110TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 2635

[Report No. 110-]

To reduce the Federal Government's contribution to global warming through measures that promote efficiency in the Federal Government's management and operations, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 7, 2007

Mr. Waxman introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

June --, 2007

Reported from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic] [For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on June 7, 2007]

A BILL

To reduce the Federal Government's contribution to global warming through measures that promote efficiency in the Federal Government's management and operations, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- 2 (a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the
- 3 "Carbon-Neutral Government Act of 2007".
- 4 (b) Table of Contents for
- 5 this Act is as follows:
 - Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 - Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

- Sec. 101. Inventory of Federal Government Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- Sec. 102. Management of Federal Government Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- Sec. 103. Pilot project for purchase of offsets and certificates.
- Sec. 104. Savings Clause.
- Sec. 105. Definitions.
- Sec. 106. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- Sec. 201. Federal vehicle fleets.
- Sec. 202. Agency analyses for mobility acquisitions.
- Sec. 203. Federal procurement of energy efficient products.
- Sec. 204. Federal building energy efficiency performance standards.
- Sec. 205. Management of Federal building efficiency.
- Sec. 206. Leasing.
- Sec. 207. Procurement and acquisition of alternative fuels.
- Sec. 208. Contracts for renewable energy for executive agencies.
- Sec. 209. Government Efficiency Status Reports.
- Sec. 210. OMB Government Efficiency Reports and Scorecards.
- Sec. 211. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 212. Judicial review.

6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

- 7 The Congress finds the following:
- 8 (1) The harms associated with global warming
- 9 are serious and well recognized. These include the
- 10 global retreat of mountain glaciers, reduction in snow
- 11 cover extent, the earlier spring melting of rivers and
- lakes, the accelerated rate of rise of sea levels during
- 13 the 20th century relative to the past few thousand

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1	years, and increased intensity of hurricanes and ty-
2	phoons.

(2) The risks associated with a global mean surface temperature increase above 2 °C (36 °F) above preindustrial temperature are grave. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, such temperature increases would increase the severity of ongoing alterations of terrestrial and marine environments, with potentially catastrophic results. Ongoing and projected effects include more prevalent droughts in dry regions, an increase in the spread of disease, a significant reduction in water storage in winter snowpack in mountainous regions with direct and important economic consequences, a precipitous rise in sea levels by the end of the century, the potential devastation of coastal communities, severe and irreversible changes to natural ecosystems such as the bleaching and destruction of much of the world's coral, and the potential extinction of 30 percent of all living species.

(3) That these climate change risks are widely shared does not minimize the adverse effects individual persons have suffered and will suffer because of global warming.

1	(4) To preserve the ability to stabilize atmos-
2	pheric greenhouse gas concentrations at levels likely to
3	protect against a temperature rise above 2 °C (36 °F)
4	will require reductions of greenhouse gas emissions of
5	50 percent to 85 percent globally.
6	(5) Achieving such reductions will require a
7	multitude of actions across the global economy that
8	may each address a relatively minute quantity of
9	emissions, but will be cumulatively significant.
10	(6) With only 5 percent of the world population,
11	the United States emits approximately 20 percent of
12	the world's total greenhouse gas emissions, and must
13	be a leader in addressing global warming.
14	(7) The United States Government is the largest
15	energy consumer in the United States and is respon-
16	sible for roughly $100,000,000$ metric tons of CO_2 -
17	equivalent emissions annually.
18	(8) A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by
19	Federal agencies would slow the increase of global
20	emissions and hence of global warming. In addition,
21	Federal action would accelerate the pace of develop-
22	ment and adoption of technologies that will be critical
23	to addressing global warming in the United States

and worldwide.

tive.

(9) A failure by any Federal agency to comply
with the provisions of this Act requiring reductions in
its greenhouse gas emissions would exacerbate the
pace and extent of global warming and the harms
caused by the agency beyond what would otherwise
occur. Although the emissions increments involved
could be relatively small, such a failure allowing in-
crementally greater emissions would injure all United
States citizens.
(10) Improved management of Government oper-
ations, including acquisitions and procurement and
operation of Government facilities, can maximize the
use of existing energy efficiency and renewable energy
technologies to reduce global warming pollution, while
saving taxpayers' money, reducing our dependence on
oil, enhancing national security, cleaning the air, and
protecting pristine places from drilling and mining.
(11) Enhancing the accountability and trans-
parency of Government operations through setting
milestones for agency activities, planning, measuring
results, tracking results over time, and public report-
ing can improve Government management and make
Government operations more efficient and cost effec-

1	TITLE I—FEDERAL GOVERN-
2	MENT INVENTORY AND MAN-
3	AGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE
4	GAS EMISSIONS
5	SEC. 101. INVENTORY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GREEN-
6	HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.
7	(a) In General.—Each agency shall, in accordance
8	with the guidance issued under subsection (b), annually in-
9	ventory and report its greenhouse gas emissions for the pre-
10	ceding fiscal year. Each such inventory and report shall
11	indicate as discrete categories—
12	(1) any direct emission of greenhouse gas as a
13	result of an activity of the agency;
14	(2) the quantity of indirect emissions of green-
15	house gases attributable to the generation of electricity
16	used by the agency and commercial air travel by
17	agency personnel; and
18	(3) the quantity of emissions of greenhouse gases
19	associated with the work performed for the agency by
20	Federal contractors, comprising direct emissions and
21	indirect emissions associated with electricity used by,
22	and commercial air travel by, such contractors.
23	(b) Guidance; Assistance.—Not later than 3 months
24	after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
25	trator shall issue guidance for agencies for conducting in-

