

109TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 2435

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.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 16 (legislative day, MARCH 15), 2006

Mr. LUGAR introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## 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 2006”.

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 econ-  
17 omy, foreign policy, military, and environmental sus-  
18 tainability.

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.

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

22              (1) United States national security requires  
23      that the United States Government have an energy  
24      policy that pursues the strategic goal of achieving  
25      energy security through access to clean, affordable,

1 sufficient, reliable, and sustainable sources of en-  
2 ergy;

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

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

22 (4) the Secretary of State should ensure that  
23 energy security is integrated into the core mission of  
24 the Department of State, and to this end, there  
25 should be established within the Office of the Sec-

retary of State a Coordinator for International Energy Affairs with responsibility for—

(A) developing United States international energy policy;

(B) working with appropriate United States Government officials to develop and update analyses of the national security implications of global energy developments;

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

(D) coordinating activities with relevant Federal agencies; and

(E) carrying out other relevant functions currently carried out by the Office of International Energy and Commodity Policy within the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) United States Government partnership with foreign governments and entities, including partnership with the private sector, for securing reliable and sustainable energy is imperative to ensuring United States security and economic interests, promoting international peace and security, expanding inter-

1 national development, supporting democratic reform,  
2 fostering economic growth, and safeguarding the en-  
3 vironment.

4 (2) Democracy and freedom should be promoted  
5 globally by partnership with foreign governments, in-  
6 cluding in particular governments of emerging de-  
7 mocracies such as those of Ukraine and Georgia, in  
8 their efforts to reduce their dependency on oil and  
9 natural gas imports.

10 (3) The United States Government and the gov-  
11 ernments of foreign countries have common needs  
12 for adequate, reliable, affordable, clean, and sustain-  
13 able energy in order to ensure national security, eco-  
14 nomic growth, and high standards of living in their  
15 countries. Cooperation by the United States Govern-  
16 ment with foreign governments on meeting energy  
17 security needs is mutually beneficial. United States  
18 Government partnership with foreign governments  
19 should include cooperation with major energy con-  
20 suming countries, major energy producing countries,  
21 and other governments seeking to advance global en-  
22 ergy security through reliable and sustainable  
23 means.

24 (4) The United States Government participates  
25 in hundreds of bilateral and multilateral energy

1       agreements and activities with foreign governments  
2       and entities. These agreements and activities should  
3       reflect the strategic need for energy security.

4       (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the  
5       United States—

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

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

10              (3) to increase global availability of renewable  
11       and clean sources of energy;

12              (4) to decrease global dependence on oil and  
13       natural gas energy sources; and

14              (5) to engage in energy cooperation to strength-  
15       en strategic partnerships that advance peace, secu-  
16       rity, and democratic prosperity.

17       (c) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in coordi-  
18       nation with the Secretary of Energy, should immediately  
19       seek to establish and expand strategic energy partnerships  
20       with the governments of major energy producers and  
21       major energy consumers, and with governments of other  
22       countries (but excluding any countries that are ineligible  
23       to receive United States economic or military assistance).

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



1           (1) to strengthen global relationships to pro-  
2           mote international peace and security through fos-  
3           tering cooperation in the energy sector on a mutu-  
4           ally beneficial basis in accordance with respective na-  
5           tional energy policies;

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

8                   (A) the mutual understanding of each  
9                   country's energy needs, priorities, and policies,  
10                  including interparliamentary understanding;

11                  (B) measures to respond to acute energy  
12                  supply disruptions, particularly in regard to pe-  
13                  troleum and natural gas resources;

14                  (C) long-term reliability and sustainability  
15                  in energy supply;

16                  (D) the safeguarding and safe handling of  
17                  nuclear fuel;

18                  (E) human and environmental protection;

19                  (F) renewable energy production;

20                  (G) access to reliable and affordable en-  
21                  ergy for underdeveloped areas;

22                  (H) appropriate commercial cooperation;

23                  (I) information reliability and trans-  
24                  parency; and

