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To increase cooperation on energy issues between the United States Government and foreign governments and entities in order to secure the strategic and economic interests of the United States, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 4, 2007

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. HAGEL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To increase cooperation on energy issues between the United States Government and foreign governments and entities in order to secure the strategic and economic interests of the United States, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Energy Diplomacy and
5 Security Act of 2007”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

1 (1) MAJOR ENERGY PRODUCER.—The term
2 “major energy producer” means a country that—

3 (A) had crude oil, oil sands, or natural gas
4 to liquids production of 1,000,000 barrels per
5 day or greater average in the previous year;

6 (B) has crude oil, shale oil, or oil sands re-
7 serves of 6,000,000,000 barrels or greater, as
8 recognized by the Department of Energy;

9 (C) had natural gas production of
10 30,000,000,000 cubic meters or greater in the
11 previous year;

12 (D) has natural gas reserves of
13 1,250,000,000,000 cubic meters or greater, as
14 recognized by the Department of Energy; or

15 (E) is a direct supplier of natural gas or
16 liquefied natural gas to the United States.

17 (2) MAJOR ENERGY CONSUMER.—The term
18 “major energy consumer” means a country that—

19 (A) had an oil consumption average of
20 1,000,000 barrels per day or greater in the pre-
21 vious year;

22 (B) had an oil consumption growth rate of
23 8 percent or greater in the previous year;

1 (C) had a natural gas consumption of
2 30,000,000,000 cubic meters or greater in the
3 previous year; or

4 (D) had a natural gas consumption growth
5 rate of 15 percent or greater in the previous
6 year.

7 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ENERGY DIPLOMACY AND**
8 **SECURITY.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
10 ings:

11 (1) It is imperative to the national security and
12 prosperity of the United States to have reliable, af-
13 fordable, clean, sufficient, and sustainable sources of
14 energy.

15 (2) United States dependence on oil imports
16 causes tremendous costs to the United States na-
17 tional security, economy, foreign policy, military, and
18 environmental sustainability.

19 (3) Energy security is a priority for the govern-
20 ments of many foreign countries and increasingly
21 plays a central role in the relations of the United
22 States Government with foreign governments. Global
23 reserves of oil and natural gas are concentrated in
24 a small number of countries. Access to these oil and
25 natural gas supplies depends on the political will of

1 these producing states. Competition between govern-
2 ments for access to oil and natural gas reserves can
3 lead to economic, political, and armed conflict. Oil
4 exporting states have received dramatically increased
5 revenues due to high global prices, enhancing the
6 ability of some of these states to act in a manner
7 threatening to global stability.

8 (4) Efforts to combat poverty and protect the
9 environment are hindered by the continued predomi-
10 nance of oil and natural gas in meeting global en-
11 ergy needs. Development of renewable energy
12 through sustainable practices will help lead to a re-
13 duction in greenhouse gas emissions and enhance
14 international development.

15 (5) Cooperation on energy issues between the
16 United States Government and the governments of
17 foreign countries is critical for securing the strategic
18 and economic interests of the United States and of
19 partner governments. In the current global energy
20 situation, the energy policies and activities of the
21 governments of foreign countries can have dramatic
22 impacts on United States energy security.

23 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
24 gress that—

1 (1) United States national security requires
2 that the United States Government have an energy
3 policy that pursues the strategic goal of achieving
4 energy security through access to clean, affordable,
5 sufficient, reliable, and sustainable sources of en-
6 ergy;

7 (2) achieving energy security is a priority for
8 United States foreign policy and requires continued
9 and enhanced engagement with foreign governments
10 and entities in a variety of areas, including activities
11 relating to the promotion of alternative and renew-
12 able fuels, trade and investment in oil, coal, and nat-
13 ural gas, energy efficiency, climate and environ-
14 mental protection, data transparency, advanced sci-
15 entific research, public-private partnerships, and en-
16 ergy activities in international development;

17 (3) the President should ensure that the inter-
18 national energy activities of the United States Gov-
19 ernment are given clear focus to support the na-
20 tional security needs of the United States, and to
21 this end, there should be established a mechanism to
22 coordinate the implementation of United States
23 international energy policy among the Federal agen-
24 cies engaged in relevant agreements and activities;
25 and