1	ventories under this section and reporting under section
2	102. Such guidance shall establish inventory and reporting
3	procedures that are at least as rigorous as the inventory
4	procedures established under the Environmental Protection
5	Agency's Climate Leaders program and shall define the
6	scope of the inventories of direct emissions described in sub-
7	section (a)(1) to be complete and consistent with the na-
8	tional obligation for reporting inventories under the United
9	Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The
10	Administrator shall provide assistance to agencies in pre-
11	paring their inventories.
12	(c) Initial Inventory by Agencies.—
13	(1) Submission.—Not later than 1 year after
14	the date of the enactment of this Act, each agency
15	shall submit to the Administrator and make publicly
16	available on the agency's website an initial inventory
17	of the agency's greenhouse gas emissions for the pre-
18	ceding fiscal year.
19	(2) Certification.—Not later than 6 months
20	after an agency submits an initial inventory under
21	paragraph (1), the Administrator shall review the in-
22	ventory for compliance with the guidance issued
23	under subsection (b) and—
24	(A) certify that the inventory is technically
25	$valid;\ or$

1	(B) decline to certify the inventory and pro-
2	vide an explanation of the actions or revisions
3	that are necessary for the inventory to be cer-
4	$tified\ under\ subparagraph\ (A).$
5	(3) REVISION.—If the Administrator declines to
6	certify the inventory of an agency under paragraph
7	(2)(B), the agency shall submit to the Administrator
8	and make publicly available on the agency's website
9	a revised inventory not later than 6 months after the
10	date on which the Administrator provides the agency
11	with the explanation required by such paragraph.
12	(d) Federal Land Management.—Beginning not
13	later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act,
14	the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agri-
15	culture shall include as a discrete category in any inventory
16	under this section any emission of greenhouse gas and any
17	biological sequestration of greenhouse gases associated with
18	land managed by the Bureau of Land Management or the
19	Forest Service. Such emissions and biological sequestration
20	of greenhouse gases shall not be considered for the purposes
21	of setting or measuring progress toward targets under sec-
22	tion 102.

1	SEC. 102. MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
2	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.
3	(a) Emission Reduction Targets.—Not later than
4	18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
5	$Administrator\ shall\ promulgate\ annual\ reduction\ targets$
6	for the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions described
7	in section 101(a), expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents,
8	of all agencies, taken collectively, for each of fiscal years
9	2010 through 2050.
10	(b) GOALS.—The targets promulgated under subsection
11	(a) shall be calculated so as—
12	(1) to prevent the total quantity of greenhouse
13	gas emissions of all agencies in fiscal year 2011 and
14	each subsequent fiscal year from exceeding the total
15	quantity of such emissions in fiscal year 2010; and
16	(2) to reduce such greenhouse gas emissions as
17	rapidly as possible, but at a minimum by a quantity
18	equal to 2 percent of projected fiscal year 2010 emis-
19	sions each fiscal year, so as to achieve zero net annual
20	greenhouse gas emissions from the agencies by fiscal
21	year 2050.
22	(c) Proportionate Share.—Each agency shall limit
23	the quantity of its greenhouse gas emissions described in
24	section 101(a) to its proportionate share so as to enable the
25	agencies to achieve the targets promulgated under sub-
26	section (a). The Administrator shall promulgate annual re-

1	duction targets to be met by each agency to comply with
2	this subsection.
3	(d) Agency Plans for Managing Emissions.—
4	(1) Submission.—Not later than 2 years after
5	the date of the enactment of this Act, each agency
6	shall develop, submit to the Administrator, and make
7	publicly available on the agency's website a plan for
8	achieving the annual reduction targets applicable to
9	such agency under this section through fiscal year
10	2020. Not later than 2 years before the 10-year period
11	beginning in 2021 and each subsequent 10-year pe-
12	riod, the agency shall develop, submit to the Adminis-
13	trator, and make publicly available an updated plan
14	for achieving such targets for the respective period.
15	Each plan developed under this paragraph shall—
16	(A) identify the specific actions to be taken
17	by the agency; and
18	(B) estimate the quantity of reductions of
19	greenhouse gas emissions to be achieved through
20	each such action.
21	(2) Certification.—Not later than 6 months
22	after an agency submits a plan under paragraph (1),
23	the Administrator shall—
24	(A) certify that the plan is technically
25	sound and, if implemented, is expected to limit

1	the quantity of the agency's greenhouse gas emis-
2	sions to its proportionate share under subsection
3	(c); or
4	(B) decline to certify the plan and provide
5	an explanation of the revisions that are nec-
6	essary for the plan to be certified under subpara-
7	graph(A).
8	(3) Revision.—If the Administrator declines to
9	certify the plan of an agency under paragraph (2),
10	the agency shall submit to the Administrator and
11	make publicly available on the agency's website a re-
12	vised plan not later than 6 months after the date on
13	which the Administrator provides the agency with the
14	explanation required by paragraph $(2)(B)$.
15	(e) Emissions Management.—
16	(1) Requirement.—Each agency shall manage
17	its greenhouse gas emissions to meet the annual re-
18	duction targets applicable to such agency under this
19	section.
20	(2) REVISION OF PLAN.—If any agency fails to
21	meet such targets for a fiscal year, as indicated by the
22	inventory and report prepared by the agency for such
23	fiscal year, the agency shall submit to the Adminis-
24	trator and make publicly available on the agency's
25	website a revised plan under subsection (d) not later

