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110TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION/SENATE DOCUMENT 110–18

Resolved: The United States Federal Government Should Substantially Increase Alternative Energy Incentives in the United States

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2008–2009
Pursuant to 44 United States Code, Section 1333

Compiled by the Congressional Research Service
Library of Congress

§ 1333. National high school and college debate topics

(a) The Librarian of Congress shall prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographical references, and other appropriate materials relating to:

(1) the subject selected annually by the National University Extension Association as the national high school debate topic and

(2) the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national college debate topic.

In preparing the compilations the Librarian shall include materials which in his judgment are representative of, and give equal emphasis to, the opposing points of view on the respective topics.

(b) The compilations on the high school debate topics shall be printed as Senate documents and the compilations on the college debate topics shall be printed as House of Representative documents, the cost of which shall be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding. Additional copies may be printed in the quantities and distributed in the manner the Joint Committee on Printing directs.

(P.L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1270)

Historical and Revision Notes

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., Supp. III, Sec. 170 [§ 276a] (Dec. 30, 1963, Pub. L. 88-246, §§ 1, 2, 77 Stat. 802)

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Foreword

The 2008-2009 high school debate topic is: "Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase alternative energy incentives in the United States."

In compliance with 44 U.S.C. § 1333, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress prepared this bibliography to assist high school debaters in researching the topic. This bibliography is intended to assist debaters in the identification of further references and resources on the topic. In selecting items and websites for this manual, CRS has sampled a wide spectrum of opinions reflected in the current literature on this issue. No preference for any policy is indicated by the selection or positioning of articles or websites cited, nor is CRS disapproval of any policy or article to be inferred from its omission.

Some of the U.S. government documents listed in this bibliography may be found in U.S. government depository libraries, which can be identified by local public or college libraries. The Library of Congress cannot distribute copies of these or other materials to debaters. This manual is also available on the GPO Access Home Page on the World Wide Web at: [http://www.access.gpo.gov].

The bibliography was prepared by Vanessa Cieslak, Lynn Cunningham, and Elizabeth Roberts, Information Research Specialists in the Resources, Science and Industry Consulting Section of the Knowledge Services Group, CRS, under the direction of Anne Gwynn, Head, and Brent Mast, Assistant Head, Resources, Science and Industry Consulting Section, Knowledge Services Group, CRS.

Good luck to each debater in researching, preparing and presenting arguments on this year's topic.

Daniel P. Mulhollan, Director
Congressional Research Service

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2008-2009

RESOLVED: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY INCENTIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE 2008-2009 HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

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August 2008

Introduction

The 2008-2009 high school debate topic is: "Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase alternative energy incentives in the United States."

This selective bibliography is intended to help debaters identify resources and references on the debate topic. The bibliography lists citations to books, congressional publications, magazine and journal articles, and websites. The manual is divided into eight subject areas: background information; laws and legislation; U.S. government; state government; international; fossil fuels; alternative fuels and energy efficiency incentives; and websites.

The purpose of the debate manual is to provide students with a brief overview of information concerning the 2008-2009 high school debate topic. The compilation is not intended to supply complete coverage of the topic. International organizations, U.S. government agencies, private think tanks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private companies, and industry associations provide information on topics related to alternative energy incentives on their websites. Debaters are encouraged to consult the Web as well as their local high school, research, government depository, and public libraries for their research.

Background Information

Books

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The National Technical Information Service serves as the largest central resource for government-funded scientific, technical, engineering, and business related information available today. Approximately 3 million publications covering over 350 subject areas are available through the website. The National Technical Information Service supports the Department of Commerce mission to promote the nation's economic growth by providing access to information that stimulates innovation and discovery.

U.S. Government Printing Office. "Catalog of U.S. Government Publications." [http://catalog.gpo.gov/].

The Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP) is the finding tool for electronic and print publications from the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the U.S. government. These publications make up the National Bibliography of U.S. Government Publications. The CGP contains descriptive records for historical and current publications and provides direct links to those that are available online. More than 500,000 records generated since July 1976 are contained in the CGP and it is updated daily. For publications issued prior to 1976, the printed *Monthly Catalog* should be consulted. Print editions of the *Monthly Catalog* and many of the publications indexed in it were distributed through the Federal Depository Library Program. To locate the depository library nearest you, use GPO's Locate Libraries service at: [http://www.gpoaccess.gov/libraries.html].

