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)

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	V
INTRODUCTION	3
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	4
FEDERAL LAWS AND LEGISLATION	6
U.S. GOVERNMENT	6
STATE GOVERNMENT	12
INTERNATIONAL	13
FOSSIL FUELS	17
ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY INCENTIVES	18
GENERAL ELECTRONIC RESOURCES	21
SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	29

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

Compiled by
Vanessa Cieslak,
Lynn J. Cunningham, and
Beth A. Roberts,
Information Research Specialists,
Resources, Science and Industry Consulting Section
Knowledge Services Group
Congressional Research Service

Under the direction of Anne Gwynn, Head,
and Brent Mast, Assistant Head,
Resources, Science and Industry Consulting Section,
Knowledge Services Group
Congressional Research Service

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

Berinstein, Paula. *Alternative Energy: Facts, Statistics, and Issues*. Westport, CT: Oryx Press, 2001.

Bryce, Robert. *Gusher of Lies: The Dangerous Delusions of Energy Independence*. New York: Public Affairs, 2008.

Friedman, Thomas L. *Hot, Flat, and Crowded: Why We Need a Green Revolution—and How It Can Renew America*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2008.

Hoffman, Jane and Michael Hoffman. *Green: Your Place in the New Energy Revolution*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.

Mallon, Karl, ed. *Renewable Energy Policy and Politics: A Handbook for Decision Making*. Sterling, VA: Earthscan, 2006.

McLeish, Ewan. *The Pros and Cons of Nuclear Power*. New York: Rosen Central, 2008.

Morgan, Sally. *The Pros and Cons of Coal, Gas, and Oil*. New York: Rosen Central, 2008.

Richardson, Bill. *Leading By Example: How We Can Inspire an Energy and Security Revolution*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2008.

Rubin, Ofir D. *Implied Objectives of U.S. Biofuels Subsidies*. Ames, IA: Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University, 2008.

Simon, Christopher A. *Alternative Energy: Political, Economic, and Social Feasibility*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2007.

Sovacool, Benjamin K. and Marilyn A. Brown. *Energy and American Society: Thirteen Myths*. Dordrecht : Springer, 2007.

Spilsbury, Richard. *The Pros and Cons of Wind Power*. New York: Rosen Central, 2008.

Stagliano, Vito. A *Policy of Discontent: The Making of a National Energy Strategy*. Tulsa, OK: Pennwell Corportation, 2001.

Sullivan, Colbey. *Designing Incentives for Renewable Energy Producers: Fixed v. Variable Subsidies*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota House of Representatives, 2007.

Thomas, Isabel. *The Pros and Cons of Biomass Power*. New York: Rosen Central, 2008.

------. *The Pros and Cons of Solar Power*. New York: Rosen Central, 2008.

Library of Congress Research Guides

The Library of Congress Science Tracer Bullet and Business and Economic Research Advisor series provide research guides for subjects in science, technology, and business.

Buydos, John F., and Michael I. Keller. 2006. "Alternative Fuel Vehicles and Combustion Processes." Tracer Bullet 06-8. Library of Congress. [http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/altfuelvehiclestb.html].

Buydos, John F. 1992. "Electric Vehicles." Tracer Bullet 92-3. Library of Congress. [http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/electrictb.html].

Dempsey, Denise. 2008. "Wind Power." Tracer Bullet 07-7. Library of Congress. [http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/windpowertb.html].

Kelly, Alison P. 2007. "Geothermal Energy." Tracer Bullet 07-01. Library of Congress. [http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/geothermaltb.html].

------. 2006. "Green Roofs." Tracer Bullet 06-01. Library of Congress. [http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/greenroofstb.html].

Library of Congress. 2005. "The Oil &Gas Industry: Alternative Energy Sources." Business and Economic Research Adviser. [http://www.loc.gov/rr/business/BERA/issue5/issue5_main.html].

