discussed above represent national and annual averages. The price of RFG, which accounts for about one-third of the gasoline pool, could increase more significantly in

		the summer when it is blended with ethanol because of tighter vapor pressure restrictions. NEMS does not model evaporative or drivability indices. When ethanol is blended into RFG in the Southwest (as projected in the S. 606 case), vehicle modifications might be required to prevent vapor lock. The RFP would lead to rapid penetration of ethanol further into the gasoline pool in the first few years of the program. Ethanol blending would vary across the demand regions, with Midwestern States likely to absorb most of the additional ethanol and Pacific Coast States likely to experience little change in ethanol consumption. NEMS does not model the program costs associated with administering the RFP—which would include the credit trading program—by either fuel suppliers or Government agencies. Further, it is not clear that an actual credit trading program would lead to “equalizing” of gasoline prices in different markets, whether gasoline is blended with ethanol or not. NEMS also does not model the infrastructure costs necessary to deliver, blend, and store gasohol outside areas that have historically blended ethanol. Although these costs can be small (about 1 to 2 cents per gallon of ethanol) when based on large volumes and a 20- year amortization schedule, it is unknown whether the investments would occur if the demand in some regions were only temporary. In the S. 650 case, about 1 billion gallons of ethanol is projected to be shipped to the East South Central Census Division (CD 6) in 2012. In 2025, the greater use of cellulosic biomass ethanol with its 2.5-gallon credit and the projected growth in gasoline demand in all regions would reduce the ethanol demand in CD 6. If suppliers in the region had to build additional infrastructure for a short-term surge in ethanol demand, the infrastructure costs could be more significant . The supply cost of corn ethanol depends primarily on the prices of corn and “distillers’ dried grains with solubles” (DDGS). DDGS is a byproduct of dry mill production of ethanol. Its selling price reduces the net cost of ethanol in the analysis. Expansion of corn ethanol production increases the price that producers must pay for corn and reduces the price that they receive for DDGS. The estimated impact assumes that substitutes for corn in food products are readily available, that corn production can be expanded easily, and that new markets can be found for DDGS. If any of these conditions were not met, expansion of ethanol production could be more costly.
	Analysis Target	S.606 - Reliable Fuels Act
37	**Name**	Renewable Fuels and MTBE: A Comparison of Selected Legislative Initiatives
	ID	143
	Date	2006-10-03
	Author	Congressional Research Services (CRS)
	Short Summary	This report responds to congressional interest in comparing the House energy bill (H.R. 6) provisions involving ethanol and the gasoline additive methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) to three other bills in the 109th Congress, H.R. 1608, S. 606, and S. 650. On April 21, the House passed H.R. 6. This bill is similar to the 108th Congress bill of the same number, which came close to passage, but the conference report failed to pass in the Senate. As introduced, H.R. 1608 and S. 650 are identical companion bills.
38	**Name**	Uncertainty in Analyzing Climate Change: Policy Implications
	ID	80
	Date	2005-01-01
	Author	Congressional Budget Office (CBO)
	Short Summary	This Congressional Budget Office (CBO) paper--prepared at the request of the Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works--provides an overview of the sources of uncertainty that limit the understanding of climate change and complicate the assessment of policies to address it. The paper provides examples of the different ways that analysts have addressed those uncertainties in formulating policy recommendations, illustrates the practical difficulties in doing so, and demonstrates the sensitivity of policy results to variations in assumptions about uncertain elements. Finally, it discusses the implications of uncertainty for three different types of policy responses: research and development, mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, and adaptation to a warmer climate. In keeping with CBO’s mandate to provide objective, nonpartisan analysis, this paper makes no recommendations.

	Long Summary	This Congressional Budget Office paper provides policymakers with an overview of the sources of uncertainty that limit the understanding and complicate the assessment of climate policies. It provides examples of the different ways that analysts have addressed those uncertainties in formulating policy recommendations, illustrates the practical difficulties in doing so, and demonstrates the sensitivity of policy results to variations in assumptions about uncertain elements. In addition, it discusses the implications of uncertainty for three different types of policy responses: research and development, mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, and adaptation to a warmer climate. This paper primarily focuses on mitigation. The pervasive uncertainty inherent in many aspects of climate change presents researchers and policymakers with a challenge in attempting to develop appropriate policies. The potential stakes in making policy choices are high: emissions restrictions could impose significant costs, but many experts believe that, if left unchecked, emissions could ultimately lead to costly damages. Although pursuing a strategy of waiting until uncertainties have been resolved and then implementing a single long-term "best" solution may sound appealing, uncertainty in the assessment of climate policy cannot be eliminated. Furthermore, greenhouse gas emissions that are released today will affect atmospheric concentrations for hundreds of years, potentially leading to damages that would only gradually appear and continue far into the future. A more pragmatic climate policy will probably involve a sequence of decisions based on the gradual accumulation of information and the resolution of uncertainties. For such an approach, policies that can be easily modified over time would offer advantages. A flexible approach to dealing with climate change could include three different policy strategies: * Researching the problem and developing technologies to address it, * Restricting greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), and * Adapting to a warmer climate. Determining the appropriate extent to which each of those strategies should be implemented and the balance among them is beyond the scope of this analysis. Instead, for each strategy, this analysis examines implications about policy design that can be drawn from an understanding of the uncertainties described above. This analysis primarily focuses on mitigation--the area for which existing research offers the most useful insights.
Individual		
1	**Name**	U.S. Energy Bill Promises Some Boosts for Research
	ID	357
	Date	2005-08-05
	Author	Eli Kinitisch, magazine staff Published in Science magazine
	Short Summary	This article provides a brief summary, analysis and criticism of the 2005 Energy Act, described as a landmark energy bill setting out goals and incentives that could shape federal energy policy for the next decade. Some of the comments include: 1) the bill largely codifies the existing energy research programs; 2) the bill lays out ambitious funding goals for research; 3) the bill fails to address basic questions about the direction of U.S. energy research; 4) the bill's generous tax incentives represent a significant victory for the energy industries; 5) utilities succeeded at keeping out a requirement that they draw 10% of their power from renewables.
	Analysis Target	H.R.6.ENR - Energy Policy Act of 2005
NGO		
1	**Name**	Beyond the RFS: The Environmental and Economic Impacts of Increased Grain Ethanol Production in the U.S.
	ID	252
	Date	2007-09-01
	Author	World Resources Institute (WRI) (Liz Marshall, Suzie Greenhalgh)
	Short Summary	Report which discusses the question of whether grain ethanol production can be increased as a source of renewable fuel and energy, without consequently damaging soil and water resources.
	Long Summary	The Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) passed as part of Energy Policy Act (EPACT) of 2005 mandates that the U.S. produce 7.5 billion gallons of ethanol per year by 2012, but market conditions suggest