1	than March 31 of the following fiscal year. The Ad-
2	ministrator shall certify or decline to certify the re-
3	vised plan in accordance with subsection (d)(2) not
4	later than 3 months after receipt of the revised plan.
5	(3) Offsets.—
6	(A) Proposal.—If no national mandatory
7	economy-wide cap-and-trade program for green-
8	house gases has been enacted by fiscal year 2010,
9	the Administrator shall develop and submit to
10	the Congress by 2011 a proposal to allow agen-
11	cies to meet the annual reduction targets appli-
12	cable to such agencies under this section in part
13	through emissions offsets, beginning in fiscal
14	year 2015.
15	(B) Contents.—The proposal developed
16	under subparagraph (A) shall ensure that emis-
17	sions offsets are—
18	(i) real, surplus, verifiable, permanent,
19	and enforceable; and
20	(ii) additional for both regulatory and
21	financial purposes (such that the generator
22	of the offset is not receiving credit or com-
23	pensation for the offset in another regu-
24	latory or market context).

1	(C) RULEMAKING.—If by 2012 the Congress
2	has not enacted a statute for the express purpose
3	of codifying the proposal developed under sub-
4	paragraph (A) or an alternative to such pro-
5	posal, the Administrator shall implement the
6	proposal through rulemaking.
7	(f) Management Strategies for Large Tracts of
8	Public Lands.—The Forest Service, the Bureau of Land
9	Management, the National Park Service, and the United
10	States Fish and Wildlife Service shall—
11	(1) within 2 years after the date of the enact-
12	ment of this Act, conduct studies of the opportunities
13	for management strategies, and identify those man-
14	agement strategies with the greatest potential, to—
15	(A) enhance net biological sequestration of
16	greenhouse gases on Federal lands they manage
17	while avoiding harmful effects on other environ-
18	mental values; and
19	(B) reduce negative impacts of global
20	warming on biodiversity, water supplies, forest
21	health, biological sequestration and storage, and
22	related values;
23	(2) within 3 years after the date of the enact-
24	ment of this Act, implement programs on selected
25	land management units in different parts of the Na-

1	tion to test the management strategies identified as
2	having the greatest potential to achieve the benefits
3	described in paragraph (1); and
4	(3) report to the Congress on the results of the
5	studies and the management strategies identified.
6	(g) Study on Urban and Wildland-Urban For-
7	ESTRY Programs.—Within 2 years of the date of enact-
8	ment of this Act, the Forest Service, in consultation with
9	appropriate State and local agencies, shall conduct a study
10	of the opportunities of urban and wildland-urban interface
11	forestry programs to enhance net biological sequestration of
12	greenhouse gases and achieve other benefits.
13	(h) Reporting.—
14	(1) Reports by agencies.—Not later than De-
15	cember 31 each fiscal year, each agency shall submit
16	to the Administrator and make publicly available on
17	the agency's website a report on the agency's imple-
18	mentation of its plan required by subsection (d) for
19	the preceding fiscal year, including the inventory of
20	greenhouse gas emissions of the agency during such
21	fiscal year.
22	(2) Annual report to congress.—The Ad-
23	ministrator shall review each report submitted under
24	paragraph (1) for technical validity and compile such
25	reports in an annual report on the Federal Govern-

1	ment's progress toward carbon neutrality. The Ad-
2	ministrator shall submit such annual report to the
3	Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of
4	the House of Representatives and the Committee on
5	Governmental Affairs of the Senate and make such
6	annual report publicly available on the Environ-
7	mental Protection Agency's website.
8	(3) Electronic submission.—In complying
9	with any requirement of this title for submission of
10	inventories, plans, or reports, an agency shall use
11	electronic reporting in lieu of paper copy reports.
10	SEC 109 DILOT DDO IECT EOD DIDOUASE OF OFFICETS AND
12	SEC. 103. PILOT PROJECT FOR PURCHASE OF OFFSETS AND
13	CERTIFICATES.
13	CERTIFICATES.
13 14	CERTIFICATES. (a) GAO STUDY.—No later than April 1, 2008, the
131415	CERTIFICATES. (a) GAO STUDY.—No later than April 1, 2008, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue the re-
13 14 15 16	CERTIFICATES. (a) GAO STUDY.—No later than April 1, 2008, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue the re- port requested by the Congress on May 17, 2007, regarding
13 14 15 16 17	CERTIFICATES. (a) GAO STUDY.—No later than April 1, 2008, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue the report requested by the Congress on May 17, 2007, regarding markets for greenhouse gas emissions offsets.
13 14 15 16 17 18	CERTIFICATES. (a) GAO STUDY.—No later than April 1, 2008, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue the report requested by the Congress on May 17, 2007, regarding markets for greenhouse gas emissions offsets. (b) PILOT PROJECT.—Executive agencies and legisla-
13 14 15 16 17 18	CERTIFICATES. (a) GAO STUDY.—No later than April 1, 2008, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue the report requested by the Congress on May 17, 2007, regarding markets for greenhouse gas emissions offsets. (b) PILOT PROJECT.—Executive agencies and legislative branch offices may purchase qualified greenhouse gas
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	CERTIFICATES. (a) GAO STUDY.—No later than April 1, 2008, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue the report requested by the Congress on May 17, 2007, regarding markets for greenhouse gas emissions offsets. (b) PILOT PROJECT.—Executive agencies and legislative branch offices may purchase qualified greenhouse gas offsets and qualified renewable energy certificates in any
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	CERTIFICATES. (a) GAO STUDY.—No later than April 1, 2008, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue the report requested by the Congress on May 17, 2007, regarding markets for greenhouse gas emissions offsets. (b) PILOT PROJECT.—Executive agencies and legislative branch offices may purchase qualified greenhouse gas offsets and qualified renewable energy certificates in any open market transaction that complies with all applicable