Turner, Betty. 2006. "Solar Energy." Tracer Bullet 06-05. Library of Congress. [http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/solartb.html].

Technical Reports

National Technical Information Service. [http://www.ntis.gov/].

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].

Federal Laws & Legislation

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
- *Energy Tax Act of 1978* (P.L. 95-618).

U.S. Government Documents/Resources

Congressional Hearings

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. *Review the Financial Structure of Renewable Energy Sources*. 110th Cong., 1st sess., March 7, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS88638].

------. Committee on Agriculture. *The Future of Renewable Fuels and Flex-Fuel Vehicles*. 109th Cong., 2d sess., May 22, 2006. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74951].

------. Committee on Agriculture. *Renewable Energy and the Rural Economy*. 108th Cong., 2d sess., March 15, 2004. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS49758].

------. Committee on Foreign Affairs. *Renewable Energy and the Global Environment.* 100th Cong., 1st sess., October 30, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS93234].

------. Committee on Natural Resources. *Renewable Energy Opportunities and Issues on Federal Lands: Review of Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy of EPACT; and Other Renewable Programs and Proposals for Public Resources.* 110th Cong., 1st sess., April 19, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS87535].

------. Committee on Science. *Renewable Energy Technologies: Research Directions, Investment Opportunities, and Challenges to Commercial Application In the U.S. and the Developing World.* 109th Cong., 2d sess., August 2, 2006. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS78235].

------. Committee on Science. *Impact of Federal Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy R&D Programs.* 108th Cong., 2d sess., May 19, 2004. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS58332].

------. Committee on Science and Technology. *Developing Untapped Potential: Geothermal and Ocean Power Technologies.* 110th Cong., 1st sess., May 17, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS91070].

------. Committee on Small Business. *Renewable Energy Tax Incentive Possibilities.* 110th Cong., 1st sess., September 26, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS90437].

------. Committee on Small Business. *The Impact of Renewable Energy Production in Rural America.* 110th Cong., 1st sess., May 3, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS89908].

------. Committee on Small Business. *The Benefits of Tax Incentives for Producers of Renewable Fuels, and Its Impact on Small Businesses and Farmers.* 108th Cong., 2d sess., May 6, 2004. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS55445].

------. Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming. *Blowing in the Wind: Renewable Energy as the Answer to an Economy Adrift.* 110th Cong., 2d sess., March 6, 2008.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. *Role of Tax Incentives in Energy Policy.* 107th Cong., 1st sess., July 10-11, 2001.

Committee Reports

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *Energy Policy Act of 2005.* 109th Cong., 1st sess., 2005. H. Rep. 109-215. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS64148].

------. Committee on Ways and Means. *Energy Tax Policy Act of 2001.* 107th Cong., 1st sess., 2001. H. Rep. 107-157. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS14634].

------. Committee on Ways and Means. *Enhanced Energy Infrastructure and Technology Tax Policy Act of 2005*. 109th Cong., 1st sess., 2005. H. Rep. 109-45. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS62458].

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. *Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2002*. 107th Cong., 2d sess., 2002. S. Rep. 107-140. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS18725].

------. Committee on Finance. *Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2003*. 108th Cong., 1st sess., 2003. S. Rep. 108-54. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS32921].

Committee Prints

U.S. Congress. Joint Committee on Taxation. *Estimated Revenue Effects of H.R. 6049. the Renewable Energy and Job Creation Act of 2008*. 110th Cong., 2nd sess., Committee Print, JCX-46-08. [http://www.house.gov/jct/x-46-08.pdf].

------. Joint Committee on Taxation. *Technical Explanation of the Revenue Provisions of H.R. 5351, the Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2008*. 110th Cong., 2nd sess.,Committee Print, JCX-19-08. [http://www.jct.gov/x-19-08.pdf].

------. Joint Committee on Taxation. *Description of the Tax Provisions in H.R. 2776, the Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2007*. 110th Cong., 1st sess., Committee Print, JCX-35-07. [http://www.house.gov/jct/x-35-07.pdf].

