

CRS Report for Congress

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Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation in the 109th Congress

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Summary

This report reviews the status of energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation introduced during the 109th Congress. Action in the first session has focused on the omnibus energy policy bills H.R. 6 and S. 10 (Energy Policy Act of 2005). H.R. 6 contains many, if not most, of the energy efficiency and renewable energy provisions in the conference report on H.R. 6 from the 108th Congress. One key exception is the absence of a proposal to extend the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC), which is due to expire at the end of 2005.

H.R. 6 would authorize or reauthorize most energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. It also would establish several new commercial and consumer product efficiency standards, set new goals for energy efficiency and renewable energy in federal facilities and fleets, expand the Energy Star products program, reform hydropower relicensing, expand programs for hydrogen fuel cell buses, and set a renewable fuels standard for increased use of ethanol and biodiesel.

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources reported S. 10 on June 9, 2005. The bill contains many of the same non-tax energy efficiency and renewable energy provisions that are in H.R. 6. One notable difference is that S. 10 does not have the daylight savings provision that appears in H.R. 6. Also, S. 10 has a renewable fuel standard (RFS) of 8 billion gallons, which contrasts with the provision for 5 billion gallons in H.R. 6. In further contrast to the House bill, S. 10 has a greater number of legislated (instead of rulemaking-specified) energy efficiency standards for consumer products and commercial equipment. Additionally, S. 10 has a provision that calls for saving one million barrels of oil per day.

Other action in the first session has focused on H.R. 3 (Transportation Equity Act), which has some provisions on clean (renewable) fuels, energy conservation, and advanced vehicle technologies.

More than 100 energy efficiency and renewable energy bills have been introduced thus far, covering a broad range of policy and issue areas. So far, more of these bills have focused on tax incentives than any other policy area. The bills also cover a wide range of sectors that include buildings, defense, education, federal lands/energy management, farms, American Indians, and international activities. The bills are also categorized by type of renewable resource, type of energy efficiency measure, and technology.

For each bill listed in this report, a brief description and a summary of action are given, including references to committee hearings and reports. Also, a selected list of hearings on renewable energy is included.

This report will be updated periodically. It supplements the tracking of issues that appear in CRS Issue Brief IB10020 and CRS Issue Brief IB10041.

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Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Legislation in the 109th Congress

Introduction

This report summarizes action on more than 100 energy efficiency and renewable energy bills introduced during the 109th Congress.¹ These bills cover a wide range of policy and issue areas that include appropriations, authorizations, research and development, grants, loans, financing, regulation (including a renewable portfolio standard), tax credits, funding, goals, plans, impacts, and the environment/climate change. So far, most of these bills have focused on tax credits and incentives. The bills also cover a range of sectors that include buildings, defense, education, federal lands/energy management, farms, American Indians, and international activities. Thus far, the sector of federal lands/energy management has generated the greatest number of bills. **Table 2** groups the bills by topic.

The bills are also categorized by type of renewable resource, type of energy efficiency measure, and technology. There is a broad range of efficiency measures and technologies, including cogeneration (combined heat and power), distributed generation, net metering, equipment and appliance standards, fuel economy standards, and transportation efficiency. The bills are fairly evenly distributed among these areas. There is also a broad range of renewable energy resources and technologies, including alcohol fuels, biofuels, biodiesel, biopower, biomass, geothermal, hydrogen, hydropower, solar, and wind. So far, the areas of fuels and wind energy have generated the greatest number of bills.

