

# Climate Change Legislation Proposed in the 100th Congress: Agricultural and Biological Sequestration Provisions

(updated August 20, 2007)

## U.S. SENATE BILLS: 110th Congress (alphabetically, by sponsor)

**Sponsor:** Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN)

**Cosponsors:** Senator Joseph Lieberman (I-CT)

**Bill:** S.1168, The Clean Air/Climate Change Act of 2007: A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish a regulatory program for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury, and carbon dioxide emissions for the electric generating sector.

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 4/19/07

**Referred to:** Environment and Public Works Committee

**Targeted sectors:** Utilities only

### **Agricultural Provisions:**

- Title II: Greenhouse Gas Offsets – Offset projects which begin operation on or after the date of enactment of the bill, from the following list only, can be used as offset credits:
  - Capture and destruction of landfill methane
  - Reductions in sulfur hexafluoride
  - Sequestration of carbon through afforestation
  - Energy efficiency measures
  - Prevention of methane emissions through the use of agricultural manure management operations

**Sponsor:** Joseph Biden (D-DE)

**Cosponsors:** Richard Lugar (R-IN), Joseph Lieberman (I-CT), Olympia Snowe (R-ME), Russell Feingold (D-WI), Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), Amy Klobuchar (D-MN), Carl Levin (D-MI), Robert Menendez (D-NJ), Barack Obama (D-IL), Bernard Sanders (I-VT), Jim Webb (D-VA), John Kerry (D-MA), Christopher Dodd (D-CT), Benjamin Cardin (DMD)

**Bill:** S.Res. 30, Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the need for the United States to address global climate change through the negotiation of fair and effective international commitments.

**Related bills:** H.Con.Res.104

**Introduced:** 1/16/07

**Referred to:** Senate Foreign Relations Committee

**Reported:** 3/29/07 (without amendment)

**Targeted Sectors:** N/A

**Agricultural Provisions:** “Whereas reducing greenhouse gas emissions to the levels necessary to avoid serious climatic disruption requires the introduction of new energy technologies and other climate-friendly technologies, the use of which results in low or no emissions of greenhouse gases or in the capture and storage of greenhouse gases.”

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**Sponsor:** Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)

**Cosponsors:** Senators Daniel Akaka (D-HI), Robert P Casey, Jr. (D-PA), Tom Harkin (D-IA), Lisa Murkowski (R-AK), Arlen Specter (R-PA), Ted Stevens (R-AK)

**Bill:** S.1776, Low Carbon Economy Act of 2007, a bill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the production and use of energy, and for other purposes.

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 7/11/07

**Referred to:** Senate Environment and Public Works Committee

**Targeted Sectors:** Economy-wide

**Agricultural Provisions:**

- Section 1. Short Title, Table of Contents
  - Section 3. Definitions.
    - Offset projects are defined to include any projects that sequester a greenhouse gas.
- Title I – Strategic Reduction Targets, Compliance, and Trading
  - Section 102. Submission of Allowances, Credits, Payments
    - (i) next generation methane reduction and use technologies – within 1 year of enactment, requires the President to submit a report to Congress on the potential for next generation technologies to reduce or utilize methane emissions from natural sources and the agricultural, energy, and waste sectors; and recommendations for funding RD&D for the most promising technologies. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to consult with the Secretary of Interior and EPA Administrator to fund \$10M annually (FY2010-2019) from the Energy Technology Development Fund for methane R&D and demonstration projects.
  - Section 103. Trading System for Allowances and Credits
    - Creates a CO2 registry and system of credits and allowances for sale or trading.
- Title II – Allocation and Auction of Allowances
  - Section 205. Allocation for Agricultural Projects
    - As part of the system of allocating and auctioning allowances within the cap-and-trade program established by the bill, 5% of allocations (from 2012 through 2030) are set aside as a pool from which the agricultural sector can be reimbursed for certified GHG emissions reductions. First, however, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to submit to Congress, within 1 year of enactment, a report on the status of research on agricultural GHG management, including research on soil carbon and other GHG management; research gaps, and priorities and approaches for completing research gaps. The report also requires the Secretary of Agriculture, “as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this act,” to “establish a standardized system of soil carbon measurement and certification for the agricultural sector,” for use by public and private entities, taking into account “crop type, fertilizer and water inputs, soil type, region or weather, tilling practices, and other relevant factors.” Based on the report above, the Secretary is mandated to establish by rule a program to decide how emissions allowances (from the 5% allocation set-aside) are awarded to agricultural producers. Insufficient or

excess allowances for agricultural producers are to be taken from or added to the pot of auctioned allowances. USDA/CSREES is tasked with providing educational and outreach services to agricultural producers relative to soil carbon and GHG sequestration and emissions reductions activities and benefits; the rules and earning potential of public and private GHG trading systems; and education and outreach to potential aggregators of agricultural credits. A competitive grant process for research, education and outreach relative to agricultural project credits is created from the Energy Technology Development Fund, at \$10M annually (FY2008-2013), with maximum research grants to \$500k per award, and \$50k per award for education and outreach.