		that this level of production may be significantly exceeded by that year. This brief uses an agricultural production model integrated with a biophysical simulation model to examine what the likely economic and environmental impacts will be from increasing corn production to meet that ethanol demand. For economics, we look at impacts on commodity prices, farm income, and government expenditure on support payments, while for the environment we look at impacts on nutrient loading, erosion, and greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture. Our results suggest that although ethanol has the potential to provide benefits in terms of net GHG emissions, farm income, and reduced government support for agriculture, there are soil and water quality implications that must be addressed. Key recommendations to come from the report include: 1. Evaluate alternative production technologies and feedstocks for ethanol. Cellulosic ethanol production, for instance, has the potential for lower water, soil, and climate impacts than current grain-based ethanol production. Increase federal R&D appropriations for these evaluations and to facilitate the commercialization of new or emerging technological advances. 2. Increase funding for agricultural conservation programs. Savings in federal crop payments resulting from the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) should be transferred to conservation programs to reduce the negative water, soil, and climate impacts of increased grain ethanol production. Promoting performance-based approaches more effectively targets conservation funding to farmers who can achieve the least-cost environmental improvements. 3. Promote precision management of nitrogen fertilizer use and conservation tillage in corn production. Potential policies to achieve those goals include incentive payments, nutrient management plan requirements, farmer education programs, and improved access to technology and technical information about nitrogen management. 4. Federal and state agencies should cooperate in the development and implementation of an environmental strategy for agriculture that is robust to increased ag-energy production.
2	**Name**	Clean Energy Development for a Growing Economy: Employment Impacts of the Clean EDGE Act
	ID	349
	Date	2006-09-14
	Author	Apollo Alliance (Brian A. Siu) and the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) (Robert E. Scott)
	Short Summary	An analysis conducted by the Apollo Alliance and the Economic Policy Institute on the expected effects of S.2829, the Clean Energy Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Act of 2006, focusing on clean energy's employment potential.
	Long Summary	This study tests the economic benefits of a comprehensive clean energy strategy by examining the likely employment impacts of the proposed Clean Energy Development for a Growing Economy (Clean EDGE) Act. One of the most comprehensive clean energy bills now before Congress, key findings of the study show that the Clean EDGE Act would: • Promote alternatives to oil by requiring that half of new vehicles be gas-ethanol capable by the year 2020, requiring that 10 percent of gas stations sell ethanol by 2015, and providing incentives for the manufacture and purchase of advanced fuel efficient vehicles. • Ensures the federal government reduces its petroleum consumption by 40 percent by 2020, increases its renewable electricity use to 10 percent by 2013, and uses advanced, efficient and renewable technology to help drive innovation while providing additional bonding authority to encourage states to invest in efficient vehicles, alternative fuels and transit. • Diversifies America's energy sources by requiring that 10 percent of electric power comes from renewable sources by 2020, creating an Advanced Research Project Agency for Energy to develop cutting-EDGE technologies, and establishing a Clean Energy Investment Administration to provide federal loan guarantees for deployment of clean energy technologies, and • Levels the playing field for clean energy technologies by revoking subsidies for major oil companies and ensuring they pay adequate royalties for extracting oil from public lands and waters while using these savings to promote development of clean energy alternatives. The EPI/Apollo study finds that the Clean EDGE Act would increase public and private investment in clean and renewable energy technologies by as much as $49 billion and create approximately 530,000 US jobs when the program is fully implemented in 2009. The Act's wind energy provisions would generate nearly half the total or 245,000 jobs. Clean EDGE would generate the majority of new jobs in manufacturing (251,000 jobs, 47.3% of the total) and construction (62,000, 11.7%). Compensation in these sectors is approximately 13% and 10% higher, respectively, than in the rest of the economy, improving the wages and benefits of hundreds of thousands of workers who move into these jobs. In addition, this analysis finds: • The Clean EDGE Act would generate jobs in every state and the District of Columbia. The leading job winners include:

