110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. _____

To promote the efficient use of oil, natural gas, and electricity, reduce oil consumption, and heighten energy efficiency standards for consumer products and industrial equipment, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. CRAIG) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

---

A BILL

To promote the efficient use of oil, natural gas, and electricity, reduce oil consumption, and heighten energy efficiency standards for consumer products and industrial equipment, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Energy Efficiency Promotion Act of 2007''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Energy.

TITLE I—PROMOTING ADVANCED LIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES

SEC. 101. ACCELERATED PROCUREMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING.

Section 553 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b) is amended by adding the following:

''(f) ACCELERATED PROCUREMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2010, in accordance with guidelines issued by the Secretary, all general purpose lighting in Federal buildings shall be Energy Star products or products designated under the Federal Energy Management Program.

''(2) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the

Secretary shall issue guidelines to carry out this subsection.''.

SEC. 102. INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP EFFICIENCY STANDARDS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 321 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (30)(C)(ii)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I)—

(i) by striking ''or similar bulb shapes (excluding ER or BR)'' and inserting ''ER, BR, BPAR, or similar bulb shapes''; and

(ii) by striking ''2.75'' and inserting ''2.25''; and

(B) by striking ''is either—'' and all that follows through subclause (II) and inserting ''has a rated wattage that is 40 watts or higher''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(52) BPAR INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP.—The term 'BPAR incandescent reflector lamp' means a reflector lamp as shown in figure C78.21–278 on page 32 of ANSI C78.21–2003.

''(53) BR INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP; BR30; BR40.—

"(A) BR INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP.—The term 'BR incandescent reflector lamp' means a reflector lamp that has—

"(i) a bulged section below the major diameter of the bulb and above the approximate baseline of the bulb, as shown in figure 1 (RB) on page 7 of ANSI C79.1–1994, incorporated by reference in section 430.22 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph); and

"(ii) a finished size and shape shown in ANSI C78.21–1989, including the referenced reflective characteristics in part 7 of ANSI C78.21–1989, incorporated by reference in section 430.22 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph).

"(B) BR30.—The term 'BR30' means a BR incandescent reflector lamp with a diameter of 30/8ths of an inch.

"(C) BR40.—The term 'BR40' means a BR incandescent reflector lamp with a diameter of 40/8ths of an inch.

"(54) ER INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP; ER30; ER40.—

"(A) ER INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP.—The term 'ER incandescent reflector lamp' means a reflector lamp that has—

"(i) an elliptical section below the major diameter of the bulb and above the approximate baseline of the bulb, as shown in figure 1 (RE) on page 7 of ANSI C79.1–1994, incorporated by reference in section 430.22 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph); and

"(ii) a finished size and shape shown in ANSI C78.21–1989, incorporated by reference in section 430.22 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph).

"(B) ER30.—The term 'ER30' means an ER incandescent reflector lamp with a diameter of 30/8ths of an inch.

"(C) ER40.—The term 'ER40' means an ER incandescent reflector lamp with a diameter of 40/8ths of an inch.

''(55) R20 INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMP.—The term 'R20 incandescent reflector lamp' means a reflector lamp that has a face diameter of approximately 2.5 inches, as shown in figure 1(R) on page 7 of ANSI C79.1–1994.''.''.

(b) STANDARDS FOR FLUORESCENT LAMPS AND INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMPS.—Section 325(i) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(i)) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) STANDARDS.—

''(A) DEFINITION OF EFFECTIVE DATE.—In this paragraph (other than subparagraph (D)), the term 'effective date' means, with respect to each type of lamp specified in a table contained in subparagraph (B), the last day of the period of months corresponding to that type of lamp (as specified in the table) that follows October 24, 1992.

''(B) MINIMUM STANDARDS.—Each of the following general service fluorescent lamps and incandescent reflector lamps manufactured after the effective date specified in the tables contained in this paragraph shall meet or ex-

ceed the following lamp efficacy and CRI standards:

"FLUORESCENT LAMPS

Lamp Type	Nominal Lamp Wattage	Minimum CRI	Minimum Average Lamp Efficacy (LPW)	Effective Date (Period of Months)
4-foot medium bi-pin	>35 W	69	75.0	36
	≤35 W	45	75.0	36
2-foot U-shaped	>35 W	69	68.0	36
	≤35 W	45	64.0	36
8-foot slimline	65 W	69	80.0	18
	≤65 W	45	80.0	18
8-foot high output	>100 W	69	80.0	18
	≤100 W	45	80.0	18

"INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMPS

Nominal Lamp Wattage	Minimum Average Lamp Efficacy (LPW)	Effective Date (Period of Months)
40–50	10.5	36
51–66	11.0	36
67–85	12.5	36
86–115	14.0	36
116–155	14.5	36
156–205	15.0	36

"(C) EXEMPTIONS.—The standards specified in subparagraph (B) shall not apply to the following types of incandescent reflector lamps:

"(i) Lamps rated at 50 watts or less that are ER30, BR30, BR40, or ER40 lamps.

"(ii) Lamps rated at 65 watts that are BR30, BR40, or ER40 lamps.

"(iii) R20 incandescent reflector lamps rated 45 watts or less.

"(D) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

''(i) ER, BR, AND BPAR LAMPS.—The standards specified in subparagraph (B) shall apply with respect to ER incandescent reflector lamps, BR incandescent reflector lamps, BPAR incandescent reflector lamps, and similar bulb shapes on and after January 1, 2008.

''(ii) LAMPS BETWEEN 2.25–2.75 INCHES IN DIAMETER.—The standards specified in subparagraph (B) shall apply with respect to incandescent reflector lamps with a diameter of more than 2.25 inches, but not more than 2.75 inches, on and after January 1, 2008.''.

SEC. 103. BRIGHT TOMORROW LIGHTING PRIZES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, as part of the program carried out under section 1008 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16396), the Secretary shall establish and award Bright Tomorrow Lighting Prizes for solid state lighting in accordance with this section.

(b) PRIZE SPECIFICATIONS.—

(1) 60-WATT INCANDESCENT REPLACEMENT LAMP PRIZE.—The Secretary shall award a 60-Watt Incandescent Replacement Lamp Prize to an entrant

that produces a solid-state light package simultaneously capable of—

(A) producing a luminous flux greater than 900 lumens;

(B) consuming less than or equal to 10 watts;

(C) having an efficiency greater than 90 lumens per watt;

(D) having a color rendering index greater than 90;

(E) having a correlated color temperature of not less than 2,750, and not more than 3,000, degrees Kelvin;

(F) having a lifetime exceeding 25,000 hours under typical conditions expected in residential use;

(G) having a light distribution pattern similar to a soft 60-watt incandescent A19 bulb;

(H) having a size and shape similar to a 60-watt incandescent A19 bulb in accordance with American National Standards Institute standard C78.20–2003, figure C78.20–211;

(I) using an incandescent bulb power receptacle; and

(J) mass production for a competitive sales commercial market satisfied by the submission of 10,000 such units equal to or exceeding the criteria described in subparagraphs (A) through (I).