------. Joint Committee on Taxation. *Present Law and Background Relating To Tax Credits for Electricity Production from Renewable Sources*. 109th Cong., Committee Print, JCX-36-05. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS60979].

Committee Websites

Committee websites are good resources for tracking current legislation, identifying committee business through committee schedules, locating transcripts or streaming video of recent hearings, and reading committee press releases.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. [http://agriculture.house.gov/index.shtml].

------. Committee on Energy and Commerce. [http://energycommerce.house.gov/].

------. Committee on Ways and Means. [http://waysandmeans.house.gov/].

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. [http://agriculture.senate.gov/].

------. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. [http://energy.senate.gov/public/].

------. Committee on Finance. [http://finance.senate.gov/].

Legislative Support Agency Reports/Documents

Congressional Budget Office (CBO). "Publications." [http://www.cbo.gov/publications/].

CBO's mission is to provide the Congress with objective, nonpartisan, and timely analyses to aid in economic and budgetary decisions on the wide array of programs covered by the federal budget and the information and estimates required for the congressional budget process.

Congressional Budget Office. *H.R. 2776, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2007*. Cost estimate for the bill as ordered reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means on June 20, 2007. 2007. [http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/82xx/doc8266/hr2776.pdf].

------. *H.R. 3221, Renewable Energy and Conservation Tax Act of 2007*. Cost estimate for the bill as passed by the House of Representatives on August 4, 2007. 2007. [http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/88xx/doc8806/hr3221.pdf].

------. *H.R. 5351, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 2008*. Direct spending and revenues effects estimate for the bill as introduced in the House of Representatives on February 12, 2008. 2008. [http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/90xx/doc9001/hr5351.pdf].

------. *H.R. 6049, Energy and Tax Extenders Act of 2008*. Cost estimate for the bill as ordered reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means on May 15, 2008. 2008. [http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/92xx/doc9296/hr6049.pdf].

Government Accountability Office (GAO). "Find GAO Reports." [http://www.gao.gov/docdblite/form.php?entry=1].

The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) is an independent, nonpartisan agency that works for Congress. Often called the "congressional watchdog," GAO investigates how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars. Its mission is to support the Congress in meeting constitutional responsibilities and, help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people. It provides Congress with timely information that is objective, fact-based, nonpartisan, nonideological, fair, and balanced.

Government Accountability Office. *Department of Energy: Key Challenges Remain for Developing and Deploying Advanced Energy Technologies to Meet Future Needs*. 2006. [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07106.pdf].

------. *Renewable Energy: Increased Geothermal Development Will Depend on Overcoming Many Challenges*. 2006. [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06629.pdf].

------. *Renewable Energy: Wind Power's Contribution to Electric Power Generation and Impact on Farms and Rural Communities*. 2004. [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04756.pdf].

------. *Tax Incentives for Petroleum and Ethanol Fuels*. 2000. [http://www.gao.gov/archive/2000/rc00301r.pdf].

Executive Branch Publications

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. *The Future of Biofuels: A Global Perspective*. 2007. [http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/November07/PDF/Biofuels.pdf].

U.S. Department of Energy. Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. *20% Wind Power by 2030: Increasing Wind Energy's Contribution to U.S. Electricity Supply*. 2008. [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/pdfs/41869.pdf].

------. Office of Geothermal Technologies. *The Future of Geothermal Energy: Impact of Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) on the United States in the 21st* Century. 2006. [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/geothermal/pdfs/future_geo_energy.pdf].

------. Energy Information Administration. *Renewable Energy Annual*. 2006 ed. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/rea_data/rea_sum.html].

The *Renewable Energy Annual* is the twelfth in a series of annual publications on renewable energy by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The 2006 edition presents four reports, accompanied with data tables, text and graphics covering various aspects of the renewable energy marketplace.