		California (54,000), Texas (38,000) and the industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, including Michigan (29,000), New York (27,000), Pennsylvania (26,000), Illinois (26,000), Ohio (26,000), Florida (23,000) and Indiana (20,000) (see Table 4). • The 10 states where Clean EDGE spending would have its biggest impact, as a share of total state employment, are Indiana (about 20,000 jobs, or 0.7% of total employment in 2004), Michigan (29,000 jobs, 0.7%), Wisconsin (17,000 jobs, 0.6%), South Carolina (11,000 jobs, 0.6%), Missouri (14,000 jobs, 0.5%), New Hampshire (3,000 jobs, 0.5%), Ohio (26,000 jobs, 0.5%) Arkansas (5,000 jobs, 0.5%), Vermont (1,400 jobs, 0.5%) and Kentucky (8,000 jobs, 0.5%) (see Table 5). The Clean EDGE Act would bring about a significant increase in the production of energy from renewable and alternative sources and the production of high-efficiency vehicles and other products. It would reduce the environmental impact of energy production and transportation in the U.S. It would also generate 531,000 jobs, most of them in sectors that would support good jobs with good benefits. The Clean EDGE Act alone would generate enough jobs to replace 8% of the manufacturing jobs lost since 2000 in the U.S., and generate an additional 62,000 jobs to help offset the expected decline of the construction industry. It is a powerful example of the benefits to the economy from large scale commitments to the vision outlined in the Apollo energy program. 3
	Analysis Target	S.2829.IS - Clean Energy Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) Act of 2006
3	**Name**	Target: Intensity. An Analysis of Greenhouse Gas Intensity Targets
	ID	254
	Date	2006-11-01
	Author	World Resources Institute (WRI) (Timothy Herzog, Kevin Baumert, and Jonathan Pershing)
	Short Summary	This report looks specifically at intensity targets and explores their underlying indicators, rationales, real-world applications, and implementation issues.
	Long Summary	Greenhouse gas intensity targets are policies that specify emissions reductions relative to productivity or economic output, for instance, tons CO2/million dollars GDP. By contrast, absolute emissions targets specify reductions measured in metric tons, relative only to a historical baseline. Our conclusion is that even though intensity targets are often dismissed as being environmentally lax or deceptive, they nonetheless could be useful instruments, when properly used, for furthering significant and real commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
		Scientific
1	**Name**	Renewing America’s Economy: A 20 Percent National Renewable Electricity Standard Will Create Jobs and Save Consumers Money
	ID	267
	Date	2005-07-03
	Author	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)
	Short Summary	The Union of Concerned Scientists used the Energy Information Administration’s National Energy Modeling System computer model, with some modifications of assumptions, to examine the costs and benefits of a 20 percent by 2020 national standard for renewable energy. The 20 percent standard would require electric utilities to supply, at a minimum, 20 percent of their electricity from renewable sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, and bioenergy. The analysis found that a 20 percent standard would reduce electricity and natural gas prices and provide significant economic and environmental benefits for America, for example, it would increase total homegrown renewable power capacity nine times over present (2005) levels and it would generate more than 355,000 jobs.
		California
		Executive Order
1	**Name**	California Executive Order S-01-07, Re: Low Carbon Fuel Standard for Transportation Fuels
	ID	67
	Date	2007-01-18

	Author	California Governor Arnold Schwarzeneggar
	Short Summary	Establishes a Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) for transportation fuels sold in California. By 2020 the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent. This first-of-its kind standard will support AB 32 emissions targets as part of California's overall strategy to fight global warming.
	Long Summary	The LCFS requires fuel providers to ensure that the mix of fuel they sell into the California market meets, on average, a declining standard for GHG emissions measured in CO2-equivalent gram per unit of fuel energy sold. Providers include refiners, lenders, producers or importers of transportation fuels in California. The statewide goal is to produce a 10 percent reduction in the carbon content of all passenger vehicle fuels sold in California .by 2020. The LCFS will use market-based mechanisms that allow providers to choose how they reduce emissions while responding to consumer demand. For example, providers may purchase and blend more low-carbon ethanol into gasoline products, purchase credits from electric utilities supplying low carbon electrons to electric passenger vehicles, diversify into low carbon hydrogen as a product and more, including new strategies yet to be developed. The Executive Order directs the Secretary for Environmental Protection to coordinate the actions of the California Energy Commission (CEC), the University of California and other agencies to develop a draft compliance schedule to meet the 2020 goals for carbon intensity reductions in transportation fuels.
2	**Name**	California Executive Order S-06-06, Re: Targets for Production and Use of Bioenergy
	ID	37
	Date	2006-04-25
	Author	California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
	Short Summary	This exeutive order directs several state agencies to take major steps toward the widespread use of renewable energy sources known as bio-fuels by establishing targets for the use and production of biomass products. It directs the agencies to collaborate, research, promote and identify funding to advance biomass programs in California, and requires the agencies to report progress on a biannual basis.
	Long Summary	This E.O. establishes targets for California to increase production and use of bioenergy made from renewable resources: 1) for biofuels the state shall produce a minimum of 20 percent of its biofuels within California by 2010, 40 percent by 2020, and 75 percent by 2050; and 2) calls for the use of biomass for electricity to reach 20 percent within the state's Renewables Portfolio Standard goals for 2010 and 2020. It also requires key state agencies to: 1) promote the use of biomass resources; 2) continue participation in the Bioenergy Interagency Working Group; 3) identify and secure funding for research, development and demonstration projects; and 4) report biannually to Governor and State Legislature on progress.
3	**Name**	California Executive Order S-3-05, Re: GHG Emission Reduction Targets
	ID	26
	Date	2005-06-01
	Author	California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
	Short Summary	This executive order establishes GHG emission targets, coordinates the oversight of efforts to meet targets across state agencies and requires biennial reporting on progress towards meeting goals and impacts to California of global warming.
	Long Summary	This executive order establishes the following GHG emission targets for California: 1) by 2010 reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels; 2) by 2020 reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels; and 3) by 2050 reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels. The E.O. also requires the California EPA to coordinate oversight of the efforts to meet these targets with 6 other agencies and commissions. The E.O. requires that the Secretary of the California EPA report biennially beginning in 2006 on the following: 1) the progress made toward meeting the GHG targets; and 2) the impacts to California of global warming, including impacts to water supply, public health, agriculture, the coastline, and forestry and prepare and report on mitigation and adaptation plans to combat these impacts.