(2) PAR TYPE 38 HALOGEN REPLACEMENT LAMP PRIZE.—The Secretary shall award a Parabolic Aluminized Reflector Type 38 Halogen Replacement Lamp Prize (referred to in this section as the ''PAR Type 38 Halogen Replacement Lamp Prize'') to an entrant that produces a solid-state-light package simultaneously capable of—

(A) producing a luminous flux greater than or equal to 1,350 lumens;

(B) consuming less than or equal to 10 watts;

(C) having an efficiency greater than 90 lumens per watt;

(D) having a color rendering index greater than or equal to 90;

(E) having a correlated color coordinate temperature of not less than 2,750, and not more than 3,000, degrees Kelvin;

(F) having a lifetime exceeding 25,000 hours under typical conditions expected in residential use;

(G) having a light distribution pattern similar to a PAR 38 halogen lamp;

(H) having a size and shape that fits within the maximum dimensions of a PAR 38 halogen lamp in accordance with American National Standards Institute standard C78–21–2003, figure C78.21–238;

(I) using a PAR 38 halogen power receptacle; and

(J) mass production for a competitive sales commercial market satisfied by the submission of 10,000 such units equal to or exceeding the criteria described in subparagraphs (A) through (I).

(3) TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY LAMP PRIZE.—The Secretary shall award a Twenty-First Century Lamp Prize to an entrant that produces a solid-state-light-light capable of—

(A) producing a light output greater than 1,200 lumens;

(B) having an efficiency greater than 150 lumens per watt;

(C) having a color rendering index greater than 90;

(D) having a color coordinate temperature between 2,800 and 3,000 degrees Kelvin; and

(E) having a lifetime exceeding 25,000 hours.

(c) PRIVATE FUNDS.—The Secretary may accept and use funding from private sources as part of the prizes awarded under this section.

(d) TECHNICAL REVIEW.—The Secretary shall establish a technical review committee composed of non-Federal officers to review entrant data submitted under this section to determine whether the data meets the prize specifications described in subsection (b).

(e) THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary may competitively select a third party to administer awards under this section.

(f) AWARD AMOUNTS.—Subject to the availability of funds to carry out this section, the amount of—

(1) the 60-Watt Incandescent Replacement Lamp Prize described in subsection (b)(1) shall be $10,000,000;

(2) the PAR Type 38 Halogen Replacement Lamp Prize described in subsection (b)(2) shall be $5,000,000; and

(3) the Twenty-First Century Lamp Prize described in subsection (b)(3) shall be $5,000,000.

(g) FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OF SOLID-STATE-LIGHTS.—

(1) 60-WATT INCANDESCENT REPLACEMENT.—Subject to paragraph (3), as soon as practicable after the successful award of the 60-Watt Incandescent Replacement Lamp Prize under subsection (b)(1), the Secretary (in consultation with the Administrator of General Services) shall develop governmentwide Federal purchase guidelines with a goal of replacing the use of 60-watt incandescent lamps in Federal Government buildings with a solid-state-light package described in subsection (b)(1) by not later than the date that is 5 years after the date the award is made.

(2) PAR 38 HALOGEN REPLACEMENT LAMP REPLACEMENT.—Subject to paragraph (3), as soon as practicable after the successful award of the PAR Type 38 Halogen Replacement Lamp Prize under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary (in consultation with the Administrator of General Services) shall develop governmentwide Federal purchase guidelines with the goal of replacing the use of PAR 38 halogen lamps in Federal Government buildings with a solid-

state-light package described in subsection (b)(2) by not later than the date that is 5 years after the date the award is made.

(3) WAIVERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or the Administrator of General Services may waive the application of paragraph (1) or (2) if the Secretary or Administrator determines that the return on investment from the purchase of a solid-state-light package described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (b), respectively, is cost prohibitive.

(B) REPORT OF WAIVER.—If the Secretary or Administrator waives the application of paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary or Administrator, respectively, shall submit to Congress an annual report that describes the waiver and provides a detailed justification for the waiver.

(h) BRIGHT LIGHT TOMORROW AWARD FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the United States Treasury a Bright Light Tomorrow permanent fund without fiscal year limitation to award prizes under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b).

(2) SOURCES OF FUNDING.—The fund established under paragraph (1) shall accept—

(A) fiscal year appropriations; and

(B) private contributions authorized under subsection (c).

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 104. SENSE OF SENATE CONCERNING EFFICIENT LIGHTING STANDARDS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) there are approximately 4,000,000,000 screw-based sockets in the United States that contain traditional, energy-inefficient, incandescent light bulbs;

(2) incandescent light bulbs are based on technology that is more than 125 years old;

(3) there are radically more efficient lighting alternatives in the market, with the promise of even more choices over the next several years;

(4) national policy can support a rapid substitution of new, energy-efficient light bulbs for the less efficient products in widespread use; and,

(5) transforming the United States market to use of more efficient lighting technologies can—

(A) reduce electric costs in the United States by more than $18,000,000,000 annually;

(B) save the equivalent electricity that is produced by 80 base load coal-fired power plants; and

(C) reduce fossil fuel related emissions by approximately 158,000,000 tons each year.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate should—

(1) pass a set of mandatory, technology-neutral standards to establish firm energy efficiency performance targets for lighting products;

(2) ensure that the standards become effective within the next 10 years; and

(3) in developing the standards—

(A) establish the efficiency requirements to ensure that replacement lamps will provide consumers with the same quantity of light while using significantly less energy;

(B) ensure that consumers will continue to have multiple product choices, including energy-saving halogen, incandescent, compact fluorescent, and LED light bulbs; and

(C) work with industry and key stakeholders on measures that can assist consumers

and businesses in making the important transition to more efficient lighting.

TITLE II—EXPEDITING NEW ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

SEC. 201. DEFINITION OF ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARD.

Section 321 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291) is amended by striking paragraph (6) and inserting the following:

''(6) ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARD.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'energy conservation standard' means—

''(i) 1 or more performance standards that prescribe a minimum level of energy efficiency or a maximum quantity of energy use, and, in the case of a showerhead, faucet, water closet, urinal, clothes washer, and dishwasher, water use, for a covered product, determined in accordance with test procedures prescribed under section 323; and

''(ii) 1 or more design requirements.

''(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'energy conservation standard' includes any other require-

ments that the Secretary may prescribe under subsections (o) and (r) of section 325.''.

SEC. 202. REGIONAL STANDARDS FOR HEATING AND COOLING PRODUCTS.

Section 325(o) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(o)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) REGIONAL STANDARDS FOR HEATING AND COOLING PRODUCTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary may establish regional standards for space heating and air conditioning products.

''(B) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF REGIONS.—For each space heating and air conditioning product, the Secretary may establish not more than 3 regions with differing standards.

''(C) BOUNDARIES OF REGIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish the regions so as to achieve the maximum level of energy savings that are technically feasible and economically justifiable.

''(ii) STATE BOUNDARIES.—Boundaries for a region shall conform to State

borders and only include contiguous States (other than Alaska and Hawaii, which shall be noncontiguous).

''(D) FACTORS FOR ESTABLISHMENT.—In deciding whether to establish 1 or more regional standards for space heating and air conditioning equipment, the Secretary shall consider all of the factors described in paragraphs (1) through (4).''.

SEC. 203. FURNACE FAN RULEMAKING.

Section 325(f)(3) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(f)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E) FINAL RULE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall publish a final rule to carry out this subsection not later than December 31, 2012.

''(ii) CRITERIA.—The standards shall meet the criteria established under subsection (o).''.

SEC. 204. EXPEDITED RULEMAKINGS.

Section 325 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(hh) EXPEDITED RULEMAKING FOR CONSENSUS STANDARDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an expedited rulemaking based on an energy conservation standard or test procedure recommended by interested persons, if—

''(A) the interested persons (demonstrating significant and broad support from manufacturers of a covered product, States, and environmental, energy efficiency, and consumer advocates) submit a joint comment recommending a consensus energy conservation standard or test procedure; and

''(B) the Secretary determines that the joint comment includes evidence that (assuming no other evidence were considered) provides an adequate basis for determining that the proposed consensus energy conservation standard or test procedure proposed in the joint comment complies with the provisions and criteria of this Act (including subsection o)) that apply to the type or class of covered products covered by the joint comment.

