

S. 1

To require the United States to reduce dependency on fossil fuels, improve national energy independence, invest in research for renewable energy, and for other purposes.

MR. HARRIS-CHAREST (for himself, Ms. HEINALOUMA OF OLYMPIA, Ms. KALLIS OF PACIFICA, MR. MILLER OF LINCOLN, REPRESENTATIVE TWOS OF LINCOLN) introduced the following bill.

AN ACT

To require the United States to reduce dependency on fossil fuels, improve national energy independence, invest in research for renewable energy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the Generating Renewable Energy and improving Economic innovation Act of 2023, or the GREEN Act.

SEC 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress of the United States finds that:

- (a) Fossil fuels are a nonrenewable, finite resource;
- (b) A large portion of American energy generation requires the use of fossil fuels;
- (c) A large portion of American energy usage relies on fossil fuels;
- (d) The United States imported more than nine million barrels of oil per day in 2019 to sustain its operations and uses;

- (e) Of the over 9 million barrels of oil imported to the United States, almost 75 percent was crude oil, requiring refinement and harming the environments of several cities, towns, and waterways;
- (f) At current rates of use, the planet will run out of coal in 2156, natural gas in 2078, and crude oil in 2070;
- (g) Over 95 percent of vehicles in the United States require gasoline, a product made from the refinement of crude oil, to operate;
- (h) There lacks suitable infrastructure to allow alternative fuel vehicles to compete with conventional fuel vehicles;
- (i) Infrastructure is developed based on demand, which is made artificially scarce due to American energy policy and priorities;
- (j) A future scarcity of fossil fuels pose an inherent risk to the American economy and our national defense;
- (k) In 2019, petroleum and natural gas products produced 1.04 quadrillion and 5.21 quadrillion British thermal units of energy in the residential sector, making a total of 6.25 quadrillion British thermal units of energy for residential use;
- (l) In 2019, renewables produced less than one quadrillion British thermal units of energy for residential use;
- (m) The demand for electricity is increasing annually in the United States;
- (n) Renewable sources of energy can provide and sustain the United States in the long term;
- (o) Investing in renewable sources of energy to power the United States requires a diversification of sources; and,
- (p) The United States shall be a world leader on investments into, and research around, the implementation of renewable sources of energy.

SEC 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this act and unless otherwise defined, the term:

- (a) “Department” shall retain the same definition as enacted in [42 USC §7101](#).
- (b) “Function” shall retain the same definition and conditions for interpretation as enacted in [42 USC §7101](#).
- (c) “Secretary” shall be defined as the principal officer of the Department of Energy.
- (d) “Administrator” shall be defined as the Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration.
- (e) “Conventionally fuelled vehicle” shall be interpreted as meaning any vehicle that relies solely or primarily on gasoline or diesel fuel to propel itself.

TITLE I. REDUCTION OF FOSSIL FUELS.

SUBTITLE A — USAGE TARGETS

SECTION 101. ESTABLISHING TARGETS FOR ENERGY GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION.— Title 42, United States Code, is amended by inserting after [Chapter 84](#), Subchapter X the following:

“SUBCHAPTER XI – ENERGY TARGETS

“§ 7361. Preparation of energy targets.

“(a) No later than the first day of July of 2023, and every year thereafter, the President, in collaboration with the Secretary, shall transmit to the Congress energy targets for net imports of fossil fuels, domestic production of fossil fuels, domestic production of renewable energy, and end-use consumption of energy of all sources for the the next four calendar years that are evenly divisible by 5. Such targets shall be transmitted in the form prescribed in section 7363.

“(b) In preparing energy targets under this section, the President shall take into account anticipated energy conservation and anticipated production of energy from new technologies, and shall transmit with the targets supporting data together with a statement of the assumptions on which the targets are based.

“(c) Before the first day of July of 2024, and of every year thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress and the public a report regarding the energy targets transmitted during the preceding year, and shall declare whether or not targets were met. Should a target not be met, an explanation shall accompany the declaration.

“(d) The President is prohibited from providing targets that reduce the use of renewable sources of energy, nor targets that fail to increase the use of renewable sources of energy to the greatest extent possible.

“§ 7362. Congressional consideration.

“(a)

“(1) Any Department of Energy authorization bill for any portion of the fiscal year 2024 and any such bill affecting any portion of any subsequent fiscal year which is proposed in an executive communication to the Congress shall include the targets required by section 7361(a) to be transmitted by July of the preceding fiscal year. Such targets shall be in the form prescribed in section 7363 and shall be set forth as a separate title at the end of the proposed bill.

“(2) The energy targets transmitted to the Congress under section 7361 shall be considered by any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate in connection with any Department of Energy authorization bill for fiscal year 2024 or any following fiscal year. This paragraph shall apply during the One Hundred and Sixty-third Congress, and during any subsequent Congress (with respect to Department of Energy authorization bills for later fiscal years) to the extent expressly provided in any Act (other than an appropriation Act) approved after the date of the enactment of this Act.

“(3)

“(A) During the One Hundred and Sixty-third Congress, it shall be in order (notwithstanding any rule or provision of law) during the consideration in the House of Representatives, in the Senate, or in any committee of either, of any Department of Energy authorization bill for fiscal year 2024, or a joint resolution (as defined in subsection (d)(1)(B)), to offer and consider, except as provided in subparagraph (B)—

“(i) any amendment (or series of amendments) only changing the number of any energy target contained in such bill or resolution, or

“(ii) in the case of any such authorization bill, any amendment only adding a title containing only energy targets in the form prescribed in section 7363 if such bill does not contain such a title, or only deleting such a title

contained in such bill.