- Section 206. Allocation for Early Reductions
  - A set quantity of emissions reductions achieved before the initial allocation period of the bill will be awarded credit at the discretion of the President. Emissions reductions which were registered or otherwise reported to the 1605(b) voluntary GHG reporting program or to EPA's Climate Leaders Program or "a state-administered or privately administered registry that includes early reductions..." will qualify for reward, provided the projects "are consistent with maintaining the environmental integrity of the program under this Act."
- Title III. Provision of Credits
  - Section 303. Credits for Projects that Offset other GHG Emissions
    - The President is directed to establish an offsets program for any emissions not regulated under the bill. Credits generated for offset via emissions reductions or net sequestration must be documented; sequestration credits must show net emissions "taking into account the total use of materials and energy by the entity in carrying out the sequestration." (It is unclear whether this particular provision would apply to both geologic and biological sequestration).
    - A category of offset projects eligible for streamlined crediting is established by the program, and the president is authorized to add additional project categories. The only agricultural offset category identified for streamlined crediting is animal waste methane use projects. Projects not identified for streamlined crediting *will receive less than one credit per ton of GHG reduced or sequestered*. Agricultural offset projects are specifically identified as ineligible to receive credits under this section (presumably with the exception of methane use projects from animal waste), based on their eligibility to receive credit under the 5% allowance pool provision.
- Title VI. General Provisions
  - Section 601. Monitoring and Reporting
    - Describes documentation required to acquire an agricultural project allowance or early reduction allowance. For sequestration, requires that "the entity shall provide the President information verifying that, as determined by the President, the entity has achieved actual increases in net sequestration, taking into account the total use of material and energy by the entity in

carrying out the sequestration.” (It is unclear whether this provision would apply to both geologic and biological sequestration.)

**Sponsor:** Senator Tom Carper (D-DE)

**Cosponsors:** Susan Collins (R-ME), Diane Feinstein (D-CA), Joseph Lieberman (DCT), John Sununu (R-NH), Christopher Dodd (D-CT), Judd Gregg (R-NH), Blanche Lambert-Lincoln (D-AR)

**Bill:** S.1177, The Clean Air Planning Act of 2007

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 4/20/07

**Referred to:** Senate Environment and Public Works Committee

**Targeted sectors:** Utilities only

- Section 708. Climate Action Trust Fund. Federal funding of research into development of energy and efficiency technologies, carbon lifecycle analysis, and agricultural practices: each year, up to 10% of funds can be used to support research into the development of:
  - Energy efficiency technologies;
  - Carbon lifecycle analyses of energy generation technologies and practices; and
  - Agricultural practices that sequester or reduce atmospheric greenhouse gases.
- (3) Protection of Natural Resources. Funds are to be made available to identify climate change risks and to develop adaptation strategies for national grasslands, wetlands, migratory corridors and other habitats vulnerable to climate change on private lands enrolled in the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP), the Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) and the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) of the Farm Bill.

**Sponsor:** Richard Durbin (D-IL)

**Cosponsors:** Chuck Hagel (R-NE), Diane Feinstein (D-CA), Joseph Biden (D-DE), Maria Cantwell (D-WA), Robert Casey (D-PA), John Kerry (D-MA), Richard Lugar (R-IN), Sheldon Whitehouse (R-RI)

**Bill:** S.1018, the Global Climate Change Security Oversight Act, to address security risks posed by climate change, and for other purposes.