In the first session, action has focused on the omnibus energy policy bills H.R. 6 and S. 10 (Energy Policy Act of 2005). H.R. 6 passed the House on April 21, 2005. It comprises H.R. 1541 (tax provisions), H.R. 1640 (non-tax provisions), and the Resources Committee print “Domestic Energy Security Act” (non-tax provisions). The energy efficiency and renewable energy provisions of H.R. 6 contain many, if not most, of the energy efficiency and renewable energy recommendations in the conference report on H.R. 6 from the 108th Congress. One notable exception is the absence of a proposal to extend the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC), which is due to expire at the end of 2005.²

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

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

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources reported S. 10 on June 9, 2005. The bill contains many of the same non-tax energy efficiency and renewable energy provisions that are in H.R. 6. One notable difference is that S. 10 does not have the daylight savings provision that appears in H.R. 6. Also, S. 10 has a renewable fuel standard (RFS) of 8 billion gallons, which contrasts with the provision for 5 billion gallons in H.R. 6. In further contrast to the House bill, S. 10 has a greater number of legislated (instead of rulemaking-specified) energy efficiency standards for consumer products and commercial equipment. Additionally, S. 10 has a provision that calls for saving one million barrels of oil per day.

H.R. 6 contains provisions that would authorize or reauthorize several energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. It also would establish several new commercial and consumer product efficiency standards, set new goals for energy efficiency and renewable energy in federal facilities and fleets, expand the Energy Star products program, reform hydropower relicensing, expand programs for hydrogen fuel cell buses, and set a renewable fuels standard for increased use of ethanol and biodiesel.

Other action in the first session has focused on the Transportation Equity Act (H.R. 3), which has some provisions on clean (renewable) fuels, energy conservation, and advanced vehicle technologies. Action on these bills is summarized in **Table 1**.

For each bill listed in this report, a brief description and a summary of action are given, including references to committee hearings and reports. Also, a selected list of hearings on energy efficiency and renewable energy is included.

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

Bill	Category	Action	Date
H.R. 3	Transportation equity bill	Passed Senate	5/17/2005
		Passed House	3/10/2005
H.R. 6	Omnibus energy bill	Passed House, amended	4/21/2005
H.R. 610	Energy R&D authorization bill	Reported	2/10/2005
H.R. 1158	Steel and aluminum energy conservation reauthorization bill	Reported	3/17/2005
H.R. 2419	Appropriations (energy & water)	Passed House, amended	5/24/2005
S. 10	Omnibus energy bill (non-tax)	Reported	6/9/2005
S. 131	Clear Skies (clean air act) bill	Failed to pass committee	3/9/2005
S. 606	Renewable fuel standard	Ordered to be Reported	3/16/2005

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

<i>I. Policy and Issue Areas</i>
Appropriations. H.R. 2419
Authorizations/Omnibus Energy Policy. H.R. 6, H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 1158, H.R. 1541, H.R. 1640, H.R. 2828, S. 10, S. 665, S. 726
Research and Development. H.R. 610, H.R. 612, S. 387
Grants. H.R. 3/S. 732, H.R. 168, H.R. 610, H.R. 722, H.R. 1215
Loans/Financing. H.R. 388, S. 269, S. 426
Renewable Portfolio Standard. H.R. 983, H.R. 2828, S. 427
Tax Incentive for Investment. H.R. 17, H.R. 206, H.R. 424, H.R. 626, H.R. 1212, H.R. 1397/S. 671, H.R. 1541, H.R. 2070, H.R. 2794, S. 387, S. 680/H.R. 1834, S. 715, S. 962, S. 971
Tax Incentive for Energy Production. H.R. 36/S. 610, H.R. 141, H.R. 381, S. 35, S. 387, S. 542, S. 1078, S. 1079, S. 1093, S. 1156
Tax Incentive for Fuel Use. H.R. 113, H.R. 206, H.R. 1255, H.R. 2498/S. 1076, S. 1077
Goals/Plans/Impact Information. H.R. 3/S. 732, H.R. 373, H.R. 610, H.R. 722, H.R. 1158, S. 606
Environment/Climate Change. H.R. 759, H.R. 1451, S. 386, S. 387, S. 388, S. 745, S. 883, S. 887, S. 1151, S. 1203
<i>II. Sectors</i>
Buildings. H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 722, H.R. 737, H.R. 1212, H.R. 2751, S. 680/H.R. 1834
Defense. H.R. 174, H.R. 1815/S. 1042
Education. H.R. 737, S. 726
Federal Lands/Energy Management. H.R. 174, H.R. 705, H.R. 722, H.R. 779, H.R. 983, H.R. 1533, H.R. 1750, S. 650/H.R. 1608, S. 665, S. 680/H.R. 1834, S. 890, S. 1208
Farms/American Indians. H.R. 622/S. 326, S. 269, S. 373, S. 502, S. 542
International/Trade. H.R. 1212, S. 388, S. 745, S. 680/H.R. 1834

