

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Congressman Lee Terry (NE-02) joined a majority of his House colleagues today in passing the Conference Report for the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6), sending the measure to the President's desk for his signature. H.R. 6 was approved by a bipartisan vote of 275 to 156.

"This is a tremendous day that has been a long time coming," Terry said. "The energy bill provides a vision for a safer and more secure future for our country. It is sound legislation that aims to boost domestic sources of energy, increase the use of clean renewable power, and diversify the nation's energy portfolio. And I am proud to see my provisions on liquefied natural gas, renewable, clean sources of energy such as hydrogen technology, and incentives to foster conservation through increased energy efficiency

as part of this legislation. The ethanol increase is especially great news for Nebraska ."

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As a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Terry helped to author and amend the 1,700-page energy legislation, which contains five provisions authored by Terry, including a major section to boost natural gas supply by expediting the approval process for new liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals.

Terry's other sections would provide \$4 billion over five years to speed the arrival of affordable, viable hydrogen fuel cells and create a new Department of Energy program to encourage the use of on-site energy production from fuel cells and micro-turbines.

The bill includes a biofuels mandate that would require gasoline refiners to use 7.5 billion gallons of renewable fuels by 2012. The measure is aimed primarily at boosting use of corn-based ethanol.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005:

- Encourages domestic production of oil by streamlining the permit process, promoting greater refining capacity, and curbing the proliferation of boutique fuels;
- Reduces the demand for oil by increasing funding to improve fuel efficiency standards and encouraging the development of alternative sources of energy;
- Boosts production of clean natural gas to help lower soaring prices;

- Improves our nation's electricity transmission capability and reliability to prevent future blackouts;

- Promotes clean and renewable fuels by providing incentives for clean coal technology and other fuels such as biomass, wind, solar, and hydroelectricity;

- Encourages conservation by establishing new mandatory efficiency requirements for federal buildings, greater efficiency standards and product labeling for batter chargers, refrigerators, freezers, unit heaters, and other household products.

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