

new car inventory, they will postpone trading in as long as possible. New car sales will plummet; manufacturing companies and their employees will suffer. The ones who won't agree are simply in denial.

On renewable fuel mandates: The levels of corn-based and other biofuels required to be part of the U.S. fuel mix will drive up all fuel costs dramatically, even over today's high prices. Diverting corn from food and feed use to fuel has already cost consumers plenty in rising chicken, turkey, beef, and soft drink prices. This bill will only make that problem worse.

It also mandates advanced biofuels that exist today only in laboratories and which may never be commercially available. It's like passing a law mandating that a horse not even born yet grow up to win the Kentucky Derby. The only way to do that is to bar other horses from the competition, as this bill does.

On the Renewable Electricity Mandate: The bill would require electric companies across the United States (except in Hawaii and Alaska—they have special carve-outs) to generate 15 percent of their power from "renewable energy."

States that have the natural renewable resource base needed to meet such mandates already have them under state law. Remaining States that cannot meet the standard will have to buy their way out at consumer expense, as the bill provides.

While the bill has some non-controversial energy efficiency provisions some sections are particularly harmful to consumers and small businesses.

A section on regional standards for HVAC equipment would authorize DOE to create a program that could lead to penalties and lawsuits aimed at the small businesses in every Congressional district that install and repair our air conditioners and heat pumps.

The punishment would likely kick in if the repairman installs, the wrong air conditioner, e.g., a Georgia-rated air conditioner on the wrong side of the Florida state line. It would dictate efficiency levels by state or region without regard to price, size, or even energy savings payback.

Another provision gives DOE authority to dictate energy efficiency standards for manufactured housing. HUD already has a successful program that is improving efficiency while keeping manufactured housing affordable.

DOE's "price-is-no-object" track record on energy efficiency could mean that manufactured housing will no longer be affordable for the moderate income Americans who rely on it today. And jobs will be lost.

Bad as the bill was that passed the House on August 4, this one is far worse. Vote "no", do not be tempted.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

On the subject of the renewable portfolio standard, the gentleman from Texas and I are actually in bipartisan agreement. And while I strongly support the legislation before us and have urged and will urge the House to pass this bill because of the many improvements that it makes in national energy policy, I share the gentleman from Texas's concern about the renewable portfolio requirement.

The fact is that there are places in the United States where the renewable

resources are simply not found in sufficient quantity to meet that requirement. In the southeastern U.S., for example, there is a deficiency of both wind and solar potential, and these are the two renewable resources that are most prominently used across the United States.

The requirement that is before the House in this bill, frankly, is not broad enough in terms of the list of fuels that it makes eligible to meet the mandate. And there are States such as Pennsylvania that have made eligible a far broader range of fuels.

So this provision really does need more work, and it would be my preference that it's not here. But notwithstanding its presence, this is good legislation and the House should approve it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question being ordered, the Chair notes the absence of a quorum in accord with clause 7(c) of rule XX and chooses to entertain the motion for a call of the House pursuant to clause 7(b) of rule XX.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1139]

Abercrombie Brown-Waite, Deal (GA)  
 Ackerman Ginny DeFazio  
 Aderholt Buchanan DeGette  
 Akin Burgess DeLauro  
 Alexander Burton (IN) Dent  
 Allen Butterfield Diaz-Balart, L.  
 Altmire Buyer Diaz-Balart, M.  
 Andrews Calvert Dicks  
 Arcuri Camp (MI) Dingell  
 Baca Campbell (CA) Doggett  
 Bachmann Cannon Donnelly  
 Bachus Cantor Doolittle  
 Baker Capito Doyle  
 Baldwin Capps Drake  
 Barrett (SC) Capuano Dreier  
 Barrow Cardoza Edwards  
 Bartlett (MD) Carnahan Ehlers  
 Barton (TX) Carney Ellison  
 Becerra Carter Ellsworth  
 Berkeley Castle Emanuel  
 Berman Castor Emerson  
 Berry Chabot Engel  
 Biggert Chandler Eshoo  
 Bilbray Clarke Etheridge  
 Bilirakis Clay Everett  
 Bishop (GA) Clyburn Farr  
 Bishop (NY) Coble Fattah  
 Bishop (UT) Cohen Ferguson  
 Blackburn Conaway Filner  
 Blumenauer Conyers Flake  
 Blunt Cooper Forbes  
 Boehner Costa Fortenberry  
 Bonner Costello Fossella  
 Bono Courtney Foxx  
 Boozman Cramer Frelinghuysen  
 Boren Crenshaw Gallegly  
 Boswell Crowley Gerlach  
 Boucher Cuellar Giffords  
 Boustany Culberson Gillibrand  
 Boyd (FL) Cummings Gingrey  
 Boyda (KS) Davis (AL) Gonzalez  
 Brady (PA) Davis (CA) Goode  
 Brady (TX) Davis (IL) Goodlatte  
 Braley (IA) Davis (KY) Gordon  
 Broun (GA) Davis, David Graves  
 Brown (SC) Davis, Lincoln Green, Al  
 Brown, Corrine Davis, Tom Green, Gene

Gutierrez Matsui Sánchez, Linda  
 Hall (NY) McCarthy (CA) T.  
 Hall (TX) McCarthy (NY) Sarbanes  
 Hare McCaul (TX) Saxton  
 Harman McCollum (MN) Schakowsky  
 Hastings (FL) McCotter Schiff  
 Hastings (WA) McCrery McKeon Schmidt  
 Hayes McGovern Schwartz  
 Heller McHenry Scott (GA)  
 Hensarling McHugh Scott (VA)  
 Herger McIntyre Sensenbrenner  
 Herseth Sandlin McKeon Serrano  
 Higgins McMorris Sessions  
 Hill Rodgers Sestak  
 Hinchey McNeerney Shadegg  
 Hinojosa McNulty Shays  
 Hiron Meek (FL) Shea-Porter  
 Hobson Meeks (NY) Sherman  
 Hodes Melancon Shuler  
 Hoekstra Mica Shuster  
 Holden Michaud Simpson  
 Holt Miller (FL) Sires  
 Hoyer Miller (MI) Skelton  
 Hulshof Miller (NC) Slaughter  
 Hunter Miller, George Smith (NE)  
 Inglis (SC) Mitchell Smith (NJ)  
 Inslee Mollohan Smith (TX)  
 Israel Moore (KS) Smith (WA)  
 Issa Moore (WI) Snyder  
 Jackson (IL) Moran (KS) Solis  
 Jackson-Lee Murphy (CT) Souder  
 (TX) Murphy, Patrick Spratt  
 Jefferson Murtha Stearns  
 Johnson (GA) Musgrave Stupak  
 Johnson (IL) Nadler Sullivan  
 Johnson, E. B. Napolitano Sutton  
 Jones (NC) Neal (MA) Tancredo  
 Jordan Neugebauer Tanner  
 Kagen Oberstar Tauscher  
 Kanjorski Obey Terry  
 Kaptur Olver Thompson (CA)  
 Keller Pallone Thompson (MS)  
 Kennedy Pascrell Thornberry  
 Kildee Pastor Tiahrt  
 Kilpatrick Payne Tiberi  
 Kind Perlmutter Tierney  
 King (IA) Peterson (PA) Towns  
 King (NY) Petri Tsongas  
 Kingston Pickering Turner  
 Kirk Pitts Udall (CO)  
 Klein (FL) Platts Udall (NM)  
 Kline (MN) Poe Upton  
 Knollenberg Pomeroy Van Hollen  
 Kucinich Porter Velazquez  
 Kuhl (NY) Price (GA) Visclosky  
 LaHood Putnam Walberg  
 Lamborn Radanovich Walden (OR)  
 Lampson Rahall Walsh (NY)  
 Langevin Ramstad Walz (MN)  
 Larsen (WA) Rangel Wamp  
 Larson (CT) Regula Wasserman  
 Latham Rehberg Schultz  
 LaTourette Reichert Waters  
 Lee Renzi Watson  
 Lewis (CA) Reyes Waxman  
 Lewis (GA) Reynolds Weiner  
 Lewis (KY) Richardson Welch (VT)  
 Lipinski Rodriguez Weldon (FL)  
 LoBiondo Rogers (AL) Weller  
 Loeb sack Rogers (KY) Westmoreland  
 Lofgren, Zoe Rogers (MI) Wexler  
 Lowey Rohrabacher Whitfield  
 Lungren, Daniel Ros-Lehtinen Wicker  
 E. Roskam  
 Lynch Ross Wilson (NM)  
 Mack Rothman Wilson (OH)  
 Mahoney (FL) Roybal-Allard Wilson (SC)  
 Maloney (NY) Royce Wolf  
 Marchant Ruppertsberger Woolsey  
 Markey Ryan (OH) Wynn  
 Marshall Salazar Yarmuth  
 Matheson Sali Young (FL)

□ 1451

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall, 380 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

Under the rule, further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT OF 2007

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, to close debate on the minority side, I

yield 1 minute to the distinguished minority leader from the Buckeye State of Ohio, the Honorable JOHN BOEHNER.

Mr. BOEHNER. I appreciate my colleague for yielding, and Ohio State will be in the national championship on January 7. And we look forward to dealing with our colleagues from Louisiana.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, there has been a lot said on the floor today about the national energy crisis that we face. We know that it jeopardizes our national security, we know that it jeopardizes our own economy and American jobs here at home, and this is an issue that the American people are very concerned about. We have got rising gasoline prices. We have got home heating oil prices and gas prices for this winter that are really going to hurt the American families' budget. So we have a crisis that deserves our response and our collective efforts. But what we have here today is a bill that was written in secret, written by a handful of people on the majority side in each Chamber that we didn't see until last night. Nobody knows what is in this bill because nobody has had time to read it.

One thing that is in here that I think is something that certainly will be useful is the CAFE agreement that Mr. DINGELL and others reached that will give us more efficient cars in the future and done in a practical way to help domestic manufacturers and the consumers in America who are going to have to pay for this.