------. Energy Information Administration. *Renewable Energy Trends in Consumption and Electricity*. 2006 ed. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/trends/rentrends.html].

Renewable Energy Trends in Consumption and Electricity, provides an overview and tables with historical data spanning 1989-2006 about renewable energy consumption and electricity.

------. Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. *Solar America Initiative Posture Plan: A Plan for the Integrated Research, Development, and Market Transformation of Solar Energy Technologies*. 2007. [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/solar_america/pdfs/sai_draft_plan_Feb5_07.pdf].

------. Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. *Solar Energy Technologies Program Newsletter*. Semi-Annual. [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/solar_america/publications.html#saiposture].

------. Energy Information Administration. *State Renewable Energy Profiles*. 2006 ed. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/state_profiles/srp2006.pdf].

State Renewable Energy Profiles, provides data for electricity capacity and generation from renewable sources in the U.S.

------. Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. *Annual Report on U.S. Wind Power Installation, Cost, and Performance Trends: 2007.* [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/pdfs/43025.pdf].

Executive Branch Resources

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.

------. "Subject Index and Information Center." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/site_administration/subject_index.html].

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

------. "EERE Information Center." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/informationcenter/].

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].

------. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. "Doing More with Less: Green Paper on Energy Efficiency." [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/doc/2005_06_green_paper_book_en.pdf].

------. "Innovation and Technological Development in Energy: Renewables." [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/index_en.htm].

------. "A Green Affair at the Sixth European Business Summit." *E & I Online Magazine*, April 24, 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/e_i/news/article_6891_en.htm].

International Energy Agency (IEA)

Birol, Fatih, and Jan Horst Keppler. "World Energy Outlook: 1999 Insights: Looking at Energy Subsidies: Getting the Prices Right." Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1999. [http://www.iea.org/textbase/nppdf/free/1990/weo1999.pdf].

International Energy Agency. "Carrots and Sticks: Taxing and Subsidising Energy." Notes on Energy Subsidies and Taxes. [http://www.iea.org/textbase/papers/2006/oil_subsidies.pdf].

------. "Energy Policies of IEA Countries (Compendium): Review." [http://www.iea.org/Textbase/publications/free_new_Desc.asp?PUBS_ID=1850].

------. "Energy Technology Perspectives 2008 – Scenarios and Strategies to 2050. [http://www.iea.org/Textbase/techno/etp/index.asp].

------. "Renewables in Global Energy Supply: An IEA Fact Sheet." [http://www.iea.org/textbase/papers/2006/renewable_factsheet.pdf].

Morgan, Trevor. "Energy Subsidies in OECD Countries." IEA/UNEP Workshop on Energy Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development. November 6-7, 2000. [http://www.uneptie.org/energy/act/pol/wokshops/paris/docs/morgan.ppt].

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Strand, Jon. "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Supply for the G-7 Countries, With Emphasis on Germany." IMF Working Paper. International Monetary Fund, Fiscal Affairs Dept., 2007. [http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2007/wp07299.pdf].

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. "Biofuels for Transport: Policies and Possibilities." *The OECD Observer*, Policy Brief, November 2007. [http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/18/8/39718027.pdf].

Thompson, Lyndon. "Energy: Finding a New Gear." *The OECD Observer* no. 258/259, December 1, 2006.

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP): Energy Branch

Morgan, Trevor. "Energy Subsidies: Their Magnitude, How They Affect Energy Investment and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Prospects for Reform." Menecon Consulting, June 10, 2007. [http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/application/pdf/morgan_pdf.pdf].

Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative (SEFI). [http://sefi.unep.org/].

United Nations. "Energy Subsidies: Lessons Learned in Assessing Their Impact and Designing Policy Reforms." UNEP, New York, 2003. [http://www.unep.ch/etb/publications/energySubsidies/Energysubreport.pdf].