<i>III. Energy Efficiency Measures and Technologies</i>
Cogeneration/Combined Heat and Power (CHP). S. 386, S. 388, S. 726
Distributed Generation/Net Metering/Electric Power. S. 150, S. 426, S. 726
Equipment/Lighting/Appliances. H.R. 737, H.R. 1421, S. 426, S. 726, S. 680/H.R. 1834, S. 1022
Fuel Economy. H.R. 705/S. 889, H.R. 722, H.R. 1103/S. 836, H.R. 2070, H.R. 2665, S. 889/H.R. 705
Transportation. H.R. 423, H.R. 444, H.R. 626, H.R. 722, H.R. 1705, H.R. 1706, H.R. 1744, H.R. 2070, H.R. 2358, S. 373, S. 808, S. 918

<i>IV. Renewable Energy Resources and Technologies</i>
Alcohol Fuels/Biofuels/Biodiesel. H.R. 3/S. 732, H.R. 36/S. 610, H.R. 113, H.R. 140, H.R. 206, H.R. 325, H.R. 381, H.R. 388, H.R. 1255, H.R. 1398, H.R. 1608, H.R. 1612, H.R. 1744, S. 129, S. 373, S. 502, S. 587, S. 610, S. 650, S. 918
Biopower/Biomass. H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 622, H.R. 737, H.R. 983, H.R. 1127, H.R. 2498/S. 1076, S. 150, S. 326, S. 427, S. 502, S. 542, S. 1078, S. 1079, S. 1156, S. 1210
Geothermal. H.R. 174, H.R. 622/S. 326, H.R. 1127, S. 269
Hydrogen. H.R. 3/S. 732, H.R. 325, H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 626, H.R. 722, H.R. 737, H.R. 1750, S. 129, S. 373, S. 427, S. 436, S. 665, S. 726
Hydropower. H.R. 722, H.R. 737, H.R. 779, H.R. 971, H.R. 1530, S. 244, S. 427
Solar. H.R. 17, H.R. 381, H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 622/S. 326, H.R. 722, H.R. 737, H.R. 1127, S. 150, S. 269, S. 326, S. 426, S. 427, S. 726
Wind. H.R. 141, H.R. 381, H.R. 610, H.R. 612, H.R. 622/S. 326, H.R. 737, H.R. 759, H.R. 983, H.R. 1127, H.R. 1541, S. 35, S. 150, S. 269, S. 326, S. 342, S. 426, S. 427, S. 502, S. 542, S. 715, S. 1208

Legislation

House Bills (with Senate Companions)

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

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

H.R. 6 (Barton)

Energy Policy Act of 2005. Section 102 sets a goal for 20% energy reduction in federal facilities by 2015. Section 104 requires federal agency purchases of EPA Energy Star and FEMP-designated products. Section 105 permanently extends ESPCs and sets \$500 million cap. Section 124 authorizes funding to states for rebates to support the cost premium for residential purchases of Energy Star products. Section 133 establishes energy efficiency standards for a variety of consumer products and commercial equipment. Title I also sets out several energy efficiency provisions for public housing. Title VII has provisions for hybrid, fuel cell, and electric vehicles; and revises and extends some aspects of fuel economy standards. Title IX reauthorizes DOE energy efficiency R&D programs. Section 1253 would, under certain conditions, terminate PURPA cogeneration requirements. Sections 1312 and 1317 would create \$397 million in tax credits for energy efficiency. For renewables, reauthorizes REPI, authorizes increased hydropower at existing dams, sets renewables goal for federal facilities, and establishes residential rebate program. Also, Section 1311 provides \$18 million in residential investment tax credits over three years for solar hot water, photovoltaics, and fuel cell equipment. Committee on Energy and Commerce ordered committee print reported, as amended, April 13. Incorporates H.R. 1640 (non-tax provisions), Domestic Energy Security Act, and H.R. 1541 (as Title XIII). Referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Resources, Ways and Means, Science, and others April 18. Passed House, amended, April 21. H.Amdt. 74, as amended by H.Amdt. 75, directs EPA to revise certain adjustment factors used in federal vehicle fuel economy ratings and labels put on new vehicles. H.Amdt. 78 authorizes \$20 million for installation of a photovoltaic solar electric system at DOE headquarters.