1	offset" means a real, additional, verifiable, enforceable, and
2	permanent domestic—
3	(1) reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; or
4	(2) sequestration of greenhouse gases.
5	(d) Qualified Renewable Energy Certifi-
6	CATES.—For purposes of this section, the term "qualified
7	renewable energy certificate" means a certificate rep-
8	resenting a specific amount of energy generated by a renew-
9	able energy project that is real, additional, and verifiable.
10	(e) Guidance.—No later than September 30, 2008, the
11	Administrator shall issue guidelines, for Executive agencies,
12	establishing criteria for qualified greenhouse gas offsets and
13	qualified renewable energy certificates. Such guidelines
14	shall take into account the findings and recommendations
15	of the report issued under subsection (a) and shall—
16	(1) establish performance standards for green-
17	house gas offset projects that benchmark reliably ex-
18	pected greenhouse gas reductions from identified cat-
19	egories of projects that reduce greenhouse gas emis-
20	sions or sequester carbon in accordance with sub-
21	section (c); and
22	(2) establish criteria for qualified renewable en-
23	ergy certificates to ensure that energy generated is re-
24	newable and is in accordance with subsection (d).

1	(f) Report.—The Comptroller General of the United
2	States shall evaluate the pilot program established by this
3	section, including identifying environmental and other ben-
4	efits of the program, as well as its financial costs and any
5	disadvantages associated with the program. No later than
6	April 1, 2011, the Comptroller General shall provide a re-
7	port to the Committee on Oversight and Government Re-
8	form of the House of Representatives and the Committee
9	on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the
10	Senate providing the details of the evaluation and any rec-
11	$ommendations\ for\ improvement.$
12	(g) Additional Definitions.—In this section:
13	(1) Notwithstanding section 105(3) of this Act,
14	the term "Executive agency" has the meaning given
15	to such term in section 105 of title 5, United States
16	Code.
17	(2) The term "renewable energy" has the mean-
18	ing given that term in section 203(b) of the Energy
19	Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852(b)(2)), except
20	that energy generated from municipal solid waste
21	shall not be renewable energy.
22	(h) AUTHORIZATION.—Of the amount of discretionary
23	funds available to each Executive agency or legislative
24	branch office for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, not
25	more than 0.01 percent of such amount may be used for

1	the purpose of carrying out this section. Such funding shall
2	be in addition to any other funds available to the Executive
3	agency or legislative branch office for such purpose.
4	(i) Sunset Clause.—This section ceases to be effec-
5	tive at the end of fiscal year 2010.
6	SEC. 104. SAVINGS CLAUSE.
7	Nothing in this Act or any amendment made by this
8	Act shall be interpreted to preempt or limit the authority
9	of a State to take any action to address global warming.
10	SEC. 105. DEFINITIONS.
11	In this title:
12	(1) The term "Administrator" means the Admin-
13	istrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
14	(2) The term "carbon dioxide equivalent" means,
15	for each greenhouse gas, the quantity of the green-
16	house gas that makes the same contribution to global
17	warming as 1 metric ton of carbon dioxide, as deter-
18	mined by the Administrator, taking into account the
19	global warming potentials published by the Intergov-
20	ernmental Panel on Climate Change.
21	(3) The term "agency" has the meaning given to
22	that term in section 551 of the National Energy Con-
23	servation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259).
24	(4) The term "greenhouse gas" means—
25	(A) carbon dioxide;

1	(B) methane;
2	(C) nitrous oxide;
3	$(D)\ hydrofluor ocarbons;$
4	$(E)\ perfluor ocarbons;$
5	(F) sulfur hexafluoride; or
6	(G) any other anthropogenically-emitted gas
7	that the Administrator, after notice and com-
8	ment, determines contributes to global warming
9	to a non-negligible degree.
10	SEC. 106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
11	There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as
12	may be necessary to implement this title.
13	TITLE II—FEDERAL GOVERN-
14	MENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY
15	SEC. 201. FEDERAL VEHICLE FLEETS.
16	Section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42
17	U.S.C. 13212) is amended—
18	(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection
19	(g); and
20	(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following
21	new subsection:
22	"(f) Vehicle Emission Requirements.—
23	"(1) Prohibition.—No Federal agency shall ac-
24	quire a light duty motor vehicle or medium duty pas-

