The Honorable Spencer Abraham  
Secretary of Energy  
Forrestal Building  
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Abraham:

As you are aware, our nation is confronting high energy prices and unreliable energy supplies that threaten to slow economic growth and have the potential to produce further energy disruptions this Spring and Summer. In an effort to adequately address this problem, we would like to invite you to meet with the Democratic Caucus Energy Task Force next week to discuss the current energy situation and the Administration's apparent effort to overhaul the national energy policy.

As committed leaders on energy issues in the Congress, we are concerned about the position the Administration has taken in recent days. Americans across the country are facing soaring gasoline prices at the pump, natural gas prices that have more than tripled, and electricity costs that have been volatile all over the country, particularly the West coast. As a result, home heating bills have increased by as much as three fold from last year's extremely high prices.

The Democratic Caucus Energy Task Force is moving closer to developing a comprehensive energy policy, and we strongly believe that we must be mindful of both short-term and long-term needs. Adopting a policy that strengthens our economy, protects our environment, and keeps our nation secure is our first priority. We would appreciate the opportunity to meet with you and hear from you about your view of the current situation, as well as discuss with you in depth about the proposed budget for the Department of Energy.

We look forward to finding common ground with you and hope that you will be able to join us. Please confirm with Sofia Garcia at the Democratic Caucus at 226-3210.

Sincerely,

Michael Graveline  
Rosa DeLauro  
Dave Ford  
Mark Gallegly  
Jim Sensenig  
Charlie Stenholm

23514

DOE024-0920
John F. Kerry

Ted Kennedy

John W. Oliver

Joe Biden

Ron Kind

Bud Sherry

Edward Royce

Bob Fried

Edward Markey

Ben Cardin

Jim DeMint

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
The Honorable Spencer Abraham
Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Rm. 7-A257 (7th Floor)
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Abraham:

As we previously have discussed, I am designating my Legal Advisor, Robert H. Solomon, to serve as my representative on the federal energy task force. Frankly, my preference would be to serve myself. Unfortunately, my presence on the task force could be more counter-productive than productive. This is because of the status of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as an independent agency that, under the Administrative Procedure Act and relevant ex parte limitations, is obligated to base all decisions on record evidence available to all of the parties. The Commission currently is considering requests for rehearing of its December 15, 2000 order on California remedies. In addition, the Commission is considering various petitions and motions that concern, in various respects, the issues raised in the December order. I would be unable to offer any but the most general of opinions concerning the California situation. My concern is that opponents of the Commission's order would seize upon my participation in the task force as grounds for recusal.

I am confident that Mr. Solomon will ably represent me and the Commission. Please do not hesitate to contact him on any matter related to the task force's operations. As for myself, I look forward to working with you and cooperating to advance market-oriented solutions to our nation's energy woes that will truly benefit all Americans.

Sincerely,

Curt L. Hebert, Jr.
Chairman

23516
DOE024-0922
Waste-to-Energy:

A tax credit for new, waste-to-energy facilities or new generating units at
eexisting facilities continues the federal government’s policy to encourage clean,
renewable electricity, and promote energy diversity while helping cities meet the
challenge of trash disposal. Here’s why the tax credit deserves your support ...

- Waste-to-energy facilities generate electricity and steam using municipal solid waste
(garbage) as fuel. The garbage burns in specially designed boilers to ensure complete
combustion, and new Clean Air Act standards require facilities to employ the most
modern pollution control equipment available to scrub emissions. The result is clean,
renewable energy.

- Nationwide, 85 waste-to-energy plants supply about 2400 megawatts of electricity to
the grid. Plants operate 365-days-a-year, 24-hours a day. Facilities average greater
than 90% availability of installed capacity. Waste-to-energy plants generally operate
in or near an urban area, easing transmission to the customer.

- Facility revenues come from fees paid to dispose of the garbage and the price paid for
electricity generated by waste-to-energy plants. New facilities or new generating
units built at existing facilities require significant capital investment. The capital, and
the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs at a facility equal about $100 for each
ton of garbage processed at a facility. On an energy revenue basis, about 20 cents per
kWh would be required for capital and O&M. For example, a facility that processes
2000 tons of trash each day into 60 MW of electricity would require about $200,000
in revenues daily, coming from either disposal fees or electricity revenues, or both.

- Waste-to-energy power must be sold as “base load” electricity and cannot be operated
to supply “peak load” power simply because there is a constant need for trash
disposal by combustion that keeps power generation steady and reliable.

- Similar to other alternative energy sources, waste-to-energy plants are qualified
facilities (QFs) eligible under PURPA for mandatory power purchase at avoided cost.
Most existing facilities have been financed based, in part, on long-term PURPA
contracts that run commensurate with the facility debt.

- The biomass content of waste-to-energy’s fuel, municipal solid waste, is about 75%
on a Btu-output basis.

- Power purchasers no longer offer long-term PURPA contracts. Power generated by
new waste-to-energy facilities or new units at existing facilities will be sold as base
load, and the power price will fluctuate on a 24-hour basis at the market clearing price
(i.e., waste-to-energy power will be bid at “0” cents and ride with the market.)

- The market price and disposal fees will, on average, not be sufficient to cover the cost
of a new waste-to-energy unit. A tax credit is needed to encourage this form of clean,
renewable electricity.
April 12, 2001

Mr. Joseph T. Kelliher
Senior Policy Advisor
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
Room 7B-252
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Mr. Kelliher:

Green Mountain Energy Company greatly appreciated the opportunity to meet with you last week to discuss the development of national energy policy. As a follow-up to that meeting, we would like to provide in writing some information about Green Mountain Energy and a few thoughts regarding competition in the electric industry as a key component of our national energy strategy.

Since its inception in 1997, Green Mountain Energy Company has been committed to using the power of customer demand to help change the way power is made. As a result of its activities in competitive markets to date, the company has spurred the development of several new renewable energy projects, including one of the largest wind farms on the East coast, the first new wind turbines to be built as a result of customer demand in California, and the largest solar array in the San Francisco Bay area.

Green Mountain Energy currently supplies cleaner and renewable electricity to residential, business and government consumers in California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut, and we plan to expand nationwide as more states open their energy markets to competition. Near-term plans include entering the Texas market when the state begins its pilot program in June, 2001, and starting service in September, 2001, to over 400,000 residential customers in Ohio pursuant to a six-year agreement with the Northeast Ohio Public Energy Council ("NOPEC"), a public electricity buying group which represents households across eight Ohio counties.

Green Mountain Energy firmly believes that effective competition in the electric industry can produce benefits for even the smallest customers and is part of the solution to, rather than the cause of, current problems in the western wholesale power markets. We also believe that competition can be an important complement to responsible policy initiatives in support of the environment. Competition presents the opportunity for choice, and choices available in competitive energy markets today include products that are significantly cleaner and higher in renewable content than traditional system power. Moreover, experience in markets to date clearly demonstrates that a significant percentage of switching customers will choose energy products based on their environmental characteristics as well as price. In addition, in several situations where significant blocks of customers were up for bid, Green Mountain Energy, at least, has been able to bid successfully with energy products that are significantly cleaner than...
system average power. In short, the potential for the market to impact how power is made in the future is significant, and grows as consumers become more educated about the environmental consequences of alternative power generation sources.