“(B) Any amendment (or series of amendments) referred to in subparagraph (A) shall not be in order unless it continues, improves upon, or achieves mathematical consistency within the targets transmitted by the President.

“(b)

“(1) If —

“(A) on or before July 1, 2023, no Department of Energy authorization bill for fiscal year 2024 has been reported to either House of the Congress by any of the respective authorizing committees, or

“(B) no committee which has reported such an authorization bill in either House by such date has included energy targets in the form prescribed in section 7363 as a separate title,

a joint resolution introduced in the Senate or the House of Representatives after such date shall be subject to the provisions of this section and shall immediately be referred to the appropriate authorizing committees, which shall have until August 1, 2023, to consider and report such resolution.

“(2) If on or before August 1, 2023, the appropriate authorizing committees of the House of Representatives or the Senate have not reported such a joint resolution, such committees of that House may be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution (or any other joint resolution) in accordance with [paragraph \(4\) of section 552\(d\) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act](#) (as if it were a resolution relating to a contingency plan) if a motion for such a discharge is made during the period of 5 calendar days of continuous session of Congress which follows August 1, 2023.

“(3) The provisions of subsections (c) and (d)(5) and (6) of section 552 of such Act shall apply with respect to the consideration of such a joint resolution in either House, except

that—

“(A) debate on such joint resolution shall be limited to not more than 3 hours,

“(B) it shall be in order (notwithstanding any rule or provision of law) to offer and consider any amendment (or series of amendments) permitted under subsection (a)(3), and

“(C) the references in such provisions to any resolution relating to a contingency plan shall be considered to refer to a joint resolution under this section.

“(c) In the consideration of any Department of Energy authorization bill containing a title setting forth energy targets, the question of whether any amendment (other than an amendment referred to in subsection (a)(3)) to any portion of such bill (including such title) is in order in the House of Representatives, in the Senate, or in any committee of either, shall be determined as if the title containing such targets were not in the bill.

“(d)

“(1) For purposes of this section—

“(A) the term "Department of Energy authorization bill" means any general authorization of appropriations for the civilian programs and activities of the Department of Energy;

“(B) the term "joint resolution" means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress

(i) which is entitled "Joint resolution relating to energy targets.",

“(ii) which does not contain a preamble,
and

“(iii) the matter after the resolving clause of which only contains energy targets in the form prescribed by section 7363; and

“(C) the term "energy target" means any number contained in the form prescribed in section 303.

“(2) This section is enacted by Congress—

“(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of Department of Energy authorization bills and joint resolutions described by paragraph (1) of this subsection; and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent therewith; and

“(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House.

“§ 7363. Energy Target Form.

“(a) For the purposes of this title, energy targets shall be set forth in the following form:

ENERGY TARGETS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (in quadrillions of British Thermal Units)								
Sources of Energy	2025	(%)	2030	(%)	2035	(%)	2040	(%)
Domestic Production, Nonrenewable								
Crude Oil and NGLs								
Natural Gas								
Coal								
Nuclear								
Subtotal:								
Domestic Production, Renewable								
Solar								
Wind								
Geothermal								
Hydroelectric								
Tidal								
Wave								
Other (specify on next page)								
Subtotal:								
Subtotal, Domestic Production:								
Imports								
Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products								
Natural Gas								
Coal								
Other								
Subtotal, Imports:								
Total supply:								
Consumption								
Petroleum Liquids								
Natural Gas								
Direct Coal								
Electricity								
Decentralized Renewables								
Other								
Subtotal:								
Conversion Loss:								
Total Consumption:								

with appropriate revisions made to update the years as required.

“(b) As used in subsection (a)—

“(1) the term "crude oil and NGL" includes liquid products obtained from lease operations, field facilities, and natural gas processing plants and liquid petroleum obtained from shale and tar sands;

“(2) the term "coal", when used under the domestic production category, includes coal which is converted to gaseous or liquid fuels;

“(3) the term "renewables" includes energy or fuel derived directly from sunlight or from biomass (as defined in section 203), and hydropower sources;

“(4) the term "end-use consumption" does not include exports of fuel or electricity;

‘(5) the term "decentralized renewables" does not include electricity produced for delivery to multiple points of end-use consumption; and

“(6) the term "conversion loss" includes heat or other forms of energy not recovered in the conversion of raw energy resources, fuels, or electricity into alternate form prior to delivery for end use consumption.

“§ 7364. General provisions regarding targets.

“(a) The energy targets set forth pursuant to this title in any joint resolution or any Act authorizing appropriations for the Department of Energy shall be considered as an expression of national goals and shall not be considered to have any legal force or effect.

“(b) Expenses paid or incurred by the President for preparing the energy targets and reports under this title shall be from funds otherwise available to the Department of Energy, consistent with otherwise applicable law. Such targets and reports shall be prepared using the minimum extent of contracting assistance that is required for their preparation. If any assistance is required to be obtained by contract for the preparation of the targets and reports, that assistance shall be limited to the providing of supporting information and may not include the preparation or recommendation of any proposed or final energy target.

“(c) The preparation and transmission of such targets or reports shall not be considered a major Federal action for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.”

SUBTITLE B — WIND DOWN OF FOSSIL DEPENDENCY

SECTION 102. ESTABLISHING A COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY PLAN.— Title 15, United States Code, is amended by striking [Section 781](#) in its entirety, and replacing it with the following:

“§ 781. COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY PLAN.