1 (4) the Secretary of State should ensure that
2 energy security is integrated into the core mission of
3 the Department of State, and to this end, there
4 should be established within the Office of the Sec-
5 retary of State a Coordinator for International En-
6 ergy Affairs with responsibility for—

7 (A) developing United States international
8 energy policy in coordination with the Depart-
9 ment of Energy and other relevant Federal
10 agencies;

11 (B) working with appropriate United
12 States Government officials to develop and up-
13 date analyses of the national security implica-
14 tions of global energy developments;

15 (C) incorporating energy security priorities
16 into the activities of the Department;

17 (D) coordinating activities with relevant
18 Federal agencies; and

19 (E) coordinating energy security and other
20 relevant functions currently undertaken by of-
21 fices within the Bureau of Economic, Business,
22 and Agricultural Affairs, the Bureau of Democ-
23 racy and Global Affairs, and other offices with-
24 in the Department of State.

1 **SEC. 4. STRATEGIC ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
3 ings:

4 (1) United States Government partnership with
5 foreign governments and entities, including partner-
6 ship with the private sector, for securing reliable and
7 sustainable energy is imperative to ensuring United
8 States security and economic interests, promoting
9 international peace and security, expanding inter-
10 national development, supporting democratic reform,
11 fostering economic growth, and safeguarding the en-
12 vironment.

13 (2) Democracy and freedom should be promoted
14 globally by partnership with foreign governments, in-
15 cluding in particular governments of emerging de-
16 mocracies such as those of Ukraine and Georgia, in
17 their efforts to reduce their dependency on oil and
18 natural gas imports.

19 (3) The United States Government and the gov-
20 ernments of foreign countries have common needs
21 for adequate, reliable, affordable, clean, and sustain-
22 able energy in order to ensure national security, eco-
23 nomic growth, and high standards of living in their
24 countries. Cooperation by the United States Govern-
25 ment with foreign governments on meeting energy
26 security needs is mutually beneficial. United States

1 Government partnership with foreign governments
2 should include cooperation with major energy con-
3 suming countries, major energy producing countries,
4 and other governments seeking to advance global en-
5 ergy security through reliable and sustainable
6 means.

7 (4) The United States Government participates
8 in hundreds of bilateral and multilateral energy
9 agreements and activities with foreign governments
10 and entities. These agreements and activities should
11 reflect the strategic need for energy security.

12 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
13 United States—

14 (1) to advance global energy security through
15 cooperation with foreign governments and entities;

16 (2) to promote reliable, diverse, and sustainable
17 sources of all types of energy;

18 (3) to increase global availability of renewable
19 and clean sources of energy;

20 (4) to decrease global dependence on oil and
21 natural gas energy sources; and

22 (5) to engage in energy cooperation to strength-
23 en strategic partnerships that advance peace, secu-
24 rity, and democratic prosperity.

1 (c) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in coordi-
2 nation with the Secretary of Energy, should immediately
3 seek to establish and expand strategic energy partnerships
4 with the governments of major energy producers and
5 major energy consumers, and with governments of other
6 countries (but excluding any countries that are ineligible
7 to receive United States economic or military assistance).

8 (d) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the strategic energy
9 partnerships established pursuant to subsection (c) are—

10 (1) to strengthen global relationships to pro-
11 mote international peace and security through fos-
12 tering cooperation in the energy sector on a mutu-
13 ally beneficial basis in accordance with respective na-
14 tional energy policies;

15 (2) to promote the policy set forth in subsection
16 (b), including activities to advance—

17 (A) the mutual understanding of each
18 country's energy needs, priorities, and policies,
19 including interparliamentary understanding;

20 (B) measures to respond to acute energy
21 supply disruptions, particularly in regard to pe-
22 troleum and natural gas resources;

23 (C) long-term reliability and sustainability
24 in energy supply;

1 (D) the safeguarding and safe handling of
2 nuclear fuel;

3 (E) human and environmental protection;