25                  (J) research and training collaboration;

1           (3) to advance the national security priority of  
2       developing sustainable and clean energy sources, in-  
3       cluding through research and development related  
4       to, and deployment of—

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

7           (B) renewable transportation fuels, includ-  
8       ing biofuels;

9           (C) clean coal technologies;

10          (D) carbon sequestration, including in con-  
11       junction with power generation, agriculture, and  
12       forestry; and

13          (E) energy and fuel efficiency, including  
14       hybrids and plug-in hybrids, flexible fuel, ad-  
15       vanced composites, hydrogen, and other trans-  
16       portation technologies; and

17          (4) to provide strategic focus for current and  
18       future United States Government activities in energy  
19       cooperation to meet the global need for energy secu-  
20       rity.

21       (e) DETERMINATION OF AGENDAS.—In general, the  
22       specific agenda with respect to a particular strategic en-  
23       ergy partnership shall be determined by the Secretary of  
24       State in consultation with the Secretary of Energy.

1       (f) USE OF CURRENT AGREEMENTS TO ESTABLISH  
2 PARTNERSHIPS.—Some or all of the purposes of the stra-  
3 tegic energy partnerships established under subsection (c)  
4 may be pursued through existing bilateral or multilateral  
5 agreements and activities. Such agreements and activities  
6 shall be subject to the reporting requirements in sub-  
7 section (g).

8       (g) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

9           (1) INITIAL PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later  
10 than 180 days after the date of the enactment of  
11 this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the  
12 appropriate congressional committees a report on  
13 progress made in developing the strategic energy  
14 partnerships authorized under this section.

15           (2) ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS.—

16           (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year  
17 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and  
18 annually thereafter for 20 years, the Secretary  
19 of State shall submit to the appropriate con-  
20 gressional committees an annual report on  
21 agreements entered into and activities under-  
22 taken pursuant to this section, including inter-  
23 national environment activities.

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

(i) agreements and activities pursued by the United States Government with foreign governments and entities, the implementation plans for such agreements and progress measurement benchmarks, United States Government resources used in pursuit of such agreements and activities, and legislative changes recommended for improved partnership; and

(ii) policies and actions in the energy sector of partnership countries pertinent to United States economic, security, and environmental interests.

**SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISMS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Cooperation between the United States Government and governments of other countries during energy crises promotes the national security of the United States.

(2) The participation of the United States in the International Energy Program established under the Agreement on an International Energy Program, done at Paris November 18, 1974 (27 UST 1685),

1 including in the coordination of national strategic  
2 petroleum reserves, is a national security asset  
3 that—

4 (A) protects the consumers and the econ-  
5 omy of the United States in the event of a  
6 major disruption in petroleum supply;

7 (B) maximizes the effectiveness of the  
8 United States strategic petroleum reserve  
9 through cooperation in accessing global reserves  
10 of various petroleum products;

11 (C) provides market reassurance in coun-  
12 tries that are members of the International En-  
13 ergy Program; and

14 (D) strengthens United States Government  
15 relationships with members of the International  
16 Energy Program.

17 (3) The International Energy Agency projects  
18 that the largest growth in demand for petroleum  
19 products, other than demand from the United  
20 States, will come from China and India, which are  
21 not members of the International Energy Program.  
22 The Governments of China and India vigorously  
23 pursue access to global oil reserves and are attempt-  
24 ing to develop national petroleum reserves. Partici-  
25 pation of the Governments of China and India in an

1 international petroleum reserve mechanism would  
2 promote global energy security, but such participa-  
3 tion should be conditional on the Governments of  
4 China and India abiding by customary petroleum re-  
5 serve management practices.

6 (4) In the Western Hemisphere, only the  
7 United States and Canada are members of the  
8 International Energy Program. The vulnerability of  
9 most Western Hemisphere countries to supply dis-  
10 ruptions from political, natural, or terrorism causes  
11 may introduce instability in the hemisphere and can  
12 be a source of conflict, despite the existence of major  
13 oil reserves in the hemisphere.