But we know what is not in it. There is nothing in here that is going to lower gasoline prices in America. There is nothing in here that is going to help American families deal with the heating costs they are going to have this winter. There is nothing here in this bill that is going to increase domestic production of energy. And at the end of the day, if we are very serious about solving the energy crisis in America, we have got to deal with conservation. We have got to deal with alternative sources of fuel. We have to deal with increased production here in the United States, and my goodness, why won't we talk about nuclear energy on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States when we know that it is the cleanest source of fuel for our future? But it is not in here.

Now, I did find some other things that were in this bill. Earmarks. Oh, yeah, we have to have earmarks. If we are going to move a piece of legislation, we have to take care of a few people. So I found \$161 million in here for the Plum Creek Timber Company's Montana land holdings for native fish habitat conservation. I didn't know that fish lived in trees. We have \$2 billion earmark in here from our good friend from New York City to help New York develop a rail line from the JFK Airport to Lower Manhattan. That's something I am sure my constituents want to pay for.

One of the better issues in here, though, is the \$3 billion slush fund, \$3 billion of our money that we are going to give to cities and counties around America for green projects, except the definition is so wide that they can do almost anything, like some city can decide they are going to finance Al Gore's speaking tour to promote his book, "An Inconvenient Truth," or maybe Beverly Hills will replace their police cars with Lexus hybrids. Certainly it would count if you look at the bill. We could be buying some energy-efficient hybrid snowmobiles for Aspen or Snowmass or any of those places. All that would be allowed under this provision. Or we can even use some of this money to finish the rain forest that we are building in Iowa. This is not where the American people want their money to go to.

Although this is not an earmark, what I really liked in the bill was the \$240 tax credit that we are going to provide every 15 months for people who regularly ride their bike to work for the purchase, repair or storage of their bicycle. Now, amongst us, I know there is one of my colleagues that would probably benefit from this. I hope he is going to recuse himself when we vote. This is not going to solve America's energy problem. I think that we ought to get serious as a country about energy independence and saving our future and the future for our kids.

But while we are here dealing with this bill that doesn't frankly do much and will not solve our problem, think about what we haven't done. You know Christmas is right around the corner for some of you that haven't realized it. The majority leader said yesterday that we would be out by next Friday. The gentleman from Maryland yesterday, the majority leader, said we would be out by December 14. Now, first, I wanted to say "Ha-Ha-Ha," but then I began to realize we are close to Christmas so I thought, well, "Ho-Ho-Ho" might be more appropriate. Now there is not a chance that that is going to happen.

We haven't dealt with the AMT problem. We are about to put 23 million Americans under the alternative minimum tax that have never been there before. We have not done anything to fund our troops or our veterans that are about to run out of money. Men and women in the military, in Afghanistan and in Iraq, are out there fighting to protect the American people. We have not dealt with that funding. We have not dealt with 11 of the 12 appropriation bills that should have been done by October but, you know, we were going to get them done by Thanksgiving, and here it is, December 6, my wife's birthday, RAY LAHOOD's birthday, December 6, and we still haven't done 11 of the 12 appropriations bills. Yet none of this is finished at a time when we ought to be getting serious about getting our work done.

So I would ask my colleagues, let's get serious about energy independence.

Let's get serious about what we need to do as a nation to solve the future for our kids and theirs. And until we get serious, I think we should vote "no" on this bill.

But I would implore my colleagues to also realize that our constituents are looking for us, our families are going to be looking for us soon, and it is time for us to wrap up our work but get our work finished, because the American people expect it.

□ 1500

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, to close debate on our side, I am pleased now to recognize for 1 minute the very distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important day for our country, a day in which this Congress can declare itself a Congress for the future, a Congress for America's children.

Earlier today, some of you saw me reference this baseball signed by Bobby Thomson: "The shot heard round the world," October 3, 1951, a historic day in baseball. When he signed this baseball, he referenced a phrase used by Ralph Waldo Emerson referencing the shot fired at Concord, which began the Revolutionary War, the fight for American independence. If Bobby Thomson could reference a shot heard round the world, we should indeed be able to do it today. This vote on this legislation will be a shot heard round the world for energy independence for America.

I want to thank some of the people who made this possible. As many of you know, at the beginning of this Congress, our Chairs of the appropriate committees were tasked to prepare legislation to be ready to be introduced by the Fourth of July, our Independence Day. They did so, and on June 30, in preparation for the Fourth of July weekend, we introduced our legislation.

I want to begin by thanking Mr. DINGELL for his exceptional leadership as Chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee. This bill is about America's national security. Mr. DINGELL has always been about that. He has dedicated his life, starting in World War II, in his public service for our country. Thank you, Mr. DINGELL.

Another great veteran in this arena, Mr. RANGEL, a veteran of the Korean War, was an important part of this legislation with the pay-fors from the Ways and Means Committee. Thank you, Mr. RANGEL.

Earlier you heard from Mr. OBERSTAR and the important work he is doing with the greening of America's Federal buildings and many other resources. Thank you, Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. WAXMAN of Oversight and Government reform; Mr. MILLER of Education and Labor, where we are having our green jobs initiative; Mr. RAHALL from Natural Resources, making an important contribution to this legislation; Mr. LANTOS from Foreign Affairs; Mr. GORDON from Science, the Science and

Technology Committee has been central to this legislation; Mr. PETERSON from the Agriculture Committee. America's farmers will fuel America's independence. We will send our energy dollars to the Midwest, not the Middle East. Congresswoman VELÁZQUEZ from Small Business, where small businesses will be the incubator of this new economy. Thank you, Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ. And Congressman MARKEY of the Select Committee, thank you also for your tremendous leadership for over 30 years on this issue.

I mention all of my colleagues, these chairmen, not only to salute them, but to say they started a process over a series of months where practically every member of these 11 committees of Congress had an opportunity, Democrats and Republicans alike, to weigh in on the initial legislation, which was introduced in time for the Fourth of July, as promised, and which was passed by this Congress in the first week of August; and it is the follow-up on that legislation that we are voting on today.

It is a part of our first 100 hours. As we near the end of this session of Congress, we can harken back to that first 100 hours, our Six for '06. Our first piece of legislation was about how we protect America, passing the 9/11 Commission recommendations. I am so pleased that that was passed with strong bipartisan support in this House and was signed by the President.

The minimum wage was passed with strong bipartisan support in this House of Representatives and was signed by the President.

Making college affordable, the biggest package for college affordability since the GI Bill of Rights in 1944, passed by the Congress, signed into law by the President.

The biggest legislation for ethics reform in the history of the Congress, bipartisan majority, strong overwhelming support, and signed into law.

In the course of time, passing Mr. GORDON's bill, our commitment to competitiveness to keep America number one, the Innovation Agenda, the COMPETES Act, overwhelming majority, bipartisan majority, signed into law by the President.

I mention all of these because they have bearing on what we are doing today. It is about our national security, it is about jobs and the economic security of our country. It is about the environment, and therefore it is a health issue. It is a moral issue. With all that I have said, that is why we have scientists and evangelicals, we have business and labor, we have the environmental community, all strongly supporting this legislation.

And here are some of the reasons why. I will give you their words. Over 20 generals have signed a letter saying that we have to move in this direction in terms of reversing global warming. But, very specifically, the other day we heard from Admiral Denny McGinn, and he said this: "Our dependence on

foreign oil is a clear and present danger to Americans. Your vote for tough fuel economy standards is a vote for increasing our safety and our well-being." This is a national security issue.

It is an issue that relates to our environment and therefore the health of our children. That is why the Pew Charitable Trusts for Fuel Efficiency wrote: "If the House and Senate finally approve this and the President signs it, they will have done more for consumers at the pump than any Congress or administration since the 1970s." They were referencing also the fact that the consumers will save \$700 to \$1,000 as a result of this bill, per year. And over a period of time until 2020, they will save \$22 billion. That is why the Consumer Federation of America is supporting this bill. It is about American jobs.

The president of the Alliance of American Automobile Manufacturers wrote: "We believe this tough, national fuel economy bill will be good for both consumers and energy security. We support its passage."

I could submit for the record a long list of representatives of the business and labor community who are supporting this legislation.

And labor, the legislative director of the UAW, Alan Reuther, says: "We believe that this historic measure will provide substantial energy security and environmental benefits for our Nation while protecting and expanding jobs for our workers."

The list goes on. National security, jobs, the environment, the health of our children, and the future of this planet, as well as the consumer benefits. It is, again, a historic day because it has been so long since we have come to the place where we are, as has been said, over 30 years since we have addressed this issue in this substantial way in the Congress of the United States.

The point of this is, are we about the past or are we about the future? I hope that we can have strong bipartisan support for this legislation. We were able to accomplish in this 12-month period, as Mr. EMANUEL said, in this 12-month period, what was not done in 32 years in the Congress of the United States.

So, my friends, I ask you to think about this vote and take great pride when you cast a "yes" vote. Many of you are far away from your legacy, but when that day comes, I hope you will consider this day a part of that legacy when you made history in this Congress of the United States. And not only did you make history; you made progress for the American people. They are watching to see what we do. This legislation is as immediate to them as the price at the pump that they face when they fill up their tanks. It is as immediate to them as heating their homes. It is as global as preserving this planet.

If you believe, as do I, and I think all of us do, that this is God's creation and

we have a moral responsibility to preserve it, that is why we have strong support from the religious community, including the evangelical community, then I hope you will take this act of faith today to make history and to make progress for the American people, especially to declare this the Children's Congress.

Thank you, my colleagues. I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 6 and am excited Congress is considering legislation that finally recognizes the energy demand course we are on is simply unsustainable if we do not take control of our over-consumption.

The fact is, with only 3 percent of the world's oil but 25 percent of its use, the U.S. can never drill our way to energy security. I am glad to be supporting policy that reduces the demand for oil by emphasizing conservation. Only by creating a forward-looking energy policy that reduces demand for energy, and in particular oil, will we be able to lower gas prices.

I am pleased this bill requires a fleetwide corporate average fuel economy standards for cars, sport utility vehicles, work trucks, and medium and heavy duty trucks of 35 miles per gallon for cars and SUVs by 2020. In my view, this is the least we can do. While I would prefer to attain a higher standard sooner, I am pleased we are taking the first congressionally mandated increase since 1975.