4	**Name**	California Executive Order S-7-04, Re: Plan for Hydrogen Economy and Highway
	ID	35
	Date	2004-04-20
	Author	California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
	Short Summary	This executive order calls for the planning and building of the California Hydrogen Highway Network by 2010, the development of the California Hydrogen Blueprint Plan by January 1, 2005, and commits the State of California to achieving a number of related goals by 2010.
	Long Summary	California's interstate freeways are designated as the "California Hydrogen Highway Network" and key stakeholders shall plan and build a network of hydrogen fueling stations. Key stakeholders include both public and private entities such as, state and local agencies, the legislature, educators, automakers, fuel cell products suppliers, energy providers, financing entities, NGOs, and community based organizations such as those representing environmental justice communities. The E.O. directs key state agencies to work with the State Legislature to develop a Blueprint Plan for the rapid transition to a hydrogen economy in California and update the plan bi-annually. The State commits to the following related goals: 1) negotiate with automakers and fuel cell manufacturers to ensure hydrogen-powered cars, buses, trucks and generators are available for purchase; 2) the State vehicle fleet includes an increasing number of hydrogen-powered vehicles; 3) appropriate standards are in place for fueling stations; and 4) incentives are provided to encourage the purchase of hydrogen-powered vehicles and the development of renewable sources of energy for hydrogen production.
5	**Name**	California and U.K. Agreement to Collaborate on Climate Change, Clean Energy
	ID	70
	Date	2006-07-31
	Author	California Governor Arnold Schwarzeneggar
	Short Summary	An Agreement between California and the United Kingdom to become partners and act aggressively to address climate change and promote energy diversity. Working together, California and the UK commit to build upon current efforts, share experiences, find new solutions, and work to educate the public on the need for aggressive action to address climate change and promote energy diversity.
	Long Summary	Pursuant to the Agreement the two parties commit to the following: 1) evaluate and implement market-based mechanisms that spur innovation, including sharing best practices on emissions trading; 2) deepen their understanding of the economics of climate change (share results from U.K. and California studies on impacts, mitigation and adaptation strategies); 3) collaborate on technology research; and 4) enhance linkages between the two scientific communities.
		Impact Analysis
1	**Name**	California Climate Change Policy: Is AB 32 a Cost-Effective Approach?
	ID	31
	Date	2006-06-16
	Author	Margo Thorning, Ph.D., Sr. V.P. and Chief Economist, American Council for Capital Formation (ACCF)
	Short Summary	This report criticizes the California Global Warming Solutions Act, (A.B. 32), criticizes the economic assessment done by California's Climate Action Team, predicts A.B. 32 will have a negative impact on economic and job growth and recommends international action for a global problem.
	Long Summary	This report is a critique of California A.B. 32 by the American Council for Capital Formation (ACCF). It criticizes the macroeconomic assessment done by the California Climate Action Team. It predicts A.B. 32 will have a negative impact on job and economic growth largely because technologies do not exist to reduce emissions by the amounts mandated, the enourmous time and expense required to replace existing energy using equipment and California will be acting alone. It recommends strategies such as improving tax treatment of new investments through faster depreciation and investment tax credits and supporting international measures for a global problem. As an example of a supported measure the report specifically cites the Asia-Pacific Partnership on

		Clean Development, an agreement with developing countries to promote economic development and the spread of clean, less emitting energy technology.
	Analysis Target	California A.B. 32 - Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
2	**Name**	Climate Action Team Report to Governor Schwarzenegger and the California Legislature
	ID	28
	Date	2006-04-03
	Author	California Environmental Protection Agency
	Short Summary	This is the first biennial report by the the Climate Action Team, a multi-agency team, required by California Executive Order S-3-05 recommending 46 specific strategies and 9 key recommendations to meet the Governor's GHG emission reduction targets and including a macroeconomic analysis of the recommended strategies.
	Long Summary	The key recommendations include: 1) develop a multi-sector, market-based system that considers trading, emission credits, auction, and offsets for consideration by the Governor no later than January, 2008; 2) require mandatory reporting of emissions by the largest sources of greenhouse gases, including oil and gas extraction facilities, oil refineries, power generators, cement manufacturing plants, and solid waste landfills; 3) require new electricity generated for use in California to come from sources with climate change emissions equivalent to or less than new combined cycle natural gas power plants; 4) require all utilities, pubic and private, to meet the State's energy efficiency goals and Renewable Portfolio Standard; 5) an aggressive alternative fuels program jointly developed by California EPA, Energy Commission and Department of Food and Agriculture; 6) a coordinated investment strategy for state funding programs to provide incentives for industry to develop new emission reduction technologies that can be used in California and exported. The 46 strategies include items such as vehicle climate change standards, diesel anti-idling, the Hydrogen Highway program, forest management and conservation, measures to improve transportation and energy efficiency and would be further developed and implemented by various state agencies. The macroeconomic analysis predicts a net increase of 83,000 jobs and $4 billion in income by 2020 due primarily to reduced energy costs.
3	**Name**	Our Changing Climate: Assessing the Risks to California
	ID	32
	Date	2006-02-27
	Author	California Climate Change Center
	Short Summary	This is the first biennial report required by California Executive Order S-3-05 regarding the impacts of climate change on California including 19 "scenarios" or models predicting how climate change will affect certain sectors of the California economy under differing emissions scenarios. This is largely a science report that summarizes the Climate Scenarios analysis but includes some general recommendations.
4	**Name**	The Economics of Solar Power for California: A White Paper
	ID	75
	Date	2005-08-23
	Author	Barry Cinnamon, Akeena Solar; Tom Beach, Crossborder Energy; Michael L. Huskins; and Meredith McClintock, Coast Hills Partners
	Short Summary	The purpose of this paper is to communicate the costs and benefits of California's Million Solar Roofs Initiative in a coherent and objective way; it also includes recommendations for structuring and evaluating the incentives included in the plan. The Initiative is a plan to install 3,000 Megawatts of solar electric power on roofs throughout the state by the end of 2016. The key finding is that the Million Solar Roofs Initiative will save in excess of $6 billion net of incentives. The paper is copyrighted by Akeena Solar, Inc., one of the largest intallers of solar power systems.
	Long Summary	The authors developed a modeling tool that provides a framework to evaluate the benefits and costs of solar energy in the context of customer behavior. A key finding is that the Million Solar Roofs