14 (5) Countries that are not members of the  
15 International Energy Program and are unable to  
16 maintain their own national strategic reserves are  
17 vulnerable to petroleum supply disruption. Disrup-  
18 tion in petroleum supply and spikes in petroleum  
19 costs could devastate the economies of developing  
20 countries and could cause internal or interstate con-  
21 flict.

22 (6) The involvement of the United States Gov-  
23 ernment in the extension of international mecha-  
24 nisms to coordinate strategic petroleum reserves and  
25 the extension of other emergency preparedness

1       measures should strengthen the current Inter-  
2       national Energy Program.

3       (b) ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISMS WITH  
4       INDIA AND CHINA.—

5               (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in  
6       coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should  
7       immediately seek to establish a petroleum crisis re-  
8       sponse mechanism or mechanisms with the Govern-  
9       ments of China and India.

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

12                      (A) technical assistance in the development  
13       and management of national strategic petro-  
14       leum reserves;

15                      (B)    agreements    for    coordinating  
16       drawdowns of strategic petroleum reserves with  
17       the United States, conditional upon reserve  
18       holdings and management conditions estab-  
19       lished by the Secretary of Energy;

20                      (C) emergency demand restraint measures;

21                      (D) fuel switching preparedness and alter-  
22       native fuel production capacity; and

23                      (E) ongoing demand intensity reduction  
24       programs.

1           (3) USE OF EXISTING AGREEMENTS TO ESTAB-  
 2           LISH MECHANISM.—The Secretary may, after con-  
 3           sultation with Congress and in accordance with ex-  
 4           isting international agreements, include China and  
 5           India in a petroleum crisis response mechanism  
 6           through existing or new multilateral or bilateral  
 7           agreements.

8           (c) ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISM FOR THE  
 9           WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—

10           (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in  
 11           coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should  
 12           immediately seek to establish a Western Hemisphere  
 13           energy crisis response mechanism.

14           (2) SCOPE.—The mechanism established under  
 15           paragraph (1) should include—

16                   (A) an information sharing and coordi-  
 17                   nating mechanism in case of energy supply  
 18                   emergencies;

19                   (B) technical assistance in the development  
 20                   and management of national strategic petro-  
 21                   leum reserves within countries of the Western  
 22                   Hemisphere;

23                   (C) technical assistance in developing na-  
 24                   tional programs to meet the requirements of  
 25                   membership in a future international energy ap-



1           plication procedure as described in subsection  
 2           (d);  
 3           (D) emergency demand restraint measures;  
 4           (E) fuel switching preparedness and alter-  
 5           native fuel production capacity; and  
 6           (F) ongoing demand intensity reduction  
 7           programs.

8           (3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Secretary should seek  
 9           to include in the Western Hemisphere energy crisis  
 10          response mechanism membership for each major en-  
 11          ergy producer and major energy consumer in the  
 12          Western Hemisphere and other members of the  
 13          Hemisphere Energy Cooperation Forum authorized  
 14          under section 6.

15          (d) INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM APPLICA-  
 16          TION PROCEDURE.—

17           (1) AUTHORITY.—The President should place  
 18           on the agenda for discussion at the Governing Board  
 19           of the International Energy Agency, as soon as prac-  
 20           ticable, the merits of establishing an international  
 21           energy program application procedure.

22           (2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of such procedure  
 23           is to allow countries that are not members of the  
 24           International Energy Program to apply to the Gov-  
 25           erning Board of the International Energy Agency

1 for allocation of petroleum reserve stocks in times of  
2 emergency on a grant or loan basis. Such countries  
3 should also receive technical assistance for, and be  
4 subject to, conditions requiring development and  
5 management of national programs for energy emer-  
6 gency preparedness, including demand restraint, fuel  
7 switching preparedness, and development of alter-  
8 native fuels production capacity.