The potential economic and environmental benefits of competition, however, will not be realized without support and leadership from policymakers. This is a critical time for the competitive energy industry. Recent events in California, high prices in wholesale markets across the country, less-than-effective federal regulation of the interstate transmission grid, and a variety of flawed state restructuring programs are making it increasingly difficult for competitive suppliers to deliver to customers the benefits that would flow from free and fair competition. A number of states are delaying their restructuring programs or considering price control measures that are likely to kill off the competition that would provide the best long-term protection for customers. Leadership is needed now on the federal level to address directly the obstacles to competition that are within the federal government’s control, and to provide guidance and encouragement to the states to address effectively those issues within their jurisdiction. We urge the Administration to provide that leadership as part of its national energy policy.

Specifically, we urge that the national energy policy, at a minimum, incorporate the following two elements with respect to electric industry restructuring:

- **Support for federal legislation that 1) assures a robust interstate transmission grid, 2) clarifies federal/state authority over the interstate grid, and 3) mandates efficient interconnection with the transmission grid.** These issues are addressed in a recent letter to you from the Electric Power Supply Association, of which Green Mountain Energy is a member. We will not repeat its discussion of the issues here, but commend EPSA's letter for your consideration.

- **Encouragement of, and support for, retail electric competition.** As described above, it is important that the states and the public hear that effective competition in the energy industry, at both the wholesale and retail levels, will benefit customers and is part of this nation's energy policy. There is much that the federal government could do now to promote competition by, for instance, rationalizing a hodgepodge of state rules and procedures, limiting monopoly functions, and providing tax incentives for restructuring investments. But even if, as many have suggested, the time is not right politically for federal action effecting retail electric restructuring, it is still possible to set a broad direction and begin plotting a course toward full competition. Currently, the Federal Trade Commission, at the request of Congress, is considering comments and developing a report on what is working and what is not in retail electric competition programs, and on what additional federal legislation or regulation might be desirable. Green Mountain Energy urges the Administration to ensure that this is a serious effort, and to utilize the resulting FTC report to inform further direct federal action and/or to press states to reform existing programs and implement new programs that will bring the benefits of competition to customers. The FTC has played the role of
advocate and expert advisor to states before, and might productively play such a role with respect to retail electric competition.

Of course, as a marketer of and advocate for renewable energy, Green Mountain Energy also urges the Administration's aggressive support for renewable energy as part of our national energy strategy.

Thank you again for the opportunity to meet and to provide you with our views on electric restructuring and national energy strategy. We are, of course, available to discuss these issues in greater detail at any time.

Sincerely,

Karen O'Neill
Vice President, New Markets
Green Mountain Energy Company
Bills of DOE Interest 1999

House:

H.R. 11 (Bilbray) to amend the Clean Air Act to permit California State regulations regarding reformulated gas to be applied only in certain areas within the State.

H.R. 28 (Shays) to provide Federal employees greater access to child care services.

H.R. 45 (Upton) to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to establish an interim storage facility for nuclear waste.

H.R. 53 (Watkins) to provide a tax credit for marginal oil and natural gas well production.

H.R. 55 (Dreier) to make the Federal Employees health benefits program available to individuals age 55 to 65 who would not otherwise have health insurance.

H.R. 82 (Bilirakis) to exclude the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund from the budget of the United States Government.

H.R. 88 (Brown of California) to repeal a requirement regarding data produced under Federal grants and agreements awarded to institutions of higher learning, hospitals, and other nonprofit organizations.

H.R. 91 (Clay) to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

H.R. 110 (Cummings) to make long-term care insurance available to Federal employees and annuitants.

H.R. 142 (Gekas) to prevent Government shutdowns.

H.R. 162 (Holden) to provide a tax credit to promote the conversion of U.S. coal and domestic carbonaceous feedstocks into liquid fuels.

H.R. 192 (Manzullo) to establish judicial and administrative proceedings for the resolution of year 2000 processing failures.

H.R. 206 (Morella) to provide Federal employees greater access to child care services.

H.R. 208 (Morella) to allow certain rollover distributions to be contributed to accounts in the Thrift Savings Plan and eliminate certain waiting period requirements for participating in the Thrift Savings Plan.
H.R. 209  (Morella) to help Federal agencies license Federally owned inventions.

H.R. 232  (Regula) to provide for a two-year Federal budget cycle.

H.R. 260  (Scarborough) to provide additional tax incentives for the use of clean-fuel vehicles by certain businesses.

H.R. 279  (Sweeny) to require preemployment drug testing for applicants for Federal employment.

H.R. 294  (Sweeny) to require Federal agencies to establish procedures for assessing whether their regulations result in the taking of private property.

H.R. 305  (Towne) to establish an Office of Inspector General Oversight Council.

H.R. 314  (Vento) to require that wages paid under a Federal contract be greater than the local poverty line.

H.R. 341  (Andrews) to establish the Fund for Environmental Priorities using consumer savings resulting from retail electricity choice.

H.R. 350  (Condit) to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates.

H.R. 354  (Coble) to protect certain collections of information.

H.R. 380  (Greenwood) to authorize a program to improve various aspects of the oilheat industry.

H.R. 387  (Lobiondo) to prohibit certain oil and gas leasing activities on parts of the Outer Continental Shelf.

H.R. 388  (Lobiondo) to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from issuing oil and gas leases on certain parts of the Outer Continental Shelf.

H.R. 393  (George Miller of California) to amend the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 to provide for the remediation of the Atlas uranium milling site near Moab, Utah.

H.R. 409  (Portman) to improve the performance of Federal financial assistance programs.

H.R. 416  (Scarborough) to rectify certain retirement coverage errors affecting Federal employees.
H.R. 423 (Thomas) to allow a five-year carryback for tax purposes for losses attributable to mineral operations of oil and gas producers.

H.R. 436 (Horn) to amend Federal management and debt collection practices, Federal payment systems, and Federal benefit programs.

H.R. 439 (Talent) to minimize Federal paperwork demands on small businesses, educational and non-profit institutions, Federal contractors, State and local governments, and others through the use of alternative information technologies.

H.R. 446 (Bentsen) to eliminate tax subsidies for ethanol fuel.

H.R. 457 (Cummings) to increase the amount of leave available to a Federal employee who serves as an organ donor.

H.R. 460 (Gallegly) to provide that the mandatory separation age for Federal firefighters be the same as that for Federal law enforcement officers.

H.R. 483 (Morella) to make the percentage limitations on individual contributions to the Federal employee Thrift Savings Plan more consistent with the dollar amount limitation on elective deferrals.