		Initiative will save in excess of $6 billion net of incentives primarily by avoiding the traditional power generation and distribution investment that will no longer be necessary because of the power needs supplanted by solar power on hot summer weekday afternoons. Based on the results of this work the paper makes recommendations in the following areas: 1) how to structure incentives and public policy to drive customer purchases; 2) incentive levels for residential new construction and retrofit installations necessary to generate market growth; 3) establishing predictable consistent incentives that change with variations in life cycle costs, third party incentives and energy prices; and 4) the type of analytical tool necessary to fully evaluate solar net benefits and costs in the context of real-world customer behavior.
	Analysis Target	California S.B. 1 - Million Solar Roofs Plan
Legislation		
1	**Name**	California A.B. 1007 - Alternative Fuels
	ID	69
	Date	2005-09-29
	Author	Pavley
	Short Summary	AB 1007 would require the State of California to develop a strategy for diversifying its transportation fuel supply through increased use of alternative fuels in order to reduce oil dependency and air pollution. It would require the California Air Resources Board, in consultation with other state agencies, to rate alternative fuels based on their effectiveness in reducing petroleum use and global warming pollution, to set goals for alternative use that maximize the environmental, economic and public health benefits, and develop a comprehensive strategy to promote the use of alternative fuels in California.
2	**Name**	California A.B. 1493 - Vehicular Emissions and GHGs
	ID	56
	Date	2002-07-22
	Author	Pavley
	Short Summary	This bill requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt regulations, no later than January 1, 2005, to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) from noncommercial passenger motor vehicles and light-duty trucks manufactured no earlier than 2009. Further, it places additional duties on the California Climate Action Registry (the Registry) related to emissions reductions.
3	**Name**	California A.B. 1811 - Plan to Incentivize the Use and Production of Alternative Fuels
	ID	40
	Date	2006-06-30
	Author	Laird
	Short Summary	This bill directs the California EPA and Energy Commission to develop a joint plan to spend $25 million for the purpose of incentivizing the use and production of alternative fuels in support of the Climate Action Plan, California Executive Order S-06-06, and the Bioenergy Action Plan. It contains a fairly lengthy list of potential incentives.
4	**Name**	California A.B. 32 - Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
	ID	30
	Date	2006-09-27
	Author	Nunez
	Short Summary	This act creates the first statewide cap on global warming pollution.
	Long Summary	This act creates a statewide cap on global warming pollution. It requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to do the following: 1) adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide GHG emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with this program; 2) adopt a

		statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to the statewide GHG emissions levels in 1990 to be achieved by 2020; 3) adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emission reductions; 4) adopt market-based compliance mechanisms meeting specified requirements; 5) monitor compliance with and enforce any rule, regulation or requirement it adopts; and 6) adopt a schedule of fees to be paid by regulated sources of GHG emissions. It includes an emergency provision allowing the Governor to adjust deadlines for regulations under specific circumstances such as "extraordinary circumstances."
5	**Name**	California S.B. 1 - Million Solar Roofs Plan
	ID	76
	Date	2006-08-21
	Author	Murray
	Short Summary	Implements portions of the Million Solar Roofs Plan that the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) does not have the authority to mandate. In 2005, Governor Schwarzenegger asked the CPUC to implement his Million Solar Roofs plan also known as the California Solar Intiative which will lead to one million solar roofs in California by 2018.
	Long Summary	Specifically SB 1 does the following: 1) expands the program from customers of 3 power suppliers to those of municipal-owned utilities; 2) credits consumers for excess power produced; 3) makes solar power a standard item on new homes; and 4) requires the PUC to authorize the award of monetary incentives. This legislation would act to extend the current incentive structure in the state for ten years on a declining schedule of no less than 7 percent per year. The rebates are designed to provide funding for roughly 3,000 MW of solar PV power, equivalent to around 1 million homes or businesses all with 3kW systems. With these high numbers of guaranteed installations, the bill could achieve one of its major goals of pushing solar prices downward. It applies only to solar photovoltaic (PV) production. The Public Utilities Commission would ultimately decide how to arrange the funding mechanism for the incentives, probably from a small fee added to ratepayer electric bills.
6	**Name**	California S.B. 1107 - Cal/EPA Coordinate Climate Change Activities
	ID	57
	Date	2004-08-16
	Author	Sher
	Short Summary	This bill was one of a series of budget trailer bills that make various changes in the areas of natural resources and environmental protection, and provides support for other related departments. The bill contains a provision that requires the Secretary for the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) "...to coordinate greenhouse gas emission reductions and climate-change activities in state government."
7	**Name**	California S.B. 1771 - Establishing Climate Action Registry
	ID	54
	Date	2000-09-30
	Author	Sher
	Short Summary	Requires the Secretary of the Resources Agency to establish a nonprofit public benefit corporation, to be known as the "California Climate Action Registry," for the purpose of administering a voluntary greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions registry, and also directs the California Energy Commission to develop metrics for use by the Registry.
	Long Summary	The Registry is authorized to charge participants a fee to cover the costs of its operation. The bill requires the Energy Commission to qualify third-party organizations to provide assistance for purposes of monitoring and reducing GHG emissions. In addition, the Commission is required to develop metrics for use by the Registry and to update the State's inventory of GHG emissions, make energy efficiency "business as usual", act as an information exchange for GHG reduction information, convene an interagency task force on climate change, and if resources are available, establish a climate change advisory committee.
8	**Name**	California S.B. 527 - Further Defining the Climate Action Registry