I believe raising CAFE standards is one of the most significant steps we can take as a nation to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, improve our national security, and protect our environment and economy. Even a modest increase in CAFE standards would save more oil than would be produced by drilling in the Arctic National Refuge.

I am also very grateful that the legislation will build a market for renewable energy and alternative fuels. Requiring at least 15 percent of electricity be produced from clean, renewable sources of energy like wind and solar by 2020 seems common-sense to me, and the 36 billion gallons of biofuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel, to be blended with gasoline by 2022 should make us less dependent on the Middle East for oil.

I also believe the extension of important tax credits for renewable energy production including wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass technologies will continue advances being made in these fields.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, last November, the American people voted for change. They were frustrated with the direction our nation was taking and felt that we needed to set a new course. I am so proud to stand before you to say to my colleagues and most importantly the American people, that today we begin to chart that new course on energy policy.

For the first time in over 30 years, the House of Representatives will pass a significant energy bill—one that reduces our dependence on foreign oil. Our addiction to oil has compromised our national security and causes tremendous damage to our environment.

While there are many things to be proud about in this bill, there are two that I would like to highlight. The first is the new fuel economy standard. Today, the average price of gasoline

in the United States is well above three dollars. This puts a tremendous strain on the American people, who in many instances have no option aside from driving to get to work or bring their children to school. Today we pass a bill that raises fuel economy standards to 35 miles per gallon by 2020 for new cars. This provision alone will save American families between \$700 and \$1000 per year, by making their cars run more efficiently. It will also reduce oil consumption by 1.1 million gallons per day in 2020, approximately half of what we import from the Persian Gulf. This will reduce our dependence on oil which comes from the Middle East and politically unstable nations.

In addition to raising CAFE standards, the Energy Independence and Security Act also makes a commitment to integrate renewable energy sources into our supply. This commitment comes at precisely the right moment for America. We are at the precipice of developing new technology that will allow our nation to produce alternative energy more efficiently. In order for this development to be realized, however, we must guarantee a demand for the product. That is why the inclusion of a renewable portfolio standard is so important. It creates the demand necessary to spur development. The bill requires utility companies to generate 15 percent of electricity from renewable sources by 2020. This will mean major investment in products made throughout the country, like ethanol in my home state, wind farms in California, and solar harnessing technology in Florida that will create new jobs and facilitate economic growth.

As important as the Energy Independence and Security Act is, it is just the first step and the road in front of us is long. We need an energy program that matches the scale of the threat we face. We will continue to build on the momentum we are creating and I look forward to the day when I can stand before you and say that the United States is completely energy independent.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Speaker and Chairman DINGELL for their leadership on this bill throughout the process. We would not be here today without them.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. This agreement with the Senate builds on the New Direction for Energy Independence, National Security, and Consumer Protection Act passed this summer. The ambitious legislation before us today, which includes wide-ranging solutions from 10 House committees, invests in the future of America and puts our nation on a path towards energy independence. It will strengthen national security, lower energy costs, grow our economy, create new jobs, and begin to reduce the threat of global warming.

With this legislation, Congress is taking groundbreaking steps to address the crisis of climate change. The bill will increase the efficiency of our vehicles. It makes an historic commitment to American-grown biofuels and requires that 15 percent of our electricity come from renewable sources. The legislation strengthens energy efficiency for a wide range of products, appliances, lighting and buildings. It also repeals tax breaks for big oil companies, and invests that money in clean renewable energy and new American technologies. Not only will these measures reduce our dependence on foreign oil and grow our econ-

omy, they will also save consumers billions of dollars.

The Energy Independence and Security Act includes several provisions that will strengthen our national security by decreasing our dependence on foreign oil. I am particularly pleased about the compromise that was reached on fuel economy standards, raising standards for new cars and trucks to 35 miles per gallon by 2020. The bill ensures that this fuel economy standard will be reached, while offering flexibility to automakers and ensuring that we keep American manufacturing jobs and continue domestic production of smaller vehicles. I want to applaud Speaker PELOSI and Chairman DINGELL for reaching an agreement that is supported by both environmentalists and the automobile industry.

The legislation before us today also reduces our dependence on foreign oil. The initiative includes a historic commitment to American biofuels that will fuel our cars and trucks. It includes critical environmental safeguards to ensure that the growth of homegrown fuels helps to reduce carbon emissions and does not degrade water or air quality or harm our lands and public health. The plan establishes a plug-in hybrid/electric vehicle tax credit for individuals and encourages the domestic development and production of advanced technology vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles. It also includes tax provisions totaling approximately \$21 billion—which includes the repeal of about \$13 billion in tax subsidies for Big Oil.

The Energy Independence and Security Act will help lower energy costs by promoting cleaner energy, greater efficiency, and smarter technology. It requires utility companies to generate 15 percent of electricity from renewable sources—such as wind power, biomass, wave, tidal, geothermal and solar—by 2020. The bill includes landmark energy efficiency provisions that will save consumers and businesses hundreds of billions of dollars on energy costs by requiring more energy efficient appliances, such as dishwashers, clothes washers, refrigerators and freezers. It requires improved commercial and federal building energy efficiency and assists consumers in improving the efficiency of their homes. The bill also strengthens and extends existing renewable energy tax credits, including solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydro, landfill gas and trash combustion, while creating new incentives for the use and production of renewable energy, as well as supporting research on solar, geothermal, and marine renewable energy.

The energy bill will help create new American jobs and reduce the threat of global warming. The landmark fuel efficiency standard, renewable electricity standard and energy efficiency provisions will not only save consumers and businesses money, but will also significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions. In addition, this package creates an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Worker Training Program to train a quality workforce for “green” collar jobs. These investments in renewable energy could create 3 million green jobs over 10 years. The bill helps small businesses lead the way in renewable energy by increasing loan limits for purchasing energy efficient technologies. It rewards entrepreneurship in the energy sector by increasing investment in small firms developing renewable energy solutions. This initiative also takes aggressive steps on carbon capture and seques-

tration to come up with a cleaner way to use coal.

For too long, our country has lagged behind the rest of the industrialized world in recognizing and taking action to address the climate change crisis. Global warming endangers all of us, but threatens to have the most devastating impact on the poorest and the most vulnerable. Our nation is the richest in the world and one of the largest contributors to global warming, yet, until today, it has not made any substantial efforts towards addressing the problem. I am proud to join with my colleagues as we at long last put America on the path to becoming part of the solution.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, with ongoing high oil and gasoline prices and the conference on global climate change taking place in Bali, the time for making investments to secure our energy future is now.

H.R. 6 is a strong first step toward reducing our dependence on fossil fuels, which is a real security concern, addressing climate change, and protecting public health, while saving consumers money on energy bills and providing business opportunities in the energy market, which will stimulate economic growth and create new jobs. But we must not stop short of addressing climate change. Scientists say that if we are to have a good chance of avoiding potentially catastrophic repercussions of climate change, we must reduce emissions 60% to 80% by 2050. Through cap-and-trade, based on a sound energy policy foundation, Congress can deliver the kind of reform business and industry need to grow the economy, stabilize the climate, and create more diverse and secure sources of energy. I sincerely hope the Speaker keeps her commitment to address this critical issue.

The Energy Independence and Security Act, includes many provisions that I have previously supported in earlier iterations of the legislation in January and August. It increases the fuel economy for automobiles to 35 miles per gallon by 2020, requires that 15% of our electricity come from renewable energy sources by 2020, includes important energy efficiency provisions for buildings and appliances, a renewable fuels standard with safeguards under the Clean Air Act with specific incentives for cellulosic biofuels, and continues and makes new investments in renewable energy production through the repeal of subsidies for the oil and gas industry.

For the first time in 30 years, the bill ensures that our automobiles go farther on a tank of gas by raising fuel efficiency, or CAFE, to 35 miles per gallon by 2020, which is both aggressive and something manufacturers feel they can achieve. This is an historic achievement. With close to \$100/barrel oil, \$3.00 a gallon gasoline, and a nearly one billion dollar deficit in our balance of trade from oil imports makes increasing our fuel economy so critical. I have long believed that reasonable CAFE standards are both achievable and practical and would have a positive impact on fuel consumption in this country. While the issue of raising CAFE standards is not new and the proposals for how it should be achieved have differed greatly, I am pleased to support the agreement Congress has reached.

Another key measure is the requirement of a 15 percent national renewable electricity standard, which will help lower energy costs, create new jobs and help diversifying our energy portfolio with clean, renewable sources,

like wind and solar energy. This standard will hopefully begin to ease pressure on natural gas prices and help reduce carbon emissions quickly. While I am a cosponsor of legislation to create a 20 percent national renewable electricity standard, complimenting Delaware's recently adopted standard and effort to harness offshore wind energy, this compromise will go a long way in helping to keep our air and water clean and in our effort to address climate change.

Finally, I strongly support the key tax provisions, such as the 4-year extension of production tax credit for qualified renewable energy, like wind, and credits for residential efficiency measures, that will help us make strong investments in clean, renewable energy sources, and help address affordability and availability.

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, today, we are doing something great for America.

This bill makes major strides towards addressing our country's growing energy demands. And it makes great progress towards a brighter and more renewable future for America's children.

Energy is what drives the American economy. It is what keeps the lights on. But our use of fossil fuels is warming the planet, and may have catastrophic effects on our children and grandchildren.

First, we must conserve energy. For the first time since 1975, Congress is acting to require higher fuel economy for new vehicles. This will save American consumers money, and make American car manufacturers more competitive in the global marketplace.

The bill also requires that we begin to generate a significant amount of our electricity—15 percent by 2020—from renewable sources like the sun, wind, and water. The significance of this mandate is that it will encourage the development of a greener economy by creating incentives for the advancement of alternative energy sources.

#### ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BLOCK GRANTS

Energy conservation must be a natural partnership involving Federal, State and local government.