H.R. 17 (Hayworth)

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

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

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

H.R. 113 (M. Kennedy)

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

H.R. 140 (McHugh)

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

H.R. 141 (McHugh)

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

H.R. 168 (Millender-McDonald)

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

H.R. 174 (Millender-McDonald)

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

H.R. 206 (Serrano)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow certain businesses located in areas designated as nonattainment areas under the Clean Air Act a general business tax credit for the cost of certain clean-fuel vehicle property and clean-burning fuel. Allows the credit to be taken against regular and alternative minimum tax liabilities. Allows a tax deduction for any unused clean fuel credit amounts. The maximum

credit is \$2,000 for vehicles weighing less than 5 tons, \$5,000 for vehicles weighing between 5 and 13 tons, and \$50,000 for trucks and vans weighing more than 13 tons and for buses with 20 or more passengers. Introduced January 4, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

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

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

H.R. 381 (Gillmor)

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

H.R. 388 (Kaptur)

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

H.R. 423 (Terry)

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

H.R. 424 (Terry)

Energy Efficiency Investment Act of 2005. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a tax credit for up to 25% of the cost of certain energy efficient property

installed in business and residential properties. Introduced January 26, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 444 (Issa)

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

H.R. 610 (Biggert)

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

H.R. 612 (Biggert)

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

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

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

H.R. 626 (Camp)

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

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

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

H.R. 722 (Oberstar)

Securing Transportation Energy Efficiency for Tomorrow Act of 2005. Amends the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish a program for the procurement and installation of photovoltaic solar electric systems for electric production in public buildings. Directs the Architect of the Capitol to evaluate the energy infrastructure of the Capitol Complex to determine how it could be augmented to become more energy efficient, using photovoltaic solar energy systems, district-heating, and other unconventional and renewable energy resources. Amends federal transportation law to (1) direct the Secretary of Transportation (Secretary) to establish a program of

grants to state and local governments for fuel conservation projects; (2) authorize the Secretary to make grants for fuel cell bus technology projects; and (3) require environmental impact statements for federal-aid highway and transit projects to consider energy impacts as an environmental project consequence. Directs the Secretary to establish (1) a Conserve By Bicycling pilot program for projects to encourage the use of bicycles in place of motor vehicles; and (2) a specified public-private research partnership dedicated to advancement of railroad technology, efficiency, and safety owned by the Federal Railroad Administration and operated in the private sector. Directs (1) the Secretary to establish a pilot clean airport bus replacement and fleet expansion grant program; and (2) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to establish a public-private research partnership to develop a clean ground demonstrator engine utilizing specified National Aeronautics and Space Administration-developed technologies. Directs the Secretary to establish a public-private research partnership to develop and demonstrate technologies that increase fuel economy, reduce emissions, and lower costs of marine transportation, as well as the efficiency of intermodal transfers. Directs the Secretary of the Army to study and report to Congress on the potential for reduced fossil fuel consumption through an increase in U.S. hydropower capabilities. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exclude from gross income as a qualifying transportation fringe benefit a commuting allowance of \$75 per month for individuals who bicycle, carpool, or car-share to work. Introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce and Committee on Government Reform.