------. "Energy Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Challenges For Policymakers." Synthesis Report, Submission to the 9th Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. UNEP, April 2001. [http://www.unep.fr/energy/act/pol/wokshops/gen_docs/summary_report.pdf].

------. "UNEP/IEA Joint Workshop on Energy Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Challenges for Policymakers." UNEP, various dates. [http://www.uneptie.org/energy/act/pol/wokshops/sub_ws.htm].

------. "Global Trends in Sustainable Energy Investment 2008 Report." UNEP Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative, United Nations Environment Programme, Renewable Energy and Finance Unit, 2008. [http://sefi.unep.org/english/globaltrends.html].

------. "Reforming Energy Subsidies: An Explanatory Summary of the Issues and Challenges in Removing or Modifying Subsidies on Energy That Undermine the Pursuit of Sustainable Development." UNEP, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, 2002. [http://www.uneptie.org/energy/publications/pdfs/En-SubsidiesReform.pdf].

World Bank

Taylor, Robert P. "Financing Energy Efficiency: Lessons from Brazil, China, India, and Beyond." World Bank, 2008.

World Bank. "Group Brief on Sustainable Energy." World Bank, April 2006. [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTENERGY/Resources/336805-1148481921459/WorldBankGroupBriefonSustainableEnergy.pdf].

------. "Urgent Need for Progress on Energy Efficiency in Brazil, China, India Says New World Bank Book." World Bank, M2 Presswire, February 26, 2008.

------. "Infrastructure in Europe and Central Asia." [http://go.worldbank.org/2CAVDICGL0].

Selected Articles and Background Materials: Alternative Energy and Incentives in Foreign Countries

Abboud, Leila. "Energy (A Special Report): Regulations; Alternative Approaches: Governments Struggle to Find Policies that Will Spur Renewable-energy Industries -- without Coddling Them." *Wall Street Journal*, February 12, 2007, eastern edition, R13.

Abboud, Leila. "Solar Energy Gets Boost; Technology Makes Projects More

Viable, Luring Europe Funds." *Wall Street Journal*, December 5, 2006, European edition.

Atkinson, Robert D. "Expanding the R&D Tax Credit to Drive Innovation, Competitiveness and Prosperity." The Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, April 2007. [http://www.itif.org/files/ExpandR&D.pdf].

Bradsher, Keith. "Fuel Subsidies Overseas Take a Toll on U.S." *New York Times*, July 28, 2008, A1.

Chesterton, Benjamin. "Renewables Delivery Under Attack." BBC News, BBC Radio 4, January 2, 2008. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/7222767.stm].

European Renewable Energy Council. *Renewable Energy in Europe: Building Markets and Capacity*. London: James & James, 2004.

KPMG Global Energy Institute. "Taxes and Incentives for Renewable Energy." KPMG International, 2007. [http://www.kpmg.com.au/Portals/0/Taxes%20and%20Incentives%20for%20Renewable%20Energy_final%20web.pdf].

Lee, Henry, William Clark and Charan Devereaux. "New Report from the Harvard Kennedy School Researchers Call for Changes to Biofuels Incentives." Harvard Kennedy School, July 29, 2008. [http://www.hks.harvard.edu/news-e vents/news/articles/biofuels-report].

Lewis, Leo. "Energy Revolution to Cost $45 Trillion, Report Says." *The Ottawa Citizen,* June 7, 2008, A14.

Mackintosh, James. "Elusive Cornucopia: Why It Will Be Hard to Reap the Benefit of Biofuel Energy: Ethanol and Biodiesel Gain Tax Breaks in Many Countries But the Technology is Not Yet Cost-effective Enough to Curb Global Warming." *Financial Times*, June 21, 2006, 19.

Milmo, Sean. "EU's Push to Biofuels Raises Concerns Over Energy Costs." *Chemical Market Reporter,* April 7, 2003, 6.

Milne, Janet. "Environmental Taxation in Europe and the United States." *Encyclopedia of the Earth,* August 9, 2007. [http://www.eoearth.org/article/Environmental_taxation_in_Europe_and_the_United_States].