This bill contains a provision based on legislation that I introduced to this House back in May as H.R. 2447, the Energy and Environment Block Grant Act. This provision creates an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant program that will help take on the problem of global warming at the local and community level.

The bill authorizes \$10 billion in local assistance to cities, counties, and States to continue working to reduce energy usage, increase our efficiencies, and conserve valuable energy resources.

EECB Grants will give local governments funding and assistance to: implement energy conservation programs for homeowners and businesses; reduce vehicle usage through smart planning, traffic flow improvements, and telecommuting; increase material conservation; and locally generate energy with renewable energy technology like solar, wind, and fuel cells.

The program will: help create and grow new energy-efficient communities; foster a nationwide market for renewable and efficient technologies; and achieve significant energy savings across this country.

#### HEALTHY HIGH-PERFORMANCE SCHOOLS

I am also proud to support the bill's provisions on Healthy High-Performance Schools.

On any weekday, 20 percent of America is in a school building. Yet, schools are often sited next to abandoned landfills or industrial facilities.

According to a 2002 five-state survey, more than 1,100 public schools were built within a half-mile of a toxic waste site. Lead in paint and drinking water, toxic chemical and pesticide use, polluted indoor air, radon, asbestos, and mold are also factors that impact the health of our children, teachers and staff in schools environments.

According to the EPA, studies show that one-half of our nation's schools have problems linked to indoor air quality. Asthma is the leading cause of school absenteeism due to chronic illness and it is also the leading occupational disease of teachers.

The Energy Security and Savings Act's provisions on Healthy High-Performance Schools amend the Toxics Substances Control Act to promote the development of healthy school environments that are free of environmental hazards and establish a grant program for states to design healthier, more energy efficient and environmentally safe facilities.

I know this bill has opposition on many fronts. But I believe it is an important step for our country to take towards a better and more sustainable future.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, this is the first forward-looking energy bill to come before Congress in a generation and it is sorely needed because our nation and our planet are at risk because of our dependence on fossil fuel. We are doing nothing less than asserting America's leadership in solving our own and the world's most significant energy and environmental problems.

Today, our national security is at risk because the U.S. is increasingly beholden to foreign governments for the energy that fuels our economy, and greenhouse gas emissions are contributing to greater global insecurity due to changes in the climate and their repercussions. Consumers see the effects of dependence in their pocketbooks each time they fill up. Our interests in the Middle East are dictated by our need for oil. Throughout the world we see the environmental impact of the dependence on fossil fuel on our environment ... whether it's an oil spill or more intense hurricanes or droughts.

Today we're taking a historic step in changing this dynamic.

The auto fuel efficiency provisions in this bill reduce our oil consumption by more than 4 million barrels per day by 2030—more than twice the amount of oil we currently import from the Persian Gulf.

The bill will also reduce global warming pollution by the equivalent of 300 coal-fired power plants. By 2030 we will cut emissions by up to 35 percent of what scientific experts say we must achieve to prevent climate catastrophe.

Many said it would be impossible to reach agreement on raising fuel economy standards and requirements for renewable energy, but this bill delivers.

It raises fuel economy standards for cars and trucks to an average of 35 miles per gallon by 2020, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by the equivalent of 28 million cars, and saving consumers up to \$1,000 once it is fully implemented.

The bill also requires 15% of the electricity produced in the U.S. to be generated from renewable resources, and it sets goals for the use of renewable fuels—36 million gallons by 2022.

These are enormous steps, and combined with provisions on energy efficiency, including a provision I authored on computer data center efficiency, this bill will reshape energy production and consumption. It will foster the development of new energy development that could make the U.S. an exporter of energy technology instead of an importer of oil and gas.

This is the bill I've been waiting 15 years to vote for and I'm thrilled the moment has arrived.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, when our constituents tell us to "do something" about gas prices, they don't mean "Make them higher." This bill has some attractive elements, but they're overwhelmingly weighed down by bad policy, creative accounting and tax increases, none of which gets close to fixing the energy problem we face.

Record high gas prices are due to growing demand, constricted supply, and over-reliance on oil from unstable regions of the world. Yet this bill penalizes U.S. producers.

Mr. Speaker, families in Northern California won't see reduced prices at the pump if Congress raises billions in new taxes on those who discover, refine and deliver our gas.

I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, America must develop a 21st century energy security policy that will reduce energy costs, increase energy independence, encourage energy conservation, strengthen the economy and protect the environment, including steps to cut carbon emissions and address the impacts of climate change. I believe that policy must also include a commitment to invest in clean, renewable energy technology, the responsible exploration of domestic energy sources, an increase in fuel efficiency standards, and the research necessary to develop the fuels of the future.

Today the House considers a bill that is over 1,000 pages, with only 12 hours of notice and only 1 hour of debate. I found it interesting that while the bill was not introduced and made available to members until 8:30 last night, K Street lobbyists provided copies to congressional staff 3 hours earlier.

In the limited time we have had to read the bill, I have found some provisions that I could support. The bill has provisions to invest in research and development of a whole host of renewable resources, promote energy efficiency by the Federal Government, promote energy conservation programs and investment by the private sector in renewable energy generation. If we are ever to become energy independent, those are the kinds of investment we must make.

The bill also has provisions to establish grants to promote public transportation and expand use of alternative fuels, and extend tax credits for energy efficient projects in commercial buildings, production of renewable electricity and investments in solar energy and fuel cells. Earlier this year I voted for the Udall/Platts amendment to require electricity companies to ensure that 15 percent of their electricity is generated by renewable and alternative sources by the year 2020. Renewable energy development is vital to our national security, our economic prosperity and the health of our environment.

Another provision I support and have co-sponsored separate legislation will increase automobile fuel economy standards, also called CAFE, Corporate Average Fuel Economy.

But with all these positive steps promoting energy investment, why add provisions that will penalize domestic oil and gas production? America is at the mercy of countries like Saudi Arabia and Venezuela and even China whose governments control oil resources around the world. If we are ever to wean our Nation from foreign sources of energy, we must tap our own energy sources. Congress had an opportunity through this bill to find ways to partner with America's oil and gas producers to provide incentives to encourage alternative energy use and development and to stop the rising costs of gas and oil. Instead, the legislation adds billions in increased taxes which will hurt energy consumers and threaten U.S. jobs. I don't believe any fair-minded person would say that the way to lower prices at the pump is by raising taxes on the companies that find, refine and transport gasoline.

That is no way to promote energy independence. The tax provisions not only increase taxes for domestic drilling, but also include a massive tax increase on U.S. companies producing energy abroad. This will have the effect of placing U.S.-based companies at a disadvantage by reducing their ability to compete for investments in foreign energy projects. This is unacceptable when China, India and Russia are working night and day to corner the market on many of the world's energy resources. In fact, Cuba has sold leases for offshore drilling in the Gulf of Mexico to China, India, Canada and Spain.

Additionally, I was shocked to see that provisions to promote telework in the Federal Government were removed from the final bill. According to Environmental Defense, 6 billion gallons of oil can be saved if commuters telework just 1 day each week. Most importantly, these telework provisions did not cost a penny.

Just a few weeks ago the Texas Transportation Institute at Texas A&M University released its annual traffic congestion study which found that congestion creates a \$78 billion annual drain on the U.S. economy due to 4.2 million lost hours of productivity and 2.9 billion gallons of wasted gas. That's not even considering the air pollutants caused by idling vehicles around the nation. Why did we not consider savings from the telecommuting provisions included in the energy bill passed earlier this year as an offset instead of new taxes on the backs of the American people?

I also have learned that this massive bill includes a \$2 billion earmark for the City of New York. I am sure there are other special interest projects that have been creatively air dropped into the 1,061 pages of this bill. With so little time to cull through those pages, though, no one but the sponsors will know before we vote. No wonder the American people have such low regard for Congress.

To truly create an effective energy policy, we must have an open and transparent process for all members and in fact all Americans working together. We cannot achieve energy security by increasing taxes on oil and gas producers, which will cripple our economy and impact the pocketbook of every single American. We cannot create energy policy through wheeling and dealing or thousand page bills released just hours before a vote.

Finding bipartisan consensus in developing energy policy is critical for our Nation's future economy, prosperity and security. Republicans and Democrats in the House and Senate must work together so that America can truly start on the path to energy independence that delivers energy security and lower costs for American consumers in a way that also promotes environmental stewardship.

We can do better. We must do better.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a 10-term member of the United States House of Representatives, co-author of the DRIVE Act, Dependence Reduction through Innovation in Vehicles and Energy Act, H.R. 670, and co-chair of the Oil and National Security Caucus.

For too long, the United States has been too dependent on foreign oil. We consume nearly 21 million barrels per day, and our appetite is growing. This reliance on a single resource is particularly troubling because much of that oil comes from nations that are unstable, unfriendly, or downright hostile.

Despite our economic dominance, we continue to give our money to foreign nations because we are addicted to foreign oil. Despite our military might, we remain vulnerable because we are addicted to foreign oil.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for that to change. It is time for bold leadership to move us toward energy independence.

Energy independence is a goal that other countries are already achieving. Brazil, a nation that once relied on foreign countries to import 80 percent of its crude oil, will be entirely self-sufficient in a few years thanks to its investment in biofuels.

I believe we can become self-sufficient by replacing our consumption of foreign oil with domestic production of biofuels; first from corn, then from cellulosic feedstock and other biomass—including agricultural and municipal waste.

I am proud of the legislation that this legislative body has produced today. This bill will strengthen national security, lower energy costs, grow our economy and create new jobs, and begin to reduce global warming.

This legislation takes groundbreaking steps to increase the efficiency of our vehicles, making an historic commitment to American grown biofuels, requiring that 15 percent of our electricity come from renewable sources, and strengthening energy efficiency for a wide range of products, appliances, lighting and buildings to reduce energy costs to consumers.

It mandates increased automotive fuel efficiency standards to 35 miles per gallon by the year 2020, the first such change since 1975.

It repeals tax breaks for profit-rich oil companies, and invests that money in clean renewable energy and new American technologies. Not only would this reduce our dependence on foreign oil, the measure would also save consumers billions of dollars.