H.R. 737 (Woolsey)

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

discharge of wastewater from commercial and industrial entities. Introduced February 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 759 (Gilchrest)

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

H.R. 779 (Radanovich)

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

H.R. 971 (Simmons)

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

H.R. 983 (T. Udall)

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

H.R. 1103 (N. Johnson)

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

H.R. 1127 (T. Lee)

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

H.R. 1158 (Hart)

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

H.R. 1212 (Weller)

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

H.R. 1215 (Gingrey)

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

H.R. 1255 (C. Peterson)

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

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

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

H.R. 1398 (Kaptur)

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

H.R. 1421 (Nussle)

Resource Efficient Appliance Incentives Act of 2005. Creates an equipment production credit for 2005 through 2010 that ranges from \$50 to \$150 per unit for

clothes washers and refrigerators that meet certain energy-efficiency criteria. The total value of credits is limited by a dollar amount and by a percent of gross revenue. Introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1451 (Waxman)

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

H.R. 1482 (Wynn)

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

H.R. 1511 (Foley)

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

H.R. 1530 (Shadegg)

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

H.R. 1533 (T. Davis)

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

H.R. 1541 (Thomas)

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

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

Fuels Security Act of 2005. Section 101 increases the renewable fuel standard (RFS) to 8 billion gallons by 2012. Section 102 directs federal agencies purchases of gasoline to include 10% ethanol-blended gasoline within five years. It also directs agencies' purchases of diesel fuel to include 2% biodiesel in five years and 20% biodiesel in 10 years. House bill introduced April 13, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Senate bill, introduced March 17, 2005; referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 1612 (Kaptur)

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

H.R. 1640 (Barton)

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

H.R. 1705 (Shadegg)

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

H.R. 1706 (Shadegg)

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

H.R. 1744 (Ruppersberger)

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

H.R. 1750 (Boehlert)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Efficient Energy Through Certified Technologies and Electricity Reliability (EFFECTER) Act of 2005. Section 101 creates an income tax deduction (\$2.25 per square foot maximum) for energy efficiency measures that reduce commercial building energy use by 50% below the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Equipment Association's (ASHRAE's) 90.1 industry energy efficiency standard. Section 102 establishes an investment tax credit for energy efficiency measures in new home construction that reduce energy use by 30% (\$1,000 maximum) or by 50% (\$2,000 maximum). Section 103 sets a tax deduction for business use of solar hot water, photovoltaics, heat pumps (gas, electric, ground source), furnaces, and boilers. It also creates a tax deduction (\$6,000 maximum) for such equipment used in residential rental properties that reduces energy use by 50% (pro-rated for smaller energy reductions). Section 104 creates a nonbusiness tax credit (\$2,000 maximum) for equipment that reduces energy use by 50%. Section 105 establishes an investment tax credit available over four years to combined heat and power (CHP or cogeneration) systems smaller than 15 megawatts (MW) that satisfy certain efficiency standards. Section 201 sets energy efficiency test procedures and standards for a variety of equipment and products. For battery chargers and external power supplies, the Secretary of Energy has three years to determine whether

standards are needed. Further, standards (or requirements) are set for vending machines, commercial refrigerators and freezers, illuminated exit signs, torchieres, distribution transformers, traffic signal modules, unit heaters, compact fluorescent light bulbs, ceiling fans, dehumidifiers, spray valves, and furnace fans. Section 202 directs the Secretary of Energy to issue a rulemaking that assesses effectiveness of labeling requirements and a rulemaking to set labeling requirements for additional consumer products (including distribution transformers). Section 203 sets test procedures and standards for commercial package air conditioners and heating equipment. Section 204 creates standards for commercial refrigerators and freezers. Section 301 directs federal agencies to procure EPA Energy Star and DOE Federal Energy Management Program- (FEMP-) designated energy equipment, where it is cost-effective. Section 302 permanently extends the authority for federal agencies to enter energy saving performance contracts (ESPCs). Section 303 sets federal building energy performance standards by updating the baseline from the 1992 Council of American Building Officials (CABO) to the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). Further, it directs the Secretary of Energy to require new federal buildings to achieve a 30% energy reduction, provided it is cost-effective on a life-cycle basis. Section 401 modifies the Public Housing Capital Fund to include certain energy and water use efficiency improvements. Section 402 directs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide grants for certain energy and water efficiency improvements to multifamily housing projects. Section 403 directs public housing agencies to purchase cost-effective Energy Star or FEMP-designated appliances and products. Section 404 changes the energy efficiency standards and codes for public housing from CABO to the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code, where HUD finds it cost-effective. House bill introduced April 26, 2005; referred to Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Financial Services. Senate bill introduced March 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 2070 (Kucinich)