“(a) REPORT TO PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS;
ANALYTICAL JUSTIFICATION; SCOPE OF ANALYSIS.— Pursuant

and subject to the provisions and procedures set forth in this chapter, the Administrator shall, within 90 days from the effective date of this Act, develop and report to the the Secretary, the President, and Congress a comprehensive plan designed to reduce energy consumption, and meet or exceed:

“(1) the amount of reduction in fossil fuel usage; and,

“(2) the amount of renewable energy generated within the United States set forth in the plan put forth by the Secretary of Energy as laid out in [section 201](#) of this Act.

“(b) Such a plan shall project forward to 2025 in line with the energy targets as set in [section 201](#) of this Act, upon which it shall expire. The Administrator shall propose a new plan in line with the requirements for the Secretary’s energy plan.

“(c) Such plan shall be accompanied by full analytical justification for the actions proposed therein. Such analysis shall include, but not be limited to—

“(1) estimates of the energy savings of each action and of the program as a whole;

“(2) estimates of any windfall losses and gains to be experienced by corporations, industries, and citizens grouped by socioeconomic class;

“(3) estimates of the impact on supplies and consumption of energy forms consequent to such price changes as are or may be proposed; and

“(4) a description of alternative actions which the Administrator has considered together with a rationale in explanation of the rejection of any such alternatives in preference to the measures actually proposed.

“(b) Alterations; analytical justifications.— The Administrator may, from time to time, modify or otherwise alter any such plan, except that, upon request of an appropriate committee of the Congress, the Administrator shall supply analytical justifications for

any such alterations.

“(c) Monitoring activity.— The Administrator shall be responsible for monitoring any such plans as are implemented with respect to their effectiveness in achieving the anticipated benefits.

SECTION 103. REVISION.— Title 42, United States Code is amended in [section 7321](#) by—

(a) striking “April 1, 1979”, and replacing it with “September 1, 2023”.

(b) striking “biennially”, and replacing it with “annually”

SECTION 104: REVISION.— Title 42, United States Code is amended by adding the following after subparagraph (1) of [section 7321](#) as subparagraph (2), and redesignating the following subparagraphs:

“(2) support and facilitate the plans of the Secretary and the Administrator as outlined in sections [102](#) and [201](#) of the Generating Renewable Energy and improving Economic innovatioN Act, and to further reduce the use of fossil fuels by 2030 to 50 percent of current usage levels, eliminate the use of fossil fuels by 2040 for all uses not directly connected to or affecting the national security of the United States, and to completely eliminate the use of fossil fuels for all energy needs of the United States by 2060;

SECTION 105. REVISION.— Title 42, United States Code is amended by striking “and thereafter,” in [section 13232](#), and replacing with “until the end of the fiscal year 2023,”.

SECTION 106. RESTRICTIONS INVOLVING VEHICLES USING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES FOR FEDERAL USE.— Title 42, United States Code is amended by adding “The Federal government is prohibited for acquiring conventionally fuelled vehicles for use in the Federal fleet after December 31, 2024.” following “alternative fuel vehicles.” in [section 13232](#)(b)(1).

SECTION 107. ESTABLISHING TRANSITIONAL DEADLINES.— Title 42, United States Code, is amended by striking the period (.) at the end of [section 13232\(b\)\(2\)](#), and replacing it with “until December 31st, 2024. Beginning January 1, 2025, all federal fleets must take action to meet the requirements set forth in paragraph (1), and shall be in compliance no later than July 1, 2025.”

SECTION 108. TERMINATION OF PERMITS.— Title 30, United States Code, is amended in [chapter 3A](#) by creating a new subchapter after Subchapter IX and designating it as Subchapter X, with the following text—

“SUBCHAPTER X — TERMINATION

“§ 291. TERMINATION OF PERMITS

“(a) No land leases or permits shall be issued under Subchapters II, IV, V, or VI to extract products for domestic use after 2030.

“(b) No land leases or permits shall be issued under Subchapters II, IV, V, or VI to extract products after 2040, except for collecting resources necessary to the national security of the United States.

SUBTITLE C — INCREASING THE AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL
INFRASTRUCTURE

SECTION 109. ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM TO SUBSIDIZE RENEWABLE FUEL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR VEHICLES.— Title 49, United States Code is amended by inserting the following text as Chapter 9 of [Subtitle I](#).—

“CHAPTER 9— DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING

“§ 901. ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.— There is to be established a program to assist with the financing of stations dispensing clean, non-conventional fuel for motor vehicles. Such a program shall be administered by the Office of Climate Change and Environment (defined by [49 USC 102\(g\)](#)), and will have input

from the Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy ([49 USC 102\(d\)](#)), the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs ([49 USC 102\(e\)\(1\)\(B\)](#)), and the Assistant Secretary for Administration ([49 USC 102\(e\)\(1\)\(C\)](#)). This shall be known as the Advancing Feasible Utility and Energy Loan Program, henceforth known as the “A-FUEL Program”, or simply the “Program”. The entities administering or having input on the Program shall henceforth be defined as the “A-FUEL Board”, or simply the “Board”.

“(b) PURPOSE.— The purpose of establishing this program is to improve the availability of alternative fuels throughout the United States.

“§ 902. DEFINITIONS.— For the purposes of this Chapter—

“(a) “Alternative Fuel Station” shall mean any plot of land, upon which are devices to provide hydrogen, compressed natural gas, biodiesel, or electricity for use to propel motor vehicles

“(b) “Applicant” shall mean any person seeking to obtain a loan under the Program.

“(c) “Borrower” shall mean any applicant who has submitted an application that was subsequently approved for disbursement.