Mr. Speaker, among the specific legislative initiatives in this bill near-and-dear to my heart, that I have long advocated with some of my friends and distinguished colleagues here in the House, are:

Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle, PHEV, and other Advanced Drive Transportation Technologies, which will save fuels costs for consumers and businesses, reduce air pollution, and decrease dependence on imported oil;

National Tire Efficiency Consumer Information Program, which will create a national pro-

gram to educate consumers about the crucial role played by passenger tires, and the proper maintenance of passenger tires, on vehicle fuel economy;

Renewable Fuels Standard, which will ensure that a percentage of our nation's fuel supply will be provided by the domestic production of biofuels. It will provide a pathway for reduced consumer fuel prices, increased energy security, and growth in our nation's factories and farms.

United States-Israel Energy Cooperation Provisions, which establish a grant program to fund joint ventures between American and Israeli businesses, academic institutions, and non-profit agencies, with the goal of promoting the development of clean alternative fuels and more energy efficient technologies.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will help pave a path to a new era in American energy. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this pragmatic and forward-looking bill.

Thank you.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of clean energy and a clean environment.

The Renewable Fuels, Consumer Protection, and Energy Efficiency Act, H.R. 6, provides long overdue increases in our fuel efficiency standards for vehicles, CAFE, significant investments in energy efficiency, ending needless tax breaks for giant oil companies, and mandating production of electricity from clean and renewable sources. Although this bill represents real progress, much more must be done in order to avoid the catastrophic consequences of global warming. I urge all of my colleagues to take up this cause and support aggressive efforts to end our dangerous addiction to fossil fuels through a carbon tax.

We have not increased CAFE standards since 1975. During the intervening years the price of oil has reached nearly \$100 a barrel, our reliance on foreign oil has led to deadly wars and propped up corrupt regimes, and the threat of global warming has become real. The bill before us would increase CAFE standards to 35 mpg by 2020. Although I believe we can and should get there faster, this provision alone will save 1.1 million barrels of oil per day by 2020. That is real progress.

With this legislation we also have the opportunity to greatly reduce our use of polluting fuels like coal by mandating that 15 percent of our Nation's electricity be generated from renewable and clean sources such as wind, biomass, and geothermal. Such a change will have the equivalent of removing 20 million cars from our roadways. In addition, this bill will reduce our energy use and save families money by setting strong, new efficiency standards for appliances and promoting carbon-neutral green buildings. These two steps will prevent as much as 10 billion tons of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere.

I am troubled that we are continuing to subsidize and ratchet up corn-based ethanol production. A simple shift from gasoline to ethanol will do nothing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but it will eat up open space and continue to drive up food prices. Fortunately, this bill includes some environmental safeguards and directs future production toward advanced biofuels. I urge my colleagues to pay close attention to the effect of ethanol on food prices here and abroad and move quickly to protect families who are squeezed by rapidly rising prices.

This bill begins to address the energy and environmental crises caused by the unbridled use of fossil fuels. I urge all of my colleagues to support final passage. We must realize, however, that more fundamental changes, ideally a carbon tax, are needed if we are serious about stopping global warming and becoming truly energy independent.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this historic and long-overdue legislation. Today's bill offers geopolitical and economic security, environmental sustainability, and significant cost savings for American consumers.

It is a strategy to fight global warming. It is a compromise that raises fuel efficiency standards. It is an investment in a new generation of manufacturing jobs.

This bill creates a world where American resources and ingenuity are used to make American energy, not to import it from other countries.

The bill raises CAFE standards for the first time since 1975. As a result, each American family could save up to \$1,000 a year at the pump. That alone should be reason enough for every Member of Congress to support this compromise.

But today's bill does even more. It frees us from a dangerous dependence on foreign oil. By 2030, it will save Americans more than double the level of oil we currently import from the Persian Gulf. That amounts to more than 4 million barrels saved every single day.

This energy package also invests in the American people by creating three million green jobs over 10 years.

With this bill, Mr. Speaker, we are forging an entirely new kind of economy—a clean energy economy. My hometown of Sacramento is the perfect example of a community that will contribute to this new energy economy.

We have a growing clean-energy industry that is poised to take off. Our local utility already produces power from solar, wind, and methane gas. More and more of our region's homes, businesses, and vehicles are powered by renewable energy.

However, my constituents need help from the Federal Government to bring this new energy economy into the mainstream.

That is why I am proud to stand before the House today in support of this revolutionary energy package. It makes landmark investments in the energy economy that is developing in Sacramento and in likeminded cities across our great Nation.

The biofuels this bill develops will power my constituents' cars. New fuel efficiency standards will help them save money on gas. They will work some of the millions of green-collar jobs it creates. This energy bill helps Sacramento continue to lead our country's energy revolution.

One of the cornerstones of this revolution is a renewable portfolio standard. My home State of California already has such a standard. So do more than 20 other States. I have seen this progressive policy in action, Mr. Speaker, and it has contributed greatly to my home State's groundbreaking efforts to increase the use of clean power and forestall global warming.

I am pleased that a renewable portfolio standard has been included in this comprehensive energy package. What works for our states can—and will—work for the entire country.

Mr. Speaker, in Congress we often talk about creating a better future for our children and grandchildren. Today's energy bill will create this better future. It is a future of energy independence, clean power, fuel-efficient vehicles, and economic growth.

I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the most profound step forward in energy policy that this country has taken in 30 years.

In those 30 years, we in America have seen our dependence on foreign nations increase exponentially. The same issue which has caused this great nation to be beholden to others is draining the wallets of our fellow citizens while warming the earth at an alarming and unnatural rate.

And so, I am incredibly proud to be a part of the Congress that isolated the source of those problems and responded resolutely, in a bicameral, bipartisan way. When the energy bill is fully implemented, a gallon of gasoline will take the average American nearly 30 percent farther, our need for foreign oil will plummet by a colossal 4 million barrels a day, energy bills will drop as appliances grow more efficient, and thanks to an unprecedented investment in homegrown, renewable, clean fuel, the prospect for real, safe energy independence is closer than it has ever been.

Mr. Speaker, this is more than simply an energy bill, this is America's declaration of energy independence, and I urge my colleagues support it.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this urgently needed legislation.

Three months ago, the House passed an excellent energy bill that combined provisions developed by several different Committees designed to start putting our country on a path toward energy independence, increased national security and economic growth, and addressing global warming.

The Senate has also passed its version of energy legislation, and the measure now before the House would make revisions to that version, returning the bill to the Senate for further action.

By passing it, we can move toward greater energy independence—which means greater national security—in ways that will lower energy costs, help our economy, and reduce the carbon emissions that contribute to climate change.

The measure includes a few things not part of the bill the House passed earlier, including the first revision in decades of the fuel-consumption standards for automobiles and trucks and provisions dealing with the Secure Rural Schools and Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes, PILT program.

I support those additions. Both are good for the nation, and the Secure Rural Schools and PILT provisions are of particular importance for Colorado because so many of our counties include large Federal land areas and therefore will benefit directly from that part of the bill. In 2006, Colorado counties received more than \$6 million in Secure Rural Schools payments, while PILT payments to our counties totaled an additional \$17.3 million.

However, the authorization for Secure Rural Schools has expired and Congress has rarely appropriated all funds authorized for PILT—which is why I have introduced legislation,

H.R. 790 to make full funding for PILT automatic without a need for annual appropriations. So, this part of the legislation is good news for Colorado because it will mean our counties will know what they will receive to help pay for law enforcement and other vital services.

I am particularly pleased that the measure before us retains the provision of the House bill—added by adoption of an amendment I offered along with Representatives TOM UDALL and TODD PLATT—to establish a Renewable Electricity Standard, RES. This provision will require utilities acquire 15 percent of electricity production from renewable resources by 2020. The House's adoption of that amendment represented a great success by those of use working for positive change that will benefit rural communities, save consumers money, reduce air pollution, and increase reliability and energy security.

I am also pleased that the legislation includes a provision on carbon capture and storage based upon a bill that I authored. Coal and other fossil fuels have been and will continue to be an important energy source for our country, but coal-burning power plants are also a major source of greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants. The carbon capture and storage research, development, and demonstration program authorized in this bill will help us tackle this challenge while keeping our economy healthy and strong. It will authorize the Department of Energy to conduct demonstration projects for both carbon dioxide capture and carbon dioxide injection and storage. Not only will this research program help us develop this technology and make it more economical, it will also help us understand the implications of storing large amounts of carbon dioxide underground.

But some of the provisions we passed earlier are not part of this measure. I regret their omission, and if it had been up to me, they would not have been dropped.

Those omissions include the majority of provisions in the earlier bill that originated in the Natural Resources Committee, including ones that I proposed regarding oil shale development, the protection of surface owners in "split estate" situations, and the safeguarding of our water supplies from potential adverse effects of energy development. And the measure now before us also omits the important provision to require that drilling on the top of the Roan Plateau be done in a way that will reduce adverse effects on other resources and values of that area, which is so important to Western Slope communities and Colorado's hunters and anglers.

I am also disappointed that the measure does not include my provision to reorient and expand the U.S. Global Change Research Program, USGCRP, so that it will provide more user-driven research and information. The USGCRP coordinates all Federal climate change research and has contributed much to our understanding of climate change since its creation in 1990—but we now need to expand our knowledge and tailor the information to the needs of national, regional and local decision makers confronted with management and mitigation challenges. This bipartisan provision would have done that.

I strongly supported all those provisions, and I intend to continue working to win their enactment either on their own or as part of some other measure.

But while dropping those provisions means the measure now is weaker in some respects than the one the House passed earlier, it has been strengthened in an important respect by the addition of the fuel-economy provisions, which will result in increasing the efficiency of all vehicles to 35 miles per gallon by 2020. And other parts of the legislation will provide long-term incentives to boost production of electricity from renewable sources, including wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, river currents, ocean tides, landfill gas, and trash combustion resources, as well as to expand production of homegrown fuels such as cellulosic ethanol and biodiesel.