**Related bills:** H.R.1961

**Introduced:** 3/28/2007

**Referred to:** Select Committee on Intelligence

**Targeted Sectors:** US defense and security agencies

**Agricultural Provisions:**

- “Environmental changes relating to global climate change represent a potentially significant threat multiplier for instability around the world as changing precipitation patterns may exacerbate competition and conflict over agricultural, vegetative, and water resources and displace people, thus increasing hunger and poverty and causing increased pressure on fragile countries.”
- USDA is to be consulted when preparing the National Intelligence Estimate of risks (including agricultural) posed by global climate change.
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**Sponsor:** Diane Feinstein (D-CA)  
**Cosponsors:** Tom Carper (D-DE)  
**Bill:** S.317, A Bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish a program to regulate the emissions of greenhouse gases from electric utilities.  
**Related bills:** HR.620  
**Introduced:** 1/17/07  
**Referred to:** Environment and Public Works Committee  
**Targeted sectors:** Utilities only  
**Agricultural provisions:**

- Subtitle B. Offset credits
  - Section 731. Outreach initiative on revenue enhancement for agricultural producers, to earn revenue through greenhouse gas emissions reduction activities, including development of a USDA handbook within 2 years of enactment
  - Section 732. Offset measurement for agricultural forestry, wetland and other land use-related sequestration projects. Within 2 years of enactment, a region-specific discount factor for BAU practices to be developed, to ensure that reductions are real, verifiable, etc.; offset credits can be generated for projects beginning on or after 1/1/2011, OR, “sequestration flow” generated after 1/1/2011, regardless of start date.
  - Section 733. Categories of agricultural offset practices: includes no-till, conservation tillage, winter cover cropping, omitting fallow periods; conversion of cropland to grazing land
  - Section 734. Offsets created from forest, grazing land and wetlands management: regulations within 3 years of enactment
  - Section 735. Offset credits for avoided conversion of forested land or wetlands; regulations within 3 years of enactment
  - Section 736. Offset credits from greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects: regulations on requirements for credits are to be developed within 2 years of enactment date, to include performance standards, revised every 5 years. Projects must start on or after 1/1/07.
  - Section 737. Borrowing at program startup, based on contracts to purchase offsets. During 2011-2013, up to 5% of emissions reductions requirements can be fulfilled via contracts for offset credits created by 12/31/15.
  - Section 738. Review and correction of accounting for offset credits. Review process to make sure offsets are real, verifiable, determine their impact on market prices, and on emissions trajectories.

**Sponsor:** John Kerry (D-MA)  
**Cosponsors:** Olympia Snowe (R-ME), Edward Kennedy (D-MA)  
**Bill:** S.485, Global Warming Reduction Act of 2007  
**Related bills:** N/A  
**Introduced:** 2/1/07  
**Referred to:** Finance Committee  
**Targeted sectors:** Economy-wide  
**Agricultural provisions:**

- Section 708: Standards to Account for Biological Sequestration of Carbon. Standards to account for biological sequestration (above and below-ground) to be developed in conjunction with USDA within 2 years of enactment of bill; and updated every 3 years. Standards to include a national baseline or inventory; and measurement, monitoring and verification guidelines – which take into account:
  - Only carbon sequestered as a result of a “new” activity will be counted;
  - “comprehensive” carbon accounting, that “reflects sustained net increases in carbon reservoirs”;
  - Takes into account any “disturbance of carbon reservoirs in existence as of the date of commencement of any new management practice” designed to sequester carbon;
  - “adjustments” (i.e., discounts) for potential leakage;
  - “adjustments” to account for permanence.

**Sponsor:** Joseph Lieberman (I-CT)

**Cosponsors:** John McCain (R-AZ), Tom Carper (D-DE), Norm Coleman (R-MN), Richard Durbin (D-IL), Barack Obama (D-IL), Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-NY), Susan Collins (R-ME), Blanche Lambert Lincoln (D-AR), Bill Nelson (D-FL), Olympia Snowe (R-ME)

**Bill:** S.280, The Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007

**Related bills:** H.R.620

**Introduced:** 1/12/07

**Referred to:** Senate Environment and Public Works

**Targeted sectors:** Economy-wide

**Agricultural provisions:**

- Section 103. Greenhouse gas reduction reporting
  - “an entity that is not a covered entity may register greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved at any time since 1990 under this section”, provided that entity establishes a baseline and submits the requisite report; increases in sequestration can qualify, if “actual increases in net sequestration” can be shown
- Section 104. Measurement and verification
  - Comprehensive measurement and verification methods and standards are to be established by rule within 1 year of enactment, to include participation of USDA, to ensure a consistent and technically accurate record of emissions, reductions and sequestration; taking into account existing methods used, leakage, and other factors deemed appropriate.
  - “in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, standards to measure the results of the use of carbon sequestration, including—
    - soil carbon sequestration practices;
    - (ii) forest preservation and reforestation activities that adequately address the issues of permanence, leakage, and verification;”
- Section 144. Domestic offsets: up to 30% of emissions reduction requirements can be met through offsets, to include:
  - a registered net increase in sequestration;
  - Dedicated Program for Sequestration in Agricultural Soils-If a covered entity provides >15 percent of its total allowances as offsets, it must provide at least 1.5