''(2) PROCEDURE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (p) or section 336(a), if the Secretary receives a joint comment that meets the criteria described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall conduct an expedited rulemaking with respect to the standard or test procedure proposed in the joint comment in accordance with this paragraph.

"(B) ADVANCED NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING.—If no advanced notice of proposed rulemaking has been issued under subsection (p)(1) with respect to the rulemaking covered by the joint comment, the requirements of subsection (p) with respect to the issuance of an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking shall not apply.

"(C) PUBLICATION OF DETERMINATION.—Not later than 60 days after receipt of a joint comment described in paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall publish a description of a determination as to whether the proposed standard or test procedure covered by the joint comment meets the criteria described in paragraph (1).

"(D) PROPOSED RULE.—

"(i) PUBLICATION.—If the Secretary determines that the proposed consensus standard or test procedure covered by the joint comment meets the criteria described in paragraph (1), not later than 30 days after the determination, the Secretary shall publish a proposed rule proposing the consensus standard or test procedure covered by the joint comment.

"(ii) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (p), the public comment period for the proposed rule shall be the 30–day period beginning on the date of the publication of the proposed rule in the Federal Register.

"(iii) PUBLIC HEARING.—Notwithstanding section 336(a), the Secretary may waive the holding of a public hearing with respect to the proposed rule.

"(E) FINAL RULE.—Notwithstanding subsection (p)(4), the Secretary—

"(i) may publish a final rule at any time after the 60-day period beginning on

the date of publication of the proposed rule in the Federal Register; and

''(ii) shall publish a final rule not later than 120 days after the date of publication of the proposed rule in the Federal Register.''.

SEC. 205. PREEMPTION LIMITATION.

Section 327 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6297) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (6), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) is a State regulation for a product for which a Federal energy conservation standard has not been established, in that—

''(A) the product is excluded from or not directly affected by a Federal standard; or

''(B) a rulemaking occurs that ultimately does not prescribe a Federal energy conservation standard for the product.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) is a State regulation for a product for which a Federal energy conservation standard has not been established, in that—

''(A) the product is excluded from or not directly affected by a Federal standard; or

''(B) a rulemaking occurs that ultimately does not prescribe a Federal energy conservation standard for the product.''.

SEC. 206. ENERGY EFFICIENCY LABELING FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (acting through the Energy Star program), shall promulgate regulations to add the consumer electronics product categories described in subsection (b) to the Energy Guide labeling program of the Commission.

(b) CONSUMER ELECTRONICS PRODUCT CATEGORIES.—The consumer electronics product categories referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) Televisions.

(2) Personal computers.

(3) Cable or satellite set-top boxes.

(4) Stand-alone digital video recorder boxes (including TIVO and similar branded products).

(5) Computer monitors.

(c) LABEL PLACEMENT.—The regulations shall include specific requirements for each product on the placement of Energy Guide labels.

(d) DEADLINE FOR LABELING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of promulgation of regulations under subsection (a), the Commission shall require labeling electronic products described in subsection (b) in accordance with this section (including the regulations).

(e) AUTHORITY TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL PRODUCT CATEGORIES.—The Commission may add additional product categories to the Energy Guide labeling program if the product categories include products, as determined by the Commission—

(1) that have an annual energy use in excess of 100 kilowatt hours per year; and

(2) for which there is a significant difference in energy use between the most and least efficient products.

SEC. 207. RESIDENTIAL BOILER EFFICIENCY STANDARDS.

Section 325(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) BOILERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), boilers manufactured on or after September 1, 2012, shall meet the following requirements:

Boiler Type	Minimum Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency	Design Requirements
Gas Hot Water	82%	No Constant Burning Pilot, Automatic Means for Adjusting Water Temperature
Gas Steam	80%	No Constant Burning Pilot
Oil Hot Water	84%	Automatic Means for Adjusting Temperature
Oil Steam	82%	None
Electric Hot Water	None	Automatic Means for Adjusting Temperature
Electric Steam	None	None

''(B) PILOTS.—The manufacturer shall not equip gas hot water or steam boilers with constant-burning pilot lights.

''(C) AUTOMATIC MEANS FOR ADJUSTING WATER TEMPERATURE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The manufacturer shall equip each gas, oil, and electric hot water boiler (other than a boiler equipped with tankless domestic water heating coils) with an automatic means for adjusting the temperature of the water supplied by the boiler to ensure that an incremental change in inferred heat load produces a corresponding incremental change in the temperature of water supplied.

"(ii) CERTAIN BOILERS.—For a boiler that fires at 1 input rate, the requirements of this subparagraph may be satisfied by providing an automatic means that allows the burner or heating element to fire only when the means has determined that the inferred heat load cannot be met by the residual heat of the water in the system.

"(iii) NO INFERRED HEAT LOAD.—When there is no inferred heat load with respect to a hot water boiler, the automatic means described in clauses (i) and (ii) shall limit the temperature of the water in the boiler to not more than 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

''(iv) OPERATION.—A boiler described in clause (i) or (ii) shall be operable only when the automatic means described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) is installed.''.

SEC. 208. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Section 321(30)(B)(viii) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291(30)(B)(viii)) is amended by striking ''82'' and inserting ''87''.

SEC. 209. ELECTRIC MOTOR EFFICIENCY STANDARDS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 340(13) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6311(13)) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A)(i) The term 'electric motor' means—

''(I) a general purpose electric motor - subtype I; and

''(II) a general purpose electric motor - subtype II.

''(ii) The term 'general purpose electric motor - subtype I' means any motor that is considered a general purpose motor under section 431.12 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

''(iii) The term 'general purpose electric motor - subtype II' means a motor that, in addition to the

design elements for a general purpose electric motor - subtype I, incorporates the design elements (as established in National Electrical Manufacturers Association MG-1 (2006)) (or successor design elements) for any of the following:

''(I) A U-Frame Motor.

''(II) A Design C Motor.

''(III) A close-coupled pump motor.

''(IV) A footless motor.

''(V) A vertical solid shaft normal thrust (tested in a horizontal configuration).

''(VI) An 8-pole motor.

''(VII) A poly-phase motor with voltage of not more than 600 volts (other than 230 or 460 volts).''.

(b) STANDARDS.—Section 342(b) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6313(13)) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) STANDARDS.—

''(A) GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRIC MOTORS - SUBTYPE I.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, a general purpose electric motor - subtype I with a power rating of not less than 1, and not

more than 200, horsepower manufactured (alone or as a component of another piece of equipment) after the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this subparagraph, shall have a nominal full load efficiency established in Table 12-12 of National Electrical Manufacturers Association (referred to in this paragraph as 'NEMA') MG-1 (2006) (or a successor table).

''(ii) FIRE PUMP MOTORS.—A fire pump motor shall have a nominal full load efficiency established in Table 12-11 of NEMA MG-1 (2006) (or a successor table).

''(B) GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRIC MOTORS - SUBTYPE II .—A general purpose electric motor - subtype II with a power rating of not less than 1, and not more than 200, horsepower manufactured (alone or as a component of another piece of equipment) after the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this subparagraph, shall have a nominal full load efficiency established in Table 12-11 of NEMA MG-1 (2006) (or a successor table).