The bill will encourage manufacturers to build more efficient appliances, help working families afford fuel-efficient plug-in hybrid vehicles, and help businesses create energy-efficient workplaces. It will encourage deployment of renewable energy by enabling electric cooperatives and public power providers to use new clean renewable energy bonds to help finance facilities to generate electricity from renewable resources. And it will help states leverage tax credit bonds to implement low-interest loan programs and grant programs to help working families purchase energy-efficient appliances, make energy-efficient home improvements, or install solar panels, small wind turbines, and geothermal heat pumps.

Further, the bill will create an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Worker Training Program to train Americans for good "green" jobs—such as in solar panel manufacturing and green building construction—that will be created by new renewable-energy and energy-efficiency initiatives. This will provide training opportunities to our veterans, to those displaced by national energy and environmental policy and economic globalization, to individuals seeking pathways out of poverty, to young people at risk and to workers already in the energy field who need to update their skills.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, this legislation is much needed and long overdue. While I regret the omission of several very important parts of the version the House passed earlier this year, what remains and what has been added combine to make a measure that deserves to pass here and in the Senate and that President Bush should sign into law. I urge its approval.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is our third attempt at passing a comprehensive energy bill. Each manifestation inches closer to the compromise needed to pass a bill into law and fundamentally shift our Nation's energy policy. Unfortunately, we are not there yet.

Our excessive dependence on foreign oil and heavy use of dirty fossil fuels are serious threats to our national security, economic security and our environment. We must lay the groundwork through a comprehensive energy policy that seeks to decrease our dependence on foreign oil by increasing domestic production in the short term. At the same time, however, we must devote substantial resources into research and development of new technologies and facilitate a gradual shift to green, renewable and domestic sources of energy.

We cannot pretend to address our dependence on foreign oil or consumption of fossil fuels without increasing Corporate Average Fuel Economy, CAFE, standards. I was baffled when the House was not allowed to debate such a crucial issue during our two prior

deliberations on energy bills. I have long been a proponent of increasing efficiency standards, sponsoring and cosponsoring bills to accomplish that goal in this and previous legislative sessions. I am pleased this provision was finally included by the House democratic leadership.

Yet, this positive development is outweighed by a radical tax increase on our domestic oil and gas industry. I could not vote for the \$16.1 billion tax package that was attempted in August, and I cannot vote for a \$21.5 billion tax increase today. By taking such an action, this bill will hinder domestic production of oil and gas and further increase our reliance on foreign sources of energy. U.S. dependence on imported petroleum is already at an all time high. The imposition of retroactive and punitive taxes and fees will only exacerbate this problem.

The needed direction of our energy policy is clear: increase domestic production to utilize our secure, abundant sources of energy while we develop the technologies that will feed our hunger for energy in the years to come. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against this legislation and work towards a viable, practical energy strategy.

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask that while the House consider this energy legislation, that they take into account that the CAFE provision in this bill does nothing to clarify the critical issue of which federal government agency has the lead on regulating fuel economy.

To effectively improve fuel economy there cannot be two separate sets of fuel economy standards—one from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and another from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Having two agencies with inconsistent standards creates substantial regulatory uncertainty, confusion, and duplication of effort.

Most importantly, the legislation gives EPA free rein on the fuel economy issue which would allow them the ability to supersede Congressional authority over CAFE. This could mean that EPA could establish a CAFE standard that far exceeds the standard passed by Congress.

The White House agrees that one agency needs to be the lead entity responsible for a single national regulatory standard. The legislation should have harmonized EPA and NHTSA's distinct roles to regulate fuel economy and emissions.

A single, nationwide fuel economy standard would create certainty and achieve the mutual goal of reducing gasoline consumption in an effective manner.

It is my hope that this problem be remedied.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this reckless energy policy, which will do absolutely nothing to make us energy independent, or lower energy costs. This bill sets us on a dangerous path and ties our hands in a regulatory mess to ensure that we cannot produce domestic energy.

Like my colleagues, I believe we should find solutions to address the growing demand for energy. The biggest concern facing the farmers and ranchers of this country are increased input costs from higher fuel prices and fertilizer. The U.S. fertilizer industry relies upon natural gas as the fundamental feedstock for the production of nitrogen fertilizer. The rest of the U.S. farm sector also depends on signifi-

cant amounts of natural gas for food processing, irrigation, crop drying, heating farm buildings and homes, the production of crop protection chemicals, and, let's not forget, ethanol biofuel production. In addition to the farm sector, the forest products industry relies more on natural gas than any other fossil fuel and energy amounts to the third largest manufacturing cost for the industry.

Unbelievably, this legislation contains no new energy supplies in it and does nothing to relieve the burdens of increased costs on producers who provide the food and fiber for American consumers. It seems that the Majority's plan to move toward energy independence includes limiting domestic energy production and imposing new government mandates that will prove to be costly and burdensome to the American people.

This legislation would dramatically expand the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) by increasing it to 36 billion gallons by 2022. This initiative is extremely ambitious and could be achieved by tapping all sectors of agriculture including plant and wood waste, vegetable oil, and animal fat and waste which would result in the production of 21 billion gallons of cellulosic ethanol. Strangely, the bill discourages the production of cellulosic fuels from forests, even though forests are the largest potential source of cellulosic feedstock. While I am in favor of finding new markets for agriculture products, what good is finding new markets for agriculture commodities when the cost of production is too much for our farmers and ranchers?

We should develop a policy that is technology neutral and allows the market to develop new sources of renewable energy. The RFS provisions create an unrealistic mandate for advanced biofuels technology that doesn't yet exist and creates hurdles for the development of second generation biofuels by placing restrictions on alternative fuels, renewable fuel plant production, and, most important, limits the harvesting of our homegrown feedstocks. These restrictions will undoubtedly lead to a consumer tax to help bridge the gap in production that will occur if this policy is put into place. Even with the advancement of cellulosic ethanol, the expansion of the RFS would still require 15 billion gallons of renewable fuel to come from the only current commercially available option: grain ethanol

Last year, 20 percent of the U.S. corn crop was used for ethanol production and that amount is expected to rise significantly over the next few years. With feed stocks meeting most of our renewable fuel initiatives, the livestock sector is facing significantly higher feed costs. Corn and soybeans' most valuable market has always been, and will continue to be, the livestock producers. We must ensure that there are not unintended economic distortions to either grain or livestock producers as a result of these sectors prospering from other markets.

The benefits of reduced reliance on foreign energy sources, stable energy prices, and new markets for agricultural products should not be replaced with a risk of adding even more increased input costs for livestock producers and creating even higher food prices for consumers.

This energy policy, set in place by the Democrat Majority, exemplifies the Democrat motto through and through: tax and spend. This bill imposes \$21 billion in tax increases. The other



side will tell you that these tax increases will not affect the average hardworking American, only the “big, evil oil companies.” Nothing could be farther from the truth. The taxes contained in this bill will impede new domestic oil and gas production, will discourage investment in new refinery capacity, and will make it more expensive for domestic energy companies to operate in the U.S. than their foreign competitors, making the price at the pump rise even higher.

Let’s make no mistake: an increased tax doesn’t just hurt energy companies, it hurts every American—individual, farm, or company—that consumes energy. Increased taxes on energy companies are passed to consumers. Every American will see these increased costs on their energy bill. This body shouldn’t pass legislation that further raises energy prices for consumers.

What is even more disturbing is that these increased costs will be felt by some of our Nation’s most poor. On average, the Nation’s working poor spends approximately 13 to 30 percent of their yearly income on energy costs. This average is already too high, and sadly this legislation will only dramatically increase the amount of money these workers will have to spend on energy costs. I have heard those on the other side of the aisle say that we must all shoulder the cost to produce clean energy. Well, the costs of the clean energy in the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) alone, as estimated by just one of Virginia’s many electric utilities, will increase \$200 million for its retail customers. By shifting to renewable energy sources, that are not as available or as cost effective as traditional sources, we will see a rise in energy prices across the board and this will be hardest felt by working people who cannot afford to shoulder any more costs.

While this bill is said to be focused on new energy technologies, it fails to address some of our most promising domestic alternative and renewable energy supplies that could be cost effective for American consumers. Coal is one of our Nation’s most abundant resources, yet the development of Coal-to-Liquid technologies is ignored in this bill. Furthermore, this legislation does nothing to encourage the construction of new nuclear facilities.

Proponents of this legislation will tout how green this bill is; however, if my colleagues really want to promote green energy they should encourage the production of more nuclear sites which provide CO<sub>2</sub> emission-free energy. The rest of the world is far outpacing the U.S. in its commitment to clean nuclear energy. We generate only 20 percent of our energy from this clean energy, when other countries can generate about 80 percent of their electricity needs through nuclear. It is a travesty that in over 1,000 pages this legislation does not once mention or encourage the construction of clean and reliable nuclear plants. Nuclear energy is the most reliable and advanced of any renewable energy technology, and if we are serious about encouraging CO<sub>2</sub>-free energy use, we must support nuclear energy.

This legislation does nothing to address the energy concerns of our country; and it does nothing to relieve agricultural producers of their increasing input costs. This legislation only makes the situation worse and it is the product of a flawed process that does not have bipartisan support!

This bill is a dangerous policy for our country. If we really want to make our country energy independent, this Congress must pass an energy bill that contains energy. This bill does not. I urge my colleagues to reject this awful bill, let’s start over, and work to find real solutions to the energy needs of our Nation.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I support the conference agreement on the Energy Independence and Security Act and I thank Speaker PELOSI for her personal involvement and leadership on this issue.

This legislation: (1) reduces our dependency on unstable foreign sources of oil; and, (2) moves us away from our unsustainable reliance on fossil fuels.

To do so is absolutely necessary for our economy, our future prosperity and our environment.

Americans are reminded how important this is every time they fill up their gas tanks at the pump.

While we should not try to manipulate the price at the pump, we can take concrete steps to reduce the amount of oil we consume, by making our vehicles travel further on each gallon they burn, and in doing so, reducing our dependency on too many unstable and unfriendly foreign sources of oil.