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

H.R. 2358 (M. Udall)

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

H.R. 2419 (Hobson)

Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006. Includes funding for DOE's energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. Committee on Appropriations reported (H.Rept. 109-86) May 18, 2005. Passed House, amended, May 24.

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

Extends through December 31, 2010, the tax credit for biodiesel used as fuel and the excise credits for biodiesel mixtures and biodiesel used to produce biodiesel

mixtures. House bill introduced May 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Senate bill introduced May 19, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

H.R. 2665 (Engel)

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

H.R. 2751 (Andrews)

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

H.R. 2794 (R. Lewis)

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

H.R. 2828 (Inslee)

New Apollo Energy Act of 2005. Includes incentives for fuel-efficient vehicles, including tax credits for the purchase of hybrid, alternative-fuel, low-emission advanced diesel, and fuel-cell vehicles. Also, it provides \$11.5 billion in tax credits for the automotive and aerospace industries to develop new fuel efficient automobiles and planes, retool existing plants, and construct new plants to manufacture energy-efficient vehicles. Establishes an alternative fuel vehicle purchase requirement for government agencies; tax credits for the installation of alternative refueling properties and for the retail sale of alternative fuels; a renewable fuels standard is set at 8 billion gallons by 2013; modifies the tax credit for qualified electric vehicles; and creates loans for schools to buy high-efficiency vehicles. New Apollo provides \$49 billion in government loan guarantees for the construction of clean-energy generation facilities that will produce power from wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, oceans, coal with carbon-sequestration technology, and other sources. Commits \$10.5 billion to research-and-development and investment tax credits for clean energy-producing operations. In addition, it includes a 10-year extension of the current renewable energy production tax credit (PTC). Calls for reductions in daily domestic oil consumption of 600,000 barrels a day by 2010; 1,700,000 barrels by 2015; and 3,000,000 barrels by 2020. Caps U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases while allowing companies to purchase and trade credits among themselves to ensure the most cost-effective reductions, and funds research to help industries shift to cleaner operations. Further, provides \$7 billion in loan guarantees for the development of clean coal power plants. Funds new federal research into advanced clean technologies, and creates a government-funded risk pool to help start-up clean-energy companies commercialize their products. Establishes a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requiring all utilities, by 2021, to produce 10% of their electricity from renewable energy sources. Creates national net-metering and

interconnection standards for homeowners. Also, it includes provisions to make it revenue-neutral, by reducing corporate tax shelters and loopholes, and by auctioning some of the allowances under the carbon dioxide trading program. Introduced June 9, 2005; referred to Committee on Ways and Means, Committee on Energy and Commerce, and several other committees.

Senate Bills (with House Companions)

S. 10 (Domenici)

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

S. 35 (Conrad)

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

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

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

S. 131 (Inhofe)

Clear Skies Act of 2005. Amends the Clean Air Act to reduce air pollution through expansion of cap and trade programs. Section 413 preserves an energy conservation and renewable energy reserve of 300,000 sulfur dioxide emission reduction allowances, which could be used to help meet air pollution reduction requirements. Introduced January 24, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works. Committee held markup March 9, 2005, but the bill failed to pass Committee on a tie (9-9) vote.