1	senger vehicle that is not a low greenhouse gas emit-
2	ting vehicle.
3	"(2) Guidance.—Each year, the Administrator
4	of the Environmental Protection Agency shall issue
5	guidance identifying the makes and model numbers of
6	vehicles that are low greenhouse gas emitting vehicles.
7	In identifying such vehicles, the Administrator shall
8	take into account the most stringent standards for ve-
9	hicle greenhouse gas emissions applicable to and en-
10	forceable against motor vehicle manufacturers for ve-
11	hicles sold anywhere in the United States. The Ad-
12	ministrator shall not identify any vehicle as a lou
13	greenhouse gas emitting vehicle if the vehicle emits
14	greenhouse gases at a higher rate than such standards
15	allow for the manufacturer's fleet average grams per
16	mile of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions for that
17	class of vehicle, taking into account any emissions al-
18	lowances and adjustment factors such standards pro-
19	vide.
20	"(3) Definition.—For purposes of this sub-
21	section, the term 'medium duty passenger vehicle' has
22	the meaning given that term section 523.2 of title 49
23	of the Code of Federal Regulations.".

1	SEC. 202. AGENCY ANALYSES FOR MOBILITY ACQUISITIONS.
2	(a) Cost Estimate Requirement.—Each Federal
3	agency that owns, operates, maintains, or otherwise funds
4	infrastructure, assets, or personnel to provide delivery of
5	fuel to its operations shall apply activity based cost ac-
6	counting principles to estimate the fully burdened cost of
7	fuel.
8	(b) Use of Cost Estimate.—Each agency shall use
9	the fully burdened cost of fuel, as estimated under subsection
10	(a), in conducting analyses and making decisions regarding
11	its activities that create a demand for energy. Such analyses
12	and decisions shall include—
13	(1) the use of models, simulations, wargames,
14	and other analytical tools to determine the types of
15	energy consuming equipment that an agency needs to
16	conduct its missions;
17	(2) life-cycle cost benefit analyses and other
18	trade-off analyses for determining the cost effective-
19	ness of measures that improve the energy efficiency of
20	an agency's equipment and systems;
21	(3) analyses and decisions conducted or made by
22	others for the agency; and
23	(4) procurement and acquisition source selection
24	criteria, requests for proposals, and best value deter-
25	minations.

1	(c) Revision of Analytical Tools.—If a Federal
2	agency employs models, simulations, wargames, or other
3	analytical tools that require substantial upgrades to enable
4	compliance with this section, the agency shall complete such
5	necessary upgrades not later than 2 years after the date
6	of enactment of this Act.
7	(d) Definition.—For purposes of this section, the
8	term "fully burdened cost of fuel" means the commodity
9	price for the fuel plus the total cost of all personnel and
10	assets required to move and, where applicable, protect, the
11	fuel from the point at which the fuel is received from the
12	commercial supplier to the point of use.
12	SEC. 203. FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENT
13	SEC. 203. FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENT
13	PRODUCTS.
14	PRODUCTS.
14 15 16	PRODUCTS. (a) Amendments.—Section 553 of the National En-
14 15 16	PRODUCTS. (a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 553 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b) is amend-
14 15 16 17	PRODUCTS. (a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 553 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b) is amended—
14 15 16 17	PRODUCTS. (a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 553 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b) is amended— (1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting "in a prod-
114 115 116 117 118	PRODUCTS. (a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 553 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b) is amended— (1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting "in a product category covered by the Energy Star program or
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	PRODUCTS. (a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 553 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b) is amended— (1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting "in a product category covered by the Energy Star program or the Federal Energy Management Program for des-
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	PRODUCTS. (a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 553 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b) is amended— (1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting "in a product category covered by the Energy Star program or the Federal Energy Management Program for designated products" after "energy consuming product";
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	PRODUCTS. (a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 553 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b) is amended— (1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting "in a product category covered by the Energy Star program or the Federal Energy Management Program for designated products" after "energy consuming product"; (2) in subsection (b)(2)—

1	(B) by striking "account; or" and all that
2	follows through "requirements of the agency" and
3	inserting "account"; and
4	(3) in subsection (c)—
5	(A) by inserting 'list in their catalogues,
6	represent as available, and" after "Logistics
7	Agency shall";
8	(B) by striking "where the agency" and in-
9	serting "where the head of the agency"; and
10	(C) by striking "writing that no Energy
11	Star product" and all that follows through "re-
12	quirements, or" and inserting "writing".
13	(b) Catalogue Listing Deadline.—Not later than
14	6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the General
15	Services Administration and the Defense Logistics Agency
16	shall ensure that the prohibition in the amendment made
17	under subsection $(a)(2)(A)$ has been fully complied with.
18	SEC. 204. FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PER-
19	FORMANCE STANDARDS.
20	(a) Standards.—Section 305(a)(3) of the Energy
21	Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3))
22	is amended by adding at the end the following new subpara-
23	graph:
24	"(D) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment
25	of the Carbon-Neutral Government Act of 2007, the Sec-

