

Senator	Theme	Target	Amendment	Mechanism
1		Gas Prices		Bill shall not become effective unless the Secretary of Energy certifies that the bill will not increase the price of gasoline for the consumer.
2		Gas Prices		Make the legislation only a stationary source GHG bill by striking all language related to the transportation sector (e.g. strike Sec. 4 (7)(C) & (D), Title I, Subtitle B, Sec. 1202(a)(2) & (3), reduce the number of allowances by 2 billion metric tons, etc.).
3	Bond 1 Protect Families	Gas Prices	Protect consumers from higher gasoline prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Energy that L-W will not raise retail gasoline prices by more than 25 cents over the life of the bill; (2) invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises gasoline prices more than 25 cents since enactment.
4	Bond 2 Protect Workers	Gas Prices	Protect truckers and small businesses from higher diesel prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Energy that L-W will not raise retail diesel prices by more than 25 cents over the life of the bill; (2) invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises gasoline/diesel prices more than 25 cents since enactment.
5	Bond 3 Protect Families	Gas Prices	Protect consumers from higher gasoline prices caused by Lieberman-Warner on top of other requirements	Credit reduction of carbon content in gasoline emissions by meeting CAFE and LCFS mandates in '07 energy bill.
6	Bond 4 Protect Farmers	Gas Prices	Protect farmers from higher farm operation fuel prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Agriculture that L-W will not raise diesel prices paid by farmers by more than 25 cents over the life of the bill; (2) invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises diesel prices paid by farmers more than 25 cents since enactment.
7		Electricity Prices		Bill shall not become effective if the price of electricity exceeds the national average by xx percent for 3 consecutive months.
8	Bond 5 Protect Families	Electricity Prices	Protect low- & middle-income families from higher electricity prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Energy that L-W will not raise household electricity prices by more than 20% over the life of the bill; (2) invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises electricity prices more than 20% since enactment.
9	Bond 6 Protect Families	Electricity Prices	Protect low- & middle-income families and seniors from higher Summer electricity prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Energy that L-W will not raise Summer household electricity prices by more than 20% over the life of the bill; (2) invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises Summer electricity prices more than 20% since enactment.
10	Bond 7 Protect Families	Electricity Prices	Protect low- & middle-income families in a given region of the country such as the Midwest or South from higher electricity prices under Lieberman-Warner	Invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises electricity prices in a given region of the country (such as Midwest, South, Northeast, Great Plains, West Coast) more than 20% since enactment.
11	Bond 8 Protect Families	Electricity Prices	Protect families and workers from unfairly higher electricity prices caused by Lieberman-Warner auctions	Lower proportion/number of emissions allowances distributed by auction.

	<b>Bond 9</b>	<b>Protect Workers</b>	<b>Electricity Prices</b>	Protect U.S. workers from job loss due to higher electricity prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Labor that L-W will not raise electricity prices sufficient to cause more than 5,000 U.S. workers to lose their jobs; (2) Invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises electricity enough to cause more than 5,000 U.S. workers to lose their jobs since enactment.
12	<b>Bond 10</b>	<b>Protect Workers</b>	<b>Electricity Prices</b>	Protect U.S. workers in a given region of the country from job loss due to higher electricity prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Labor that L-W will not raise electricity prices sufficient to cause more than 1,000 U.S. workers in a given region of the country (Midwest, South, Northeast, Great Plains, West Coast) to lose their jobs; (2) Invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises electricity enough to cause more than 10,000 workers in a given region of the U.S. to lose their jobs since enactment.
13	<b>Bond 11</b>	<b>Protect Families</b>	<b>Electricity Prices</b>	Protect families and workers from higher electricity prices resulting from Lieberman-Warner allowing duplicative state and regional requirements allowed on top of federal requirements	Preempt state and regional carbon regulation
14	<b>Bond 12</b>	<b>Protect Families</b>	<b>Electricity Prices</b>	Protect families and workers from higher electricity prices resulting from impossible Lieberman-Warner mandates that technology cannot meet.	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Energy that technology to capture carbon emissions from power plants will be commercially viable at full-scale by 2020
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16			<b>Food Prices</b>		suspend the bill if the price of corn increases more
17	<b>Bond 13</b>	<b>Protect Families</b>	<b>Food Prices</b>	Protect low- & middle-income families from higher basic food prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Agriculture that L-W will not raise basic food prices by more than 20% over the life of the bill; (2) Invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises basic food prices more than 20% since enactment.
18			<b>International</b>		The first year caps (2012) in the bill do not take effect until the United States Senate has ratified an international climate change agreement under the UNFCCC that contains certain specific elements; covers at least 90% of annual global emissions; requires demonstrated national programs enacted into law that have reduction requirements; establishes globally agreed standards for the measurement of emissions and sinks; requires Parties to have enforcement programs consistent with North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation etc.
19			<b>International</b>		In Title III, Subtitle H, prevent countries that have cleared rainforest acreage/wildlife habitats for biofuels crop production from being able to receive "international forest protection" allowances. Since this activity gets rid of key GHG sinks, these countries should not receive credits.
20	<b>Bond 14</b>	<b>International Fairness / Protect Workers</b>	<b>International</b>	Protect workers from job loss due to unfair foreign competition caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of State that major carbon emitting countries including China, India, and Brazil have imposed their own carbon cap bill comparable to L-W; (2) Invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W results in more than 1,000 U.S. workers losing their jobs to foreign competition because of L-W
21	<b>Bond 15</b>	<b>International Fairness / Protect Workers</b>	<b>International</b>	Prevent U.S. from starting a trade war with Lieberman-Warner carbon tariffs	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of State that major carbon emitting countries including China, India, and Brazil have imposed their own carbon cap bill comparable to L-W; (2) Strike L-W carbon trade tariff provisions