H.R. 490 (Smith of Texas) to require the Secretary of Energy to purchase additional petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

H.R. 493 (Stearns) to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance the oversight and performance of the Federal Government.

H.R. 494 (Thomas) to amend the regulatory process under the Endangered Species Act.

H.R. 527 (Andrews) to cancel contracts between the U.S. and a contractor who has violated the Davis-Bacon Act repeatedly and to require the disclosure of certain payroll information under contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act.

H.R. 542 (Foley) to reduce the number of Trident ballistic missile submarines subject to a statutory limitation on retirement or dismantlement of strategic nuclear delivery systems and to provide that any funds saved by retiring these submarines be used for national missile defense programs.

H.R. 558 (Regula) to provide for the retrocession of the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland.
H.R. 574 (Pombo) to require peer review of scientific data used in support of Federal regulations.

H.R. 602 (Scarborough) to provide for a program under which long-term care insurance may be obtained by Federal employees and annuitants.

H.R. 617 (Degette) to ensure full Federal compliance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund).

H.R. 623 (Knollenberg) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to eliminate regulation of certain plumbing supplies.

H.R. 657 (Sweeney) to reduce acid deposition under the Clean Air Act.

H.R. 666 (Brown of California) to authorize the Secretary of Energy to establish a multi-agency program to promote energy efficient economic development along the border with Mexico through the research, development, and use of new materials.

H.R. 667 (Burr of North Carolina) to remove Federal impediments to retail competition in the electric power industry.

H.R. 674 (Johnson of Texas) to clarify that natural gas gathering lines are seven-year property for purposes of depreciation.

H.R. 680 (Luther) to reduce the number of executive branch political appointees.

H.R. 721 (Hayworth) to provide for tax-exempt bond financing of certain electric facilities.

H.R. 750 (Thomas) to provide a five-year extension of the tax credit for producing electricity from wind.

H.R. 760 (Sensenbrenner) to extend the research tax credit permanently.

H.R. 775 (Davis of Virginia) to establish procedures for civil actions relating to the failure of a device or system to process the transition from the year 1999 to the year 2000.

H.R. 781 (Andrews) to require a preference for Federal contractors who hire welfare recipients.

H.R. 811 (Wynn) to prohibit under the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act transferring franchises and fixing motor fuel prices in certain instances.
H. R. 835  (Johnson of Connecticut) to extend the research tax credit permanently.

H.R. 870  (McCrery) to change the determination of the 50,000-barrel refinery limitation on oil depletion deduction from a daily basis to an annual average daily basis.

H.R. 877  (Stearns) to provide for comparable treatment of Federal employees and Members of Congress and the President when the Federal Government shuts down.

H.R. 883  (Young of Alaska) to preserve U.S. sovereignty over public and acquired lands and to preserve State sovereignty and private property rights in non-Federal lands surrounding those public and acquired lands.

H.R. 888  (Kildee) to limit the concentration of sulfur in gasoline used in motor vehicles.

H.R. 930  (Mink) to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to remove the requirement that exposure resulting in stomach cancer occur before age 30.

H.R. 933  (Morella) to ensure that coverage of bone mass measurements is provided under the health benefits program for Federal employees.

H.R. 965  (Quinn) to provide that December 7 each year be treated for all purposes related to Federal employment in the same manner as November 11.

H.R. 971  (Walsh) to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to ensure that rates charged by qualifying small power producers and qualifying cogenerators do not exceed the incremental cost to the purchasing utility of alternative electric energy at the time of delivery.

H.R. 993  (Duncan) to provide that of amounts available to a designated agency for a fiscal year but not obligated in the fiscal year, up to 50 percent may be used to pay bonuses to agency personnel and the remainder shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury and used exclusively for deficit reduction.

H.R. 1001  (Hulshof) to repeal the 4.3-cent motor fuel excise taxes on railroads and inland waterway transportation.

H.R. 1002  (Hunter) to require that all Government condemnations of property proceed under the Declaration of Taking Act.

H.R. 1031  (Hastings) to protect the White bluffs, located on the Columbia River in the State of Washington.
H.R. 1036 (Capps) to cease mineral leasing activity on submerged land of the Outer Continental Shelf adjacent to a coastal State that has declared a moratorium on this activity.

H.R. 1045 (Udall) to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to provide for partial restitution to individuals who work in uranium mines, mills, or transport that provided uranium for the use and benefit of the U.S. Government.

H.R. 1074 (Bliley) to provide Government-wide accounting of regulatory costs and benefits.

H.R. 1108 (Collins) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the production and use of electric vehicles.

H.R. 1110 (Saxton) to reauthorize and amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

H.R. 1111 (Morella) to establish a program under which long-term care insurance is made available to Federal employees and annuitants.

H.R. 1116 (Moran of Kansas) to promote domestic oil and gas production and provide a response to increasing oil imports (companion to Domenici bill).

H.R. 1117 (Moran of Kansas) to provide relief from certain interest and penalties on refunds ordered by FERC.

H.R. 1127 (McCrery) to exclude income from the transportation of oil and gas by pipeline from subpart F income.

H.R. 1138 (Stearns) to repeal section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

H.R. 1170 (Sabo) to make available, under the health benefits program for Federal employees, the option of obtaining coverage for self and children only.

H.R. 1204 (Stenholm) to impose a tax on the importation of crude oil and petroleum products.

H.R. 1205 (Stupak) to prohibit oil and gas drilling in the Great Lakes.

H.R. 1208 (Vento) to require in each subcontract under a Federal contract clauses that set forth a prompt payment policy and outline the provisions of the prompt payment statute and other related information.

H.R. 1210 (Vento) to provide continued compensation for Federal employees when funds are
not otherwise available due to a lapse in appropriations.

H.R. 1219 (Maloney) to amend Federal procurement law related to payment protections for persons furnishing labor and materials for Federal construction projects.

H.R. 1227 (Evans) to provide for the debarment or suspension from Federal procurement and non-procurement activities of persons who violate certain labor and safety laws.

H.R. 1253 (English) to restrict the use of tax-exempt financing by governmentally owned electric utilities and tax certain income-related activities of these utilities.

H.R. 1263 (Hoekstra) to require the Federal Government to disclose on each Federal employees paycheck the Government's share of taxes for old-age, survivor, disability, and hospital insurance for the employee, and the Government's total payroll allocation for the employee.

H.R. 1269 (George Miller of California) to strengthen sanctions for violations of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982.

H.R. 1300 (Boehlert) to reauthorize and amend the Superfund program.

H.R. 1309 (Cook) to authorize the Secretary of Energy to provide compensation and increased safety for on-site storage of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste.

H.R. 1348 (Ryun of Kansas) to establish a moratorium on the Foreign Visitors Program at the Department of Energy nuclear laboratories and establish a counter-intelligence program at each of those laboratories.

H.R. 1358 (Thomas) to provide tax credits for making energy efficiency improvements to existing homes and for constructing new energy efficient homes.