1	retary shall establish, by rule, revised Federal building en-
2	ergy efficiency performance standards that require that:
3	"(i) For new Federal buildings and Federal
4	buildings undergoing major renovations:
5	"(I) The buildings shall be designed so that
6	the fossil fuel-generated energy consumption of
7	the buildings is reduced, as compared with such
8	energy consumption by a similar building in fis-
9	cal year 2003 (as measured by Commercial
10	Buildings Energy Consumption Survey or Resi-
11	dential Energy Consumption Survey data from
12	the Energy Information Agency), by the percent-
13	age specified in the following table:
	"Fiscal Year Percentage Reduction
	2010
	2015
	2025 90
	2030
14	"(II) Sustainable design principles shall be
15	applied to the siting, design, and construction of

"(II) Sustainable design principles shall be applied to the siting, design, and construction of such buildings. For building types for which the United States Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification for New Construction and Major Renovation is applicable, such buildings shall be designed to meet, at a minimum, the LEED silver level standard (or any successor)

1	standard thereto), or if any additional capital
2	cost is projected to be recoverable through energy
3	and other operational cost savings within 10
4	years, the LEED gold level standard (or any
5	successor standard thereto).
6	"(ii) In addition to any use of water conserva-
7	tion technologies otherwise required by this section,
8	water conservation technologies shall be applied to the
9	extent that the technologies are life-cycle cost-effec-
10	tive.".
11	(b) Definitions.—Section 303 of the Energy Con-
12	servation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6832) is amend-
13	ed—
14	(1) in paragraph (6), by striking "which is not
15	legally subject to State or local building codes or simi-
16	lar requirements." and inserting ". Such term shall
17	include buildings built for the purpose of being leased
18	by a Federal agency, and privatized military hous-
19	ing."; and
20	(2) by adding at the end the following new para-
21	graph:
22	"(17) The term 'major renovation' means the
23	renovation of a major component or substantial struc-
24	tural part of a building that materially increases the
25	value of the building, substantially prolongs the useful

1	life of the building, or adapts the building to a new
2	or different use.".
3	SEC. 205. MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL BUILDING EFFI-
4	CIENCY.
5	(a) Benchmarking and Recommissioning.—Section
6	543 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42
7	U.S.C. 8253) is amended by adding at the end the following
8	new subsections:
9	"(f) Energy Performance Benchmarking.—
10	"(1) Requirements.—Each Federal agency
11	shall, with respect to each of its Federal buildings
12	with greater than 40,000 square feet of space or great-
13	er than \$75,000 per year in energy costs, annually
14	benchmark the energy efficiency performance of the
15	building and, where feasible, rate that performance
16	compared to similar buildings.
17	"(2) Benchmarking and rating tool.—A
18	Federal agency shall use the Energy Star Portfolio
19	Manager Buildings Benchmark Tool in carrying out
20	paragraph (1). If the building is a type of building
21	for which that tool does not allow rating the build-
22	ing's comparative performance, and the Federal En-
23	ergy Management Program has identified an appro-
24	priate tool for rating the building's comparative per-

1	formance, the agency may use such tool to benchmark
2	and rate the building's performance.
3	"(3) Use of information to enhance build-
4	ING MANAGEMENT.—The Federal facilities manager
5	for each building subject to the requirements in para-
6	graph (1) shall use the benchmark performance, rat-
7	ing, and annual energy costs to identify and evaluate
8	opportunities for improving the building's energy effi-
9	ciency performance and reducing costs.
10	"(4) Public disclosure.—Each Federal agen-
11	cy shall post the benchmarking information generated
12	under this subsection, along with each building's an-
13	nual energy use per square foot and energy costs, on
14	the agency's website. The agency shall update such in-
15	formation each year, and shall include in such report-
16	ing previous years' information to allow changes in
17	building performance to be tracked over time.
18	"(g) Recommissioning and Diagnostic Energy
19	AUDIT.—
20	"(1) Requirement.—Each Federal agency shall
21	each year recommission or retrocommission, as appli-
22	cable, and conduct a diagnostic energy audit with re-
23	spect to, approximately 20 percent of its Federal
24	buildings with greater than 40,000 square feet of
25	space or greater than \$75,000 per year in energy

1	costs, so that all such buildings are recommissioned or
2	retrocommissioned, as applicable, and audited at least
3	once every 5 years.
4	"(2) Use of information to enhance build-
5	ING MANAGEMENT.—The Federal facilities manager
6	for each building and the agency official responsible
7	for facilities management shall use the information
8	produced from the energy audits under paragraph (1)
9	as a management tool for prioritizing capital expend-
10	itures for maintenance and building upgrades and al-
11	locating such expenditures within a facility and
12	across all of the agency's facilities, as applicable.
13	"(h) Large Capital Energy Investments.—Each
14	Federal agency shall ensure that any large capital energy
15	investment in an existing building that is not a major ren-
16	ovation but involves replacement of installed equipment,
17	such as heating and cooling systems, or involves renovation,
18	rehabilitation, expansion, or remodeling of existing space,
19	employs the most energy efficient designs, systems, equip-
20	ment, and controls that are life-cycle cost effective. Not later
21	than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Carbon-
22	Neutral Government Act of 2007, each Federal agency shall
23	develop a process for reviewing each such large capital en-
24	ergy investment decision to ensure that the requirement of
25	this subsection is met, and shall report to the Office of Man-