“(d) “Secretary” shall mean the Secretary of Transportation (as defined by [49 USC 102\(b\)](#)), or any person discharging the duties of the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to requisite order or law.

“§ 902. REQUIREMENTS.— Any applicant must:

“(a) presently be in the process of acquiring land to establish a new alternative fuel station, or in the process of acquiring a defunct fuel station to convert it into an alternative fuel station;

“(1) applicants must submit paperwork verifying such claim to be true.

“(b) The Board shall be empowered to proscribe additional requirements as it sees fit to limit the amount of frivolous applications, but shall not impose regulations to unjustly reduce the number of applicants.

“§ 903. ELIGIBILITY.— In order to be approved for a loan disbursed under this program, any applicant must:

“(a) Be within 275 miles of an existing hydrogen fuel station;

“(b) Have registered a business with the requisite state entity;

“(c) Have a federal tax ID number with the Internal Revenue Service;

“(d) Own and operate less than 4,000 fueling stations across the United States and associated territories, with a preference for small, local businesses, including branded establishments owned by franchise owners.

“§ 904. REPAYMENT OF LOAN.—

“(a) INTEREST RATE.— The interest rate shall be a rate equal to the high yield of the 10-year Treasury note auctioned at the final auction held prior to such June 1. This rate shall not exceed the value provided at the time of the disbursement of the loan, but may be matched to the aforementioned rate via order of the Board. Borrowers shall be notified of a change in rate with 90 days of notice.

“(i) The Board shall be empowered to increase the interest rate by one quarter of one percent for each six month loan period in excess of 120 months.

“(ii) Should a loan be fully repaid within 24 months, the borrower shall be reimbursed for any

money paid towards interest.

“(iii) §4(a)(12) of the [Supporting Those Under the Department of Education’s New Terms Act of 2021](#) shall also apply to this program, with the authority to change rates remitted to the A-FUEL Board for the A-FUEL Program.

“(b) FINANCE CHARGES.— There shall be applied a charge of 10 percent of the loan principal to cover administrative fees and associated expenses.

“(c) TERM OF LOAN.— Any borrower receiving funds from the Program is empowered to select the term in which the loan shall be active pursuant to the following criteria—

“(1) Borrowers may select any number of months evenly divisible by 6 up to 120 months, or longer of economic conditions warrant a longer term;

“(A) A borrower may exceed the 120 month limit, upon which any number of months easily divisible by three shall be available.

“(i) Any term exceeding 120 months must be approved by the Board before the disbursement of funds shall take place.

“(a) Under no circumstances will a loan term be approved beyond 300 months without the approval of the Secretary, who shall not approve any loan term exceeding 360 months.

“(2) Upon approval, the borrower must complete a promi

“§ 905. GRANT AMOUNT AND FUNDING.—

“(a) The program shall be appropriated \$100,000,000.00 annually, indexed to inflation, to be disbursed to applicants. The number of awarded loans shall be no more than 200 annually, but no less than 50 and shall be set by the Board.

“(i) Any remaining funds that were not disbursed shall carry over as a portion of the appropriation allotted to this program.

TITLE II. ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.

SUBTITLE A — RENEWABLE ENERGY

SECTION 201. REAUTHORIZING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANS.—

(a) Title 42, United States Code, is amended in [Section 13471](#) by inserting the following after Paragraph (b), and redesignating paragraph (c) as paragraph (e):

“(c) Reauthorizing renewable energy plans.

“The Secretary is required to provide and share a new plan to increase the share of renewables used to generate energy in the United States by 2025 within 90 days of the enactment of this Act with Congress and the public, and shall provide status updates pertinent to increasing the share of renewables in the United States energy mix on a quarterly basis. The plan shall be considered expired on January 1, 2025, with a report delivered on the outcomes no later than March 1, 2025. The Secretary is required to propose a new five year plan to 2030 no later than 60 days before the expiration of the plan to 2025.

“(d) The requirements of paragraph (c) shall repeat in five year intervals, substituting years as necessary.

(b) Title 42, United States Code, is amended in [Section 13471](#) by inserting the following after Paragraph (e):

“(f) Reauthorizing renewable energy plans

“The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to appropriate funds to finance programs to facilitate solar programs (excluding programs under [§13431](#) of this title), geothermal programs, wind programs, hydroelectric programs, tidal energy programs, wave energy programs, and new, promising renewable technologies in Section [202](#).

SECTION 202: RESEARCH INTO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES.—

(a) The Secretary of Energy, or other designated person with the authority to discharge the statutory authority of the Secretary of Energy, shall review—

- (1) Rural Electrification Act of 1936 ([Pub.L 74-605](#));
- (2) Hydroelectric Power Act of 1935 ([Pub.L 74-738](#));
- (3) Flood Control Act of 1944 ([Pub.L 78-534](#));
- (4) Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 ([Pub.L 80-845](#));
- (5) Atomic Energy Act of 1954 ([Pub.L 83-703](#));
- (6) Renewable Energy Resources Act of 1960 ([Pub.L 86-509](#));
- (7) Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 ([Pub.L 89-754](#));
- (8) National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ([Pub.L 91-190](#));
- (9) Resource Recovery Act of 1969 ([Pub.L 91-512](#));
- (10) Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974 ([Pub.L 93-410](#));
- (11) Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974 ([Pub.L 93-473](#));
- (12) Energy Conservation and Production Act of 1976 ([Pub.L 94-385](#));

(13) Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank Act of 1978 ([Pub.L 95-238](#));

(14) National Energy Act of 1978 ([Pub.L 95-617](#));

(15) Energy Tax Act of 1978 ([Pub.L 95-618](#));

(16) Biomass Energy and Alcohol Fuels Act of 1980 ([Pub.L 96-294](#));

(17) Wind Energy Systems Act of 1980 ([Pub.L 96-345](#));

(18) Energy Policy Act of 1992 ([Pub.L 102-486](#));

(19) Energy Policy Act of 2005 ([Pub.L 109-58](#));

(20) Renewable Energy Investment Tax Credit (created by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and extended by subsequent legislation);

(21) Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 ([Pub.L 110-140](#));

(22) The Energy Improvement and Extension Act of 2008 ([Pub.L 110-343](#));

(23) The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ([Pub.L 111-5](#));

and propose to the President and Congress requisite changes in law to provide for the continued research of, and development into, more sustainable energy sources.