H. Con. Res. 74 (Markey) to express the sense of Congress regarding maintenance of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

H.R. 1367 (Franks of New Jersey) to prohibit the use of the fuel additive MTBE in gasoline.

H.R. 1398 (Pombo) to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the use of certain fuel additives.

H.R. 1416 (McCrery) to provide that for tax purposes interest on indebtedness used to finance the sale of rate-regulated electric energy or natural gas in the U.S. shall be
allocated solely to sources within the U.S.

H.R. 1457  (Minge) to extend the tax credit for producing electricity from certain renewable resources.

H.R. 1465  (Salman) to allow a tax credit for residential solar energy property.

H.R. 1477  (Menendez) to withhold voluntary proportional assistance for programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the development and completion of Bushehr nuclear power plant in Iran.

H.R. 1486  (Franks of New Jersey) to provide for a transition to market-based rates for power sold by the Federal Power Marketing Administrations and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

H.R. 1502  (Barcia) to minimize the disruption of Government and private sector operations caused by the Year 2000 computer problem.

H.R. 1513  (Norton) to allow Federal employees to take advantage of the transportation fringe benefit provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that are available to private sector employees.

H.R. 1516  (Skeen) to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to provide for payment of compensation to individuals exposed to radiation as the result of working in uranium mines and mills that provided uranium for the use of the U.S. Government.

H.R. 1548  (Traficant) to provide for a three-judge division of the court to determine whether cases alleging breach of secret Government contracts should be tried in court.

H.R. 1555  (Goss) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government.

H.R. 1559  (Cannon) to amend the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 to proved for the remediation of the Atlas mill tailings site near Moab, Utah.

H.R. 1572  (Gordon) to require the adoption and use of digital signatures by Federal agencies.

H.R. 1587  (Stearns) to encourage States to establish competitive retail markets for electricity, clarify the roles of the Federal Government and the States in retail electricity markets, and remove certain Federal barriers to competition.

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DOE024-0934

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
H.R. 1600  (Fattah) to proved that Federal contracts and certain Federal subsidies be provided only to businesses that have qualified profit-sharing plans.

H.R. 1606  (Kanjorski) to make certain temporary Federal service creditable for retirement purposes.

H.R. 1655  (Calvert) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the commercial application of DOE energy technology programs.

H.R. 1656  (Calvert) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the commercial application of energy technology and related DOE civilian energy and scientific programs.

H.R. 1682  (Mrs. Wilson) to establish a permanent tax incentive for research and development.

H.R. 1700  (Hostettler) to provide that a national missile defense system not be required to complete initial operational evaluations before proceeding beyond low-rate initial production and provide that an environmental impact statement prepared for the construction of any element of such a system not be subject to judicial review.

H.R. 1705  (Pallone) to amend the Clean Air Act to waive the oxygen content requirement for reformulated gasoline and to phase out the use of MTBE.

H.R. 1731  (Herger) to apply the tax credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources to electricity produced from biomass facilities and to extend the placed-in-service deadline for this credit.

H.R. 1753  (Doyle) to promote the research, identification, assessment, exploration, and development of methane hydrate resources.

H.R. 1759  (Hastings) to ensure the long-term protection of the resources of the portion of the Columbia River known as the Hanford Reach.

H.R. 1769  (Cummings) to eliminate certain inequities in the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees Retirement System with respect to the computation of benefits for law enforcement officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear materials couriers, and their survivors.

H.R. 1770  (Cummings) to revise the overtime pay limitation for Federal employees.
H.R. 1827 (Burton of Indiana) to require Federal agencies to use recovery audits.

H.R. 1828 (Bliley–by request) to provide for a more competitive electric power industry (the Administration's electricity industry restructuring legislation).

H.R. 1835 (Gilman) to impose conditions on assistance, nuclear cooperation, and other transactions with North Korea.

H.R. 1884 (Ford) to provide for the disclosure of the readiness of certain Federal and non-Federal computer systems for the Y2K problem.

H.R. 1924 (Gekas) to prevent Federal agencies from unjustifiably ignoring and relitigating precedents established by Federal courts.

H.R. 1971 (Watkins) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage domestic oil and gas production.

H.R. 1991 (Johnson of Texas) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that natural gas gathering lines are seven-year property for purposes of depreciation.

H.R. 1992 (Klink) to maintain Federal average fuel economy standards applicable to automobiles in effect at current levels until changed by law.

H.R. 2022 (McIntosh) to prohibit compliance by the executive branch with the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and the 1997 Memorandum of Understanding related to the treaty.

H.R. 2023 (McIntosh) to schedule production of elements for a national missile defense system.

H.R. 2029 (Radanovich) to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to require Federal agencies to consult with State agencies and county and local governments on environmental impact statements.

H.R. 2032 (Thornberry) to establish in the Department of Energy a Nuclear Security Administration and an Office of Under Secretary for National Security.

H.R. 2038 (Weller) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to deductions for decommissioning costs of nuclear powerplants.

H.R. 2050 (Largent) to provide consumers with a reliable source of electricity and a choice of electric providers.
H.R. 2052  (DeFazio) to provide Oregon with a role in making decisions on environmental restoration and waste management at the Hanford Reservation.

H.R. 2086  (Sensenbrenner) to authorize funding for networking and information technology research and development for fiscal years 2000 through 2004.

H.R. 2088  (Hayworth) to prohibit discrimination in contracting federally funded projects on the basis of certain labor policies of potential contractors.

H.R. 2096  (Engle) to provide Federal employees the option of obtaining health benefits coverage for dependent parents.

H.R. 2128  (Brady of Texas) to provide for periodic review of the efficiency and public need for Federal agencies, to establish a commission to review the efficiency and public need for Federal agencies, and provide for the abolishment of agencies for which a public need does not exist.

H.R. 2179  (Udall of Colorado) to provide for the management as open space of certain lands at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site.

H.R. 2221  (McIntosh) to prohibit the use of Federal funds to implement the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change until the Senate has ratified it and to clarify the authority of Federal agencies to regulate emissions of carbon dioxide.

H.R. 2250  (Young of Alaska) to establish an oil and gas leasing program for the exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain.

H.R. 2252  (Camp) to provide increased tax incentives for the purchase of alternative fuel and electric vehicles.

H.R. 2335  (Towns) to improve the hydroelectric licensing process by granting FERC statutory authority to improve coordination of other agency and entity participation.

H.R. 2363  (Tausin) to repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1999.

H.R. 2368  (Young of Alaska) to assist in the resettlement of the people of Bikini Atoll by amending the terms of the trust fund established during the U.S. administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

H.R. 2372  (Canyon of Florida) to simplify access to the Federal courts for parties deprived of their constitutional rights by final Federal agency action and improve procedures
in other instances of claims arising under the Constitution.

H.R. 2376 (Green) to require an executive agency to establish expedited review procedures for granting a waiver to a State under a grant program if another State has been granted a similar waiver under the program.

H.R. 2380 (Matsui) to provide tax incentives to reduce energy consumption.

