

H.R. 6, The Energy Independence and Security Act:

1. Improve Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Vehicle Standard

- Increases the fuel efficiency of vehicles to 35 miles per gallon by 2020, the first increase in a generation
- Save American families \$700 to \$1,000 per year at the pump, with \$22 billion in net annual consumer savings in 2020
- Ensures that fuel economy standards will be reached, while offering flexibility to automakers and ensuring that we keep American manufacturing jobs and continue domestic production of smaller vehicles
- Reduce oil consumption by 1.1 million barrels per day in 2020 (one-half of what we currently import from the Persian Gulf), and reduce greenhouse gases equal to taking 28 million of today's average cars and trucks off the road
- Current CAFE standard is around 27.5 miles per gallon for cars and just over 22 miles per gallon for light trucks, a level which has been in force since 1985
- Includes provisions to encourage the domestic development and production of advanced technology vehicles and the next generation of vehicle batteries and plug-in hybrid vehicles and require the reduction of petroleum consumption and greenhouse gas emissions for the federal fleet

2. Improved Renewable Electricity Standard

- Establishes a 15 percent national renewable electricity standard (RES). This market-based mechanism will require electric utilities to use renewable energy to generate 15 percent of their electricity or to purchase renewable energy credits from others to meet this standard by 2020
- Provides \$13-18 billion in cumulative consumer savings by 2020. Energy bills also would be lower in all 50 states
- Reduces global warming emissions by 84-126 million metric tons per year by 2020 (equivalent to taking 10 million - 15 million vehicles off the road)

3. Increased Production of Biofuels

- Increases the Renewable Fuels Standard, which sets annual requirements for the amount of renewable fuels produced and used in motor vehicles. Under the bill, the expanded renewable fuels standard (RFS) requires 9 billion gallons of renewable fuels in 2008 and progressively increases to a 36 billion gallon requirement by 2022
- Ensures that biodiesel and cellulosic sources are a key part of that increase, while allowing other technologies to come on line. Beginning in 2016, an increasing portion of renewable fuels must be advanced biofuels, starting at 3 billion gallons in 2016 and increasing to 21 billion gallons in 2022
- Promotes investment in renewable fuels infrastructure and supports research and development of new bioenergy sources

4. Provides Clean Renewable Energy & Conservation Tax Incentives

- Includes \$9 billion in clean renewable tax incentives
- Helps working families afford fuel-efficient plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles with a \$3,000 tax credit and also includes tax incentives for biking to work
- Provides incentives for manufacturers to build appliances that push the boundaries of efficiency

5. Includes Two Key Provisions Authored by Congressman Lipinski:

- ***BRIGHT Energy Savings Act***: Requires the federal government – the nation's largest energy consumer – to use high efficiency light bulbs in 1,800 civilian office buildings; this change will significantly reduce energy consumption – about 75% savings for each of more than 3 million bulbs – saving tens of millions of taxpayer dollars and
- ***H-Prize Act***: Establish over \$50 million in cash prizes for the “*H-Prize*” program to spur innovation in hydrogen energy technologies and advance the use of hydrogen as a pollution-free transportation fuel that will replace gasoline