SECTION 203: INCREASING FEDERAL RENEWABLE ENERGY USE.— Title 42, United States Code, is amended in [section 15852](#) by—

(a) striking “and each fiscal year thereafter.” in section (a).

(b) adding the following text after part (3)—

(4) Not less than 10 percent in fiscal years 2024 through 2026;

(5) Not less than 20 percent in fiscal years 2027 through 2029;

(6) Not less than 30 percent in fiscal years 2030 through 2032;

(7) Not less than 40 percent in fiscal years 2033 through 2035;

(8) Not less than 50 percent in fiscal years 2036 through 2038

(9) Not less than 60 percent in fiscal year 2039, and for each fiscal year thereafter.

SUBTITLE B — RESTRICTING SOURCES OF ENERGY PRODUCTION

SECTION 204: RESCINDING APPROVAL OF BIOMASS FOR DIRECT ENERGY PRODUCTION.—

(a) Title 42, United States Code, is amended in [Subchapter II, Part A](#) by adding the following text after section 8312—

“§ 8313. USE OF BIOMASS IN NEW ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS.

(a) No electric power plant beginning operations after July 1, 2023 shall be permitted to generate electricity by way of the incineration of biomass products.

(b) Title 42, United States Code, is amended in [Subchapter III, Part A](#) by adding the following text after section 8342—

“§ 8343. USE OF BIOMASS IN EXISTING ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS.

(a) Beginning July 1, 2023, no existing electric power plant shall be permitted to continue to generate electricity by way of the incineration of biomass products.

SECTION 205: REVISIONS.—

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law and subsequent amendments to law except where explicitly provided, all references of “biomass” throughout the United States Code, except for the purposes of defining the term, shall be struck, including the use of “biomass” as an adjective (including, but not limited to): “biomass fuel”, “biomass energy”, and related terms; It is the express policy of the United States

that biomass is no longer acceptable as a fuel source domestically, and where otherwise subject to the special, maritime, or territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

SECTION 206: REPEAL.— [Pub. L 100-42](#) is hereby repealed.

SUBTITLE C — REDUCTION IN ENERGY USAGE

SECTION 207: Title 42, United States Code, is amended in [section 13451](#).—

(a) by striking “5” in subsection (a), and replacing it with “multi”.

(b) by striking “;and ,” in subparagraph (b)(1)(B), and replacing it with a semicolon;

(c) by adding the following text as subparagraph (b)(1)(C), and redesignating any subsequent subparagraphs as needed.—

“(C) To reduce energy usage by:

“(i) five percent by 2025;

“(ii) ten percent by 2030;

“(iii) fifteen percent by 2035; and,

“(iv) twenty percent by 2040.

(d) by striking “;and ,” in subparagraph (b)(2)(B), and replacing it with a semicolon;

(e) by adding the following text as subparagraph (b)(2)(C), and redesignating any subsequent subparagraphs as needed.—

“(C) To reduce energy usage by:

“(i) five percent by 2025;

“(ii) ten percent by 2030;

“(iii) fifteen percent by 2035; and,

“(iv) twenty percent by 2040.

(f) by striking “October 24, 1992” in subsection (c), and replacing it with “June 30, 2023”

(g) by striking “5” in subsection (c), and replacing it with “multi”

(h) by striking “October 24, 1992” in subsection (d), and replacing it with “June 30, 2023”

(i) by striking “\$178,250,000” in subsection (e), and replacing it with “\$225,000,000”

(j) by striking “1993” in subsection (e), and replacing it with “2023”.

(k) by striking “\$275,000,000” in subsection (e), and replacing it with “\$350,000,000”

(l) by striking “1994” in subsection (e), and replacing it with “2024”.

TITLE III FACILITATING THE TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY

SECTION 301: ESTABLISHING DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.—

(a) Title 42, United States Code is amended in [chapter 84](#) by inserting the following after subchapter XVII as subchapter XVIII—

“SUBCHAPTER XVIII— OFFICE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION AND COORDINATION

“§ 7387. ESTABLISHMENT, PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATION, AND DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.— There shall be an office in the Department, which shall work in conjunction with the Office of Renewable Energy Education as defined in 20 USC §3428 to be administered by the Director of Renewable Energy Transition and Coordination appointed and compensated in the manner described in [section 7139](#) of this title.