S. 150 (Jeffords)

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

and renewable energy sources. Introduced January 25, 2005; referred to Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 244 (Thomas)

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

S. 269 (Kerry)

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

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

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

S. 373 (Harkin)

Renewable Hydrogen Passenger Vehicle Act of 2005. Amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, to conduct a three-year program to develop and demonstrate the cost-effective operation of a fleet of at least 10 direct hydrogen passenger vehicles based on existing commercial technology under which the hydrogen is derived from ethanol or other domestic low-cost transportable renewable feedstocks. Introduced February 14, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 386 (Hagel)

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

S. 387 (Hagel)

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

S. 388 (Hagel)

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

S. 426 (Jeffords)

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

S. 427 (Jeffords)

Renewable Energy Investment Act of 2005. Creates a federal renewable portfolio standard by amending the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to require retail electric suppliers to submit to the Secretary of Energy renewable energy credits in an amount equal to the required annual percentage of the retail electric supplier’s total amount of kilowatt-hours of non-hydropower electricity sold to retail consumers during the previous calendar year (excluding incremental hydropower). States that a renewable energy credit that is not used to satisfy the minimum requirement for that year may be carried over for use within the next two years. Specifies a schedule of the minimum percentage of renewable energy sources that must be used to generate the total amount of non-hydropower electricity sold by each retail electric supplier during a calendar year (excluding incremental hydropower). Directs the Secretary to (1) establish a program to issue, monitor the sale or exchange of, and track renewable energy credits; and (2) make funds available under this act to State energy agencies for grant programs for renewable energy research and development, and for loan guarantees to encourage construction of renewable energy facilities. Introduced February 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 436 (Akaka)

Directs the Secretary of Energy to assess the economic implications of the dependence of the State of Hawaii on oil as its principal source of energy, including the technical and economic feasibility of increasing the contribution of renewable energy resources for generation of electricity, on an island-by-island basis; and the technical and economic feasibility of using renewable energy sources (including hydrogen) for ground, marine, and air transportation energy applications to displace

the use of refined petroleum products. Introduced February 17, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 502 (Coleman)

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

S. 542 (Dorgan)

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

S. 587 (Dayton)

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

S. 606 (Thune)

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

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

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

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

Fuels Security Act of 2005. Section 101 increases the renewable fuel standard (RFS) to 8 billion gallons by 2012. Section 102 directs federal agencies purchases of gasoline to include 10% ethanol-blended gasoline within five years. It also directs agencies' purchases of diesel fuel to include 2% biodiesel in five years and 20% biodiesel in 10 years. Senate bill introduced March 17, 2005; referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. House bill introduced April 13, 2005; referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 665 (Dorgan)

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

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

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

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

Efficient Energy Through Certified Technologies and Electricity Reliability (EFFECTER) Act of 2005. Section 101 creates an income tax deduction (\$2.25 per square foot maximum) for energy efficiency measures that reduce commercial building energy use by 50% below the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Equipment Association's (ASHRAE's) 90.1 industry energy efficiency standard. Section 102 establishes an investment tax credit for energy efficiency measures in new home construction that reduce energy use by 30% (\$1,000 maximum) or by 50% (\$2,000 maximum). Section 103 sets a tax deduction for business use of solar hot water, photovoltaics, heat pumps (gas, electric, ground source), furnaces, and boilers. It also creates a tax deduction (\$6,000 maximum) for such equipment used in residential rental properties that reduces energy use by 50% (pro-rated for smaller energy reductions). Section 104 creates a nonbusiness tax credit (\$2,000 maximum) for equipment that reduces energy use by 50%. Section 105 establishes an investment tax credit available over four years to combined heat and power (CHP or cogeneration) systems smaller than 15 megawatts (MW) that satisfy certain efficiency standards. Section 201 sets energy efficiency test procedures and standards for a variety of equipment and products. For battery chargers and external power supplies, the Secretary of Energy has three years to determine whether standards are needed. Further, standards (or requirements) are set for vending machines, commercial refrigerators and freezers, illuminated exit signs, torchieres, distribution transformers, traffic signal modules, unit heaters, compact fluorescent light bulbs, ceiling fans, dehumidifiers, spray valves, and furnace fans. Section 202 directs the Secretary of Energy to issue a rulemaking that assesses effectiveness of labeling requirements and a rulemaking to set labeling requirements for additional consumer products (including distribution transformers). Section 203 sets test procedures and standards for commercial package air conditioners and heating equipment. Section 204 creates standards for commercial refrigerators and freezers. Section 301 directs federal agencies to procure energy equipment designated by EPA Energy Star and DOE Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), where it is cost-effective. Section 302 permanently extends the authority for federal agencies to enter energy saving performance contracts (ESPCs). Section 303 sets federal building energy performance standards by updating the baseline from the 1992