''(C) DESIGN B, GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRIC MOTORS.—A NEMA Design B, general purpose electric motor with a power rating of not less than 201, and not more than 500, horsepower manufactured (alone or as a component of another piece of equipment) after the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this subparagraph shall have a nominal full load efficiency established in Table 12-11 of NEMA MG-1 (2006) (or a successor table).''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 210. ENERGY STANDARDS FOR HOME APPLIANCES.

(a) DEFINITION OF ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARD.—Section 321(6)(A) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291(6)(A)) is amended by striking ''or, in the case of'' and inserting ''and, in the case of residential clothes washers, residential dishwashers,''.

(b) REFRIGERATORS, REFRIGERATOR-FREEZERS, AND FREEZERS.—Section 325(b) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) REFRIGERATORS, REFRIGERATOR-FREEZERS, AND FREEZERS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER

JANUARY 1, 2014.—Not later than December 31, 2010, the Secretary shall publish a final rule determining whether to amend the standards in effect for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers manufactured on or after January 1, 2014, and including any amended standards.''.

(c) RESIDENTIAL CLOTHES WASHERS AND DISHWASHERS.—Section 325(g)(4) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(g)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(D) CLOTHES WASHERS.—

''(i) CLOTHES WASHERS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2011.—A residential clothes washer manufactured on or after January 1, 2011, shall have—

''(I) an energy factor of at least 1.26; and

''(II) a water factor of not more than 9.5.

''(ii) CLOTHES WASHERS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2015.—Not later than December 31, 2011, the Secretary shall publish a final rule determining whether to amend the standards in effect for residential clothes washers manu-

factured on or after January 1, 2015, and including any amended standards.

''(E) DISHWASHERS.—

''(i) DISHWASHERS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2010.—A dishwasher manufactured on or after January 2, 2010, shall use not more than—

''(I) in the case of a standard-size dishwasher, 355 kWh per year or 6.5 gallons of water per cycle; and

''(II) in the case of a compact-size dishwasher, 260 kWh per year or 4.5 gallons of water per cycle.

''(ii) DISHWASHERS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2018.—Not later than December 31, 2015, the Secretary shall publish a final rule determining whether to amend the standards for dishwashers manufactured on or after January 2, 2018, and including any amended standards.''.

(d) DEHUMIDIFIERS.—Section 325(cc) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(cc)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and before October 1, 2012,'' after ''2007,''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) DEHUMIDIFIERS MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1, 2012.—Dehumidifiers manufactured on or after October 1, 2012, shall have an Energy Factor that meets or exceeds the following values:

Product Capacity (pints/day):	Minimum Energy Factor liters/kWh
Up to 35.00	1.35
35.01–45.00	1.50
45.01–54.00	1.60
54.01–75.00	1.70
Greater than 75.00	2.5.''

(e) ENERGY STAR PROGRAM.—Section 324A(d)(2) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''2010'' and inserting ''2009''.

SEC. 211. IMPROVED ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR APPLIANCES AND BUILDINGS IN COLD CLIMATES.

(a) RESEARCH.—Section 911(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16191(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) technologies to improve the energy efficiency of appliances and mechanical systems for buildings in cold climates, including increased use of renewable resources, including fuel.''.

(b) REBATES.—Section 124 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15821) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting '', or products with improved energy efficiency in cold climates,'' after ''residential Energy Star products''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by inserting ''or product with improved energy efficiency in a cold climate'' after ''residential Energy Star product'' each place it appears.

SEC. 212. DEPLOYMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR HIGH-EFFICIENCY CONSUMER PRODUCTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENERGY SAVINGS.—The term ''energy savings'' means megawatt-hours of electricity or million British thermal units of natural gas saved by a product, in comparison to projected energy consumption under the energy efficiency standard applicable to the product.

(2) HIGH-EFFICIENCY CONSUMER PRODUCT.—The term ''high-efficiency consumer product'' means a product that exceeds the energy efficiency of comparable products available in the market by at least 25 percent.

(b) FINANCIAL INCENTIVES PROGRAM.—Effective beginning October 1, 2007, the Secretary shall competitively award financial incentives under this section for the manufacture of high-efficiency consumer products.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make awards under this section to manufacturers of high-efficiency consumer products, based on the bid of each manufacturer in terms of dollars per megawatt-hour or million British thermal units saved.

(2) ACCEPTANCE OF BIDS.—In making awards under this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) solicit bids for reverse auction from appropriate manufacturers, as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) award financial incentives to the manufacturers that submit the lowest bids that meet the requirements established by the Secretary.

(d) FORMS OF AWARDS.—An award for a high-efficiency consumer product under this section shall be in the form of a lump sum payment in an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(1) the amount of the bid by the manufacturer of the high-efficiency consumer product; and

(2) the energy savings during the projected useful life of the high-efficiency consumer product, not to exceed 10 years, as determined under regulations issued by the Secretary.

TITLE III—PROMOTING HIGH EFFICIENCY VEHICLES, ADVANCED BATTERIES, AND ENERGY STORAGE

SEC. 301. LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a research and development program to determine ways in which—

(1) the weight of vehicles may be reduced to improve fuel efficiency without compromising passenger safety; and

(2) the cost of lightweight materials (such as steel alloys and carbon fibers) required for the construction of lighter-weight vehicles may be reduced.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012.

SEC. 302. LOAN GUARANTEES FOR FUEL-EFFICIENT AUTOMOBILE PARTS MANUFACTURERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 712(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16062(a)) is amended in the second sentence by striking ''grants to automobile manufacturers'' and inserting ''grants and loan guarantees under section 1703 to automobile manufacturers and suppliers''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1703(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513(b)) is amended by by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

''(8) Production facilities for the manufacture of fuel efficient vehicles or parts of those vehicles, including electric drive transportation technology and advanced diesel vehicles.''.

SEC. 303. ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING INCENTIVE PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADJUSTED AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY.—The term ''adjusted average fuel economy'' means the average fuel economy of a manufacturer for all light duty vehicles produced by the manufacturer, adjusted such that the fuel economy of each vehicle that qualifies for an award shall be considered to be equal to the average fuel economy for vehicles of a similar footprint for model year 2002.

(2) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLE.—The term ''advanced technology vehicle'' means a light duty vehicle that meets—

(A) the Bin 5 Tier II emission standard established in regulations issued by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 202(i) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7521(i)), or a lower-numbered Bin emission standard;

(B) any new emission standard for fine particulate matter prescribed by the Administrator under that Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.); and

(C) at least 125 percent of the average base year combined fuel economy for vehicles of a substantially similar footprint.

(3) COMBINED FUEL ECONOMY.—The term ''combined fuel economy'' means—

(A) the combined city/highway miles per gallon values, as reported in accordance with section 32908 of title 49, United States Code; and

(B) in the case of an electric drive vehicle with the ability to recharge from an off-board source, the reported mileage, as determined in a manner consistent with the Society of Automotive Engineers Recommended Practice J1711 or a similar practice recommended by the Secretary .

(4) ENGINEERING INTEGRATION COSTS.—The term ''engineering integration costs'' includes the cost of engineering tasks relating to—

(A) incorporating qualifying components into the design of advanced technology vehicles; and

(B) designing new tooling and equipment for production facilities that produce qualifying components or advanced technology vehicles.

(5) QUALIFYING COMPONENTS.—The term ''qualifying components'' means components that the Secretary determines to be—

(A) specially designed for advanced technology vehicles; and

(B) installed for the purpose of meeting the performance requirements of advanced technology vehicles.