4 (F) renewable energy production;

5 (G) access to reliable and affordable en-
6 ergy for underdeveloped areas, in particular en-
7 ergy access for the poor;

8 (H) appropriate commercial cooperation;

9 (I) information reliability and trans-
10 parency; and

11 (J) research and training collaboration;

12 (3) to advance the national security priority of
13 developing sustainable and clean energy sources, in-
14 cluding through research and development related
15 to, and deployment of—

16 (A) renewable electrical energy sources, in-
17 cluding biomass, wind, and solar;

18 (B) renewable transportation fuels, includ-
19 ing biofuels;

20 (C) clean coal technologies;

21 (D) carbon sequestration, including in con-
22 junction with power generation, agriculture, and
23 forestry; and

24 (E) energy and fuel efficiency, including
25 hybrids and plug-in hybrids, flexible fuel, ad-

1 vanded composites, hydrogen, and other trans-
2 portation technologies; and

3 (4) to provide strategic focus for current and
4 future United States Government activities in energy
5 cooperation to meet the global need for energy secu-
6 rity.

7 (e) DETERMINATION OF AGENDAS.—In general, the
8 specific agenda with respect to a particular strategic en-
9 ergy partnership, and the Federal agencies designated to
10 implement related activities, shall be determined by the
11 Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy.

12 (f) USE OF CURRENT AGREEMENTS TO ESTABLISH
13 PARTNERSHIPS.—Some or all of the purposes of the stra-
14 tegic energy partnerships established under subsection (c)
15 may be pursued through existing bilateral or multilateral
16 agreements and activities. Such agreements and activities
17 shall be subject to the reporting requirements in sub-
18 section (g).

19 (g) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

20 (1) INITIAL PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later
21 than 180 days after the date of the enactment of
22 this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the
23 appropriate congressional committees a report on
24 progress made in developing the strategic energy
25 partnerships authorized under this section.

1 (2) ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS.—

2 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
3 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and
4 annually thereafter for 20 years, the Secretary
5 of State shall submit to the appropriate con-
6 gressional committees an annual report on
7 agreements entered into and activities under-
8 taken pursuant to this section, including inter-
9 national environment activities.

10 (B) CONTENT.—Each report submitted
11 under this paragraph shall include details on—

12 (i) agreements and activities pursued
13 by the United States Government with for-
14 eign governments and entities, the imple-
15 mentation plans for such agreements and
16 progress measurement benchmarks, United
17 States Government resources used in pur-
18 suit of such agreements and activities, and
19 legislative changes recommended for im-
20 proved partnership; and

21 (ii) policies and actions in the energy
22 sector of partnership countries pertinent to
23 United States economic, security, and envi-
24 ronmental interests.

1 **SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECH-**
2 **ANISMS.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
4 ings:

5 (1) Cooperation between the United States Gov-
6 ernment and governments of other countries during
7 energy crises promotes the national security of the
8 United States.

9 (2) The participation of the United States in
10 the International Energy Program established under
11 the Agreement on an International Energy Program,
12 done at Paris November 18, 1974 (27 UST 1685),
13 including in the coordination of national strategic
14 petroleum reserves, is a national security asset
15 that—

16 (A) protects the consumers and the econ-
17 omy of the United States in the event of a
18 major disruption in petroleum supply;

19 (B) maximizes the effectiveness of the
20 United States strategic petroleum reserve
21 through cooperation in accessing global reserves
22 of various petroleum products;

23 (C) provides market reassurance in coun-
24 tries that are members of the International En-
25 ergy Program; and

1 (D) strengthens United States Government
2 relationships with members of the International
3 Energy Program.

4 (3) The International Energy Agency projects
5 that the largest growth in demand for petroleum
6 products, other than demand from the United
7 States, will come from China and India, which are
8 not members of the International Energy Program.
9 The Governments of China and India vigorously
10 pursue access to global oil reserves and are attempt-
11 ing to develop national petroleum reserves. Partici-
12 pation of the Governments of China and India in an
13 international petroleum reserve mechanism would
14 promote global energy security, but such participa-
15 tion should be conditional on the Governments of
16 China and India abiding by customary petroleum re-
17 serve management practices.