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Library of Congress. "THOMAS." [http://thomas.loc.gov].

THOMAS was launched in January 1995, at the inception of the 104th Congress. The leadership of the 104th Congress directed the Library of Congress to make federal legislative information freely available to the public. Legislation can be searched by word, phrase, subject, or bill number from the 101st Congress (1989) to the present. Public laws can be searched by public law number from the 93rd Congress (1973) to the present. The following are useful keyword search terms for locating relevant legislation: renewable energy, energy efficiency, incentives, and credits.

Major public laws to extend and/or establish renewable energy tax incentives include the following:

- *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L. 109-58);
- *Tax Relief Act and Extension Act* (Title V of P.L. 106-170);
- *Energy Policy Act of 1992* (P.L. 102-486);
- *Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980* (P.L. 96-223); and
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National Agricultural Library. "Alternative Farming Systems Information Center." U.S. Department of Agriculture. [http://afsic.nal.usda.gov/nal_display/index.php?info_center=2&tax_level=1&tax_subject=281].

This website details how farmers are harnessing and profiting from alternative energy sources (wind, sun, water, and energy crops) and using renewable energy technologies and techniques to increase on-farm energy efficiency. Individual Web pages about bioenergy and biofuels, solar, wind, hydroenergy, and geothermal energy provide links to renewable energy reports and websites.

Alternative Fuels and Advanced Vehicles Data Center. "State and Federal Incentives and Laws." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/incentives_laws.html].

This database captures state and federal laws and incentives related to alternative fuels and vehicles, air quality, fuel efficiency, and other transportation-related topics. State-level information is updated annually after each state's legislative session ends.

U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "ENERGY STAR: Products: Federal Tax Credits for Energy Efficiency." [http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.pr_tax_credits].

The information on the "Federal Tax Credits for Energy Efficiency" Web page is organized into categories for consumers (home improvements, cars, solar energy, fuel cells), home builders, appliance manufacturers, and commercial buildings. The page includes a brief discussion of recent legislation that proposes to extend energy incentives, and provides links to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) information and forms.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). "Clean and Renewable Energy." [http://www.epa.gov/energy/renwenergy.html].

This page provides links to EPA renewable energy resources and programs.

U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "Fuel Efficient Vehicle Tax Incentives Information Center." [http://www.fueleconomy.gov/Feg/taxcenter.shtml].

This website provides a list of current tax credits and deductions available for new hybrids, alternative fuel vehicles (AFV's) and electric vehicles.

Office of Community Planning and Development. "Identifying Programs that Support Energy Efficiency." U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). [http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/training/web/energy/programs/].

This website identifies, summarizes, and provides links to energy programs operated by government agencies, state agencies, and nonprofits to promote energy efficiency in housing rehabilitation.

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE). "National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.nrel.gov/].

This website details NREL's research and development of renewable fuels and electricity to advance national energy goals and provides basic information about renewable energy for consumers, homeowners, and businesses.

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This website contains an A-Z index allowing users to browse major or popular subjects covered on EERE websites.

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The information center answers questions about and provides access to EERE's products, services, and technology programs, including the Weatherization Assistance Program, the Consumer's Guide to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, and resources for locating tax incentives and grants.

State Government

Energy and Environmental Building Association. "State Energy Agency/Departments Websites." [http://www.eeba.org/sites/states.asp].

This web page contains links to the energy agencies for all 50 states. Most state energy offices promote energy efficiency and renewable energy resource development. These offices are good resources for locating state and local tax incentives, renewable energy reports and statistics, energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, and contact information for licensed companies that will install renewable energy equipment.

Interstate Renewable Energy Council and North Carolina Solar Center. "Database for State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (DSIRE)." North Carolina State University. [http://www.dsireusa.org/].

DSIRE's website is sponsored by the Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC). IREC is a nonprofit organization focused on standards, guidelines, and other activities to support renewable energy. This site contains information about various types of energy efficiency and renewable energy financial incentives provided by state and local governments and by utility companies. Summary data is accessed through an interactive national map — and several additional special topic maps — that are linked to data on each state. Alternatively, the data can be searched by technology (solar, wind, geothermal), sector (residential, commercial/industrial, government, utility), and incentive type (tax credits, bonds, grants, loans). The site is updated weekly. Also, the homepage includes links to lists of federal incentives.