“(b) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR.— It shall be the duty and responsibility of the Director to—

“(1) Consult with employers and labor unions in the various fields of fossil fuel energy production to determine the number of workers that are employed to produce energy from fossil fuels;

“(2) Determine the average age of employees in each sector of fossil fuel production, including, but not limited to—

“(A) Petroleum products;

“(B) Natural Gas; and,

“(C) Coal.

and shall determine, in conjunction with the Department of Labor, the average number of years existing workers have remaining in field, and the number of workers who are entering the field each year to determine the number of employees that could transition into renewable energy production;

“(A) For the purposes of this subparagraph, employees will be considered eligible to transition if they have not exceeded 67% of the average number of years in-field as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

“(3) Consult with employers and labor unions in the various fields of renewable energy production to determine the number of workers needed to improve the proliferation of renewable energy across the United States;

“(4) Promote the availability of educational opportunities via the Office of Renewable Energy Education for those needing to transition out of fossil

fuel production, but remain in the energy sector;

“(5) Oversee the transition of workers in fossil fuel energy production to green energy production throughout all portions of the process; and,

“(6) Other duties as determined by the Secretary.

“(c) PURPOSE.— The purpose of the Office of Renewable Energy Transition and Coordination shall be to ease, encourage, promote, and facilitate the transition of the United States of America to 100% renewable energy, ideally by 2040.

“(d) FACILITIES.— The Secretary, in collaboration with the Director, shall be allocated no fewer than six physical offices; one office per state, and one in or near the offices of the Department of Energy in Washington, DC. More physical offices may be approved as needed by the Secretary to support the purpose of the Office as outlined in section (c), or to enable the Director to discharge their duties as outlined in section (b).

“(e) COORDINATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.— The Secretary shall—

“(A) shall ensure the coordination of the Office of Renewable Energy Transition and Coordination with the other activities of the Department, including the transfer of knowledge, capabilities, and relevant technologies from basic research programs of the Department to applied research and development programs of the Department for the purpose of enabling development of mission-relevant technologies;

“(B) shall support joint activities among the programs of the Department;

“(C) shall coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies operating under existing

authorizations relating to subjects relating to the mission described in subsection (c) in supporting advancements in related research areas as appropriate; and

“(D) may form partnerships to enhance the utilization of and ensure access to user facilities by other Federal agencies.

“(2) OFFICE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION AND COORDINATION.— The Director shall ensure the coordination of programs and activities carried out by the Office of Renewable Energy Transition and Coordination with other Offices and Departments of the Department of Energy as required.

(b) Title 20, United States Code is amended in [subchapter II](#) by inserting the following as a new section after section 3427 as section 3428—

“§3428. OFFICE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY EDUCATION

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.— There shall be an office under the Department, which shall work with the Office of Renewable Energy Transition and Coordination under the Department of Energy as defined in 42 USC §7387 to be administered by the Director of Renewable Energy Education, who shall be appointed in line with [section 3411](#) of this title, and compensated at the rate provided for Level IV of the Executive Schedule under [section 5315 of Title 5](#).

“(b) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR.— It shall be the duty and responsibility of the Director to:

“(1) Promote careers in the design, manufacture, installation, and or maintenance of renewable energy stations;

“(A) For the purposes of this subparagraph, renewable energy stations shall be defined as any installation of devices that generate electricity using renewable energy as defined by [section 2924 of Title 10](#), excluding paragraph 6(c).

“(2) Consult with the Department of Energy, the Department of Labor, and employers and labor unions in the career fields mentioned in subparagraph (1) to determine the projected number of workers needed to facilitate the transition to, and maintenance of facilities needed to meet 150% of current domestic electricity demand;

“(A) For the purposes of this subparagraph, current electricity demand shall be measured as the total electricity generated from a period starting on March 1, 2022 and ending February 28, 2023.

“(3) Highlight the benefits of renewable energy to the public via appropriate marketing campaigns in the areas of:

“(A) Environment;

“(B) Economy;

“(C) Public health;

“(D) National Security; and,

“(E) Any other area determined jointly by the Secretary and the Director to be of benefit to explain the benefits of renewable energy.

There should be a focus on what sources of energy are best suited to each locality in order to encourage more local investment and attract local skilled labor;

“(4) Emphasize the importance of transitioning from fossil fuels utilizing the same parameters used in subparagraph (3);

“(5) Assist the Office of Postsecondary Education as defined in [section 3415 of this title](#) to facilitate the creation of, and support for programs that are determined to be useful in supporting the goals of this Office.

SECTION 302: PROVIDING AID FOR EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
RELATING TO TRANSITIONING TO GREEN ENERGY.— [Title 20, United States
Code](#) is amended by inserting the following text after Chapter 81—

“CHAPTER 82—TRAINING WORKERS IN GREEN ENERGY
INFRASTRUCTURE

“§11001. ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.— There shall be established a grant program to aid and assist two year colleges, four year colleges, and trade schools with developing, promoting, and implementing programs to allow workers currently employed in the fossil fuel industry to transition properly into careers in green energy, and to allow those that are looking to enter into careers in energy generation and development to gain the proper skills the same right. This grant shall be known as the Training Workers in Green Energy Infrastructure Grant, or simply “TWIG-EI Grants”.

“(b) PURPOSE.— This grant program shall be made effective to:

“(1) Alleviate expenses associate with research around and development of programs to train workers in trades necessary to construct and maintain infrastructure to produce electricity from renewable sources;

“(2) Provide incentive to institutions of higher learning to encourage the development of such programs;

“(3) Recruit educators in the necessary fields to sustain the long term goal of energy independence under a renewable future;

“(4) Open a path for workers in the fossil fuel industry a way to transition out of work in a non-renewable, limited field with time remaining;

“(5) Provide the same right to those looking to provide a necessary utility for our nation and all of its citizens;

“(6) Support workers looking to improve public confidence in their skillset with new certifications; and,

“(7) Encourage the development of skilled labor in a field with permanent longevity, providing our country with a dedicated workforce in a field critical to our national defense and sovereignty.