- percent of these offsets from agricultural soils, “as registered in the database, adjusted, if necessary, to comply with the accounting standards and methods”
- Sequestration Accounting- An entity that uses sequestration offsets must submit information to the Administrator every 5 years to show that the net increase in sequestration still exists. Any losses in sequestration must be made up by submitting additional tradable allowances of equivalent amount in the calendar year following the loss.
  - Regulations for sequestration accounting for all classes of sequestration projects are to be developed, and updated every 5 years. Criteria for accounting are statistically based determinations of the median range of sequestration achieved by methods.
  - Section 165. Bonus for accelerated participation
    - If an entity reduces its emissions to 1990 levels by 2012, for the 6-year period after that it can meet up to 40% of its emissions reductions obligations via means to include net sequestration.
  - Section 355. Agricultural sequestration
    - OSTP tasked with establishing an interagency panel of USDA agencies and EPA, USGS, NIST to establish standards for measurement and monitoring of sequestered carbon, including sampling procedures and methodologies and accuracy of sampling statistics.
    - Duties of the panel include developing:
      - discounted default values for carbon sequestration or emissions reductions;
      - Measurement technologies;
      - Local and regional databases on carbon sequestration and GHG emissions;
      - additionality discounts;
      - commodity-specific” discount factors for “market-level leakage”;
      - guidelines and standards for GHG offset and reduction project monitoring and verification;
      - improved landowner accessibility to technologies and practices by promoting BMPs and providing incentives to achieve “bona fide” GHG offsets;
      - insurance instruments to address non-permanence of sequestered carbon.

**Sponsor:** Barack Obama (D-IL)

**Cosponsors:** Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), Olympia Snowe (R-ME), John Kerry (D-MA)

**Bill:** S.1389, The Climate Change Education Act: A bill to authorize the National Science Foundation to establish a Climate Change Education Program.

**Related bills:** H.R.1728

**Introduced:** 5/14/07

**Referred to:** Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee

**Targeted sectors:** N/A

**Agricultural provisions:** none

**Sponsor:** Bernard Sanders (I-VT)

**Cosponsors:** Daniel Akaka (D-HI), Joe Biden (D-DE), Barbara Boxer (D-CA), Benjamin Cardin (D-MD), Hillary Clinton (D-NY), Christopher Dodd (D-CT), Dick Durbin (D-IL), Russell Feingold (D-WI), Daniel Inouye (D-HI), Edward Kennedy (DMA), Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), Patrick Leahy

(D-VT), Robert Menendez (D-NJ), Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), Barack Obama (D-IL), Jack Reed (D-RI), Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI)

**Bill:** S.309, The Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 1/16/2007

**Referred to:** Environment and Public Works Committee

**Targeted sectors:** Economy-wide

**Agricultural provisions:**

- Section 714. Standards to Account for Biological Sequestration of Carbon.
  - Standards to account for biological sequestration (above and below-ground) to be developed with USDA within 2 years of enactment of bill; and updated every 3 years. Standards to include a national baseline or inventory; and measurement, monitoring and verification guidelines – which take into account:
    - Only carbon sequestered as a result of a “new” activity will be counted;
    - “comprehensive” carbon accounting, that “reflects sustained net increases in carbon reservoirs”;
    - Takes into account any “disturbance of carbon reservoirs in existence as of the date of commencement of any new management practice” designed to sequester carbon;
    - “adjustments” (i.e., discounts) for potential leakage; and
    - “adjustments” (i.e., discounts) to account for permanence.

## **U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BILLS: 110th Congress** (alphabetically, by sponsor)

**Sponsor:** Russ Carnahan (D-MO)

**Cosponsors:** (29)

**Bill:** H.Con.Res.104, Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the need for the United States to address global climate change through the negotiation of fair and effective international commitments.