It’s been more than 30 years since Congress last raised automobile fuel efficiency standards, and during the interim, the average fuel efficiency of our vehicles has actually declined. We’ve regressed in meeting our goals.

This legislation corrects this inexcusable abdication of responsibility and mandates tough, but achievable, fuel efficiency standards that will reduce our daily consumption of oil by 4 million barrels per day by 2030—more than twice the amount we import from the Persian Gulf today.

Consumers can look forward to savings hundreds or even thousands of dollars every year on their gas bills.

This legislation also looks toward the future and crafts responsible policies that, if implemented today, will reduce the threat of global warming and the impact of future oil price shocks by moving us toward cleaner, more environmentally responsible alternative sources of energy.

The mandate on commercial power companies to produce 15 percent of their electricity from renewable sources will be the equivalent of retiring 300 coal-fired power plants, the single largest source of carbon dioxide emissions.

With this legislation, we have the beginnings of a substantial commitment toward lower greenhouse gas emissions and greater energy independence.

By 2030, the policies implemented under this legislation will have achieved about 40 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions reductions most scientists have concluded are needed to avoid catastrophic global climate change.

Despite the claims of rising prices, economic disruption and disaster, this legislation will achieve its objectives in a way that will spur innovation, create thousands of new manufacturing and service jobs, increase savings for consumers, put fewer of our earnings into the pockets of unfriendly foreign interests and set up a safer, more secure future for our children.

I urge my colleagues to support this conference agreement.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I support the rule and urge the House to adopt the Energy Independence and Security Act.

The basic issue before us is whether we are going to take action to address energy security in this country, or are we going to sit on the sidelines and let American consumers and businesses fend for themselves. All of us know that we can’t continue business as usual. The price of oil stands near \$90 a barrel. In my home State of Michigan, gas costs over \$3 a gallon. Families are struggling with persistently high home heating costs. At the same time, the effects of climate change are becoming more and more pronounced, yet the United States remains the only industrialized nation in the world that has no plan to address global warming.

The package before the House strengthens our energy security, lowers energy costs, grows our economy, creates jobs, and begins to address global warming. It also bolsters our national security. Today we import more than 60 percent of the oil we use. It is simply not in our long-term security interests to continue to rely on oil imports from the Middle East and other volatile regions of the world. We can’t drill our way out way out of this situation, so we need to try another approach.

Many of the provisions of this legislation are common sense and will achieve significant energy savings with little or no cost. For example, the bill sets new energy efficiency standards for appliances, lighting, and buildings. Doing so will save consumers and businesses hundreds of billions of dollars over time. This legislation also includes incentives for manufacturers to produce washing machines, refrigerators and dishwashers that push the boundaries of energy and water efficiency, and to build them in the United States. Reducing the energy or water usage of a washing machine may seem like a small thing, but over time and across millions of households, these incentives will produce remarkable reductions in energy and water usage, and consumers will save money on their utility bills.

Other sections of this bill will challenge key sectors of our economy. In particular, the legislation calls for a 40 percent increase in vehicle fuel economy by 2020. The compromise that has been reached is ambitious, but it has the support of auto manufacturers, the United Auto Workers, consumers groups, and the environmental community. We also reform the existing CAFE mechanism, which for years has discriminated against manufactures, including Ford, GM and Chrysler, that produce a full line of vehicle sizes. The agreement contains anti-backsliding language to help keep small car production here in the United States and protect the jobs of American workers. I am pleased that this bill also begins the work of helping industry reach the higher mileage standards through retooling assistance and incentives such as a new plug-in hybrid tax credit.

I also strongly support the renewable electricity portfolio provisions of this bill that require utilities to generate 15 percent of their electricity from renewable sources by 2020. Obviously, this provision will pay environmental dividends. Moving towards renewable energy will help keep mercury out of the Great Lakes and greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere, but it also will help create new industries and jobs here in the United States. There is no reason in the world why the U.S.

should not lead the world in the production of wind turbines and solar panels. This bill will help ensure that these jobs are created here in the United States.

Our work in this House is about priorities, and the difference in priorities on this bill could not be more clear. I urge all of my colleagues to support this responsible legislation.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, the people of rural Missouri and those who live throughout the United States are eager for Congress to enact energy policies that help alleviate record high oil prices, reduce America's dependency on foreign oil, promote homegrown energy sources, and preserve the environment for future generations. The comprehensive energy bill we are considering today, the Energy Independence and Security Act, would address the peoples' concerns in these areas. After careful consideration, I have concluded the measure is good for rural Missouri and for the security of our Nation. I will lend my support to it.

Our Nation cannot afford to ignore the impact high energy prices are having on individuals, on families, and on the economy at large. Oil and fuel prices have been at record levels for weeks. Rural Missouri families and farmers, who rely heavily on transportation to go about their daily lives, are particularly hard hit by high fuel costs. They have been allocating larger portions of their income to fill their gas tanks and to heat their homes. Meanwhile, America's top five oil companies have been collecting record profits and refusing to invest those profits in new oil refining capabilities.

Enactment of the Energy Independence and Security Act would be welcome news to Missouri motorists. For the first time since 1975, this legislation would raise fuel efficiency standards for the cars and trucks sold in our country. Further, it would ensure that automakers continue producing trucks driven by many rural Americans by adjusting the fuel efficiency requirements for these particular vehicles.

Improved fuel efficiency is long overdue. Over time, this added efficiency would reduce by half the amount of oil America imports from foreign sources, reduce hazardous vehicle emissions, preserve our environment, and eventually yield fewer trips to the gas station for hard working Americans. I am pleased that the automobile industry and conservationists support this fuel efficiency standard.

Important to Missouri farmers is the robust renewable fuels standard included in the Energy Independence and Security Act. In the Show-Me State and throughout America's heartland, ethanol and biodiesel production facilities dot the countryside. They have fostered economic development in areas of the country that have struggled to produce jobs. Many of these facilities are owned by farmers who have committed their financial resources and ingenuity toward advancing America's energy independence, improving farm incomes, and boosting the economic well-being of small towns.

The 2005 Energy Bill included a strong renewable fuels standard for ethanol made from corn. Since passage of that legislation, ethanol production has dramatically increased, corn yields have set records, and ethanol's farmer-investors have reaped economic gains. Because of the overwhelming success of ethanol and the demand for corn, the price per bushel of corn has risen. Combined with widespread

drought that has impacted much of the Midwest and Great Plains States over the past several years, killing or damaging grazing pastureland, high corn prices have raised concerns about ethanol with some livestock producers.

This year's energy bill would build upon the successful renewable fuels standard established in 2005 by allowing for a strong corn ethanol mandate, while also phasing in ethanol made from sources other than corn to help assuage the concerns of some U.S. livestock producers. The bill also would create a minimum use requirement for biodiesel made from soybeans and other sources.

While I will support the Energy Independence and Security Act, the bill is not perfect. I am concerned that investor-owned utility firms in Missouri and elsewhere may not be able to sufficiently produce electricity from renewable sources within the time mandated by the legislation. I am hopeful that the Energy and Commerce Committee will sit down with investor-owned utility firms to iron out any glitches that may arise in this particular area.

Taken as a whole, the Energy Independence and Security Act would be good for rural Missouri and for our country. I will vote for it and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, the signs of an energy crisis are clear—we are facing the consequences of significant climatic change, our national security continues to be at risk, and our energy economy must change in the face of \$100 per barrel oil.

Investors are ready to invest billions of dollars into American made next generation clean technologies, but for too long the Federal Government has been subsidizing the old technologies. Inventors and entrepreneurs, the true engines of American economic growth, are already focused on energy, but they are still waiting for Congress to send them the right signals before bringing their full efforts to bear on the problem.

That is why I am pleased to rise in support of an energy bill that sends the right signal and will help to revolutionize our Nation's energy economy as we know it, help free us of our dependence on foreign oil, create millions of new jobs, and address global warming.

The Energy Independence and Security Act will increase corporate average fuel economy standards to 35 miles per gallon by 2020; greatly expand the national biofuels mandate; require utilities nationwide to provide 15 percent of their power from renewable sources by 2020; strengthen energy efficiency for a wide range of products, appliances, lighting, and buildings; create education and job training programs to train the next generation of Americans to ensure we remain competitive in the new energy economy; and repeal tax breaks for profit-rich oil companies and invest that money in clean renewable energy technologies and in much needed research and development.

The evidence that we need to change our reliance on fossil fuels has never been clearer. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has issued its latest, and most dire, report on what we can expect if we do not immediately reduce greenhouse-gas emissions. The IPCC has said that worldwide carbon emissions must fall by at least 50 percent by 2050 to limit a temperature rise of about three degrees Fahrenheit and prevent the worst climate impacts from occurring.

By passing the Energy Independence and Security Act, we are taking the first step in developing a policy for reducing carbon emissions. I pledge to work diligently with my colleagues to take additional steps in 2008, and urge adoption of this important legislation.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I'm amazed that the Democrats took so long to write such a bad bill. I would laugh if this was any laughing matter, but designing the Nation's energy policy is among the most serious responsibilities of the Congress. H.R. 6 has recklessly been designed by radical environmentalists to achieve many of their long-term goals, including significantly raising the price of energy used by Americans, vastly reducing American manufacturing and mining jobs, increasing federal control over rural Western communities, and reducing and further locking-up the use of our vast God-given coal, oil and gas, oil shale, and timber resources.

This bill reaches into every American's bank account and steals vast amounts of hard earned dollars. As a result of this bill, gasoline will be much more expensive, electricity in all areas of the country will go up with many areas with huge increases, home heating oil will continue to surge to record levels, and natural gas prices will literally go through the roof. This bill, a work of exceeding incompetence, is the greatest holiday gift to the OPEC oil cartel ever given by a sovereign nation.

Although there are a few provisions in this bill that are appropriate, the vast expanse of this bill is an abomination. If it becomes law, the Democrats who supported it will have to answer to the American people.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I also wish to also briefly discuss various provisions in order to more fully explain the statutory language and to provide context for what we are accomplishing with this historic energy bill.