International

This section provides information on selected international organizations that offer resources about alternative energy and incentives.

European Commission (EC)

European Commission. "Energy." [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/index_en.html].

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General Electronic Resources

Business and industry associations, think tanks, universities, U.S. government agencies, and other organizations may provide information helpful for researching energy topics on their websites.

Business & Industry Associations, Think Tanks, and Other Organizations

American Council for and Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE). [http://www.aceee.org].

The ACEEE is a nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing energy efficiency as a means of promoting economic prosperity, energy security, and environmental protection.

American Petroleum Institute (API). [http://www.api.org].

API is a national trade association that represents all aspects of the United States oil and natural gas industry.

American Wind Energy Association (AWEA). [http://www.awea.org].

AWEA is a national trade association representing wind power project developers, equipment suppliers, services providers, parts manufacturers, utilities, researchers, and others involved in the wind industry.

Consumer Energy Council of America (CECA). [http://www.cecarf.org].

CECA is a public interest organization in the U.S. focusing on the energy, telecommunications, and other network industries providing essential services to consumers.

Electric Auto Association (EAA). [http://www.eaaev.org].

EAA is a non-profit educational organization that promotes the advancement and widespread adoption of electric vehicles.

Electric Drive Transportation Association (EDTA). [http://www.electricdrive.org].

EDTA is the U.S. industry association which promotes electric drive as the means to achieve the highly efficient and clean use of secure energy in the transportation sector.

Energy Future Coalition. [http://www.energyfuturecoalition.org].

The Energy Future Coalition is a broad-based, nonpartisan alliance of business, labor, and environmental groups that identifies energy policy options with broad political support. The coalition aims to bring about changes in U.S. energy policy to address the economic, security, and environmental challenges related to the production and use of fossil fuels with a new vision of the economic opportunities that will be created by the transition to a new energy economy.

Friends of the Earth (FOE). [http://www.foe.org].

FOE is an environmental advocacy group with interests in renewable energy issues.

Fuel Cells 2000. [http://www.fuelcells.org/].

Fuel Cells 2000 is an independent, educational organization that identifies and promotes environmental and energy technologies that promote the commercialization of fuel cells and hydrogen.

Geothermal Energy Association. [http://www.geo-energy.org].

The Geothermal Energy Association is a trade association composed of U.S. companies who support the expanded use of geothermal energy, and are developing geothermal resources worldwide for electrical power generation and direct-heat uses.

Institute for the Analysis of Global Security (IAGS). [http://www.iags.org].

The IAGS is a non-profit organization which directs attention to the link between energy and security, and provides a stage for public debate on the various avenues to strengthening the world's energy security.

Methanol Institute. [http://www.methanol.org].

The Methanol Institute and its research arm, the Methanol Foundation, represent the global methanol industry. Their mission is to expand markets for the use of methanol as a chemical commodity building block, a hydrogen carrier for fuel cell applications, and alternative fuel.

National Association of State Energy Officials. [http://www.naseao.org].

The National Association of State Energy Officials is a national non-profit organization whose membership includes governor-designated energy officials from each state and territory. The organization was created to improve the effectiveness and quality of state energy programs and policies, provide policy input and analysis, and be a repository of information on issues of particular concern to the states and their citizens.

National Commission on Energy Policy (NCEP). [http://www.energycommission.org].

NCEP is a bipartisan group of top energy experts from industry, government, labor, academia, and environmental and consumer groups which advocates for reduced oil consumption in the United States.

National Hydrogen Association (NHA). [http://www.hydrogenassoction.org].

NHA is a membership organization which promotes hydrogen as an energy alternative and fosters development and application of hydrogen technologies. The organization provides data and educational materials to the media, safety and codes and standards officials, policy-makers, and the general public.

National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA). [http://www.noia.org].

NOIA's mission is to secure reliable access and a favorable regulatory and economic environment for the companies that develop the nation's offshore energy resources. NOIA members include producers of crude oil and natural gas, contractors, marine engineers, service and supply companies and others with an interest in producing energy from the nation's outer continental shelf.