	ID	55
	Date	2001-10-11
	Author	Sher
	Short Summary	This bill further defines the parameters within which the California Climate Action Registry, established by SB 1771, would operate and how the Resources Agency, the Energy Commission and the Air Resources Board, among others, will work together to provide technical support for the registry, and the amendments look at which greenhouse gas emissions will be measured and when.
	Long Summary	Unrelated to the Registry, the bill also authorizes the Air Resources Board (ARB), in hearings conducted by an administrative law judge, to impose administrative civil penalties, as an alternative to seeking judicially imposed civil penalties, in an amount equal to or less than that which may be imposed as civil penalties up to $10,000. Governor Davis, in a message, stated that he is directing the Energy Commission to recover administrative costs associated with the Climate Action Registry through revenues received as part of that voluntary program.
9	**Name**	California S.B. 76 - Hydrogen Highway Network
	ID	34
	Date	2005-07-21
	Short Summary	This act provides the California Air Resources Board with funding to implement the Hydrogen Highway Network; specifically the funds may be used for co-funding the establishment of up to three hydrogen fueling station demonstration projects and the State lease and purchase of a variety of hydrogen fueled vehicles.
	Long Summary	S.B. 76 provides the necessary funding and legislative guidelines to implement recommendations of the California Hydrogen Highway Network Blueprint Plan. It provides $6.5 million in funding for state-sponsored hydrogen demonstration projects until January 1, 2007 to establish 3 hydrogen fueling station demonstration projects and assist State lease and purchase of hydrogen vehicles. It requires funded projects to contribute to energy and environmental goals by 2010: 1) 30% reduction in GHG emissions relative to current-year vehicles; 2) 20% new renewable energy resources used in the hydrogen production for each station for 33% new renewable resources; and 3) no increase in toxic or criteria pollutant emissions. It requires the development of specifications for hydrogen fuel and status reports every 6 months.
10	**Name**	California S.B. 812 - California Climate Action Registry
	ID	39
	Date	2002-09-07
	Author	Sher
	Short Summary	This bill requires the California Climate Action Registry (the Registry), in cooperation with the Resources Agency, to adopt procedures and protocols for the reporting and certification of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions resulting from a project or an action of a participant (participation is voluntary); these actions include management activities on certain forested lands within its scope.
		Report
1	**Name**	Bioenergy Action Plan for California
	ID	38
	Date	2006-07-01
	Author	California Bioenergy Interagency Working Group
	Short Summary	This report includes specific commitments by the members of the Bioenergy Interagency Working Group, composed of state agencies with important biomass connections, to achieve California's bioenergy policy objectives and biomass production and use targets in order to create the necessary institutional and regulatory changes that will substantially increase the production and use of biomass for energy in California in a manner that benefits the economy and protects the environment. The report sets forth actions and timelines that the agencies have agreed to take to implement California Executive Order S-06-06.