Welfens, P.J.J. *Energy Policies in the European Union: Germany's Ecological Tax Reform*. Berlin: Springer, 2001.

Williamson, Hugh. "Subsidies to Help Germany Stay Top of World's Solar Power League." *Financial Times*, July 28, 2008.

Fossil Fuels

Coal

Energy Information Administration. *Annual Energy Outlook, 2007: Coal Forecast.* U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/archive/aeo07/pdf/trend_5.pdf].

------. "Coal: U.S. Data." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelcoal.html].

------. "Energy Sources: Coal." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.energy.gov/energysources/coal.htm].

------. "Fossil Energy: Clean Coal Technology." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.fossil.energy.gov/programs/powersystems/cleancoal/].

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology. *Prospects for Advanced Coal Technologies: Efficient Energy Production, Carbon Capture and Sequestration.* 110th Congress, 1st sess., May 15, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS91978].

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. *Clean Coal, Oil and Gas Development, New Energy Opportunities Through Carbon Capture and Storage.* 110th Cong., 1st sess., Aug. 13, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS92316].

------. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. *Clean Coal Technology.* 110th Congress, 1st sess., Aug. 1, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS89306].

U.S. Geological Survey. "Energy Sources: Coal." U.S. Department of the Interior. [http://energy.usgs.gov/coal.html].

Natural Gas

Energy Information Administration. "Natural Gas." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/info_glance/natural_gas.html].

------. "Annual Energy Outlook, 2008: Natural Gas Forecast." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/gas.html].

Petroleum

General Accountability Office. *Energy Markets: Factors that Influence Gasoline Prices*. Statement of Thomas McCool before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, May 2007. [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07902t.pdf].

Energy Information Administration. "Petroleum." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html].

------. "Primer on Gasoline Prices." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/analysis_publications/primer_on_gasoline_prices/html/petbro.html].

Alternative Fuels and Energy Efficiency Incentives

Biofuels and Ethanol

Combined Heat and Power Partnership. *Funding Database Biomass/Biogas*. Environmental Protection Agency. [http://www.epa.gov/chp/funding/bio.html].

Energy Information Administration. *Ethanol*. U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/ethanol3.html].

------.*Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels*. U.S. Department of Energy. [ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov/pub/solar.renewables/alt_over.pdf].

Interstate Renewable Energy Council and North Carolina Solar Center. "Database for State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (DSIRE): Search by Technology." North Carolina State University. [http://www.dsireusa.org/library/includes/techno.cfm?EE=1&RE=1]

U.S. Department of Energy. "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Alternative Fuels and Advanced Vehicles Data Center: State and Federal Incentives and Laws." [http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/progs/fed_summary.php/afdc/US/0].

------. "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Biomass." [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/].

------. "Energy Sources: Bioenergy." [http://www.energy.gov/energysources/bioenergy.htm].

Fuel Cells

California Energy Commission. "Energy Quest: Transportation Energy." [http://www.energyquest.ca.gov/transportation/fuelcells.html].

U.S. Department of Energy. "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Alternative Fuels and Advanced Vehicles Data Center: Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Vehicle Incentives and Laws." [http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/fuels/hydrogen_laws.html].

Selected Congressional Hearings on Fuel Cells

U.S. Congress. House. House Committee on Energy and Commerce. *Vehicle and Fuels Technology: Next Generation.* 109th Cong., 2d sess., May 24, 2006. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74955].

------.Committee on Resources. *Energy and Mineral Requirements for Renewable and Alternative Fuels Used for Transportation and Other Purposes.* 109th Cong., 2d sess., May 24, 2006. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74640].

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. *Transportation Sector Fuel Efficiency.* 110th Cong., 1st sess., Jan. 30, 2007. [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS81701].

