



United States Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources

Chairman Jeff Bingaman

Democrat - New Mexico

H.R. 6, The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

Raises fuel economy standards for cars, trucks, and SUVs for the first time since 1975, increases the renewable fuel standard to 36 billion gallons by 2022, and contains the most important energy efficiency increase in American history by enacting national efficiency standards for light bulbs.

CAFE

Congress has not increased in fuel economy standards for passenger cars since 1975. **H.R. 6** will require the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to the average fleet fuel economy standards for cars and light trucks to 35 miles per gallon by 2020. The provision that increases CAFE standards is supported by a wide range of groups including auto makers, labor and environmental organizations.

- Beginning in 2011, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) will annually increase the nationwide average fleet fuel economy standard for cars and light trucks to achieve a standard of 35 miles per gallon by 2020
- For the years 2021-2030, car and light truck fuel economy standards would increase at the maximum feasible rate
- For the first time, NHTSA would establish a program for medium-and heavy-duty trucks under which fuel economy standards would improve at the maximum feasible rate
- NHTSA would establish a separate fuel economy standard for work trucks that would increase their fuel efficiency at the maximum feasible rate

Renewable Fuels Standard

H.R. 6 would expand the renewable fuels standard to 9 billion gallons in 2008 and progressively increase it to a 36 billion gallon requirement by 2022. Additionally, **H.R. 6** makes a historic commitment to develop cellulosic ethanol by requiring that by 2022 the United States produce 21 billion gallons of advanced biofuels, such as cellulosic ethanol.

Calendar year	Applicable volume of renewable fuel (in billions of gallons):
2006	4.0
2007	4.7
2008	9.0
2009	11.1
2010	12.95
2011	13.95
2012	15.2
2013	16.55
2014	18.15
2015	20.5
2016	22.25
2017	24.0
2018	26.0
2019	28.0
2020	30.0
2021	33.0
2022	36.0

National Efficiency Standards for Light Bulbs

H.R. 6 contains a set of national efficiency standards for light bulbs which represents the most important energy efficiency improvement in American history. The first part of the new energy efficiency standard would increase energy efficiency standards of light bulbs by 30 percent and effectively phase out most common types of incandescent light bulbs by 2012-2014.

Carbon Capture and Sequestration Technology

Carbon capture and sequestration technologies represent technological improvements that will help address the challenge of global warming by "capturing" carbon dioxide emissions from power plants and sequestering them within the earth.

- H.R. 6 will expand and improve the Department of Energy's existing carbon capture and sequestration research program
- Requiring a national assessment of capacity to sequester carbon in geologic and biological ecosystems
- Increasing the funding authorization for all projects included in the new carbon capture and storage research, development, and demonstration program, with an emphasis placed on seven large-scale geologic CO₂ injection demonstration projects
- Requires that the Department of the Interior to begin development of a regulatory framework for issues associated with geologic storage of carbon dioxide on public lands

Green Buildings

H.R. 6 accelerates the implementation of energy efficiency technologies in existing Federal buildings and requires that federal buildings renovated or newly constructed in 2010 reduce their fossil fuel generated consumption by 55 % in 2010 and 100% by 2030. The Secretary of Energy is directed to identify a green building certification system and level applicable to Federal buildings.

Geothermal Energy

H.R. 6 would invest in geothermal energy by advancing technologies and will expand approximately 5,500 megawatts of geothermal energy.

- Expanding funding for cost-shared drilling
- Developing the commercial application for Engineered Geothermal Systems (EGS) techniques
- Mandating a national geothermal energy resource assessment
- Creating a national exploration and development technology and information center
- Creating an international geothermal technological transfer program

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