National Petroleum Council (NPC). [http://www.npc.org].

NPC is a federally chartered and privately funded advisory committee within the U.S. Department of Energy. The purpose of the NPC is solely to represent the views of the oil and natural gas industries in advising, informing, and making recommendations to the Secretary of Energy with respect to any matter relating to oil and natural gas, or to the oil and gas industries submitted to it or approved by the Secretary of Energy.

Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI). [http://www.nei.org].

The Nuclear Energy Institute is the policy organization of the nuclear energy and technologies industry, and participates in both the national and global policy-making process.

Public Citizen. [http://www.citizen.org].

Public Citizen is a national, nonprofit consumer advocacy which represents consumer interests in Congress, the executive branch, and the courts.

Renewable Fuels Association (RFA). [http://www.ethanolrfa.org].

As the national trade association for the U.S. ethanol industry, RFA promotes policies, regulations and research and development initiatives that will lead to the increased production and use of fuel ethanol.

Set America Free. [http://www.setamericanfree.org].

Set America Free includes individuals and non-profit organizations concerned about the security and economic implications of America's growing dependence on foreign oil. The coalition organized by the Institute for the Analysis of Global Security promotes a blueprint which spells out practical ways in which progress toward energy security can be made over the next several years.

Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA). [http://www.seia.org].

SEIA is the leading national trade association for the solar energy industry.

Union of Concerned Scientists. [http://www.ucsusa.org].

The Union of Concerned Scientists is a science-based nonprofit working as an independent scientific research and citizen action group to develop innovative, practical solutions, and to secure responsible changes, in government policy, corporate practices, and consumer choices in environmental, renewable and alternative energy.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce. [http://www.uschamber.com].

The purpose of the U.S. Chamber's Institute for 21st Century Energy is to unify energy stakeholders and policymakers behind a common strategy to ensure that America's supply of fuel and power is adequate, stable, and affordable, while protecting national security, and improving the environment.

U.S. Energy Association (USEA). [http://www.usea.org].

USEA is an association of public and private energy-related organizations, corporations, and government agencies. USEA represents the broad interests of the U.S.

energy sector by increasing the understanding of energy issues, both domestically and internationally.

Universities

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). "MIT Energy Initiative (MITEI)." [http://web.mit.edu/mitei/research/index.html].

MITEI is an Institute-wide initiative designed to help transform the global energy system to meet the needs of the future and to help build a bridge to that future by improving today's energy systems. The MITEI web page provides background information on alternative energy research projects at MIT.

Penn State University. "EMS Energy Institute." [http://www.energy.psu.edu/].

The EMS Energy Institute conducts research on energy issues with an emphasis on diversifying energy production and improving the efficiency by which it generates and utilizes that energy. The institute's web page provides links to energy research projects at Penn State.

South Dakota State University. "Briggs Library: Government Documents: 2008 High School Debate Topic." [http://lib.sdstate.edu/Find/GovDocs/General%20Subjects/debate.htm].

The Briggs Library website provides a Web page with links for the 2008-2009 National High School Debate Topic.

University of Massachusetts Amherst. "Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (CEERE)." [http://www.ceere.org/].

The CEERE provides technological and economic solutions to environmental problems resulting from energy production, industrial, manufacturing, and commercial activities, and land use practices.

University of Michigan. "Library Documents Center: Alternative Energy." [http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/debate08.html].

This University of Michigan's Library Documents Center provides detailed information and Web links for the 2008-2009 National High School Debate Topic.

University of Rochester. "Chemical Engineering Department: Research: Clean Energy." [http://www.che.rochester.edu/research_CleanEng.htm].

The University of Rochester Chemical Engineering Department conducts research projects about clean energy.

University of Vermont. "Debate Central." [http://debate.uvm.edu/].

This site provides links to information about debates and debating.

U.S. Government Agencies

Rural Development. "Business and Cooperative Programs." U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). [http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs].

Rural Development administers several programs that promote the USDA's goal of developing an energy policy that meets the country's current and future energy needs through using agriculture as a part of the energy solution.

U.S. Census Bureau. "American FactFinder." U.S. Department of Commerce. [http://www.factfinder.census.gov].

The Census Bureau compiles statistics on U.S. trade, including imports and exports, and statistics on manufacturing and wholesale trade.