(b) MANUFACTURER FACILITY CONVERSION AWARDS.—The Secretary shall provide facility conversion funding awards under this section to automobile manufacturers and component suppliers to pay not more than 30 percent of the cost of—

(1) reequipping or expanding an existing manufacturing facility in the United States to produce—

(A) qualifying advanced technology vehicles; or

(B) qualifying components; and

(2) engineering integration performed in the United States of qualifying vehicles and qualifying components.

(c) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—An award under subsection (b) shall apply to—

(1) facilities and equipment placed in service before December 30, 2017; and

(2) engineering integration costs incurred during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on December 30, 2017.

(d) IMPROVEMENT.—The Secretary shall issue regulations that require that, in order for an automobile manufacturer to be eligible for an award under this section during a particular year, the adjusted average fuel economy of the manufacturer for light duty vehicles produced by the manufacturer during the most recent year for which data are available shall be not less than the average fuel economy for all light duty vehicles of the manufacturer for model year 2002.

SEC. 304. ENERGY STORAGE COMPETITIVENESS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''United States Energy Storage Competitiveness Act of 2007''.

(b) ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS FOR MOTOR TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COUNCIL.—The term ''Council'' means the Energy Storage Advisory Council established under paragraph (3).

(B) COMPRESSED AIR ENERGY STORAGE.—The term ''compressed air energy storage'' means, in the case of an electricity grid application, the storage of energy through the compression of air.

(C) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Energy.

(D) FLYWHEEL.—The term ''flywheel'' means, in the case of an electricity grid application, a device used to store rotational kinetic energy.

(E) ULTRACAPACITOR.—The term ''ultracapacitor'' means an energy storage device that has a power density comparable to conventional capacitors but capable of exceeding the energy density of conventional capacitors by several orders of magnitude.

(2) PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall carry out a research, development, and demonstration program to support the ability of the United States to remain globally competitive in energy storage systems for motor transportation and electricity transmission and distribution.

(3) ENERGY STORAGE ADVISORY COUNCIL.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an Energy Storage Advisory Council.

(B) COMPOSITION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the Council shall consist of not less than 15 individuals appointed by the Secretary, based on recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences.

(ii) ENERGY STORAGE INDUSTRY.—The Council shall consist primarily of representatives of the energy storage industry of the United States.

(iii) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary shall select a Chairperson for the Council from among the members appointed under clause (i)

(C) MEETINGS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall meet not less than once a year.

(ii) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2) shall apply to a meeting of the Council.

(D) PLANS.—No later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, in conjunction with the Secretary, the Council shall develop 5-year plans for integrating basic and applied research so that the United States retains

a globally competitive domestic energy storage industry for motor transportation and electricity transmission and distribution.

(E) REVIEW.—The Council shall—

(i) assess the performance of the Department in meeting the goals of the plans developed under subparagraph (D); and

(ii) make specific recommendations to the Secretary on programs or activities that should be established or terminated to meet those goals.

(4) BASIC RESEARCH PROGRAM.—

(A) BASIC RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall conduct a basic research program on energy storage systems to support motor transportation and electricity transmission and distribution, including—

(i) materials design;

(ii) materials synthesis and characterization;

(iii) electrolytes, including bioelectrolytes;

(iv) surface and interface dynamics; and

(v) modeling and simulation.

(B) NANOSCIENCE CENTERS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the nanoscience centers of the Department—

(i) support research in the areas described in subparagraph (A), as part of the mission of the centers; and

(ii) coordinate activities of the centers with activities of the Council.

(5) APPLIED RESEARCH PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall conduct an applied research program on energy storage systems to support motor transportation and electricity transmission and distribution technologies, including—

(A) ultracapacitors;

(B) flywheels;

(C) compressed air energy systems;

(D) power conditioning electronics; and

(E) manufacturing technologies for energy storage systems.

(6) ENERGY STORAGE RESEARCH CENTERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, through competitive bids, 4 energy storage research centers to translate basic research into applied technologies to advance the capability of the United States to maintain a glob-

ally competitive posture in energy storage systems for motor transportation and electricity transmission and distribution.

(B) PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.—The centers shall be jointly managed by the Under Secretary for Science and the Under Secretary of Energy of the Department.

(C) PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.—As a condition of participating in a center, a participant shall enter into a participation agreement with the center that requires that activities conducted by the participant for the center promote the goal of enabling the United States to compete successfully in global energy storage markets.

(D) PLANS.—A center shall conduct activities that promote the achievement of the goals of the plans of the Council under paragraph (3)(D).

(E) COST SHARING.—In carrying out this paragraph, the Secretary shall require cost-sharing in accordance with section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352).

(F) NATIONAL LABORATORIES.—A national laboratory (as defined in section 2 of the

Energy Policy Act 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)) may participate in a center established under this paragraph as part of a cooperative research and development agreement (as defined in section 12(d) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(d))).

(G) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—A participant in a center under this paragraph shall have a royalty-free, exclusive nontransferable license to intellectual property that the center invents from funding received under this subsection.

(7) REVIEW BY NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall offer to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to assess the performance of the Department in making the United States globally competitive in energy storage systems for motor transportation and electricity transmission and distribution.

(8) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out—

(A) the basic research program under paragraph (4) $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2017;

(B) the applied research program under paragraph (5) $80,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2017; and;

(C) the energy storage research center program under paragraph (6) $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2017.

(c) ADVANCED BATTERY AND ELECTRIC VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) BATTERY.—The term ''battery'' means an electrochemical energy storage device powered directly by electrical current.

(B) ELECTRIC DRIVE TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''electric drive transportation technology'' means vehicle systems that use stored electrical energy to provide motive power, including electric motors and drivetrain systems.

(2) PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall conduct a program of research, development, demonstration, and commercial application for batteries and electric drive transportation technology, including—

(A) batteries;

(B) on-board and off-board charging components;

(C) drivetrain systems;

(D) vehicles systems integration; and

(E) control systems, including systems that optimize for—

(i) prolonging battery life;

(ii) reduction of petroleum consumption; and

(iii) reduction of fossil fuel emissions.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012.

TITLE IV—SETTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY GOALS

SEC. 401. NATIONAL GOALS FOR ENERGY SAVINGS IN TRANSPORTATION.

(a) GOALS.—The goals of the United States are to reduce gasoline usage in the United States from the levels projected under subsection (b) by—

(1) 20 percent by calendar year 2017;

(2) 35 percent by calendar year 2025; and

(3) 45 percent by calendar year 2030.

(b) MEASUREMENT.—For purposes of subsection (a), reduction in gasoline usage shall be measured from the estimates for each year in subsection (a) contained in the reference case in the report of the Energy Information Administration entitled ''Annual Energy Outlook 2007''.

(c) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall develop a strategic plan to achieve the national goals for reduction in gasoline usage established under subsection (a).

(2) PUBLIC INPUT AND COMMENT.—The Secretary shall develop the plan in a manner that provides appropriate opportunities for public comment.

(d) PLAN CONTENTS.—The strategic plan shall—

(1) establish future regulatory, funding, and policy priorities to ensure compliance with the national goals;

(2) include energy savings estimates for each sector; and

(3) include data collection methodologies and compilations used to establish baseline and energy savings data.

(e) PLAN UPDATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) update the strategic plan biennially; and

(B) include the updated strategic plan in the national energy policy plan required by section 801 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7321).

(2) CONTENTS.—In updating the plan, the Secretary shall—

(A) report on progress made toward implementing efficiency policies to achieve the national goals established under subsection (a); and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, verify energy savings resulting from the policies.

(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND PUBLIC.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress, and make available to the public, the initial strategic plan developed under subsection (c) and each updated plan.

SEC. 402. NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT GOALS.