H.R. 2411 (Boyce) to abolish the Department of Energy.

H.R. 2420 (Tausin) to deregulate the Internet and high speed data services.

H.R. 2429 (Crane) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a five-year recovery period for petroleum storage facilities.

H.R. 2449 (Norwood) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to Federal facilities pollution control.

H.R. 2456 (Simpson) to preserve State authority over waters within State boundaries and to delegate the authority of Congress to regulate water to States.

H.R. 2464 (Watkins) to provide that for Federal tax purposes certain amounts received by electric energy, gas, or steam utilities be excluded from gross income as contributions to capital.

H.R. 2520 (Lazio) to provide regulatory credit for voluntary early mitigation of potential environmental impacts from greenhouse gas emissions.

H.R. 2556 (Wolf) to require the Secretary of Transportation, through the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program, to develop a program for reducing emissions of air pollutants.

H.R. 2569 (Fallone) to encourage State programs for renewable energy sources, universal electric service, affordable electric service, and energy conservation and efficiency.

H.R. 2600 (Wu) to reduce the level of long-range nuclear forces of the Department of Defense to 3,500 warheads consistent with the START II Treaty.

H.R. 2602 (Wynn) to amend the Federal Power Act with respect to electric reliability and oversight.

H.R. 2603 (Wu) to eliminate the use of the Savannah River nuclear waste separation facilities.
H.R. 2604 (Wu) to terminate the funding for the Fast Flux Test Facility at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation.

H.R. 2631 (Davis of Virginia) to modify employee contributions to the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees Retirement System to the percentages in effect before the statutory temporary increase in calendar year 1999.


H.R. 2644 (Hinchey) to prohibit, except in limited circumstances, Federal, State, and local agencies and private entities from transferring, selling, or disclosing personal data with respect to an individual to other agencies or entities without the express consent of the individual.

H.R. 2645 (Kucinich) to provide for the restructuring of the electric power industry.

H.R. 2667 (Allen) to amend the Clean Air Act to establish requirement concerning the operation of fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units, commercial and industrial boiler units, solid waste incineration units, and other combustion and incineration units.

H.R. 2696 (Davis of Virginia) to provide for more equitable policies relating to overtime pay for Federal employees and the accumulation and use of credit hours.

H.R. 2733 (Bliley) to allow Federal agencies to reimburse their employees for certain adoption expenses.

H.R. 2734 (Brown of Ohio) to allow local governmental entities to serve as nonprofit aggregators of electricity services on behalf of their citizens.

H.R. 2754 (Gillmor) to limit the portion of the Superfund that is expended for administration, oversight, support, studies, investigations, monitoring, assessment, evaluation, and enforcement activities.

H.R. 2786 (Sawyer) to provide for expansion of electricity transmission networks.

H.R. 2819 (Udall) to create an initiative for research and development into the use of biomass for fuel and industrial products.

H.R. 2823 (Cannon) to provide for the retention and administration of Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 2 by the Secretary of Energy.
H.R. 2842 (Cummings) to enable the Federal Government to enroll an employee and family in the FEHB Program when a State court orders the employee to provide health insurance coverage for a child of the employee but the employee fails to provide the coverage.

H.R. 2844 (Istook) to direct the Secretary of Energy to convey to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, the former site of the NIPER facility.

H.R. 2859 (Frank) to provide benefits to domestic partners of Federal employees.

H.R. 2884 (Bliley) to extend energy conservation programs under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act through fiscal year 2003.

H.R. 2885 (Horn) to provide uniform safeguards for the confidentiality of information acquired for exclusively statistical purposes and to improve the efficiency and quality of Federal statistics and Federal statistical programs.

H.R. 2887 (Baker) to amend the Federal Power Act to ensure that certain Federal power customers are provided protection by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

H.R. 2900 (Waxman) to reduce the emissions from electric powerplants.

H.R. 2940 (Stupak) to amend the Superfund law to provide liability relief for small parties, innocent landowners, and prospective purchasers.

H.R. 2944 (Barton) to promote competition in electricity markets and provide consumers with a reliable source of electricity.

H.R. 2947 (Inslee) to provide for use of net metering by certain small electric energy generation systems.

H.R. 2956 (Pallone) to reauthorize the Superfund Act.

H.R. 2978 (Bliley) to extend energy conservation programs under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act through October 31, 1999.

H.R. 2980 (Allen) to reduce emissions of mercury, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide from fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units in the U.S.

H.R. 2981 (Bliley) to extend energy conservation programs under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act through March 31, 2000.

H.R. 2985 (Bono) to provide for a biennial budget process and biennial appropriations.
process and enhance oversight and efficiency of the Federal Government.

H.R. 3111 (Hyde) to exempt certain reports from automatic elimination and sunset pursuant to the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995.

H.R. 3137 (Horn) to provide for training individuals a President-elect intends to nominate as department heads or appoint to key positions in the Executive Office of the President.

H.R. 3147 (Davis of Virginia) to alleviate the pay-compression problem affecting members of the Senior executive service and other senior-level Federal employees.

H.R. 3151 (Strickland) to provide funding for the Portsmouth and Paducah gaseous diffusion plants.

H.R. 3152 (Goss) to provide for the identification, collection, and review for declassification of records and materials that are of extraordinary public interest.

H.R. 3160 (Young) to reauthorize and amend the Endangered Species Act.

H.R. 3234 (Goodling) to exempt certain reports from automatic elimination and sunset under the Federal Reports and Elimination and sunset Act of 1995.

H.R. 3307 (Chabot) to require Federal agencies to conduct an assessment of the privacy implications resulting from a proposed rule.

H.R. 3311 (Gekas) to provide for the analysis of the costs and benefits of major rules.

H.R. 3312 (Gekas) to establish a pilot program that to provide a voluntary alternative dispute resolution process to assist Federal agencies and employees in resolving certain personnel actions and disputes in administrative programs.

H.R. 3383 (Barton) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to remove separate treatment or exemption for nuclear safety violations by nonprofit institutions.


H.R. 3385 (Barton) to strengthen provisions in the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 with respect to potential climate change.

H.R. 3418 (Kanjorski) to establish a compensation program for DOE federal, contractor, and
subcontractor employees and employees of DOE beryllium vendors who sustain beryllium related illness due to the performance of their duty and for certain workers at the Paducah gaseous diffusion plant and establish a pilot program for examining the possible relationship between workplace exposure to radiation and illnesses among certain workers at Oak Ridge.

H.R. 3447 (Hastings) to provide for the sale of electricity by BPA to joint operating entities.

H.R. 3449 (Greenwood) to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for a State waiver of the requirements concerning the oxygen content of gasoline.

H.R. 3464 (Boswell) to establish a cooperative program of the Department of Agriculture, DOE, and EPA to evaluate the feasibility of using only fuel blended with ethanol to power municipal vehicles.

H.R. 3466 (Camp) to expand the tax credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources to include energy produced from landfill gas.