	Long Summary	The Bioenergy Action Plan is designed to achieve five broad policy objectives: 1) maximize contributions of bioenergy toward achieving the state's petroleum reduction, climate change, renewable energy, and environmental goals; 2) establish California as a market leader in technology innovation, sustainable biomass development, and market development for bio-based products; 3) coordinate research, development, demonstration and commercialization efforts across federal and state agencies; 4) align existing regulatory requirements to encourage production and use of California's biomass resources; and 5) facilitate market entry for new applications of bioenergy including electricity, biogas, and biofuels. The Plan sets forth specific steps for multi-agency collaboration and specific responsibilities for 8 individual state agencies and the State Legislature.
2	**Name**	California 's Strategic Research and Innovation Initiative
	ID	77
	Date	2006-12-27
	Author	California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
	Short Summary	To maintain California's leadership in the fastest growing fields, Governor Schwarzenegger is proposing $253.4 million in the 2007-08 budget to support research at the University of California, and is unveiling his Strategic Research and Innovation Initiative, which will provide $95 million to major projects in three key sectors: "clean" technology, biotechnology and nanotechnology.
3	**Name**	California Alternative Fuels Market Assessment 2006
	ID	68
	Date	2006-10-03
	Author	TIAX, LLC for the California Energy Commission
	Short Summary	This report is an update to the 2001 and 2003 assessments; it provides a current snapshot of the alternative fuel development and commercial vehicle status in California. It is intended to be the foundation to transportation fuels required by California A.B. 1007. It describes the baseline of alternative fuel development and use throughout the state, addresses barriers and opportunities for expansion for a wide range of fuels and includes an analysis of the use of regulations and incentives to promote alternative fuels use.
4	**Name**	California Hydrogen Blueprint Plan
	ID	36
	Date	2005-05-05
	Author	California Environmental Protection Agency
	Short Summary	This is the report required by California Executive Order S-7-04 which states that the California EPA, State Legislature and Energy Commission shall develop a plan for the rapid transition to a hydrogen economy in California.
	Long Summary	This report was developed by over 200 volunteer experts motivated by three core values: 1) energy security and national security; 2) a healthy environment; and 3) economic growth and opportunity for California. The Blueprint contains findings and recommendations in the following areas: 1) stations; 2) funding; 3) environmental goals; and 4) implementation. The Blueprint forms the basis for California S.B. 76. The Blueprint outlines a path to 250 hydrogen fueling stations and 20,000 hydrogen-fueled vehicles to be implemented in three phases. Funding recommendations include a 50/50 match by the State and the private sector for the first 100 stations. Environmental goals include producing hydrogen from renewable sources and reducing GHGs and other pollutants relative to conventional fuels. Implementation includes recommendations for a number of state policies including establishing hydrogen as a "transportation fuel," directing relevant agencies to develop specifications for hydrogen transportation fuel, and initiating a public outreach campaign.
5	**Name**	California Solar Initiative Program Handbook
	ID	74
	Date	2006-12-19
	Author	California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)

	Short Summary	In 2005, the California Governor asked the CPUC to implement his Million Solar Roofs Plan. Subsequently S.B. 1, regarding the Million Solar Roofs Plan, became law. This Handbook represents the combination of the CPUC work and that legislation and represents the current form of the California Solar Initiative Program, an incentive based program intended to create a stable market for solar energy in California. The Program provides $1.7 billion in incentives over the next decade for existing residential homes and existing and new commercial, industrial, and agricultural properties, and is funded through revenues and collected from electric utility distribution rates.
	Long Summary	In Decision 06-01-024, the CPUC in collaboration with the California Energy Commission established the California Solar Initiative (CSI) Program, an incentive program with the goal of ensuring that 3,000 MW of new solar facilities are installed in homes and businesses in California by 2017. In D.06-08-028, the CPUC established implementation details for the CSI Program, particularly the adoption of the performance based incentive (PBI) structure. On August 21, 2006 S.B. 1 was signed which directs the CPUC and Energy Commission to implement the CSI Program consistent with specific requirements in budget limits set forth in the legislation. This Handbook combines the CPUC decisions and A.B. 1 into the current CSI Program.
6	**Name**	Recommendations for a Bioenergy Action Plan for California
	ID	53
	Date	2006-03-31
	Author	Navigant Consulting, Inc. for the Bioenergy Interagency Working Group
	Short Summary	This report describes the energy potential of California's biomass resources, the benefits of and issues limiting development of these resources, and a comprehensive set of recommendations the state should undertake to achieve the goals of California Executive Order S-06-06 including an integrated and comprehensive state policy on the use of biomass for electricity generation and natural gas and petroleum substitution. It forms the basis of the Bioenergy Action Plan for California.
	Long Summary	The California Energy Commission retained Navigant Consulting, Inc. to review the research and policy developments in biopower and biofuels and assemble a comprehensive set of recommendations for a Bioenergy Action Plan for California. The recommendations are intended to create the necessary institutional and regulatory changes that will substantially increase the production and use of bioenergy in California. In developing this plan NCI reviewed policy documents, held discussions with agency representatives and others, and held a public workshop. The plan includes high priority action recommendations for 2006 which include executive orders by the Governor, legislative initiatives and coordination between the states and the federal government. In addition it contains a set of actions that could be undertaken beyond 2006 to resolve more complex or longer-term issues. In addition to recommendations, the report includes background information on bioenergy including the current profile and future bioenergy potential in California, benefits of bioenergy, impediments and challenges (i.e., policy and regulatory impediments, market barriers and technical barriers), the role of the state in bioenergy and a summary of key U.S. federal bioenergy incentives and programs.
		RGGI
1	**Name**	Business Council on Sustainable Development (BCSD) Response to RGGI Draft Model Rule
	ID	116
	Date	2006-05-22
	Author	Business Council on Sustainable Development (BCSD)
	Short Summary	Comments submitted by the Business Council on Sustainable Development concerning the RGGI Draft Model Rule. The comments focus on the incorporation of clean energy generation and energy efficiency into the RGGI cap-and-trade program.
2	**Name**	Emissions Allowances in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Program
	ID	256
	Date	2005-06-01
	Author	Resources for the Future (RFF) (Dallas Burtraw, Karen Palmer, Danny Kahn)