National Ocean Service (NOS). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Department of Commerce. [http://www.nos.noaa.gov].

NOS is a scientific and technical organization of 1,700 scientists, natural resource managers, and specialists in many different fields. NOS employees work to preserve and enhance the nation's coastal resources and ecosystems along 95,000 miles of shoreline and 3.5 million square miles of coastal ocean. Its mission is to provide products, services, and information that promote safe navigation, support coastal communities, sustain marine ecosystems, and mitigate coastal hazards.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). [http://www.doe.gov].

DOE's mission is to advance the national, economic and energy security of the United States, and to promote scientific and technological innovation in support of that mission.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE). U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eere.energy.gov/].

EERE's mission is to strengthen America's energy security, environmental quality, and economic vitality in public-private partnerships that enhance energy efficiency and productivity; bring clean, reliable and affordable energy technologies to the marketplace; and make a difference in the everyday lives of Americans by enhancing their energy choices and their quality of life.

Energy Information Administration (EIA). U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/].

EIA provides statistical information and analyses on energy and alternative energy topics.

Office of Fossil Energy. U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). [http://fossil.energy.gov/].

The primary goal of the DOE's Office of Fossil Energy is to ensure that the United States can continue to rely on clean, affordable energy from our traditional fuel resources. It is working on such priority projects as pollution-free coal plants, more productive oil and gas fields, and the continuing readiness of federal emergency oil stockpiles.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). U.S. Department of the Interior.
[http://www.blm.gov/].

BLM manages 264 million acres of surface acres of public lands located primarily in the western United States, including Alaska. The agency manages an additional 300 million acres of below ground mineral estate located throughout the country. Revenues generated from public lands make BLM one of the top revenue-generating agencies in the federal government. In 2007, for instance, BLM's onshore mineral leasing activities will generate an estimated $4.5 billion in receipts from royalties, bonuses, and rentals that are collected by the Minerals Management Service. Approximately half of these revenues will be returned to the states where the mineral leasing occurred.

Minerals Management Services (MMS). U.S. Department of the Interior.
[http://www.mms.gov/].

MMS regulates and manages the development of mineral resources in the federal waters off the nation's shores. MMS also collects, audits and distributes all mineral revenues from these federal waters as well as from mineral resources on both federal and Indian lands.

U.S. Geological Service (USGS). "Energy." U.S. Department of the Interior.
[http://energy.usgs.gov/].

The USGS Energy Resources Program addresses the challenge of increasing demand for affordable energy from environmentally acceptable energy sources by conducting basic and applied research on geologic energy resources and on the environmental, economic, and human health impacts of their production and use.

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). [http://www.nrc.gov].

NRC was created as an independent agency by Congress in 1974 to enable the nation to safely use radioactive materials for beneficial civilian purposes while ensuring that people and the environment are protected. The NRC regulates commercial nuclear power plants and other uses of nuclear materials, such as in nuclear medicine, through licensing, inspection and enforcement of its requirements.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB). "Other Alcohol: Alcohol Fuel." U.S. Department of the Treasury. [http://www.ttb.gov].

The TTB is responsible for issuing permits for producing alcohol fuels. Information about guidelines, laws, and regulations are available online.

U.S. General Services Administration. "USA.gov: A-Z Index of U.S. Government Departments and Agencies." [http://www.usa.gov/Agencies/Federal/All_Agencies/index.shtml].

This A-Z index provides links to the websites of all the federal agencies.

Government Printing Office. "GPO Access." [http://www.gpoaccess.gov].

GPO Access is a service of the U.S. Government Printing Office that provides free electronic access to important information products produced by the Federal government. Printed copies of more than 5,500 of those documents may also be purchased from the GPO Sales Program in person, online, via phone, fax, email, or postal mail.

U.S. Supreme Court. [http://www.supremecourtus.gov].

The Supreme Court website includes the text of Supreme Court opinions, oral argument transcripts, and merit briefs.

The Executive Office of the President of the United States. "WhiteHouse.gov: News in Focus: Policy in Focus: Energy." [http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/energy/].

The "Energy" page on WhiteHouse.gov provides links to audio of radio addresses, policy documents, fact sheets, news releases, speeches, and transcripts of responses to questions emailed to administration officials.

