Examples of Bills from the 107th Congress on Alternative Energies

S. 188
Purpose: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the tax credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources.
Summary: Electricity produced from biomass will cover: (1) any organic material from a plant which is planted exclusively for the purpose of being used at a qualified facility to produce electricity; (2) any forest-related resources, such as mill residues, precommericial thinnings, slash, and brush; (3) urban sources including waste pallets, crates, and dunnage, manufacturing and construction wood wastes (other than pressure-treated, chemically-treated, or painted wood wastes), and landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings; and (4) agriculture sources, including orchard tree crops, vineyard, grain legumes, sugar and other crop by-products or residues.

S. 388
Purpose: To protect the energy and security of the United States and decrease America's dependency on foreign oil sources to 50 percent by the year 2011 by enhancing the use of renewable energy resources, conserving energy resources, improving energy efficiencies, and increasing domestic energy supplies, improve environmental quality by reducing emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases.
Summary: Section 710: Residential Renewable Energy Grant Program. The National Energy Security Act of 2001 establishes Federal grant programs for (1) local governmental use of alternative fuel vehicles; and (2) residential renewable energy. Renewable Energy systems include property that uses solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, wind, biomass, hydroelectric or geothermal energy to create electricity, heat or other forms of useful energy.

S. 465
Purpose: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for residential solar energy property.
Summary: The Residential Solar Energy Tax Credit amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow a limited tax credit through tax year 2006 for residential solar energy property equal to the sum of: (1) 15 percent of the taxpayer's qualified photovoltaic property expenditures during the taxable year; and (2) 15 percent of the taxpayer's qualified solar water heating property expenditures during the same year.
S. 1131

**Purpose:** To require that all fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units operating in the United States (in order to meet new review requirements) to promote alternative energy and clean energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass, and fuel cells.

**Summary:** (Section 6) Extension of Renewable Energy Production Credit
(Section 12) Renewable and Clean Power Generator Technologies
The Clean Power Plant and Modernization Act of 2001 qualifies certain solar or geothermal power facilities for the renewable energy tax credit and extends the date by which eligible facilities must have been placed in service. Under the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Act of 1989, the Secretary of Energy shall fund research and development programs and commercial demonstration projects and partnerships to demonstrate the commercial viability and environmental benefits of electric power generation from: biomass (excluding unseparated municipal solid waste), geothermal, solar and wind technologies and fuel cells.
The act qualifies certain solar or geothermal power facilities for the renewable energy tax credit and extends the date by which eligible facilities must have been placed in service.

S. 1930

**Purpose:** To promote the production of energy from wind.

**Summary:** The Wind Energy Promotion Act of 2002 directs the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Rural Business Cooperative Service, to establish a competitive grants and low-interest loans program to assist in establishing new farmer or rancher cooperatives (or other rural business ventures) to construct wind energy facilities. The Wind Energy Promotion Act would also amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to authorize the Secretary to permit an owner or operator of certain land enrolled in the conservation reserve program to install wind turbines on the land. Directs the Secretary of Energy to conduct a research, demonstration, and technology deployment program to enhance the use of wind energy. Mandates periodic Federal agency review of regulations and standards that act as barriers to market entry for wind energy technologies. Instructs the Secretary of Energy to conduct a feasibility study pertaining to a combined wind and hydropower demonstration project involving wind energy generated by Indian tribes. Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to develop guidelines for a pilot program for the development of wind energy on Federal land. Directs the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture to consider development of wind energy in revisions of land and resource management plans under their respective jurisdictions. Instructs the
Secretary of Energy to conduct an assessment of wind energy resources and transmission capacity.