**Related bills:** S.Res.30

**Introduced:** 3/29/07

**Referred to:** House Committee on Foreign Affairs

**Targeted sectors:** N/A

**Agricultural provisions:**

- “Whereas reducing greenhouse gas emissions to the levels necessary to avoid serious climatic disruption requires the introduction of new energy technologies and other climate-friendly technologies, the use of which results in low or no emissions of greenhouse gases or in the capture and storage of greenhouse gases;”

**Sponsor:** Norm Dicks (D-WA)

**Cosponsors:** (25)

**Bill:** H.Con.Res.96, Expressing the sense of the Congress that there should be enacted a mandatory national program to slow, stop and reverse emissions of greenhouse gases.

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 3/21/07

**Referred to:** Committee on Energy and Commerce

**Targeted sectors:** economy-wide

**Agricultural provisions:** none

**Sponsor:** Norman Dicks (D-WA)

**Cosponsors:** Jay Inslee (D-WA), Jim Saxton (R-NJ)

**Bill:** H.R.2338, The Global Warming Wildlife Survival Act, to establish the policy of the Federal Government to use all practicable means and measures to assist wildlife populations in adapting to and surviving the effects of global warming, and for other purposes.

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 5/22/07

**Referred to:** Committee on Natural Resources, Committee on Agriculture

**Targeted sectors:** federal land management impacting wildlife populations and habitat

**Agricultural provisions:**

- Section 103. Definitions
  - Soil formation included in definition of ecological processes
- Section 104. National Strategy
  - The Secretary of Interior, acting in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, must promulgate within 2 years of enactment a national strategy for mitigating the impacts of global warming on U.S. wildlife populations, incorporating consideration of climate change in, and integrate climate change adaptation strategies for wildlife into, the planning and management of Federal lands administered by the Department of the Interior and lands administered by the Forest Service

**Sponsor:** Michael Honda (D-CA)

**Cosponsors:** (24)

**Bill:** H.R.1728, The Global Warming Education Act, to authorize the National Science Foundation to establish a Global Warming Education Program.

**Related bills:** S.1389

**Introduced:** 3/28/07

**Referred to:** Committee on Science and Technology

**Targeted sectors:** N/A

**Agricultural provisions:** none

**Sponsor:** Tom Lantos (D-CA)

**Cosponsors:** (25)

**Bill:** H.R.2420, The International Climate Cooperation Re-engagement Act of 2007, to declare United States policy on international climate cooperation, to authorize assistance to promote clean and efficient energy technologies in foreign countries, and to establish the International Clean Energy Foundation.

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 5/22/07

**Referred to:** Committee on Foreign Affairs

**Targeted sectors:** federal government, energy sector

**Agricultural provisions:**

- Section 102. Congressional Statement of Policy
  - Declares that the U.S. policy will be to re-engage in the UNFCCC process to seek mitigation commitments from all major emitters, targeting all GHG sources and sinks; and “include incentives for sustainable forestry management that reflect the value of avoided deforestation”

**Sponsor:** Edward Markey (D-MA)

**Cosponsors:** Roscoe G. Bartlett (R-MD), John B. Larson (D-CT), Anna G. Eshoo (D-CA), Hilda Solis (D-CA), John J. Hall (D-NY), Jim McDermott (D-WA), John W. Olver (D-MA), Russ Carnahan (D-MO), Adam Smith (D-WA), David Loebsack (D-IA), Brad Miller (D-NC)

**Bill:** H.R.1961, the Global Climate Change Security Oversight Act, to address security risks posed by global climate change, and for other purposes

**Related bills:** S.1018

**Introduced:** 4/19/2007

**Referred to:** Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Foreign Affairs

**Targeted sectors:** Defense and security agencies

**Agricultural provisions:**

- “Environmental changes relating to global climate change represent a potentially significant threat multiplier for instability around the world as changing precipitation patterns may exacerbate competition and conflict over agricultural, vegetative, and water resources and displace people, thus increasing hunger and poverty and causing increased pressure on fragile countries.”
- USDA is to be consulted when preparing the National Intelligence Estimate of risks (including agricultural) posed by global climate change.

**Sponsor:** John Olver (D-MA)

**Cosponsors:** (127)

**Bill:** H.R.620, The Climate Stewardship Act of 2007, to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States by establishing a market-driven system of greenhouse gas tradable allowances that will limit greenhouse gas emissions in the United States, reduce dependence upon foreign oil, and ensure benefits to consumers from the trading in such allowances, and for other purposes.