- 1 agement and Budget on the process established. This process
- 2 shall incorporate the information produced under sub-
- 3 sections (f) and (g). Not later than one year after the date
- 4 of enactment of the Carbon-Neutral Government Act of
- 5 2007, the Office of Management and Budget shall evaluate
- 6 and report to Congress on each agency's compliance with
- 7 this subsection.".
- 8 (b) Metering.—Section 543(e)(1) of the National En-
- 9 ergy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(e)(1)) is
- 10 amended by inserting "By October 1, 2016, each agency
- 11 shall also provide for equivalent metering of natural gas,
- 12 steam, chilled water, and water, in accordance with guide-
- 13 lines established by the Secretary under paragraph (2)."
- 14 after "buildings of the agency.".
- 15 SEC. 206. LEASING.
- 16 (a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
- 17 (b), effective 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act,
- 18 no Federal agency shall enter into a new contract to lease
- 19 space in a building that has not earned the Energy Star
- 20 label in the most recent year.
- 21 (b) Exception.—If—
- 22 (1) no space is available in such a building that
- 23 meets an agency's functional requirements, including
- 24 locational needs; or

1	(2) the agency is proposing to remain in a
2	building that the agency has occupied previously,
3	the agency may enter into a contract to lease space in a
4	building that has not earned the Energy Star label in the
5	most recent year if the lease contract includes provisions
6	requiring that, prior to occupancy, or in the case of a con-
7	tract described in paragraph (2) not later than 6 months
8	after signing the contract, the space will be renovated for
9	all energy efficiency improvements that would be cost effec-
10	tive over a 5-year period or the life of the lease, whichever
11	is greater, including improvements in lighting, windows,
12	and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.
13	SEC. 207. PROCUREMENT AND ACQUISITION OF ALTER-
13 14	SEC. 207. PROCUREMENT AND ACQUISITION OF ALTER- NATIVE FUELS.
14	NATIVE FUELS.
141516	NATIVE FUELS. No Federal agency shall enter into a contract for pro-
14 15 16 17	NATIVE FUELS. No Federal agency shall enter into a contract for procurement of an alternative or synthetic fuel, including a
14 15 16 17	NATIVE FUELS. No Federal agency shall enter into a contract for procurement of an alternative or synthetic fuel, including a fuel produced from non-conventional petroleum sources, for
14 15 16 17 18	NATIVE FUELS. No Federal agency shall enter into a contract for procurement of an alternative or synthetic fuel, including a fuel produced from non-conventional petroleum sources, for any mobility-related use, other than for research or testing,
14 15 16 17 18	NATIVE FUELS. No Federal agency shall enter into a contract for procurement of an alternative or synthetic fuel, including a fuel produced from non-conventional petroleum sources, for any mobility-related use, other than for research or testing, unless the contract specifies that the lifecycle greenhouse gas
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	NATIVE FUELS. No Federal agency shall enter into a contract for procurement of an alternative or synthetic fuel, including a fuel produced from non-conventional petroleum sources, for any mobility-related use, other than for research or testing, unless the contract specifies that the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production and combustion
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	NATIVE FUELS. No Federal agency shall enter into a contract for procurement of an alternative or synthetic fuel, including a fuel produced from non-conventional petroleum sources, for any mobility-related use, other than for research or testing, unless the contract specifies that the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production and combustion of the fuel supplied under the contract must, on an ongoing

1	SEC. 208. CONTRACTS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR EXEC-
2	UTIVE AGENCIES.
3	Section 501(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code, is
4	amended—
5	(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking "A con-
6	tract" and inserting "Except as provided in subpara-
7	graph (C), a contract"; and
8	(2) by adding at the end the following new sub-
9	paragraph:
10	"(C) Renewable energy contracts.—A
11	contract for renewable energy may be made for
12	a period of not more than 20 years. For the pur-
13	poses of this subparagraph, the term 'renewable
14	energy' has the meaning given that term in sec-
15	tion 203(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
16	U.S.C. 15852(b)(2)), except that energy gen-
17	erated from municipal solid waste shall not be
18	considered renewable energy.".
19	SEC. 209. GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY STATUS REPORTS.
20	(a) In General.—Each Federal agency subject to any
21	of the requirements of this Act and the amendments made
22	by this Act shall compile and submit to the Director of the
23	Office of Management and Budget an annual Government
24	efficiency status report on—

1	(1) compliance by the agency with each of the re-
2	quirements of this Act and the amendments made by
3	$this\ Act;$
4	(2) the status of the implementation by the agen-
5	cy of initiatives to improve energy efficiency, reduce
6	energy costs, and reduce emissions of greenhouse
7	gases; and
8	(3) savings to American taxpayers resulting
9	from mandated improvements under this Act and the
10	amendments made by this Act
11	(b) Submission.—Such report shall be submitted—
12	(1) to the Director at such time as the Director
13	requires;
14	(2) in electronic, not paper, format; and
15	(3) consistent with related reporting require-
16	ments.
17	SEC. 210. OMB GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY REPORTS AND
18	SCORECARDS.
19	(a) Reports.—Not later than April 1 of each year,
20	the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall
21	submit an Annual Government Efficiency report to the
22	Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the
23	House of Representatives and the Committee on Govern-
24	mental Affairs of the Senate, which shall contain—