H.R. 3478 (Kaptur) to establish a compensation program for the contractors of the Departments of Defense and Energy and beryllium vendors who sustained a beryllium-related illness due to the performance of their duty.

H.R. 3495 (Strickland) to establish a compensation program for DOE employees injured in Federal nuclear activities.

H.R. 3502 (Udall of New Mexico) to enhance the ability of the National Laboratories to meet DOE missions.

H.R. 3506 (Weldon) to provide that in certain cases the parent corporation of a Federal contractor provides health care benefits to retired contractor employees if the contractor fails to provide the benefits.

H. Res. 369 (Kucinich) to reduce the risks and dangers associated with nuclear weapons in the new millennium.

H.R. 3533 (Ackerman) to provide the Secretary of Energy authority to draw down the SPR when U.S. oil and gas prices rise sharply because of anti-competitive activity and require the President, through the Secretary of Energy, to consult with Congress regarding sale of SPR oil.

H.R. 3536 (Franks) to require the study of potential health effects of ingesting and inhaling MTBE, research on methods for removing MTBE from water supplies, and
monitoring public water systems for MTBE.

H.R. 3543 (Larson) to provide the Secretary of Energy authority to draw down the SPR when U.S. oil and gas prices rise sharply because of anti-competitive activity and require the President, through the Secretary of Energy, to consult with Congress regarding sale of SPR oil.

H.R. 3564 (Isakson) to include within the President's annual budget submission three percent cuts in the budget of each department or agency of the Government.

H.R. 3586 (Callahan) to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process.

H.R. 3603 (Wolf) to expand Federal employee commuting options and to reduce the traffic congestion resulting from current Federal employee commuting patterns.

H.R. 3608 (Sanders) to provide the Secretary of Energy with authority to create a Fuel Oil Product Reserve to be available for use when fuel oil prices in the U.S. rise sharply because of anti-competitive activity, during a fuel oil shortage, or during periods of extreme winter weather.

H.R. 3641 (Sweeney) to require the Secretary of Energy to study causes of the recent home heating fuel price spikes in the Northeast and to create a 10,000,000 barrel heating oil reserve in the Northeast.

H.R. 3644 (Weygand) to authorize drawdown and distribution from the SPR in the case of severe emergency supply interruptions on a State or regional level.

H.R. 3662 (McGovern) to require the Secretary of Energy to report to Congress on the readiness of the heating oil and propane industries.

H.R. 3669 (Mrs. Kelly) to establish a five-year pilot project for the GAO to report to Congress on economically significant rules of Federal agencies.

H.R. 3711 (Hastings) to impose a one-year moratorium on certain diesel fuel excise taxes.

H.R. 3749 (Ramstad) to reduce temporarily the rates of tax on highway gasoline, diesel fuel, and kerosene by ten cents per gallon.

H.R. 3766 (Wynn) to improve the efficiency of the Federal Government.

H. Con. Res. 256 (Ewing) expressing the sense of Congress with regard to the use of reformulated gasoline fuels.
Senate:

S. 22  (Moynihan) to provide a system to classify information in the interests of national security and a system to declassify information.

S. 36  (Grassley) to provide long-term care insurance for Federal employees.

S. 45  (Helms) to prohibit the executive branch from establishing an additional class of individuals who are protected against discrimination in Federal employment.

S. 57  (Mikulski) to provide long-term care insurance for Federal employees and annuitants (Administration bill, companion to H.R. 110).

S. 59  (Thompson) to provide a Government-wide accounting for regulatory costs and benefits.

S. 92  (Domenici) to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 93  (Domenici) to improve and strengthen the budget process.

S. 99  (McCain) to provide for continuing Government operations in the absence of regular appropriations for fiscal year 2000.

S. 100 (McCain) to grant the President power to reduce budget authority.

S. 104 (Grams) to provide for continuing appropriations in the absence of regular appropriations.

S. 125 (Feingold) to reduce the number of executive branch political appointees.

S. 139 (Robb) to grant the President power to reduce budget authority.

S. 147 (Abraham) to maintain Federal corporate average fuel economy standards for automobiles in effect at current levels.

S. 161 (Moynihan) to provide for a transition to market-based rates for power sold by the Federal Power Marketing Administrations and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

S. 162 (Breaux) to change the calculation of the 50,000-barrel refinery limitation on oil
depletion tax deduction from a daily basis to an annual average daily basis.

S. 171
(Moynihan) to amend the Clean Air Act to limit the concentration of sulfur in gasoline used in motor vehicles.

S. 172
(Moynihan) to reduce acid deposition under the Clean Air Act.

S. 195
(Boxer) to extend the research tax credit permanently.

S. 205
(Moynihan) to establish a Federal Commission on Statistical Policy to study reorganizing the Federal statistical system, provide uniform safeguards for the confidentiality of certain information, and improve the quality of Federal statistics.

S. 246
(Hagel) to require Federal agencies to prepare private property taking impact analyses and expand access to Federal courts for private property cases.

S. 257
(Cochran) to state U.S. policy regarding the deployment of a missile defense capable of defending U.S. territory against limited ballistic missile attack. (Cochran also introduced another bill, S. 269, with the same title.)

S. 266
(Feinstein) to amend the Clean Air Act to permit the exclusive application of California regulations regarding reformulated gasoline in certain areas within the State.

S. 267
(Feinstein) to direct EPA to give highest priority to petroleum contaminants in drinking water in issuing corrective action orders under the Solid Waste Disposal Act response program for petroleum.

S. 282
(Mack) to prohibit electric utilities from being required to enter into a new contract or obligation to purchase or to sell electricity or capacity under section 210 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

S. 296
(Frist) to increase funding for Federal research and development.

S. 313
(Shelby) to repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1999.

S. 325
(Hutchison) to provide tax incentives to encourage U.S. production of oil and gas.

S. 330
(Akaka) to promote the research, exploration, and development of methane hydrate resources for long-term energy supply needs.
S. 334  (Akaka) to repeal FERC’s authority to license projects on the fresh waters of Hawaii.

S. 348  (Snowe) to assist the oilheat industry.

S. 352  (Thomas) to require Federal agencies to consult with State agencies and local governments on environmental impact statements.

S. 358  (Grams) to freeze Federal discretionary spending at fiscal year 2000 levels, to extend the discretionary budget caps until 2010, and to require a two-thirds vote of the Senate to breach the budget caps.

S. 367  (Bingaman) to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to provide partial restitution to individuals who worked in uranium mines, mills, or transport that provided uranium for U.S. use.

S. 386  (Gorton) to provide for tax-exempt bond financing of certain electric facilities.

S. 397  (Bingaman) to authorize the Secretary of Energy to establish a multi-agency program to promote energy efficient economic development along the border with Mexico through the research, development, and use of new materials. (companion to H.R. 666)

S. 414  (Grassley) to provide a five-year extension of the tax credit for producing electricity from wind. (companion to H.R. 750)

S. 422  (Murkowski) to provide for Alaska jurisdiction over small hydroelectric projects.

S. 427  (Abraham) to provide more information for congressional deliberation on private sector mandates.

S. 468  (Voinvich) to improve the performance of Federal financial assistance programs and simplify Federal financial assistance application and reporting requirements.