“§ 11002. GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—

“(a) IN GENERAL.— The Director of Renewable Energy Education as defined in 20 USC 3428, as provided for in the Generating Renewable Energy and improving Economic innovation Act of 2023, shall be empowered to establish requirements for the grant program defined by this Chapter that meet or exceed the legislative minimum.

“(b) GEOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.— Priority will be given to awardees that are establishing programs that will directly benefit their local communities. Preference will be shown to programs training in:

“(1) Solar, based in the regions of:

“(A) California;

“(B) Nevada;

“(C) Utah;

“(D) Arizona;

“(E) Colorado;

“(F) New Mexico;

“(G) Hawaii;

“(H) Texas; and,

“(I) Florida.

“(2) Land-based Wind, based in the regions of:

“(A) Montana;

“(B) Wyoming;

“(C) Colorado;

“(D) New Mexico;

“(E) North Dakota;

“(F) South Dakota;

“(G) Nebraska;

“(H) Kansas;

“(I) Oklahoma;

“(J) Texas;

“(K) Minnesota;

“(L) Iowa;

“(M) Missouri;

“(N) Arkansas;

“(O) Wisconsin;

“(P) Illinois;

“(Q) Michigan;

“(R) Indiana;

“(S) Ohio;

“(T) New York; and,

“(U) Maine.

“(3) Offshore Wind, based in the coastal portions of the regions of:

“(A) Oregon;

“(B) Washington;

“(C) California;

“(D) Hawaii;

“(E) Texas;

“(F) Michigan;

“(G) Wisconsin;

“(H) Illinois;

“(I) Indiana;

“(J) Ohio;

“(K) Pennsylvania;

“(L) New York;

“(M) Maine;

“(N) New Hampshire;

“(O) Rhode Island;

“(P) Connecticut;

“(Q) New Jersey;

“(R) Delaware

“(S) Maryland;

“(T) Virginia;

“(U) North Carolina; and,

“(V) South Carolina.

“(4) Geothermal, based in the regions of:

“(A) Nevada;

“(B) Oregon;

“(C) Washington;

“(D) Idaho; and,

“(E) Montana

“(5) Hydroelectric, based in the regions of:

“(A) Maine;

“(B) New Hampshire;

“(C) Vermont;

“(D) New York;

“(E) Massachusetts;

“(F) Rhode Island;

“(G) Connecticut;

“(H) New Jersey;

“(I) Pennsylvania;

“(J) West Virginia;

“(K) Kentucky;

“(L) Tennessee;

“(M) North Carolina;

“(N) South Carolina;

“(O) Georgia;

“(P) Alabama;

“(Q) Arkansas;

“(R) Mississippi;

“(S) Louisiana;

“(T) Washington; and,

“(U) California.

“(6) Tidal, based in the coastal portions of the regions of:

“(7) Wave, based in the regions of:

“(A) Alaska;

“(B) Hawaii;

“(C) Washington;

“(D) Oregon; and;

“(E) California

“(c) ELIGIBILITY.— To be eligible for a grant under this chapter, an entity must:

“(1) meet the requirements of being an institution of higher education as defined by [20 USC 1001](#);

“(2) not be restricted from receiving federal funds due to a violation of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as amended ([20 USC 1092\(f\)](#));

“(3) maintain accreditation for 75 percent of currently offered courses of study;

“(4) maintain an average graduation rate of 65 percent or greater over the past four years; and,

“(5) submit documentation to the Department regarding the location at which the program shall be administered (if off of the defined campus grounds), projected student enrollment, anticipated one-time expenses relating to setup of the program, anticipated recurring expenses relating to staff, overhead, and other associated administrative overhead costs, and of any connections with a business that is directly involved in the generation of power via renewable energy or the maintenance of such facilities that looking to invest in the local area the program benefits.

“(A) For the purposes of this section, “local” shall be defined as any area within a 75 mile radius of the address the program is located.

“(d) GRANT AMOUNT AND FUNDING.— The Director shall be appropriated \$100,000,000.00 annually indexed to inflation through the fiscal year 2033, to be disbursed among programs across the States as evenly as possible. The number of awarded grants shall be no more than 100 annually, but no less than 50 and shall be set by the Secretary, in collaboration with the Director.

TITLE IV. CHANGES TO TAXATION REGARDING VEHICLES

SECTION 401: EXPANSION OF EXISTING TAX CREDITS.— Title 26, United States Code, is amended by adding the following after section 25D:

“SEC. 25E. PREVIOUSLY-OWNED CLEAN VEHICLES.

“(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—In the case of a qualified buyer who during a taxable year places in service a previously-owned clean vehicle, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the lesser of—

“(1) \$4,000, or

“(2) the amount equal to 30 percent of the sale price with respect to such vehicle.

“(b) LIMITATION BASED ON MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No credit shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any taxable year if—

“(A) the lesser of—

“(i) the modified adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for such taxable year, or

“(ii) the modified adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for the preceding taxable year, exceeds

“(B) the threshold amount.

“(2) Threshold amount.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), the threshold amount shall be—

(A)in the case of a joint return or a surviving spouse (as defined in section 2(a)), \$165,000,

(B)in the case of a head of household (as defined in section 2(b)), \$123,750, and

(C)in the case of a taxpayer not described in subparagraph (A) or (B), \$82,500.

(3) Modified adjusted gross income.— For purposes of this subsection, the term “modified adjusted gross income” means adjusted gross income increased by any amount excluded from gross income under section 911, 931, or 933.