1	(1) a summary of the information reported by
2	agencies under section 209;
3	(2) an evaluation of the Government's overall
4	progress toward achieving the goals of this Act and
5	the amendments made by this Act; and
6	(3) recommendations for additional actions nec-
7	essary to meet the goals of this Act and the amend-
8	ments made by this Act.
9	(b) Scorecards.—The Office of Management and
10	Budget shall include in any annual energy scorecard it is
11	otherwise required to submit a description of each agency's
12	compliance with the requirements of this Act and the
13	amendments made by this Act.
14	SEC. 211. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
15	There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as
16	may be necessary to implement this title.
17	SEC. 212. JUDICIAL REVIEW.
18	(a) Final Agency Action.—Any nondiscretionary
19	act or duty under this Act or any amendment made by this
20	Act is a final agency action for the purposes of judicial
21	review under chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code.
22	(b) Venue for Certain Actions.—The United
23	$States\ Court\ of\ Appeals\ for\ the\ District\ of\ Columbia\ Circuit$
24	shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any petition for review

- 1 of action of the Administrator in promulgating any rule
- 2 under title I of this Act.
- 3 (c) Limitations.—No action under chapter 7 of title
- 4 5, United States Code, may be commenced prior to 60 days
- 5 after the date on which the plaintiff has given notice to the
- 6 Federal agency concerned of the alleged violation of this Act
- 7 or any amendment made by this Act.
- 8 (d) Common Claims.—When civil actions arising
- 9 under this Act or any amendment made by this Act are
- 10 pending in the same court and involve one or more common
- 11 questions of fact or common claims regarding the same al-
- 12 leged Federal agency failure or failures to act, the court
- 13 may consolidate such claims into a single action for judicial
- 14 review. When civil actions arising under this Act or any
- 15 amendment made by this Act are pending in different dis-
- 16 tricts and involve one or more common questions of fact
- 17 or common claims regarding the same alleged Federal agen-
- 18 cy failure or failures to act, such actions may be consoli-
- 19 dated pursuant to section 1407 of title 28, United States
- 20 Code.
- 21 (e) AGGRIEVED PERSONS.—A person shall be consid-
- 22 ered aggrieved within the meaning of this Act or any
- 23 amendment made by this Act for purposes of obtaining ju-
- 24 dicial review under chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code,
- 25 if the person alleges—

1	(1) harm attributable to a Federal agency's fail-
2	ure to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in accord-
3	ance with the requirements under this Act or any
4	amendment made by this Act, or take other actions
5	required under this Act or any amendment made by
6	this Act; or
7	(2) a Federal agency's failure to collect and pro-
8	vide information to the public as required by this Act
9	or any amendment made by this Act.
10	For purposes of this section, the term "harm" includes any
11	effect of global warming, currently occurring or at risk of
12	occurring, and the incremental exacerbation of any such ef-
13	fect or risk that is associated with relatively small incre-
14	ments of greenhouse gas emissions, even if the effect or risk
15	is widely shared. An effect or risk associated with global
16	warming is "attributable" to a Federal agency's failure to
17	act as described in paragraph (1) if the failure to act results
18	in larger emissions of greenhouse gases than would have
19	been emitted had the Federal agency followed the require-
20	ments of this Act or any amendment made by this Act, as
21	any such incremental additional emissions will exacerbate
22	the pace, extent, and risks of global warming.
23	(f) Remedy.—
24	(1) In general.—In addition to the remedies
25	available under chapter 7 of title 5, United States

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1 Code, a court may provide the remedies specified in 2 this subsection.

(2) Payment.—In any civil action alleging a violation of this Act, if the court finds that an agency has significantly violated this Act in its failure to perform any nondiscretionary act or duty under this Act or any amendment made by this Act, the court may award a payment, payable by the United States Treasury, to be used for a beneficial mitigation project recommended by the plaintiff or to compensate the plaintiff for any impact from global warming suffered by the plaintiff. The total payment for all claims by all plaintiffs in any such action shall not exceed the amount provided in section 1332(b) of title 28, United States Code. A court may deny a second payment under this section if the court determines that the plaintiff has filed multiple separate actions that could reasonably have been combined into a single action. No payment may be awarded under this paragraph for violations of an agency's obligation to collect or report information to the public. No court may award any payment under this paragraph in any given year if the cumulative payments awarded by courts under this paragraph in such year are equal to or greater than \$1,500,000.

1	(3) Costs.—A court may award costs of litiga-
2	tion to any substantially prevailing plaintiff or to
3	any other plaintiff whenever the court determines
4	such an award is appropriate. Such an award is ap-
5	propriate when such litigation contributes to the Fed-
6	eral agency's compliance with this Act or any amend-
7	ment made by this Act. Costs of litigation include
8	reasonable attorney fees and expert fees.
9	(4) Exclusive remedy.—Notwithstanding any
10	other provision of Federal law—
11	(A) no plaintiff who is awarded a payment
12	under this subsection for a failure to perform a
13	mandatory duty under this Act or any amend-
14	ment made by this Act may be awarded a pay-
15	ment for such failure under any other Federal
16	law; and
17	(B) no plaintiff may be awarded a payment
18	under this subsection for a failure to perform a
19	mandatory duty under this Act or any amend-
20	ment made by this Act if the plaintiff has been
21	awarded a payment for such failure under any
22	$other\ Federal\ law.$
23	(g) No State Court Action.—No person may bring
24	any action in State court alleging a violation of this Act
25	or any amendment made by this Act.

- 1 (h) Definition.—In this section, the term "person"
- 2 means a United States person. In the case of an individual,
- 3 such term means a citizen or national of the United States.