(a) GOALS.—The goals of the United States are—

(1) to achieve an improvement in the overall energy productivity of the United States (measured in gross domestic product per unit of energy input) of at least 2.5 percent per year by the year 2012; and

(2) to maintain that annual rate of improvement each year through 2030.

(b) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall develop a strategic plan to achieve the national goals for improvement in energy productivity established under subsection (a).

(2) PUBLIC INPUT AND COMMENT.—The Secretary shall develop the plan in a manner that provides appropriate opportunities for public input and comment.

(c) PLAN CONTENTS.—The strategic plan shall—

(1) establish future regulatory, funding, and policy priorities to ensure compliance with the national goals;

(2) include energy savings estimates for each sector; and

(3) include data collection methodologies and compilations used to establish baseline and energy savings data.

(d) PLAN UPDATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) update the strategic plan biennially; and

(B) include the updated strategic plan in the national energy policy plan required by section 801 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7321).

(2) CONTENTS.—In updating the plan, the Secretary shall—

(A) report on progress made toward implementing efficiency policies to achieve the national goals established under subsection (a); and

(B) verify, to the maximum extent practicable, energy savings resulting from the policies.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND PUBLIC.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress, and make available to the public, the initial strategic plan developed under subsection (b) and each updated plan.

(f) NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary, with the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall continue to support maintenance and updating of the National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency to help inform the development of the strategic plan under subsection (b).

SEC. 403. NATIONWIDE MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), shall develop and conduct a national media campaign for the purpose of increasing energy efficiency throughout the economy of the United States over the next decade.

(b) CONTRACT WITH ENTITY.—The Secretary shall carry out subsection (a) directly or through—

(1) competitively bid contracts with 1 or more nationally recognized media firms for the development and distribution of monthly television, radio, and newspaper public service announcements; or

(2) collective agreements with 1 or more nationally recognized institutes, businesses, or nonprofit organizations for the funding, development, and dis-

tribution of monthly television, radio, and newspaper public service announcements.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available to carry out this section shall be used for the following:

(A) ADVERTISING COSTS.—

(i) The purchase of media time and space.

(ii) Creative and talent costs.

(iii) Testing and evaluation of advertising.

(iv) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the media campaign.

(v) The negotiated fees for the winning bidder on requests from proposals issued either by the Secretary for purposes otherwise authorized in this section.

(vi) Entertainment industry outreach, interactive outreach, media projects and activities, public information, news media outreach, and corporate sponsorship and participation.

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Operational and management expenses.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall allocate not less than 85 percent of funds made available under subsection (e) for each fiscal year for the advertising functions specified under paragraph (1)(A).

(d) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall annually submit to Congress a report that describes—

(1) the strategy of the national media campaign and whether specific objectives of the campaign were accomplished, including—

(A) determinations concerning the rate of change of energy consumption, in both absolute and per capita terms; and

(B) an evaluation that enables consideration whether the media campaign contributed to reduction of energy consumption;

(2) steps taken to ensure that the national media campaign operates in an effective and efficient manner consistent with the overall strategy and focus of the campaign;

(3) plans to purchase advertising time and space;

(4) policies and practices implemented to ensure that Federal funds are used responsibly to purchase

advertising time and space and eliminate the potential for waste, fraud, and abuse; and

(5) all contracts or cooperative agreements entered into with a corporation, partnership, or individual working on behalf of the national media campaign.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

TITLE V—PROMOTING FEDERAL LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

SEC. 501. FEDERAL FLEET CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) FEDERAL FLEET CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part J of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6374 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 400FF. FEDERAL FLEET CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS.

''(a) MANDATORY REDUCTION IN PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue regulations for Federal fleets subject to section 400AA requiring that not later than October 1, 2015, each Federal agency achieve at least a 20 percent reduction in petroleum consumption, and that each Federal agency increase alternative fuel consumption by 10 percent annually, as calculated from the baseline established by the Secretary for fiscal year 2005.

''(2) PLAN.—

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—The regulations shall require each Federal agency to develop a plan to meet the required petroleum reduction levels and the alternative fuel consumption increases.

''(B) MEASURES.—The plan may allow an agency to meet the required petroleum reduction level through—

''(i) the use of alternative fuels;

''(ii) the acquisition of vehicles with higher fuel economy, including hybrid vehicles and plug–in hybrid vehicles if the vehicles are commercially available;

''(iii) the substitution of cars for light trucks;

"(iv) an increase in vehicle load factors;

"(v) a decrease in vehicle miles traveled;

"(vi) a decrease in fleet size; and

"(vii) other measures.

"(b) FEDERAL EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE PROGRAMS FOR REDUCING PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal agency shall actively promote incentive programs that encourage Federal employees and contractors to reduce petroleum through the use of practices such as—

"(A) telecommuting;

"(B) public transit;

"(C) carpooling; and

"(D) bicycling.

"(2) MONITORING AND SUPPORT FOR INCENTIVE PROGRAMS.—The Administrator of General Services, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, and the Secretary of Energy shall monitor and provide appropriate support to agency programs described in paragraph (1).

"(3) RECOGNITION.—The Secretary may establish a program under which the Secretary recognizes private sector employers and State and local govern-

ments for outstanding programs to reduce petroleum usage through practices described in paragraph (1).

''(c) REPLACEMENT TIRES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the regulations issued under subsection (a)(1) shall include a requirement that, to the maximum extent practicable, each Federal agency purchase energy-efficient replacement tires for the respective fleet vehicles of the agency.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—This section does not apply to—

''(A) law enforcement motor vehicles;

''(B) emergency motor vehicles; or

''(C) motor vehicles acquired and used for military purposes that the Secretary of Defense has certified to the Secretary must be exempt for national security reasons.

''(d) ANNUAL REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual report that summarizes actions taken by Federal agencies to comply with this section.''.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. prec. 6201) is amended by add-

ing at the end of the items relating to part J of title III the following:

''Sec. 400FF. Federal fleet conservation requirements.''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendment made by this section $10,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013.

SEC. 502. FEDERAL REQUIREMENT TO PURCHASE ELECTRICITY GENERATED BY RENEWABLE ENERGY.

Section 203 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Secretary, shall ensure that, of the total quantity of domestic electric energy the Federal Government consumes during any fiscal year, the following percentages shall be renewable energy from facilities placed in service after January 1, 1999:

''(A) Not less than 10 percent in fiscal year 2010.

''(B) Not less than 15 percent in fiscal year 2015.

''(2) CAPITOL COMPLEX.—The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the Secretary, shall en-

sure that, of the total quantity of electric energy the Capitol complex consumes during any fiscal year, the percentages prescribed in paragraph (1) shall be renewable energy.

''(3) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The President may reduce or waive the requirement under paragraph (1) on an annual basis, if the President determines that the average governmentwide cost per kilowatt hour of complying with paragraph (1) will be more than 50 percent higher than the average governmentwide cost per kilowatt-hour for electric energy in the preceding year.''.

SEC. 503. ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS.

(a) RETENTION OF SAVINGS.—Section 546(c) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8256(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (5).

(b) FINANCING FLEXIBILITY.—Section 801(a)(2) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E) SEPARATE CONTRACTS.—In carrying out a contract under this title, a Federal agency may—

''(i) enter into a separate contract for energy services and conservation measures under the contract; and

''(ii) provide all or part of the financing necessary to carry out the contract.''.

(c) SUNSET AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287) is amended by striking subsection (c).