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

S. 715 (Harkin)

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

S. 726 (Alexander)

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

S. 727 (Alexander)

Tax Incentives for the Natural Gas Price Reduction Act of 2005. Section 2 makes a 10% investment tax credit available over four years to combined heat and power (CHP or cogeneration) systems smaller than 50 megawatts (MW) that satisfy certain efficiency standards. Section 3 increases the investment tax credit for solar energy equipment from 10% to 30% for five years. Also, it extends the renewable energy production tax credit (PTC) for solar and geothermal energy for five years, and establishes a 30% tax credit (\$7,500 maximum) for residential solar heating equipment. Section 4 has investment tax credits for residential solar (electric and

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

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

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

S. 745 (Byrd)

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

S. 808 (Durbin)

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

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

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

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

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

S. 883 (Hagel)

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

S. 887 (Hagel)

Climate Change Technology Deployment and Infrastructure Credit Act of 2005. Directs the Secretary of Energy to carry out activities that promote the adoption of technologies that reduce greenhouse gas intensity and to provide credit-based financial assistance and investment protection for projects that employ advanced climate technologies or systems, and for other purposes. Includes renewable energy demonstration projects and financial incentives for energy efficiency. Introduced April 21, 2005; referred to Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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

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

S. 890 (Sarbanes)

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

S. 918 (Obama)

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

S. 962 (Grassley)

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

S. 971 (Hatch)

Clean Efficient Automobiles Resulting From Advanced Car Technologies (CLEAR ACT) Act of 2005. Creates a tax credit for investment in alternative motor vehicles, including qualified fuel cell, hybrid, and alternative fuel vehicles. Bases the amount of such credit on criteria relating to vehicle weight and fuel efficiency. Modifies the tax credit for qualified electric vehicles to remove the 10% limitation and base the credit amount on criteria relating to vehicle weight, mileage, and payload. Makes leased vehicles eligible for such credit. Extends such credit through 2010. Allows a tax credit for (1) 50 percent of expenditures for the installation of qualified clean-fuel vehicle refueling property; and (2) retail sales of alternative fuels

as motor vehicle fuels. Directs the Comptroller General to undertake an ongoing analysis of the effectiveness of the alternative motor vehicle and fuel incentives provided by this act and to report to Congress on such study by December 31, 2006, and annually thereafter. Introduced April 28, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1022 (Smith)

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

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

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

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

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

S. 1077 (Lincoln)

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

S. 1078 (Lincoln)

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

S. 1079 (Lincoln)

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

S. 1093 (Salazar)

Research and Development Investment Act. Section 2 authorizes \$20 million per year through 2025 for the Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI). Section 3 extends the PTC for five years, through December 31, 2011. Section 4

provides a 10% investment tax credit for residential solar and geothermal equipment. Section 5 delays the phase-out of the tax incentives for qualified electric vehicles for one year. Reauthorizes and revises the Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI) program. Introduced May 20, 2005; referred to Committee on Finance.

S. 1151 (McCain)

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

S. 1156 (Hatch)

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

S. 1203 (Hagel)

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

S. 1208 (Alexander)

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

S. 1210 (Harkin)

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

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U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *Committee Print of the Energy Policy Act of 2005*. Posted April 5, 2005. [http://energycommerce.house.gov/108/energy_pdfs_2.htm]

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Energy and Water. *FY2006 Budget Request for the DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) and other DOE Offices*. Hearing held March 15, 2005. [<http://appropriations.senate.gov/hearings/record.cfm?id=233443>]

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies. *Department of Energy — [FY2006 Budget Request for] Science, Nuclear Energy, and Renewable Energy*. Hearing held March 15, 2005. [No hearing webcast has been posted to the web and no testimony has been published yet.]

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