22	Iaakson?		Nuclear	Comprehensive incentives package	financial incentives, support for domestic manufacturing
23	Iaakson	Protect families and small businesses	Nuclear	Protect families and small businesses from higher energy prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	Clarifies and liberalizes the rules on loan guarantees for innovative technologies; addresses spent nuclear fuel storage issue; incentivizes domestic manufacturing of nuclear equipment, and provides for tax credits for construction.
24	Inhofe		Nuclear	Schedule to achieve EPA analysis of 44GW by 2030 - operating reactors	EPA Administrator determines if 3GW of new nuclear have been constructed, if not then caps are frozen
25	Inhofe		Nuclear	Schedule to achieve EPA analysis of 44GW by 2030 - licenses issued	EPA Administrator determines if NRC has issued licenses for 3GW of new nuclear, if not then caps are frozen
26	DeMint		Nuclear	Schedule to achieve EIA analysis of 268GW by 2030 - operating reactors	EPA Administrator determines if 17.8GW of new nuclear have been constructed, if not then caps are frozen
27	DeMint		Nuclear	Schedule to achieve EIA analysis of 268GW by 2030 - licenses issued	EPA Administrator determines if NRC has issued licenses for 17.8GW of new nuclear, if not then caps are frozen
28			Nuclear	Financial incentive	10% investment tax credit for new nuclear plants
29	Voinovich?		Nuclear	Financial incentive	Remove limit on loan guarantees (for all low emission technologies, not just nuclear)
30	Inhofe		Nuclear	Financial incentive	Accelerated Depreciation of 5 years for nukes, same as wind and solar
31			Nuclear	Infrastructure development	20% investment tax credit for domestic nuclear manufacturers
32	Voinovich?		Nuclear	Infrastructure development	Interagency working group to bolster domestic nuclear manufacturing
33			Nuclear	Infrastructure development	Direct Dept of Labor to create program for workforce development
34	Inhofe		Nuclear	waste management	Comprehensive package incorporating S. 37, S. 280, S. 2681, the new Domenici-Sessions bill, S. 2681, the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2008
35	Inhofe		Nuclear	waste management	Directed spending for DOE and NRC to support review of Yucca application
36	Inhofe		Nuclear	waste management	revise existing authority for Next Generation Nuclear Plant project at Idaho National Lab
37	Craig		Nuclear	advanced nuclear technology	Set a schedule requiring the operation of 44 gigawatts of new nuclear plants by 2030, in accordance with EPA modeling. If too few plants are built, then the emissions reductions mandated in the bill won't be met and the caps should be frozen without further reduction until enough nuclear generation is built.
38			Nuclear		set a nuclear goal of 40% by 2030
39			Nuclear		require that a license must be issued for permanent storage of nuclear waste before the caps kick in (meet the federal government's statutory obligation). Program is delayed by a year for every year there is a delay in the license
40			Nuclear		congress must release all necessary funds to meet its obligation
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42			Energy Security		Bill shall not result in an increase in dependence on foreign sources of energy in the aggregate or for any single sector.
43			Energy Security	supply chain	certify that domestic supply capacity exists for key components of renewable, CCS and nuclear necessary to meet required demand that will result from the mandate. Program suspends until Sec. of Commerce certifies and then reopen every 5 years.