(d) DEFINITION OF ENERGY SAVINGS.—Section 804(2) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287c(2)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(2) by striking ''means a reduction'' and inserting ''means—

''(A) a reduction'';

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) the increased efficient use of an existing energy source by cogeneration or heat recovery, and installation of renewable energy systems;

''(C) the sale or transfer of electrical or thermal energy generated on-site, but in excess of Federal needs, to utilities or non-Federal energy users; and

''(D) the increased efficient use of existing water sources in interior or exterior applications.''.

(e) ENERGY AND COST SAVINGS IN NONBUILDING APPLICATIONS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) NONBUILDING APPLICATION.—The term ''nonbuilding application'' means—

(i) any class of vehicles, devices, or equipment that is transportable under the power of the applicable vehicle, device, or equipment by land, sea, or air and that consumes energy from any fuel source for the purpose of—

(I) that transportation; or

(II) maintaining a controlled environment within the vehicle, device, or equipment; and

(ii) any federally-owned equipment used to generate electricity or transport water.

(B) SECONDARY SAVINGS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ''secondary savings'' means additional energy or cost savings that are a direct consequence of the energy savings that result from the energy efficiency improvements that were financed and implemented pursuant to an energy savings performance contract.

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''secondary savings'' includes—

(I) energy and cost savings that result from a reduction in the need for fuel delivery and logistical support;

(II) personnel cost savings and environmental benefits; and

(III) in the case of electric generation equipment, the benefits of increased efficiency in the production of electricity, including revenues received by the Federal Government from the sale of electricity so produced.

(2) STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-

retary and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly conduct, and submit to Congress and the President a report of, a study of the potential for the use of energy savings performance contracts to reduce energy consumption and provide energy and cost savings in nonbuilding applications.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The study under this subsection shall include—

(i) an estimate of the potential energy and cost savings to the Federal Government, including secondary savings and benefits, from increased efficiency in nonbuilding applications;

(ii) an assessment of the feasibility of extending the use of energy savings performance contracts to nonbuilding applications, including an identification of any regulatory or statutory barriers to such use; and

(iii) such recommendations as the Secretary and Secretary of Defense determine to be appropriate.

SEC. 504. ENERGY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

Section 543(a)(1) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(a)(1)) is amended by striking the table and inserting the following:

"Fiscal Year	Percentage reduction
2006	2
2007	4
2008	9
2009	12
2010	15
2011	18
2012	21
2013	24
2014	27
2015	30.".

SEC. 505. COMBINED HEAT AND POWER AND DISTRICT ENERGY INSTALLATIONS AT FEDERAL SITES.

Section 543 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f) COMBINED HEAT AND POWER AND DISTRICT ENERGY INSTALLATIONS AT FEDERAL SITES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services and the Secretary of Defense, shall identify Federal sites that could achieve significant cost-effective energy savings through the use of combined heat and power or district energy installations.

''(2) INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide agencies with information and technical assistance that will enable the agencies to take advantage of the energy savings described in paragraph (1).

''(3) ENERGY PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.—Any energy savings from the installations described in paragraph (1) may be applied to meet the energy performance requirements for an agency under subsection (a)(1).''.

SEC. 506. FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

Section 305(a)(3) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''(3)(A)'' and all that follows through the end of subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(3) FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Energy Efficiency Promotion Act of 2007, the Secretary shall establish, by rule, revised Federal building energy efficiency performance standards that require that:

''(i) For new Federal buildings and Federal buildings undergoing major renovations:

''(I) The buildings be designed to achieve energy consumption levels that are at least 30 percent below the levels established in the version of the ASHRAE Standard or the International Energy Conservation Code, as appropriate, that is in effect as of the date of enactment of the Energy Efficiency Promotion Act of 2007.

''(II) The buildings be designed so that the fossil fuel-generated energy consumption of the buildings is reduced, as compared with the fossil fuel-generated energy consumption by a similar Federal building in fiscal year 2003 (as measured by Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey or Residential Energy Consumption Survey data from the Energy Information Agency), by the percentage specified in the following table:

"Fiscal Year	Percentage Reduction
2007	50
2010	60
2015	70
2020	80
2025	90
2030	100.

"(III) Sustainable design principles are applied to the siting, design, and construction of all new and replacement buildings and major renovations of buildings.

"(ii) If water is used to achieve energy efficiency, water conservation technologies shall be applied to the extent that the technologies are life-cycle cost-effective.".

SEC. 507. APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE TO PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING.

Section 109 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12709) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking "the Council of American" and all that follows through "2003" and inserting "the 2006";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by striking "MODEL ENERGY CODE.—" and inserting "INTER-

NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE.—'';

and

(B) by striking ''CABO'' and all that follows through ''2003'' and inserting ''the 2006'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''MODEL ENERGY CODE AND''; and

(B) by striking ''CABO'' and all that follows through ''2003'' and inserting ''the 2006'';

and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) FAILURE TO AMEND THE STANDARDS.—Not later than 1 year after the requirements of the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code are revised, if the Secretaries have not amended the energy efficiency standards under this section or made a determination under subsection (c), and if the Secretary of Energy has made a determination under section 304 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6833) that such revised International Energy Conservation Code would improve energy efficiency, all new construction of housing described in subsection (a) shall meet the requirements of such revised International Energy Conservation Code.''.

TITLE VI—ASSISTING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SEC. 601. WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS.

Section 422 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6872) is amended by striking ''$700,000,000 for fiscal year 2008'' and inserting ''$750,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012''.

SEC. 602. STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION PLANS.

Section 365(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6325(f)) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2008'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012''.

SEC. 603. UTILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS.

(a) ELECTRIC UTILITIES.—Section 111(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2621(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(16) INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING.—Each electric utility shall—

''(A) integrate energy efficiency resources into utility, State, and regional plans; and

''(B) adopt policies establishing cost-effective energy efficiency as a priority resource.

''(17) RATE DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The rates allowed to be charged by any electric utility shall—

''(i) align utility incentives with the delivery of cost-effective energy efficiency; and

''(ii) promote energy efficiency investments.

''(B) POLICY OPTIONS.—In complying with subparagraph (A), each State regulatory authority and each nonregulated utility shall consider—

''(i) removing the throughput incentive and other regulatory and management disincentives to energy efficiency;

''(ii) providing utility incentives for the successful management of energy efficiency programs;

''(iii) including the impact on adoption of energy efficiency as 1 of the goals of retail rate design, recognizing that energy efficiency must be balanced with other objectives;

"(iv) adopting rate designs that encourage energy efficiency for each customer class; and

"(v) allowing timely recovery of energy efficiency-related costs.".

(b) NATURAL GAS UTILITIES.—Section 303(b) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 3203(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5) ENERGY EFFICIENCY.—Each natural gas utility shall—

"(A) integrate energy efficiency resources into the plans and planning processes of the natural gas utility; and

"(B) adopt policies that establish energy efficiency as a priority resource in the plans and planning processes of the natural gas utility.

"(6) RATE DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The rates allowed to be charged by a natural gas utility shall align utility incentives with the deployment of cost-effective energy efficiency.

"(B) POLICY OPTIONS.—In complying with subparagraph (A), each State regulatory au-

thority and each nonregulated utility shall consider—

''(i) separating fixed-cost revenue recovery from the volume of transportation or sales service provided to the customer;

''(ii) providing to utilities incentives for the successful management of energy efficiency programs, such as allowing utilities to retain a portion of the cost-reducing benefits accruing from the programs;

''(iii) promoting the impact on adoption of energy efficiency as 1 of the goals of retail rate design, recognizing that energy efficiency must be balanced with other objectives; and

''(iv) adopting rate designs that encourage energy efficiency for each customer class.''.