National High School Debate

http://bookstore.gpo.gov/collections/nhsdtopic.jsp

The National High School Debate topic for 2008-2009 is "Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially increase alternative energy incentives in the United States." The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) offers the following publications that could serve as resources for those participating in the National High School Policy Debate and researching this important topic.

International Energy Outlook 2008
Publisher: Energy Dept., Energy Information Administration
Description: Presents an assessment by the Energy Information Administration of the outlook for international energy markets through 2030.
Year/Pages: 2008: 260 p.; ill.
Price: $48.00

Annual Energy Outlook 2008 With Projections to 2030
Publisher: Energy Dept., Energy Information Administration. Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting
Description: Presents projections and analysis of US energy supply, demand, and prices through 2030. The projections are based on results from the Energy Information Administration's National Energy Modeling System. Includes the reference case, additional cases examining energy markets, and complete documentation.
Year/Pages: 2008: 221 p.; ill
Price: $35.00

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 2007 Annual Report
Publisher: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Year/Pages: 2008: 75 p.; ill.
Price: $10.50

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Information Digest 2008-2009
Publisher: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Description: Describes the regulatory responsibilities and licensing activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Also provides general information on nuclear energy.
Year/Pages: 2008: 175 P.
Price: $14.00

Agricultural Research, V. 56, No. 9, October 2008
Publisher: Agriculture Dept., Agricultural Research Service
Description: Issue theme: Agriculture's Role in U.S. Energy Independence. Also on cover: Agricultural Research Service, Solving Problems for the Growing World.
Year/Pages: 2008: 26 p.; ill.
Price: $4.50

Ensuring a Sustainable Future: An Energy Management Guidebook for Wastewater and Water Utilities
Publisher: Environmental Protection Agency
Description: This *Guidebook* was specifically written to provide water, and wastewater utility managers with a step-by-step method, based on a Plan-Do-Check-Act management system approach, to identify, implement, measure, and improve energy efficiency and renewable opportunities at their utilities.
Year/Pages: 2008: 100 p.; ill.
Price: $17.00

Effects of Gasoline Prices on Driving Behavior and Vehicle Markets: A CBO Study
Publisher: Congress, Congressional Budget Office
Description: January 2008. Relates rising gasoline prices to changes in how fast people drive, the volume of highway traffic, and rail transit ridership. Also examines the effects of higher gas prices on market shares, fuel economy, and pricing of cars and light trucks.
Year/Pages: 2008: 56 P.
Price: $9.00

Reducing Gasoline Consumption: Three Policy Options
Publisher: Congress, Congressional Budget Office
Description: Compares 3 methods of reducing gasoline consumption in the United States: setting higher Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for passenger vehicles; raising the Federal tax on gasoline; and setting a limit on carbon emissions from gasoline combustion and requiring gasoline producers to hold allowances for those emissions, known as a cap-and-trade program.
Year/Pages: 2002: 48 p.; ill.
Price: $3.00

The Economic Effects Of Recent Increases In Energy Prices
Publisher: Congress, Congressional Budget Office
Description: Analyzes the short-term macroeconomic effects of the recent rise in energy prices as well as the likely effects over the next ten years.
Year/Pages: 2006: 34 p.
Price: $6.00

An Interstate Natural Gas Facility on My Land: What Do I Need to Know?
Publisher: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Office of Energy Projects
Description: Brochure measures 9 x 4 in. Explains the process which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission goes through before it builds interstate pipelines on private property. Addresses some of the basic concerns of landowners. Answers questions landowners might have and explains their rights. Sold in packages of 50.
Year/Pages: 2006: 20 p.; ill.
Price: $48.50

DOE Standard Facility Representatives
Publisher: Energy Dept.
Description: Defines the duties, responsibilities and qualifications for DOE Facility Representatives, based on facility hazard classification; risks to workers, the public, and the environment; and the operational activity level. Provides the guidance necessary to ensure that DOE facilities have sufficient staffing of technically-qualified Facility Representatives to provide day-to-day oversight of contractor operations.
Year/Pages: 2000: 56 p.
Price: $3.00

Code of Federal Regulations Title 10—Energy.

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Resolved: The United States Federal Government Should Substantially Increase Alternative Energy Incentives in the United States

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2008–2009
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