	Short Summary	Report which analyzes and studies the allocation options for the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), and compares and contrasts the various choices to determine which sectors or entities win or lose under each allocation scenario.
	Long Summary	Cap-and-trade programs for air emissions have become the widely accepted, preferred approach to cost-effective pollution reduction. One of the important design questions in a trading program is how to initially distribute the emissions allowances. Under the Acid Rain program created by Title IV of the Clean Air Act, most emissions allowances were distributed to current emitters on the basis of a historic measure of electricity generation in an approach known as grandfathering. Recent proposals have suggested two alternative approaches: allocation according to a formula that is updated over time according to some performance metric in a recent year (the share of electricity generation or something else) and auctioning allowances to the highest bidders. Prior research has shown that the manner in which allowances for carbon dioxide (CO2) are initially distributed can have substantial effects on the social cost of the policy as well as on who wins and who loses as a result of the policy. Another concern with a regional cap-and-trade program like the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is the effect that different approaches to allocating emissions allowances will have on the level of CO2 emissions outside the region, commonly called emissions leakage. In this research we model historic, auction, and updating approaches to allowance allocation that we call bookends, then model various variations on these approaches. We consider changes in measures such as electricity price, the mix of generation technologies, and the emissions of conventional pollutants inside and outside the RGGI region. We examine the social cost of the program, measured as the change in economic surplus, which is the type of measure used in benefit–cost analysis. We also examine the effects of different approaches to distributing allowances on the net present value of generation assets inside and outside the RGGI region.
	Analysis Target	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative Model Rule
3	**Name**	Energy Efficiency’s Role in a Carbon Cap-and-Trade System: Modeling Results from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
	ID	6
	Date	2006-05-01
	Author	American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)
	Short Summary	This report summarizes the results of a ground-breaking effort to calculate the regional benefits of increased energy efficiency investment in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). It is an important advance in the climate policy sphere because it is the most specific study yet conducted of energy efficiency’s impacts on such important factors as allowance prices, energy prices, and economic growth.
	Long Summary	The working group conducted extensive modeling of the regional power sector using ICF Consulting’s ‘Integrated Planning Model’ (IPM) linear programming model plus Regional Economic Models, Inc.’s (REMI) ‘20/20 Insight’ regional economic model to assess RGGI’s potential impacts. Results: IPM’s outputs showed that doubling the current level of energy efficiency spending in the RGGI region would have several very favorable effects on the carbon cap-and-trade system. It would reduce electricity load growth, future electricity prices, carbon emissions, carbon emission prices, and total energy bills for electricity customers of all types. The regional economic impacts, as projected by the REMI input-output model, also would show positive impacts from increased efficiency investment. Policy Implications: The RGGI modeling results show that an increased investment in energy efficiency results in the most positive set of economic impacts for the region. This puts a new premium on the value of stepping up public commitments to efficiency in the RGGI states. With strong efficiency programs and policies in place, the region could enhance economic growth while cutting carbon emissions. The report recommends a two-part policy approach: 1. A public-benefits allowance allocation, and 2. A parallel commitment to achieving energy savings targets in the power sector.
	Analysis Target	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative Model Rule

4	**Name**	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative - Amendment to Memorandum of Understanding
	ID	20
	Date	2006-08-08
	Author	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) Participating States
	Short Summary	An amendment to the original Memorandum of Understanding between the participating states of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. The amendment was prompted by the numerous comments received regarding the Draft Model Rule. The amendment deals with changes to the compliance period safety valve, initial offset types, offset triggers, and provisions relating to offsets from non-participating states.
5	**Name**	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative - Memorandum of Understanding
	ID	19
	Date	2005-12-20
	Author	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) Participating States
	Short Summary	Memorandum of Understanding between the participating states of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. Describes the overall environmental goal, the trading program, the establishment of a model rule, regional organization and program monitoring and review.
6	**Name**	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative Model Rule
	ID	18
	Date	2007-01-05
	Author	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) Participating States
	Short Summary	Under the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), seven Northeast states (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Vermont) have agreed to propose a cap-and-trade program to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. This model rule provides detailed rules for the program, and serves as a basis for regulations to be proposed in each state to implement the program.
	Long Summary	Under RGGI, the seven states will launch a regional cap-and-trade system that utilizes emissions credits or allowances to limit the total amount of CO2 emissions. Beginning in 2009, emissions of CO2 from power plants in the region would be capped at approximately current levels - 121 million tons annually - with this cap remaining in place until 2015. The states would then begin reducing emissions incrementally over a four-year period to achieve a 10 percent reduction by 2019. Compared to the emissions increases the region would see from the sector without the program, RGGI will result in an approximately 35 percent reduction by 2020. Under the cap-and-trade program, the states will issue one allowance, or permit, for each ton of CO2 emissions allowed by the cap. Each plant will be required to have enough allowances to cover its reported emissions. The plants may buy or sell allowances, but an individual plant's emissions cannot exceed the amount of allowances it possesses. The total amount of the allowances will be equal to the emissions cap for the region. Coal-fired, oil-fired, and gas-fired electric generating units with a capacity of 25 megawatts or more will be included under RGGI. The RGGI states have agreed that at least at least 25 percent of a state's allowances are to be dedicated to strategic energy or consumer benefit purposes, such as energy efficiency, new clean energy technologies and ratepayer rebates. A power plant also could purchase these allowances for its own use. The funds generated from these sales will be used for beneficial energy programs. The RGGI program allows power plants to utilize "offsets" - GHG emission reductions from outside the electricity sector - to account for up to 3.3 percent of their overall emissions. Offset projects provide generators with additional flexibility to meet their compliance obligations at the lowest cost. A power plant owner / operator will be allowed to select the lowest cost emission reductions and apply them to a portion of the plant's emissions requirement. Under the model regulations, offset credits may come from anywhere in the United States, provided offset projects from outside of the participating states must take place under the regulatory watch of a cooperating agency in that state. States or other U.S. jurisdictions not participating in RGGI will need to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the RGGI state agencies and agree to take on certain administrative obligations to ensure the credibility of the offset projects.

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