18 (4) In the Western Hemisphere, only the
19 United States and Canada are members of the
20 International Energy Program. The vulnerability of
21 most Western Hemisphere countries to supply dis-
22 ruptions from political, natural, or terrorism causes
23 may introduce instability in the hemisphere and can
24 be a source of conflict, despite the existence of major
25 oil reserves in the hemisphere.

1 (5) Countries that are not members of the
2 International Energy Program and are unable to
3 maintain their own national strategic reserves are
4 vulnerable to petroleum supply disruption. Disrup-
5 tion in petroleum supply and spikes in petroleum
6 costs could devastate the economies of developing
7 countries and could cause internal or interstate con-
8 flict.

9 (6) The involvement of the United States Gov-
10 ernment in the extension of international mecha-
11 nisms to coordinate strategic petroleum reserves and
12 the extension of other emergency preparedness
13 measures should strengthen the current Inter-
14 national Energy Program.

15 (b) ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISMS WITH
16 INDIA AND CHINA.—

17 (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in
18 coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should
19 immediately seek to establish a petroleum crisis re-
20 sponse mechanism or mechanisms with the Govern-
21 ments of China and India.

22 (2) SCOPE.—The mechanism or mechanisms es-
23 tablished under paragraph (1) should include—

1 (A) technical assistance in the development
2 and management of national strategic petro-
3 leum reserves;

4 (B) agreements for coordinating
5 drawdowns of strategic petroleum reserves with
6 the United States, conditional upon reserve
7 holdings and management conditions estab-
8 lished by the Secretary of Energy;

9 (C) emergency demand restraint measures;

10 (D) fuel switching preparedness and alter-
11 native fuel production capacity; and

12 (E) ongoing demand intensity reduction
13 programs.

14 (3) USE OF EXISTING AGREEMENTS TO ESTAB-
15 LISH MECHANISM.—The Secretary may, after con-
16 sultation with Congress and in accordance with ex-
17 isting international agreements, including the Inter-
18 national Energy Program, include China and India
19 in a petroleum crisis response mechanism through
20 existing or new agreements.

21 (c) ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISM FOR THE
22 WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—

23 (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in
24 coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should

1 immediately seek to establish a Western Hemisphere
2 energy crisis response mechanism.

3 (2) SCOPE.—The mechanism established under
4 paragraph (1) should include—

5 (A) an information sharing and coordi-
6 nating mechanism in case of energy supply
7 emergencies;

8 (B) technical assistance in the development
9 and management of national strategic petro-
10 leum reserves within countries of the Western
11 Hemisphere;

12 (C) technical assistance in developing na-
13 tional programs to meet the requirements of
14 membership in a future international energy ap-
15 plication procedure as described in subsection
16 (d);

17 (D) emergency demand restraint measures;

18 (E) energy switching preparedness and al-
19 ternative energy production capacity; and

20 (F) ongoing demand intensity reduction
21 programs.

22 (3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Secretary should seek
23 to include in the Western Hemisphere energy crisis
24 response mechanism membership for each major en-
25 ergy producer and major energy consumer in the

1 Western Hemisphere and other members of the
2 Hemisphere Energy Cooperation Forum authorized
3 under section 6.

4 (d) INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM APPLICA-
5 TION PROCEDURE.—

6 (1) AUTHORITY.—The President should place
7 on the agenda for discussion at the Governing Board
8 of the International Energy Agency, as soon as prac-
9 ticable, the merits of establishing an international
10 energy program application procedure.

11 (2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of such procedure
12 is to allow countries that are not members of the
13 International Energy Program to apply to the Gov-
14 erning Board of the International Energy Agency
15 for allocation of petroleum reserve stocks in times of
16 emergency on a grant or loan basis. Such countries
17 should also receive technical assistance for, and be
18 subject to, conditions requiring development and
19 management of national programs for energy emer-
20 gency preparedness, including demand restraint, fuel
21 switching preparedness, and development of alter-
22 native fuels production capacity.