(c) DEFINITIONS.— For purposes of this section—

(1) PREVIOUSLY-OWNED CLEAN VEHICLE.— The term “previously-owned clean vehicle” means, with respect to a taxpayer, a motor vehicle—

(A) the model year of which is at least 2 years earlier than the calendar year in which the taxpayer acquires such vehicle,

(B) the original use of which commences with a person other than the taxpayer,

(C) which is acquired by the taxpayer in a qualified sale, and

(D) which—

(i) meets the requirements of subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), (F), and (H) (except for clause (iv) thereof) of section 30D(d)(1), or

(ii) is a motor vehicle which—

(I) satisfies the requirements under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 30B(b)(3), and

(II) has a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 14,000 pounds.

(2) QUALIFIED SALE.— The term “qualified sale” means a sale of a motor vehicle—

(A) by a dealer (as defined in section 30D(g)(8)), and

(B) for a sale price which does not exceed \$25,000.

(3) QUALIFIED BUYER.— The term “qualified buyer” means, with respect to a sale of a motor vehicle, a taxpayer—

(A) who is an individual,

(B) who purchases such vehicle for use and not for resale,

(C) with respect to whom no deduction is allowable with respect to another taxpayer under section 151, and

(D) who has not been allowed a credit under this section for any sale during the 3-year period ending on the date of the sale of such vehicle.

(4) **MOTOR VEHICLE; CAPACITY.**— The terms “motor vehicle” and “capacity” have the meaning given such terms in paragraphs (2) and (4) of section 30D(d), respectively.

(d) **VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER REQUIREMENT.**— No credit shall be allowed under subsection (a) with respect to any vehicle unless the taxpayer includes the vehicle identification number of such vehicle on the return of tax for the taxable year.

(e) **APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES.**— For purposes of this section, rules similar to the rules of section 30D(f) (without regard to paragraph (10) or (11) thereof) shall apply for purposes of this section.

(f) **LIMITS ON APPLICATION OF CREDIT.**— No taxpayer shall be allotted to claim any credit authorized by this section on more than three vehicles, plus one vehicle per dependent in excess of 14 years of age, but not more than 18 years of age.

SECTION 402: REMOVING OUTDATED INFORMATION PERTAINING TO FUEL ECONOMY.— The Department of Transportation in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency, is required to update the chart located at Title 26, United States Code, [section 30B](#), section (b)(2)(B) for current model year.

(a) Upon the calculation of new figures, the Secretary of Transportation and the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency shall issue a joint order to provide such figures.

(b) The Secretary and the Director shall be required to repeat the process outlined in this section for vehicles in the model year 2025, and continue to do so every five years.

SECTION 403: REMOVING OUTDATED INFORMATION RELATING TO VEHICLE AGE.— All references to the model year 2002 shall be struck, and replaced with the most recent model year that has had information provided by the Secretary and Director named in [section 402](#).

(a) The information described in this section shall be updated in line with §402(b) of this Act.

SECTION 404: REPEAL.— Title 26, United States Code, is amended by striking—

(a) subsection (f) of [section 30B](#) in its entirety.

(b) subsection (e) in [section 30D](#) in its entirety.

SECTION 405: REVISIONS.— Title 26, United States Code, is amended by striking—

(a) “\$100,000” in [section 30C](#), and replacing it with “\$120,000”;

(b) “\$1,000” in [section 30C](#), and replacing it with “\$2,000”;

(c) all instances of “qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle” in [section 30D](#), and replacing with “clean vehicle”.

SEC 4. FUNDING.

There is authorized to be appropriated \$720,000,000 annually, indexed to inflation for the provisions of this bill until 2024, upon which \$820,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated until 2025, upon which \$450,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated until 2033 with requisite adjustments for inflation, upon which an amount equivalent to \$100,000,000 dollars in 2023 shall be authorized to be appropriated annually, *provided*:

(a) not less than \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year 2023, with the appropriate amount indexed for inflation for the following five fiscal years to carry out the provisions of [42 USC §13236](#);

(b) not less than \$55,000,000 for the fiscal year 2023, with the appropriate amount indexed for inflation for the following five fiscal years to carry out the provisions of [42 USC §13239](#);

(c) \$180,000,000 for the fiscal year of 2023 and the following five years indexed to inflation, and \$220,000,000 for the fiscal year of 2028 and the following five years indexed to inflation to carry out programs in line with [42 USC §13471](#);

(d) \$100,000,000, indexed to inflation and minus any remaining funds from the previous fiscal year to support the program authorized by section [109](#);

(e) \$225,000,000 for the fiscal year 2023 to support the program reauthorized by section [207](#);

(f) \$325,000,000 for the fiscal year 2024 to support the program reauthorized by section [207](#); and,

(g) \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year 2023 through the end of the fiscal year of 2033, indexed to inflation to support the program established by section [302](#).

Any unused funds shall be immediately returned back to the Treasury of the United States beyond what is authorized by this Act.

SEC 5. SUPREMACY.

For the purposes of enacting this Act, any laws in conflict with this Act shall be immediately rescinded and rendered null and void.

SEC 6. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, or any amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision to any person, entity, government, or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, or any amendment made thereby, or the application of such provision to all other persons, entities, governments, or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This act shall come into force immediately upon approval within the process described by [Article I, §7](#) of the Constitution of the United States.

Meta notes:

- Section [101](#) reinstates repealed portions of the [Energy Security Act of 1980](#), thereby repealing [section 1606 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992](#), with additional conforming amendments to bring the bill into date.
- Sections [401](#), [404\(b\)](#), and [405\(c\)](#) canonize elements that exist in the present United States Code; such edits were the result of [sections 13401 and 13402 of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022](#).