S. 510  (Campbell) to preserve U.S. sovereignty over public and acquired lands and to preserve State sovereignty and private property rights in non-Federal lands surrounding those public and acquired lands.

S. 516  (Thomas) to promote competition in the electric power industry.
S. 547 (Chafee) to authorize the President to enter into agreements to provide regulatory credit for voluntary early action to mitigate potential environmental impacts from greenhouse gas emissions.

S. 557 (Thompson) to provide guidance for the designation of emergencies as a part of the budget process.

S. 558 (Thompson) to prevent the shutdown of the Government at the beginning of a fiscal year if a new budget has not been enacted.

S. 595 (Domenici) to promote domestic oil and gas production and provide a response to increasing oil imports.

S. 608 (Murkowski) to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and establish an interim storage facility for nuclear waste.

S. 618 (Moynihan) to declassify the journal kept by Glenn T. Seaborg while serving as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

S. 626 (Roberts) to provide that rate refunds FERC orders in connection with certain sales of natural gas not include interest or penalty.

S. 645 (Feinstein) to amend the Clean Air Act to waive the oxygen content requirement for reformulated gasoline in certain instances.

S. 650 (Wellstone) to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to cover Federal Government employees.

S. 673 (Leahy) to establish requirements concerning the operation of electric utility steam generating units fired by fossil fuels, commercial and industrial boiler units, solid waste incineration units, and other facilities to reduce emissions of mercury to the environment.

S. 680 (Hatch) to extend permanently the research tax credit.

S. 683 (Bryan) to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to give credits to commercial nuclear utilities to offset the costs of storing spent fuel DOE is unable to accept for disposal.

S. 685 (Crapo) to preserve States' authority over water within their boundaries and to delegate to States the authority of congress to regulate water.

23541

DOE024-0947

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
S. 715  (Murray) to designate a portion of the Columbia River as a recreational river.

S. 723  (Inhofe) to provide regulatory amnesty for defendants who are unable to comply with Federal requirements because of factors related to a Y2K system failure.

S. 740  (Craig) to improve FERC's authority to coordinate participation by other agencies and entities in the hydroelectric licensing process.

S. 746  (Levin) to provide for analysis of major rules, to publicize the costs and benefits of major rules, and to increase the accountability and quality of Government.

S. 804  (Rockefeller) to improve the ability of Federal agencies to license Federally-owned inventions.

S. 815  (Roth) to extend the tax credit for producing electricity from certain renewable resources.

S. 826  (Thomas) to limit U.S. acquisition of land in a State 25 percent or more of whose land is owned by the U.S.

S. 834  (Campbell) to withhold voluntary proportional assistance for programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the development and completion of Bushehr nuclear power plant in Iran.

S. 851  (Chafee) to allow Federal employees to take advantage of the transportation fringe benefit provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that are available to private sector employees.

S. 882  (Murkowski) to amend EPAct and the Federal Nonnuclear Act with respect to potential climate change.

S. 887  (Shelby) to establish a moratorium on the Foreign Visitors Program at DOE nuclear labs.

S. 894  (Cleland) to establish a program under which long-term care insurance is made available to Federal employees and annuitants.

S. 896  (Grams) to abolish the Department of Energy.

23542
DOE024-0948

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
S. 897 (Baucus) to provide matching grants for the construction, renovation, and repair of school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities.

S. 932 (Campbell) to prevent Federal agencies from not following and re-litigating unjustifiably precedents established in the Federal courts.

S. 951 (Domenici) to establish a permanent tax incentive for research and development.

S. 974 (Warner) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

S. 984 (Collins) to modify the tax credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources.

S. 999 (Hatch) to improve the ability of Federal agencies to patent and license federally owned inventions.

S. 1003 (Rockefeller) to provide increased tax incentives for the purchase of alternative fuel and electric vehicles.

S. 1009 (Shelby) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government.

S. 1028 (Hatch) to expedite access to the Federal courts for injured parties deprived of their Constitutional rights by final Federal agency action.

S. 1040 (Shelby) to reduce the power of the Federal establishment.

S. 1042 (Hutchinson) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage domestic oil and gas production.

S. 1047 (Murkowski—by request) to provide for a more competitive electric power industry (the Administration's electricity restructuring bill).

S. 1048 (Murkowski—by request) tax provisions of the Administration's electricity industry restructuring legislation.

S. 1049 (Murkowski) to improve the administration of oil and gas leases on Federal land.

S. 1050 (Murkowski) to provide tax incentives for gas and oil producers.

S. 1051 (Murkowski—by request) to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to manage the Strategic Petroleum Reserve more effectively.
S. 1071 (Crapo) to designate the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory as the Center of Excellence for Environmental Stewardship of Department of Energy Land and establish within the Center the Natural Resources Institute.

S. 1090 (Chafee) to reauthorize and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Liability, and Compensation Act of 1980 (Superfund).

S. 1095 (Conrad) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the placed in service date for biomass and coal facilities.

S. 1116 (Nickles) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude income from the transportation of oil or gas by pipeline from subpart F income.

S. 1157 (Smith of New Hampshire) to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act.

S. 1166 (Nickles) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that natural gas gathering lines are seven-year property for purposes of depreciation.

S. 1167 (Gorton) to amend the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act to expand the scope of the Independent Scientific Review Panel.

S. 1183 (Nickles) to direct the Secretary of Energy to convey the former site of the DOE NIPER facility to the city of Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

S. 1194 (Hutchinson) to prohibit discrimination in contracting federally funded projects on the basis of certain labor policies of potential contractors.

S. 1198 (Shelby) to provide for a General Accounting Office report on agency regulatory actions.

S. 1214 (Thompson) to require each Federal agency to appoint a federalism officer who shall monitor agency rules for their adverse effect on federalism.

S. 1226 (Mack) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that interest on indebtedness used to finance the provision or sale of rate-regulated electric energy or natural gas in the U.S. be allocated only to sources within the U.S.

S. 1230 (Boxer) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the production and use of clean-fuel vehicles.

S. 1260 (Hatch) to make technical corrections to the Copyright Act.

23544

DOE024-0950

Obtained and made public by the Natural Resources Defense Council, March/April 2002
S. 1273  (Bingaman) to facilitate the transition to more competitive and efficient electric power markets.

S. 1280  (Boxer) to terminate the exemption of certain contractors and other entities from civil penalties for violation of nuclear safety requirements under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

S. 1284  (Nickles) to ensure that a State may not establish, maintain, or enforce an exclusive right to sell electric energy on behalf of any electric utility or may not otherwise unduly discriminate against a consumer seeking to purchase electric energy in interstate commerce from a supplier.

S. 1287  (Murkowski) to provide for the storage of spent nuclear fuel pending completion of the nuclear waste repository.

