

**EIA Service Reports on Proposed Legislation Released Since January 2007**

The table below summarizes the Service Reports on proposed legislation completed since 2007. Those reports, and others that were completed before 2007, can be found on the EIA web site at [www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/service\\_rpts.htm](http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/service_rpts.htm).

<b>Title</b>	<b>Date of release</b>	<b>Requestor</b>	<b>Availability on EIA web site (www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/service_rpt/)</b>	<b>Focus of analysis</b>
<i>Analysis of Crude Oil Production in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge</i>	May 2008	Senator Ted Stevens	<a href="#">anwr/index.html</a>	Provides an assessment of Federal oil and natural gas leasing in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska.
<i>Energy Market and Economic Impacts of S. 2191, the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2007</i>	April 2008	Senators Joseph Lieberman, John Warner, John Barrasso, James Inhofe, and George Voinovich	<a href="#">s2191/index.html</a>	S. 2191 is a complex bill regulating emissions of GHGs through market-based mechanisms, energy efficiency programs, and economic incentives. This analysis focuses on the impacts of the GHG cap-and-trade program established under Title I of S. 2191.
<i>Federal Financial Interventions and Subsidies in Energy Markets 2007</i>	April 2008	Senator Lamar Alexander	<a href="#">subsidy2/index.html</a>	Update to 1999 to 2000 EIA work on Federal energy subsidies, including any additions or deletions of Federal subsidies based on Administration or Congressional action since 2000, and providing an estimate of the size of each current subsidy. Subsidies directed to electricity production are estimated on the basis of generation by fuel.
<i>Energy Market and Economic Impacts of S. 1766, the Low Carbon Economy Act of 2007</i>	January 2008	Senators Jeff Bingaman and Arlen Specter	<a href="#">lcea/index.html</a>	S. 1766 establishes a mandatory GHG allowance program to maintain covered emissions at approximately 2006 levels in 2020, 1990 levels in 2030, and at least 60 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.
<i>Oil and Natural Gas Market Supply and Renewable Portfolio Standard Impact of Selected Provisions of H.R. 3221</i>	December 2007	Representatives Joe Barton, Jim McCreery, and Don Young	<a href="#">bmy/index.html</a>	Analyze selected provisions of H.R. 3221, the energy bill adopted by the House of Representatives (H.R.) in early August 2007. The analysis focuses on Title VII, dealing with energy on Federal lands; Section 9611, which would establish a Federal renewable portfolio standard for certain electricity sellers; and Section 13001, which would eliminate the eligibility of oil and natural gas producers and refiners to claim deductions under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code.
<i>Supplement to: Energy Market and Economic Impacts of S. 280, the Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007</i>	November 2007	Senators John Barrasso, James Inhofe, and George Voinovich	<a href="#">biv/index.html</a>	Further energy and economic analysis to supplement information presented in EIA's recent analysis of S. 280, the Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007.
<i>Energy and Economic Impacts of Implementing a 25-Percent Renewable Portfolio Standard and Renewable Fuel Standard by 2025</i>	September 2007	Senator James Inhofe	<a href="#">eeim/index.html</a>	Analysis of a "25-by-25" proposal that combines a requirement that a 25-percent share of electricity sales be produced from renewable sources by 2025 with a requirement that a 25-percent share of liquid transportation fuel sales also be derived from renewable sources by 2025. The electricity requirement is implemented as a renewable portfolio standard, while the motor fuel standard is implemented as an RFS.
<i>Energy Market and Economic Impacts of S. 280, the Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007</i>	July 2007	Senators Joseph Lieberman and John McCain	<a href="#">csia/index.html</a>	Estimate of the economic impacts of S. 280, the Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007. S. 280 would establish a series of caps on GHG emissions starting in 2012 followed by increasingly stringent caps beginning in 2020, 2030, and 2050.

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<i>Impacts of a 15-Percent Renewable Portfolio Standard</i>	<i>June 2007</i>	<i>Senator Jeff Bingaman</i>	<i>prps/index.html</i>	<i>Analysis of a renewable portfolio standard requiring that 15 percent of U.S. electricity sales be derived from qualifying renewable energy resources.</i>
<i>Analysis of Alternative Extensions of the Existing Production Tax Credit for Wind Generators</i>	<i>May 2007</i>	<i>Ms. Janice Mays, Chief Counsel, Committee on Ways &amp; Means, U.S. House of Representatives</i>	<i>ptc/index.html</i>	<i>Analysis of alternative extensions of the existing PTC that would apply to wind generators only.</i>
<i>Energy Market Impacts of a Clean Energy Portfolio Standard - Follow-up</i>	<i>February 2007</i>	<i>Senator Norman Coleman</i>	<i>portfolio/index.html</i>	<i>Analysis of a proposed clean energy portfolio standard (CEPS). The proposed CEPS requires electricity suppliers to increase their share of electricity sales that is generated using clean energy resources, including: nonhydropower renewable resources, new hydroelectric or nuclear resources, fuel cells, and fossil-fired plants that capture and sequester CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</i>
<i>Energy Market and Economic Impacts of a Proposal to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity with a Cap and Trade System</i>	<i>January 2007</i>	<i>Senators Jeff Bingaman, Mary Landrieu, Lisa Murkowski, Arlen Specter, Ken Salazar, and Richard Lugar</i>	<i>bllmss/index.html</i>	<i>Analysis of the impacts of a proposal that would regulate emissions of GHGs through an allowance cap-and-trade system. The program would set the cap to achieve a reduction in emissions relative to economic output, or GHG intensity.</i>