9 (e) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

10 (1) PETROLEUM RESERVES.—Not later than  
11 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,  
12 the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appro-  
13 priate congressional committees a report that evalu-  
14 ates the options for adapting the United States na-  
15 tional strategic petroleum reserve and the inter-  
16 national petroleum reserve coordinating mechanism  
17 in order to carry out this section.

18 (2) CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISMS.—Not later  
19 than 180 days after the date of the enactment of  
20 this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with  
21 the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the appro-  
22 priate congressional committees a report on the sta-  
23 tus of the establishment of the international petro-  
24 leum crisis response mechanisms described in sub-  
25 sections (b) and (c). The report shall include rec-

ommendations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy for any legislation necessary to establish or carry out such mechanisms.

(3) EMERGENCY APPLICATION PROCEDURE.—

Not later than 60 days after a discussion by the Governing Board of the International Energy Agency of the application procedure described under subsection (d), the President should submit to Congress a report that describes—

(A) the actions the United States Govern-

ment has taken pursuant to such subsection;  
and

(B) a summary of the debate on the mat-

ter before the Governing Board of the International Energy Agency, including any decision that has been reached by the Governing Board with respect to the matter.

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

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The engagement of the United States Government with governments of countries in the Western Hemisphere is a strategic priority for reducing the potential for tension over energy resources, maintaining and expanding reliable energy supplies,

1       expanding use of renewable energy, and reducing the  
2       detrimental effects of energy import dependence  
3       within the hemisphere. Current energy dialogues  
4       should be expanded and refocused as needed to meet  
5       this challenge.

6           (2) Countries of the Western Hemisphere can  
7       most effectively meet their common needs for energy  
8       security and sustainability through partnership and  
9       cooperation. Cooperation between governments on  
10      energy issues will enhance bilateral relationships  
11      among countries of the hemisphere. The Western  
12      Hemisphere is rich in natural resources, including  
13      biomass, oil, natural gas, coal, and has significant  
14      opportunity for production of renewable hydro, solar,  
15      wind, and other energies. Countries of the Western  
16      Hemisphere can provide convenient and reliable  
17      markets for trade in energy goods and services.

18          (3) Development of sustainable energy alter-  
19      natives in the countries of the Western Hemisphere  
20      can improve energy security, balance of trade, and  
21      environmental quality and provide markets for en-  
22      ergy technology and agricultural products. Brazil  
23      and the United States have led the world in the pro-  
24      duction of ethanol, and deeper cooperation on

1        biofuels with other countries of the hemisphere  
 2        would extend economic and security benefits.

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

6        (b) HEMISPHERE ENERGY COOPERATION FORUM.—

7            (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State,  
 8        in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should  
 9        immediately seek to establish a regional-based min-  
 10        isterial forum to be known as the Hemisphere En-  
 11        ergy Cooperation Forum.

12           (2) PURPOSES.—The Hemisphere Energy Co-  
 13        operation Forum should seek—

14            (A) to strengthen relationships between the  
 15        United States and other countries of the West-  
 16        ern Hemisphere through cooperation on energy  
 17        issues;

18            (B) to enhance cooperation between major  
 19        energy producers and major energy consumers  
 20        in the Western Hemisphere, particularly among  
 21        the governments of Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the  
 22        United States, and Venezuela;

23            (C) to ensure that energy contributes to  
 24        the economic, social, and environmental en-

1           hancement of the countries of the Western  
2           Hemisphere;

3                 (D) to provide an opportunity for open dia-  
4           logue and joint commitments between member  
5           governments and with private industry; and

6                 (E) to provide participating countries the  
7           flexibility necessary to cooperatively address  
8           broad challenges posed to the energy supply of  
9           the Western Hemisphere that are practical in  
10          policy terms and politically acceptable.

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

14                 (A) An Energy Crisis Initiative that will  
15           establish measures to respond to temporary en-  
16           ergy supply disruptions, including through—

17                         (i) strengthening sea-lane and infra-  
18           structure security;

19                         (ii) implementing a real-time emer-  
20           gency information sharing system;

21                         (iii) encouraging members to have  
22           emergency mechanisms and contingency  
23           plans in place; and

1 (iv) establishing a Western Hemi-  
2 sphere energy crisis response mechanism  
3 as authorized under section 5(c).