**Related bills:** S.280, S.317

**Introduced:** 1/22/07

**Referred to:** House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Committee on Science and Technology, Committee on Natural Resources

**Targeted sectors:** economy-wide

**Agricultural provisions:**

- Section 103. Greenhouse gas reduction registration
  - “an entity that is not a covered entity may register greenhouse gas emission reductions and increases in sequestration achieved at any time since 1990 under this section”, provided that entity establishes a baseline and submits the requisite report
- Section 104. Measurement and verification

- Comprehensive measurement and verification methods and standards are to be established by rule within 1 year of enactment, to include participation of USDA, to ensure a consistent and technically accurate record of emissions, reductions and sequestration; taking into account existing methods used, leakage, and other factors deemed appropriate.
- “in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, standards to measure the results of the use of carbon sequestration, including—
  - (i) soil carbon sequestration practices;
  - (ii) forest preservation and reforestation activities that adequately address the issues of permanence, leakage, and verification; and
  - (iii) production of cellulosic biomass crops;”
- Section 144. Domestic offsets: up to 15% of emissions reduction requirements can be met through offsets, to include:
  - a registered net increase in sequestration;
  - Dedicated Program for Sequestration in Agricultural Soils-If a covered entity provides 15 percent of its total allowances as offsets, it must provide at least 1.5 percent of these offsets from agricultural soils, “as registered in the database, adjusted, if necessary, to comply with the accounting standards and methods”
  - Sequestration Accounting-An entity that uses sequestration offsets must submit information to the Administrator every 5 years to show that the net increase in sequestration still exists. Any losses in sequestration must be made up by submitting additional tradable allowances of equivalent amount in the calendar year following the loss.
  - Regulations for sequestration accounting for all classes of sequestration projects are to be developed, and updated every 5 years. Criteria for accounting are statistically based determinations of the median range of sequestration achieved by methods.
- Section 165. Bonus for accelerated participation
  - If an entity reduces its emissions to 1990 levels by 2012, for the 6-year period after that it can meet up to 20% of its emissions reductions obligations via means to include net sequestration.
- Title II. Climate Change Credit Corporation, Section 202, Purposes and Function
  - “CCCC shall establish and carry out a program, through direct grants, revolving loan programs, or other financial measures, to provide incentives for greenhouse gas emissions reductions or net increases in sequestration on agricultural lands. The program shall include incentives for—
    - production of wind energy on agricultural lands;
    - (ii) agricultural management practices that achieve verified, incremental increases in net carbon sequestration, in accordance with the requirements established by the Administrator; and
    - (iii) production of renewable fuels that, after consideration of the energy needed to produce such fuels, result in a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

**Sponsor:** Fortney Pete Stark (D-CA)

**Cosponsors:** Jim McDermott (D-WA)

**Bill:** H.R.2069, the Save Our Climate Act of 2007, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide by imposing a tax on primary fossil fuels based on their carbon content.

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 4/26/07

**Referred to:** House Committee on Ways and Means

**Targeted sectors:** producers, manufacturers, or importers of primary fossil fuels

**Agricultural provisions:** none

**Sponsor:** Henry Waxman (D-CA)

**Cosponsors:** (139)

**Bill:** H.R.1590, The Safe Climate Act of 2007, a bill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect the climate

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 3/20/2007

**Referred to:** Committee on Energy and Commerce, Committee on Foreign Affairs

**Targeted sectors:** economy-wide

**Agricultural provisions:**

- Section 704. Market based cap on emissions
  - Goals of this section include: encouraging research, development, and commercial deployment of innovative technologies for avoiding, reducing, or sequestering GHG emissions; encouraging reduced emissions from, and enhancing sequestration of, carbon in the forest and agricultural sectors; rewarding early reductions of GHG; and protecting against climate change impacts, including agricultural and forestry losses due to drought, disease, and insect infestations.

**Sponsor:** Peter Welch (D-VT)

**Cosponsors:** (20)

**Bill:** H.R.823, To authorize Federal agencies and legislative branch offices to purchase greenhouse gas offsets and renewable energy credits, and for other purposes.

**Related bills:** N/A

**Introduced:** 2/5/07

**Referred to:** Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Committee on House Administration, Committee on Energy and Commerce

**Targeted sectors:** federal executive branch agencies and legislative branch

**Agricultural provisions:**

- Section 1. Authorization to purchase offsets and credits
  - The Secretary of Energy is authorized to determine which emissions reductions activities qualify as offsets or credits for federal agencies or the legislative branch to purchase to reduce their climate change footprint.