Section 3 of the bill states: "Except to the extent expressly provided in this Act, or in an amendment made by this Act, nothing in this Act or an amendment made by this act supersedes, limits the authority or responsibility conferred by, or authorizes any violation of any provision of law (including a regulation), including any energy or environmental law or regulation."

The laws and regulations referred to in section 3 include, but are not limited to, the Clean Air Act and any regulations promulgated under Clean Air Act authority. It is the intent of Congress to fully preserve existing federal and state authority under the Clean Air Act.

In addition, Congress does not intend, by including provisions in Title I of the bill that reform and alter the authority of the Secretary of Transportation to increase fuel economy standards for passenger automobiles, non-passenger automobiles, work trucks, and medium and heavy duty trucks, to in any way supersede or limit the authority and/or responsibility conferred by sections 177, 202, and 209 of the Clean Air Act. (For section 202 of the Clean Air Act, this includes but is not limited to the authority and responsibility affirmed by the Supreme Court's April 2, 2007 decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA* (No. 05-1120), and, for sections 177 and 209 of the Clean Air Act, this includes but is not limited to the authority affirmed by the September 12, 2007 decision of the U.S. District Court for the District of Vermont in *Green Mountain Chrysler Dodge Jeep et al. v. Crombie et al.* (No. 2:05-cv-302).

Title 1 of the bill addresses CAFE Standards. Section 102(a) would require that the fleet of new passenger and non-passenger vehicles made for sale in model year 2020 reach a fleet-wide fuel economy average of at least 35 miles per gallon, regardless of shifts in the market or any other consideration. While fuel economy standards for each of model years 2011–2019 are expected to be the maximum feasible standard, this section does not allow the Department of Transportation (DOT) to set a fleet-wide average of lower than 35 miles per gallon for model year 2020 under any circumstances. In addition, if the maximum feasible level for model year 2020 is higher than 35 miles per gallon due to technological progress and/or other factors, Congress intends to require DOT to set standards at the maximum feasible level.

It is also the intent of this section to require DOT to set interim standards between 2011 and 2019 to make rapid and consistent annual progress towards achieving the 35 mpg minimum by 2020. In asking for “ratable” progress, the intent of Congress is to seek relatively consistent proportional increases in fuel economy standards each year, such that no single year through 2020 should experience a significantly higher increase than the previous year.

Section 104 addresses credit trading among and within automakers’ vehicle fleets, and is intended to increase flexibility for automakers, but it is the intent of Congress that any trading not in any way reduce the oil savings achieved by the standards set for any year under this title.

Section 105 is intended to provide added information for consumers, but is not intended to in any way interfere with or diminish EPA labeling authority. Congress intends that DOT work closely with EPA in fulfilling the requirements of this section.

Section 106 is intended to clarify that Title I does not impact fuel economy standards or the standard-setting process for vehicles manufactured before model year 2011. This section is not intended to codify, or otherwise support or reject, any standards applying before model year 2011, and is not intended to reverse, supersede, overrule, or in any way limit the November 15, 2007 decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *Center for Biological Diversity v. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration* (No. 06–71891).

Section 109 makes modifications to the cap on the credits allowed to manufacturers making dual-fuel vehicles to ensure that the dual-fuel vehicle credit program is phased out and is fully and permanently eliminated by 2020 and thereafter.

I urge the Secretary to pay careful heed to the intent and spirit of these provisions in carrying out the provisions of this Title, so that we achieve the Bill’s goals of increasing the fuel efficiency of our cars, SUVs, and other vehicles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 846, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to concur will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 2085.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 235, nays 181, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 1140]

YEAS—235

Abercrombie	Hastings (FL)	Pastor
Ackerman	Hayes	Payne
Allen	Herseth Sandlin	Pelosi
Altmire	Higgins	Perlmutter
Andrews	Hill	Peterson (MN)
Arcuri	Hinchev	Pomeroy
Baca	Hinojosa	Price (NC)
Baldwin	Hirono	Rahall
Bean	Hodes	Ramstad
Becerra	Holden	Rangel
Berkley	Holt	Reichert
Berman	Honda	Reyes
Berry	Hoyer	Richardson
Bishop (GA)	Inslee	Rodriguez
Bishop (NY)	Israel	Ros-Lehtinen
Blumenauer	Jackson (IL)	Ross
Bono	Jackson-Lee	Rothman
Boswell	(TX)	Roybal-Allard
Boucher	Jefferson	Ruppersberger
Boyda (KS)	Johnson (GA)	Rush
Brady (PA)	Johnson (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Bralley (IA)	Johnson, E. B.	Salazar
Brown, Corrine	Jones (OH)	Sanchez, Linda
Butterfield	Kagen	T.
Capps	Kanjorski	Sanchez, Loretta
Capuano	Kaptur	Sarbanes
Cardoza	Kennedy	Schakowsky
Carnahan	Kildee	Schiff
Carney	Kilpatrick	Schwartz
Castle	Kind	Scott (GA)
Castor	Kirk	Scott (VA)
Chandler	Klein (FL)	Serrano
Clarke	Kucinich	Sestak
Clay	LaHood	Shays
Cleaver	Langevin	Shea-Porter
Clyburn	Lantos	Sherman
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Shuler
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Sires
Cooper	Lee	Skelton
Costa	Levin	Slaughter
Costello	Lewis (GA)	Smith (NJ)
Courtney	Lipinski	Smith (WA)
Cramer	LoBiondo	Snyder
Crowley	Loeb sack	Lofgren, Zoe
Cuellar	Cuellar, Zoe	Lowey
Cummings	Lowey	Lynch
Davis (AL)	Mahoney (FL)	Mahoney (NY)
Davis (CA)	Maloney (NY)	Markey
Davis (IL)	Matheson	Matsui
Davis, Lincoln	Matsui	McCarthy (NY)
DeFazio	McCarthy (NY)	McCollum (MN)
DeGette	McCollum (MN)	McDermott
Delahunt	McDermott	McGovern
DeLauro	McGovern	McIntyre
Dicks	McIntyre	McNerney
Dingell	McNerney	McNulty
Doggett	McNulty	Meeke (FL)
Donnelly	Meeke (FL)	Meeke (NY)
Doyle	Meeke (NY)	Michaud
Edwards	Michaud	Miller (NC)
Ellison	Miller (NC)	Miller, George
Ellsworth	Miller, George	Mitchell
Emanuel	Mitchell	Mollohan
Engel	Mollohan	Moore (KS)
Eshoo	Moore (KS)	Moore (WI)
Etheridge	Moore (WI)	Moran (VA)
Farr	Moran (VA)	Murphy (CT)
Fattah	Murphy (CT)	Murphy, Patrick
Filner	Murphy, Patrick	Murtha
Frank (MA)	Murtha	Nadler
Gerlach	Nadler	Napolitano
Giffords	Napolitano	Neal (MA)
Gillibrand	Neal (MA)	Oberstar
Gonzalez	Oberstar	Obey
Gordon	Obey	Olver
Green, Al	Olver	Pallone
Grijalva	Pallone	Pascrell
Hall (NY)	Pascrell	
Hare		
Harman		

NAYS—181

Aderholt	Fortenberry	Musgrave
Akin	Fossella	Myrick
Alexander	Fox	Neugebauer
Bachmann	Franks (AZ)	Pearce
Bachus	Frelinghuysen	Pence
Baker	Gallely	Peterson (PA)
Barrett (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Petri
Barrow	Gingrey	Pickering
Bartlett (MD)	Gohmert	Pitts
Barton (TX)	Goode	Platts
Biggart	Goodlatte	Poe
Bilbray	Graves	Porter
Bilirakis	Green, Gene	Price (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Hall (TX)	Pryce (OH)
Blackburn	Hastings (WA)	Putnam
Blunt	Heller	Radanovich
Boehner	Hensarling	Regula
Bonner	Herger	Rohrabacher
Boozman	Hobson	Roskam
Boren	Hoekstra	Royce
Boustany	Hulshof	Ryan (WI)
Boyd (FL)	Hunter	Sali
Brady (TX)	Inglis (SC)	Saxton
Broun (GA)	Issa	Kingston
Brown (SC)	Johnson, Sam	Sensenbrenner
Brown-Waite,	Jones (NC)	Sessions
Ginny	Jordan	Shadegg
Buchanan	Keller	Shimkus
Burgess	King (IA)	Shuster
Burton (IN)	King (NY)	Simpson
Buyer	Kingston	Smith (NE)
Calvert	Kline (MN)	Smith (TX)
Camp (MI)	Knollenberg	Souder
Campbell (CA)	Kuhl (NY)	Stearns
Cannon	Lamborn	Sullivan
Cantor	Lampson	Tancredo
Capito	Latham	Terry
Carter	LaTourette	Thornberry
Chabot	Lewis (CA)	Tiahrt
Coble	Lewis (KY)	Tiberi
Conaway	Linder	Turner
Crenshaw	Lungren, Daniel	Upton
Culberson	E.	Walberg
Davis (KY)	Mack	Walsh (NY)
Davis, David	Manzullo	Wamp
Davis, Tom	Marchant	Weldon (FL)
Deal (GA)	Marshall	Weller
Dent	McCarthy (CA)	Westmoreland
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCaul (TX)	Whitfield
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCotter	Wicker
Doolittle	McCrery	Wilson (NM)
Drake	McHenry	Wilson (SC)
Dreier	McHugh	Wolf
Duncan	McKeon	Young (FL)
Ehlers	McMorris	
Emerson	Rodgers	
English (PA)	Melancon	
Everett	Mica	
Fallin	Miller (FL)	
Ferguson	Miller (MI)	
Flake	Moran (KS)	
Forbes	Murphy, Tim	

NOT VOTING—16

Baird	Granger	Nunes
Carson	Gutierrez	Ortiz
Cole (OK)	Hookey	Paul
Cubin	Jindal	Young (AK)
Feeney	Lucas	
Gilchrest	Miller, Gary	

□ 1531

So the motion was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MC GEE CREEK PROJECT PIPELINE AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES CONVEYANCE ACT

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2085, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2085.