Geothermal

Interstate Renewable Energy Council and North Carolina Solar Center. "Database for State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (DSIRE): Search by Technology." North Carolina State University. [http://www.dsireusa.org/library/includes/techno.cfm?EE=1&RE=1]

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#s1].

Hybrids and Plug-in Hybrids

Gallagher, Kelly Sims and Erich Muehlegger. "Giving Green to Get Green. Incentives and Consumer Adoption of Hybrid Vehicle Technology." Faculty Research Working Papers, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, February, 2008. [http://ksgnotes1.harvard.edu/Research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP08-009/$File/rwp_08_009_gallagher_muehlegger.pdf].

U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "FuelEconomy.gov: Tax Incentives: Hybrids." [http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/tax_hybrid.shtml].

Hydroelectric

Energy Information Administration. "Hydroelectric Data and Information." U.S. Department of Energy. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/hydroelec/hydroelec.html].

Interstate Renewable Energy Council and North Carolina Solar Center. "Database for State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (DSIRE): Search by Technology." North Carolina State University. [http://www.dsireusa.org/library/includes/techno.cfm?EE=1&RE=1]

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "Clean Energy: Hydroelectricity." [http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-and-you/affect/hydro.html].

Hydrogen

U.S. Department of Energy. "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Hydrogen." [http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/fuels/hydrogen.html].

------. "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Alternative Fuels and Advanced Vehicles Data Center: Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Vehicle Incentives and Laws." [http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/fuels/hydrogen_laws.html].

Nuclear

Nuclear Regulatory Commission. [http://www.nrc.gov/].

U.S. Department of Energy. "Nuclear Energy." [http://www.ne.doe.gov/].

Oceans

U.S. Department of Energy. "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Renewable Energy: Ocean Energy." [http://www.eere.energy.gov/consumer/renewable_energy/ocean/index.cfm/mytopic=50007].

Solar

Interstate Renewable Energy Council and North Carolina Solar Center. "Database for State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (DSIRE): Search by Technology." North Carolina State University. [http://www.dsireusa.org/library/includes/techno.cfm?EE=1&RE=1]

Tax Incentives Assistance Project. "Consumers: Solar Energy Systems." [http://www.energytaxincentives.org/consumers/solar.php].

------. "Businesses: Solar Energy Systems." [http://www.energytaxincentives.org/business/solar.php].

U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "Energy Star: Products: Federal Tax Incentives for Renewable Energy: Solar Energy Systems." [http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.pr_tax_credits#s4].

Wind

U.S. Department of Energy. "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Wind and Hydropower Technologies." [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/wind_technologies.html].

------. "Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Wind and Hydropower Technologies: Wind Energy Basics." [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/wind_basics.html].

Interstate Renewable Energy Council and North Carolina Solar Center. "Database for State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (DSIRE): Search by Technology." North Carolina State University. [http://www.dsireusa.org/library/includes/techno.cfm?EE=1&RE=1]

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.

The contents of these volumes represent all current regulations codified under this title of the CFR as of January 1, 2008:

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Energy, Pt. 1-50, Revised as of January 1, 2008
Publisher: National Archives and Records Administration, Office of the Federal Register
Description: Item 572-B.
Year/Pages: 2008: 970 p.
Price: $64.00

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Energy, Pt. 51-199, Revised as of January 1, 2008
Publisher: National Archives and Records Administration, Office of the Federal Register
Description: Item 572-B.
Year/Pages: 2008: 843 p.
Price: $61.00

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Energy, Pt. 200-499, Revised as of January 1, 2008
Publisher: National Archives and Records Administration, Office of the Federal Register
Description: Item 572-B.
Year/Pages: 2008: 721 p.
Price: $49.00

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Energy, Pt. 500-End, Revised as of January 1, 2008
Publisher: National Archives and Records Administration, Office of the Federal Register
Description: Item 572-B.
Year/Pages: 2008: 1110 p.
Price: $65.00

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

U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 2008

Printed on recycled paper