23 (e) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

24 (1) PETROLEUM RESERVES.—Not later than
25 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

1 the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appro-
2 priate congressional committees a report that evalu-
3 ates the options for adapting the United States na-
4 tional strategic petroleum reserve and the inter-
5 national petroleum reserve coordinating mechanism
6 in order to carry out this section.

7 (2) CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISMS.—Not later
8 than 180 days after the date of the enactment of
9 this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with
10 the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the appro-
11 priate congressional committees a report on the sta-
12 tus of the establishment of the international petro-
13 leum crisis response mechanisms described in sub-
14 sections (b) and (c). The report shall include rec-
15 ommendations of the Secretary of State and the Sec-
16 retary of Energy for any legislation necessary to es-
17 tablish or carry out such mechanisms.

18 (3) EMERGENCY APPLICATION PROCEDURE.—
19 Not later than 60 days after a discussion by the
20 Governing Board of the International Energy Agen-
21 cy of the application procedure described under sub-
22 section (d), the President should submit to Congress
23 a report that describes—

1 (A) the actions the United States Govern-
2 ment has taken pursuant to such subsection;
3 and

4 (B) a summary of the debate on the mat-
5 ter before the Governing Board of the Inter-
6 national Energy Agency, including any decision
7 that has been reached by the Governing Board
8 with respect to the matter.

9 **SEC. 6. HEMISPHERE ENERGY COOPERATION FORUM.**

10 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
11 ings:

12 (1) The engagement of the United States Gov-
13 ernment with governments of countries in the West-
14 ern Hemisphere is a strategic priority for reducing
15 the potential for tension over energy resources,
16 maintaining and expanding reliable energy supplies,
17 expanding use of renewable energy, and reducing the
18 detrimental effects of energy import dependence
19 within the hemisphere. Current energy dialogues
20 should be expanded and refocused as needed to meet
21 this challenge.

22 (2) Countries of the Western Hemisphere can
23 most effectively meet their common needs for energy
24 security and sustainability through partnership and
25 cooperation. Cooperation between governments on

1 energy issues will enhance bilateral relationships
2 among countries of the hemisphere. The Western
3 Hemisphere is rich in natural resources, including
4 biomass, oil, natural gas, coal, and has significant
5 opportunity for production of renewable hydro, solar,
6 wind, and other energies. Countries of the Western
7 Hemisphere can provide convenient and reliable
8 markets for trade in energy goods and services.

9 (3) Development of sustainable energy alter-
10 natives in the countries of the Western Hemisphere
11 can improve energy security, balance of trade, and
12 environmental quality and provide markets for en-
13 ergy technology and agricultural products. Brazil
14 and the United States have led the world in the pro-
15 duction of ethanol, and deeper cooperation on
16 biofuels with other countries of the hemisphere
17 would extend economic and security benefits.

18 (4) Private sector partnership and investment
19 in all sources of energy is critical to providing en-
20 ergy security in the Western Hemisphere.

21 (b) HEMISPHERE ENERGY COOPERATION FORUM.—

22 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State,
23 in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should
24 immediately seek to establish a regional-based min-

1 isterial forum to be known as the Hemisphere En-
2 ergy Cooperation Forum.

3 (2) PURPOSES.—The Hemisphere Energy Co-
4 operation Forum should seek—

5 (A) to strengthen relationships between the
6 United States and other countries of the West-
7 ern Hemisphere through cooperation on energy
8 issues;

9 (B) to enhance cooperation between major
10 energy producers and major energy consumers
11 in the Western Hemisphere, particularly among
12 the governments of Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the
13 United States, and Venezuela;

14 (C) to ensure that energy contributes to
15 the economic, social, and environmental en-
16 hancement of the countries of the Western
17 Hemisphere;

18 (D) to provide an opportunity for open dia-
19 logue and joint commitments between member
20 governments and with private industry; and

21 (E) to provide participating countries the
22 flexibility necessary to cooperatively address
23 broad challenges posed to the energy supply of
24 the Western Hemisphere that are practical in
25 policy terms and politically acceptable.