		Natural Gas		Require that all increased use in natural gas that will result from the bill (as modeled by EIA) must be offset by increases domestic production equal or greater to the increase of the bill.
44		Natural Gas		Remove all moratoria (presidential, congressional and state) - bill does not become effective until all moratorium are lifted
45	Bond 16 Protect Families	Natural Gas	Protect low- & middle-income families from higher natural gas heating bills caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Health and Human Services that L-W will not raise residential natural gas or home heating oil prices by more than 20 percent over the life of the bill; (2) Invoke cost containment measures if L-W raises residential natural gas or home heating oil prices more than 20 since enactment.
46	Bond 17 Protect Families	Natural Gas	Protect low- & middle-income families from higher Winter natural gas heating bills caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Health and Human Services that L-W will not raise Winter residential natural gas or home heating oil prices by more than 20 percent over the life of the bill; (2) Invoke cost containment measures if L-W raises Winter residential natural gas or home heating oil prices more than 20 since enactment.
47	Bond 18 Protect Farmers	Natural Gas	Protect farmers from higher fertilizer costs caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Agriculture that L-W will not raise fertilizer prices paid by farmers by more than 20 percent over the life of the bill; (2) Invoke cost containment measures if L-W raises fertilizer prices paid by farmers more than 20 percent since enactment.
48	Bond 19 Protect Workers	Natural Gas	Protect U.S. workers from job loss due to higher electricity prices caused by Lieberman-Warner	(1) Require certification before law goes into effect by Sec. of Labor that L-W will not raise natural gas prices enough to cause more than 1,000 U.S. workers to lose their jobs; (2) Invoke cost containment measure (safety-valve) if L-W raises natural gas prices enough to cause more than 1,000 U.S. workers to lose their jobs since enactment.
49		Tax Relief		Return all proceeds back into the economy at a 2:1 ratio (in other words if the bill collects 10 billion in auction proceeds, then tax relief of 20 billion shall be mandated)
50		Tax Relief		Keep auction/allocation scheme the same and use the estimated CBO projected \$1.2 billion in revenues to propose a deep cut in the corporate income tax. A back-of-the-envelope calculation shows that cap-and-trade tax revenues at the level of Lieberman-Warner could pay for a 47 percent reduction in corporate taxes, slashing the top rate from 35 percent to 18.4 percent.
51		Tax Relief		Dedicate the \$1.2 trillion in revenue to cutting individual income-tax rates, which could be reduced across-the-board by 8.1 percent. The revenue also could be used to triple the child tax credit to \$3,000 per child.
52		Tax Relief		Include a guarantee that any climate policy remains revenue neutral over time. Most credible models show the price of carbon allowances, and thus revenue to government, increasing dramatically. An initial \$1.2 trillion would be followed by many additional trillions in future decades. So a revenue-neutral climate bill would have to include provisions to automatically direct proceeds toward tax reductions.
53		Tax Relief		put in place a long-term, technology neutral (except for natural gas) tax incentive based on carbon output relative to coal.
54		Tax Relief		
55		Bureaucracy/ Slush Funds		Any proceeds shall not result in a net increase in federal government revenues.

		Bureaucracy/ Slush Funds		Auction off 100% of the credits and place the money into the highway trust fund, splitting revenue evenly between the highway and mass transit account.- Ensures highway and transit projects get adequate funding, so we can reduce congestion and take more cars off the road, decreasing CO2 emissions in the process.
56		Bureaucracy/ Slush Funds		In Title IV, Subtitle A, get rid of the federal programs established under this subtitle and send all auction revenue to states in the form of block grants to states for activities achieving the purposes of the programs originally set up in the bill under this section.- a good government measure that will prevent fraud in federal programs and send money to the states, who know how to use it most efficiently
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58		Infrastructure for Clean Energy		For every litigation delay in citing low carbon facility decision (nuclear, LNG, natural gas production) the litigant challenger to the project has to pay for the carbon offsets that were caused by the delay.
59		Infrastructure for Clean Energy		Preemption: Strike language in Title III, Subtitle D sending 2% of the allowances to states with more stringent CO2 limits. This provision encourages a proliferation of state regulations and should be deleted from the bill.
60		Infrastructure for Clean Energy		Add to Title VIII a provision granting liability protection for anyone taking place in carbon capture and sequestration- can't afford to wait for a study if CCS infrastructure is to begin at scale.
61		Infrastructure for Clean Energy		(Immigration component) Provide waiver authority consistent with Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended for the construction of low carbon energy producing facilities and supporting infrastructure.
62		Infrastructure for Clean Energy		eminent domain authority for low carbon (low carbon being any power facility or infrastructure that out performs either coal for power generation or conventional petroleum for transportation. Infrastructure includes transmission, pipelines, LNG, etc..)
Bond 20	Clean Energy Solutions	Infrastructure for Clean Energy	Ensure carbon dioxide sequestration is not prevented by legal uncertainties	Provide for liability system to govern underground sequestration of carbon dioxide.
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Bond 21	Clean Energy Solutions	Infrastructure for Clean Energy	Promote clean energy technologies that will cut carbon dioxide emissions	Package of RD&D incentives for carbon cutting through advanced vehicle batteries, biofuel infrastructure, electricity transmission and management efficiency, residential and commercial energy efficiency, renewable energy storage and clean coal technology
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Bond 22	Clean Energy Solutions / Protect Workers	Infrastructure for Clean Energy	Promote U.S. domestic manufacturing supply base for clean energy technologies	Provides incentives to boost U.S. domestic manufacturing supply base for advanced vehicle battery, nuclear power plant, and coal fire power plants components now produced overseas.
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		Jobs		Shall not become effective until Sec. of Commerce certifies that the bill will not result in any net job loss or any transfer of jobs or facilities overseas (non-leakage certification)
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		Offsets	Offsets	Covered entities may not use offsets to meet their compliance obligations
67				a ratchet that puts into place a phased approach where phase two caps are not set until 2017 or so again based on economic, environmental, scientific and international
68		other		

			other	A trigger where set a path for emissions and if you fall off the path then you put into place a mechanism for the development of further mandatory measures.
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