SEC. 604. ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM ASSISTANCE.

The Secretary shall provide technical assistance regarding the design and implementation of the energy efficiency and demand response programs established under this title, and the amendments made by this title, to State energy offices, public utility regulatory commissions, and

nonregulated utilities through the appropriate national laboratories of the Department of Energy.

SEC. 605. ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL BLOCK GRANT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means—

(A) a State;

(B) an eligible unit of local government within a State; and

(C) the District of Columbia.

(2) ELIGIBLE UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ''eligible unit of local government'' means—

(A) a city with a population of at least 35,000; and

(B) a county with a population of at least 200,000.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means—

(A) each of the several States of the United States;

(B) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(C) Guam;

(D) American Samoa; and

(E) the United States Virgin Islands.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to assist State and local governments in implementing strategies—

(1) to reduce fossil fuel emissions created as a result of activities within the boundaries of the States or units of local government;

(2) to reduce the total energy use of the States and units of local government; and

(3) to improve energy efficiency in the transportation sector, building sector, and any other appropriate sectors.

(c) PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide to eligible entities block grants to carry out eligible activities (as specified under paragraph (2)) relating to the implementation of environmentally beneficial energy strategies.

(2) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, shall establish a list of activities that are eligible for assistance under the grant program.

(3) ALLOCATION TO STATES AND ELIGIBLE UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available to provide grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall allocate—

(i) 70 percent to eligible units of local government; and

(ii) 30 percent to States.

(B) DISTRIBUTION TO ELIGIBLE UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a formula for the distribution of amounts under subparagraph (A)(i) to eligible units of local government, taking into account any factors that the Secretary determines to be appropriate, including the residential and daytime population of the eligible units of local government.

(ii) CRITERIA.—Amounts shall be distributed to eligible units of local government under clause (i) only if the eligible units of local government meet the criteria for distribution established by the Secretary for units of local government.

(C) DISTRIBUTION TO STATES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts provided to States under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary shall distribute—

(I) at least 1.25 percent to each State; and

(II) the remainder among the States, based on a formula, to be determined by the Secretary, that takes into account the population of the States and any other criteria that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(ii) CRITERIA.—Amounts shall be distributed to States under clause (i) only if the States meet the criteria for distribution established by the Secretary for States.

(iii) LIMITATION ON USE OF STATE FUNDS.—At least 40 percent of the amounts distributed to States under this subparagraph shall be used by the States for the conduct of eligible activities in non-entitlement areas in the States, in accordance with any criteria established by the Secretary.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which an eligible entity first receives a grant under this section, and every 2 years thereafter, the eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary a report that describes any eligible activities carried out using assistance provided under this subsection.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this subsection for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

(d) ENVIRONMENTALLY BENEFICIAL ENERGY STRATEGIES SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide to each eligible entity that meets the applicable criteria under subparagraph (B)(ii) or (C)(ii) of subsection (c)(3) a supplemental grant to pay the Federal share of the total costs of carrying out an eligible activity (as specified under subsection (c)(2)) relating to the implementation of an environmentally beneficial energy strategy.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible for a grant under paragraph (1), an eligible entity shall—

(A) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the eligible entity meets the ap-

plicable criteria under subparagraph (B)(ii) or (C)(ii) of subsection (c)(3); and

(B) submit to the Secretary for approval a plan that describes the activities to be funded by the grant.

(3) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out any activities under this subsection shall be 75 percent.

(B) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

(i) FORM.—Not more than 50 percent of the non-Federal share may be in the form of in-kind contributions.

(ii) LIMITATION.—Amounts provided to an eligible entity under subsection (c) shall not be used toward the non-Federal share.

(4) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—An eligible entity shall provide assurances to the Secretary that funds provided to the eligible entity under this subsection will be used only to supplement, not to supplant, the amount of Federal, State, and local funds otherwise expended by the eligible entity for eligible activities under this subsection.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this subsection for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

(e) GRANTS TO OTHER STATES AND COMMUNITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the total amount of funds that are made available each fiscal year to carry out this section, the Secretary shall use 2 percent of the amount to make competitive grants under this section to States and units of local government that are not eligible entities or to consortia of such units of local government.

(2) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, a State, unit of local government, or consortia described in paragraph (1) shall apply to the Secretary for a grant to carry out an activity that would otherwise be eligible for a grant under subsection (c) or (d).

(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to—

(A) States with populations of less than 2,000,000; and

(B) projects that would result in significant energy efficiency improvements, reductions in fossil fuel use, or capital improvements.

SEC. 606. ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENCY GRANTS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY.—The term ''energy sustainability'' includes using a renewable energy resource and a highly efficient technology for electricity generation, transportation, heating, or cooling.

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(b) GRANTS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award not more than 100 grants to institutions of higher education to carry out projects to improve energy efficiency on the grounds and facilities of the institution of higher education, including not less than 1 grant to an institution of higher education in each State.

(2) CONDITION.—As a condition of receiving a grant under this subsection, an institution of higher education shall agree to—

(A) implement a public awareness campaign in the community in which the institution of higher education is located to promote the project; and

(B) submit to the Secretary, and make available to the public, reports on any improvements achieved as part of a project carried out under paragraph (1).

(c) GRANTS FOR INNOVATION IN ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award not more than 250 grants to institutions of higher education to engage in innovative energy sustainability projects, including not less than 2 grants to institutions of higher education in each State.

(2) INNOVATION PROJECTS.—An innovation project carried out with a grant under this subsection shall—

(A) involve an innovative technology that is not yet commercially available;

(B) have the greatest potential for testing or modeling new technologies or processes; and

(C) ensure active student participation in the project, including the planning, implementation, evaluation, and other phases of the project.

(3) CONDITION.—As a condition of receiving a grant under this subsection, an institution of higher education shall agree to submit to the Secretary, and make available to the public, reports that describe the results of the projects carried out under paragraph (1).

(d) AWARDING OF GRANTS.—

(1) APPLICATION.—An institution of higher education that seeks to receive a grant under this section may submit to the Secretary an application for the grant at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may prescribe.

(2) SELECTION.—The Secretary shall establish a committee to assist in the selection of grant recipients under this section.

(e) ALLOCATION TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION WITH SMALL ENDOWMENTS.—Of the amount of grants provided for a fiscal year under this section, the Secretary shall provide not less 50 percent of the amount to institutions of higher education that have an endow-

ment of not more than $100,000,000, with 50 percent of the allocation set aside for institutions of higher education that have an endowment of not more than $50,000,000.

(f) GRANT AMOUNTS.—The maximum amount of grants for a project under this section shall not exceed—

(1) in the case of grants for energy efficiency improvement under subsection (b), $1,000,000; or.

(2) in the case of grants for innovation in energy sustainability under subsection (c), $500,000.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

SEC. 607. WORKFORCE TRAINING.

Section 1101 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16411) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) WORKFORCE TRAINING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Labor, shall promulgate regulations to implement a program to provide workforce training to meet the high demand for workers

skilled in the energy efficiency and renewable energy industries.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with representatives of the energy efficiency and renewable energy industries concerning skills that are needed in those industries.''.

SEC. 608. ASSISTANCE TO STATES TO REDUCE SCHOOL BUS IDLING.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress encourages each local educational agency (as defined in section 9101(26) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(26))) that receives Federal funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) to develop a policy to reduce the incidence of school bus idling at schools while picking up and unloading students.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, working in coordination with the Secretary of Education, $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012 for use in educating States and local education agencies about—

(1) benefits of reducing school bus idling; and

(2) ways in which school bus idling may be reduced.