1 (3) ACTIVITIES.—The Hemisphere Energy Co-
2 operation Forum should implement the following ac-
3 tivities:

4 (A) An Energy Crisis Initiative that will
5 establish measures to respond to temporary en-
6 ergy supply disruptions, including through—

7 (i) strengthening sea-lane and infra-
8 structure security;

9 (ii) implementing a real-time emer-
10 gency information sharing system;

11 (iii) encouraging members to have
12 emergency mechanisms and contingency
13 plans in place; and

14 (iv) establishing a Western Hemi-
15 sphere energy crisis response mechanism
16 as authorized under section 5(c).

17 (B) An Energy Sustainability Initiative to
18 facilitate long-term supply security through fos-
19 tering reliable supply sources of fuels, including
20 development, deployment, and commercializa-
21 tion of technologies for sustainable renewable
22 fuels within the region, including activities
23 that—

- 1 (i) promote production and trade in
2 sustainable energy, including energy from
3 biomass;
- 4 (ii) facilitate investment, trade, and
5 technology cooperation in energy infra-
6 structure, petroleum products, natural gas
7 (including liquefied natural gas), energy ef-
8 ficiency (including automotive efficiency),
9 clean fossil energy, renewable energy, and
10 carbon sequestration;
- 11 (iii) promote regional infrastructure
12 and market integration;
- 13 (iv) develop effective and stable regu-
14 latory frameworks;
- 15 (v) develop renewable fuels standards
16 and renewable portfolio standards;
- 17 (vi) establish educational training and
18 exchange programs between member coun-
19 tries; and
- 20 (vii) identify and remove barriers to
21 trade in technology, services, and commod-
22 ities.
- 23 (C) An Energy for Development Initiative
24 to promote energy access for underdeveloped

1 areas through energy policy and infrastructure
2 development, including activities that—

3 (i) increase access to energy services
4 for the poor;

5 (ii) improve energy sector market con-
6 ditions;

7 (iii) promote rural development
8 though biomass energy production and use;

9 (iv) increase transparency of, and par-
10 ticipation in, energy infrastructure
11 projects;

12 (v) promote development and deploy-
13 ment of technology for clean and sustain-
14 able energy development, including biofuel
15 and clean coal technologies; and

16 (vi) facilitate use of carbon sequestra-
17 tion methods in agriculture and forestry
18 and linking greenhouse gas emissions re-
19 duction programs to international carbon
20 markets.

21 (c) HEMISPHERE ENERGY INDUSTRY GROUP.—

22 (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in
23 coordination with the Secretary of Commerce and
24 the Secretary of Energy, should approach the gov-
25 ernments of other countries in the Western Hemi-

1 sphere to seek cooperation in establishing a Hemi-
2 sphere Energy Industry Group, to be coordinated by
3 the United States Government, involving industry
4 representatives and government representatives from
5 the Western Hemisphere.

6 (2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the forum
7 should be to increase public-private partnerships,
8 foster private investment, and enable countries of
9 the Western Hemisphere to devise energy agendas
10 compatible with industry capacity and cognizant of
11 industry goals.

12 (3) TOPICS OF DIALOGUES.—Topics for the
13 forum should include—

14 (A) promotion of a secure investment cli-
15 mate;

16 (B) development and deployment of
17 biofuels and other alternative fuels and clean
18 electrical production facilities, including clean
19 coal and carbon sequestration;

20 (C) development and deployment of energy
21 efficient technologies and practices, including in
22 the industrial, residential, and transportation
23 sectors;

24 (D) investment in oil and natural gas pro-
25 duction and distribution;

1 (E) transparency of energy production and
2 reserves data;

3 (F) research promotion; and

4 (G) training and education exchange pro-
5 grams.

6 (d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of State, in co-
7 ordination with the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to
8 the appropriate congressional committees an annual re-
9 port on the implementation of this section, including the
10 strategy and benchmarks for measurement of progress de-
11 veloped under this section.

12 **SEC. 7. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-**
13 **FINED.**

14 In this Act, the term “appropriate congressional com-
15 mittees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations and
16 the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
17 Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
18 Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of
19 Representatives.

○