4 (B) An Energy Sustainability Initiative to  
5 facilitate long-term supply security through fos-  
6 tering reliable supply sources of fuels, including  
7 development, deployment, and commercializa-  
8 tion of technologies for sustainable renewable  
9 fuels within the region, including activities  
10 that—

11 (i) promote production and trade in  
12 sustainable energy, including energy from  
13 biomass;

14 (ii) facilitate investment, trade, and  
15 technology cooperation in energy infra-  
16 structure, petroleum products, natural gas  
17 (including liquefied natural gas), energy ef-  
18 ficiency (including automotive efficiency),  
19 clean fossil energy, renewable energy, and  
20 carbon sequestration;

21 (iii) promote regional infrastructure  
22 and market integration;

23 (iv) develop effective and stable regu-  
24 latory frameworks;

1 (v) develop renewable fuels standards  
2 and renewable portfolio standards;

3 (vi) establish educational training and  
4 exchange programs between member coun-  
5 tries; and

6 (vii) identify and remove barriers to  
7 trade in technology, services, and commod-  
8 ities.

9 (C) An Energy for Development Initiative  
10 to promote energy access for underdeveloped  
11 areas through energy policy and infrastructure  
12 development, including activities that—

13 (i) increase access to energy services  
14 for the poor;

15 (ii) improve energy sector market con-  
16 ditions;

17 (iii) promote rural development  
18 through biomass energy production and use;

19 (iv) increase transparency of, and par-  
20 ticipation in, energy infrastructure  
21 projects;

22 (v) promote development and deploy-  
23 ment of technology for clean and sustain-  
24 able energy development, including biofuel  
25 and clean coal technologies; and



1 (vi) facilitate use of carbon sequestra-  
2 tion methods in agriculture and forestry  
3 and linking greenhouse gas emissions re-  
4 duction programs to international carbon  
5 markets.

6 (c) HEMISPHERE ENERGY INDUSTRY GROUP.—

7 (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in  
8 coordination with the Secretary of Commerce and  
9 the Secretary of Energy, should approach the gov-  
10 ernments of other countries in the Western Hemi-  
11 sphere to seek cooperation in establishing a Hemi-  
12 sphere Energy Industry Group, to be coordinated by  
13 the United States Government, involving industry  
14 representatives and government representatives from  
15 the Western Hemisphere.

16 (2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the forum  
17 should be to increase public-private partnerships,  
18 foster private investment, and enable countries of  
19 the Western Hemisphere to devise energy agendas  
20 compatible with industry capacity and cognizant of  
21 industry goals.

22 (3) TOPICS OF DIALOGUES.—Topics for the  
23 forum should include—

24 (A) promotion of a secure investment cli-  
25 mate;

1           (B) development and deployment of  
 2           biofuels and other alternative fuels and clean  
 3           electrical production facilities, including clean  
 4           coal and carbon sequestration;

5           (C) development and deployment of energy  
 6           efficient technologies and practices, including in  
 7           the industrial, residential, and transportation  
 8           sectors;

9           (D) investment in oil and natural gas pro-  
 10          duction and distribution;

11          (E) transparency of energy production and  
 12          reserves data;

13          (F) research promotion; and

14          (G) training and education exchange pro-  
 15          grams.

16          (d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of State, in co-  
 17          ordination with the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to  
 18          the appropriate congressional committees an annual re-  
 19          port on the implementation of this section, including the  
 20          strategy and benchmarks for measurement of progress de-  
 21          veloped under this section.

22          **SEC. 7. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-**  
 23          **FINED.**

24          In this Act, the term “appropriate congressional com-  
 25          mittees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations and

1 the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the  
2 Senate and the Committee on International Relations and  
3 the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House  
4 of Representatives.