S. 1298  (Warner) to provide for professional liability insurance coverage for Federal employees.

S. 1301  (Stevens) to provide reasonable access to buildings owned or used by the Federal government if the access is to provide competitive telecommunications services by telecommunications carriers.

S. 1308  (Murkowski) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to deductions for decommissioning costs of nuclear power plants.

S. 1323  (McConnell) to amend the Federal Power Act to ensure that TVA's Federal power customers are provided protection by FERC.

S. 1334  (Akaka) to increase the amount of leave time available to a Federal employee in connection with serving as an organ donor.

S. 1339  (Durbin) to debar or suspend from Federal procurement and other activities persons who violate certain labor and safety laws.

S. 1351  (Grassley) to extend and modify the tax credit for electricity produced from renewable resources.

S. 1352  (Helms) to impose conditions on assistance for North Korea and restrict nuclear cooperation and other transactions with North Korea.

S. 1369  (Jeffords) to encourage State programs for renewable energy sources, universal electric service, affordable electric service, and energy conservation and
efficiency.

S. 1378 (Voinovich) to facilitate compliance by small businesses with Federal paperwork requirements.

S. 1381 (Cochran) to establish a 5-year recovery period for petroleum storage facilities.

S. 1411 (Stevens) to extend the tax credit for producing electricity from certain renewable resources.

S. 1425 (Specter) to allow a 10 percent biotechnology investment tax credit and to reauthorize the research and development tax credit.

S. 1429 (Roth) to provide for budget reconciliation.

S. 1437 (Moynihan) to prevent researchers from compelled disclosure of research in Federal courts.

S. 1439 (Feingold) to terminate production under the D5 submarine-launched ballistic missile program.

S. 1441 (Sarbanes) to modify employee contributions to the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees Retirement System to the percentages in effect before the statutory temporary increase in calendar year 1999.

S. 1472 (Sarbanes) to modify employee contributions to the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees Retirement System to the percentages in effect before the statutory temporary increase in calendar year 1999. (companion to H.R. 2631)

S. 1483 (Reid) to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal Year 1998 with respect to export controls on high performance computers.

S. 1515 (Hatch) to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

S. 1534 (Snowe) to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act.

S. 1537 (Chafee) to reauthorize and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund).

S. J. Res. 31 (Allard) proposing an amendment to the Constitution granting the President line-item veto power.
S. 1561  (Bennett) to provide for the retention and administration of Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 2 by the Secretary of Energy. (Companion to H.R. 2823)

S.1634  (Allard) to allow a tax credit for residential solar energy property.

S. 1636  (Feingold) to authorize a new trade, investment, and development policy for sub-Saharan Africa.

S. 1756  (Bingaman) to enhance the ability of the National Laboratories to meet Department of Energy missions.

S. 1770  (Lott) to extend permanently the research and development credit and extend certain other expiring provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for 30 months.

S. 1776  (Craig) to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to revise U.S. energy policy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, advance global climate science, promote technology development, and increase citizen awareness.

S. 1777  (Craig) to provide tax incentives for the voluntary reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and advance global climate science and technology development.

S. 1792  (Roth) to extend expiring tax provisions.

S. 1793  (Domenici) to ensure that there will be adequate funding for the decommissioning of nuclear power facilities.

S. 1798  (Hatch) to provide enhanced protection for investors and innovators, protect patent terms, and reduce patent litigation.

S. 1801  (Moynihan) to provide for the identification, collection, and review for declassification of records and materials that are of extraordinary public interest. (companion to H.R. 3152)

S. 1803  (Robb) to extend permanently and expand the research tax credit.

S. 1812  (Warner) to establish a commission on a nuclear testing treaty.

S. 1835  (Leahy) to restore Federal remedies for violations of intellectual property rights by States.

S. 1881  (Dodd) to make certain temporary Federal service creditable for retirement purposes.

S. 1885  (Robb) to provide for more equitable policies relating to overtime pay for Federal employees, limitations on premium pay, and the accumulation and use of credit hours.

S. 1886  (Inhofe) to waive the oxygen content requirement for reformulated gasoline, to encourage development of voluntary standards to prevent and control releases of methyl tertiary butyl ether from under ground storage tanks.

S. 1889  (Grams) to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for joint resolutions on the budget, reserve funds for emergency spending, strengthen enforcement of budgetary decisions, increase accountability for Federal spending, and accomplish other goals.

S. 1937  (Craig) to provide for the sales of electricity by BPA to joint operating entities. (companion to H.R. 3447)

S. 1945  (Bond) to amend title 23, United States Code, to make renewable fuel projects eligible under the air quality improvement program.

S. 1949  (Leahy) to promote economically sound modernization of electric power generation capacity in the U.S.; improve the combustion efficiency of fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units; to reduce emissions of contaminants; to require all U.S. fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units to meet new source review requirements; to promote the use of clean coal technologies; and to promote alternative energy and clean energy sources.

S. 1951  (Schumer) to provide the Secretary of Energy with authority to draw down the SPR when oil and gas prices in the U.S. rise sharply because of anti-competitive activity and to require the President, through the Secretary of Energy, to consult with Congress regarding the sale of oil from the SPR.

S. 1954  (Bingaman) to establish a compensation program for DOE federal, contractor, and subcontractor employees and employees of DOE beryllium vendors who sustain beryllium related illness due to the performance of their duty and for certain workers at the Paducah gaseous diffusion plant and establish a pilot program for examining the possible relationship between workplace exposure to radiation and illnesses among certain workers at Oak Ridge. (companion to H.R. 3418)

S. 1959  (Harkin) to provide for the fiscal responsibility of the Federal Government.
S. 2046  (Frist) to reauthorize the Next Generation Internet Act.

S. 2047  (Dodd) to direct the Secretary of Energy to create a Heating Oil Reserve to be available for use when fuel oil prices in the U.S. rise sharply because of anti-competitive activity, during a fuel oil shortage, or during periods of extreme winter weather.

S. 2071  (Gorton) to promote the reliability of the bulk-power electric system.

S. 2072  (Kerry) to require the Secretary of Energy to report to Congress on the readiness of the heating oil and propane industries. (Companion to H.R. 3662).

S. 2075  (Robb) to expand Federal employee commuting options and to reduce the traffic congestion resulting from current Federal Employee commuting patterns. (Companion to H.R. 3603)

S. 2090  (Campbell) to impose a one-year moratorium on certain diesel fuel excise taxes.

S. 2094  (Kennedy) to insure that petroleum importers, refiners, and wholesalers accumulate minimally adequate supplies of home heating oil to meet reasonably foreseeable needs in the northeastern States.

S. 2098  (Murkowski) to facilitate the transition to more competitive and efficient electric power markets and to ensure electric reliability.

S. 2106  (Ashcroft) to increase internationally the exchange and availability of information regarding biotechnology and to coordinate a Federal strategy in order to advance the benefits of biotechnology.