ENERGY RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Duaigen

Division of Solar Energy

RECEIVED MAY 27 1977 5/24/77

IN RESPONSE TO YOUR INQUIRY,
WE IN THE DIVISION OF SOLAR ENERGY
OF THE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATION (ERDA) HAVE ENCLOSED
MATERIAL WHICH SHOULD PROVIDE EITHER
THE INFORMATION YOU REQUIRE OR SOURCES
FROM WHICH THAT INFORMATION CAN BE
OBTAINED.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER.

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DIGESTS OF SOLAR ENERGY LEGISLATION IDENTIFIED IN THE 95TH CONGRESS
THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 1977

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S. 17 (McIntyre). Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Introduced January 10, 1977. "Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Tax Act of 1977." Provides a tax credit for residential and business investments in renewable energy and energy conserving measures, including solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy and a variety of insulation and energy-conserving devices. For solar, wind and other renewable energy measures, the residential credit would be 40 percent of the first $1,000 invested and 25 percent of the next $6,400, for a maximum credit of $2,000 on renewable energy expenditures of $7,400 or more. So that the credit may be used to its full extent by low income individuals, the bill allows the individual taxpayer to "carry forward" any unused balance of the credit after the taxable year in which the investment is made, and apply the balance of the credit in succeeding years.

S. 36 (Jackson). Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Introduced January 10, 1977. Authorizes appropriations to the Energy Research and Development Administration for FY 1977. Bill identical to the FY 1977 ERDA authorization bill reported from conference and approved by the House during the 94th Congress (H.R. 13350) but with loan guarantee provisions assigned to another bill (S. 37). Authorizes $319.7 million for solar energy programs in FY 1977.

Calls for the establishment of an Energy Extension Service to be managed by ERDA. A comprehensive program of energy outreach to individual consumers and small businesses would be developed and implemented by the Service. This program is expected to provide an opportunity for each State to participate in the Service and to coordinate this program

(S. 36 continued)

Reason for the Bill. Under normal circumstances, ERDA's operations are governed by annual authorizing legislation pursuant to which appropriations are enacted. However, in the second session of the 94th Congress, enactment of ERDA's appropriations for FY 1977 preceded final consideration of the authorizing legislation. During the last day of the 94th Congress, the Senate failed to accept the conference report to the authorization act for ERDA, H.R. 13350. Inaction on the conference report left ERDA without authority to utilize funds made available by congressional enacted appropriations bills. House Joint Resolution 1105 was enacted (P.L. 94-473) at the close of the 94th Congress to provide that until March 31, 1977, FY 1977 appropriations to ERDA would be made available without meeting the requirements for authorizing legislation. By the end of March, the 95th Congress must either enact authorizing legislation or enact legislation

S. 37 (Jackson). Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Introduced January 6, 1977. Amends the Nonnuclear Energy R&D Act of 1974 to provide ERDA with authority to utilize loan guarantees as a financial mechanism to stimulate the development of various energy technologies. In addition, authorizes a loan guarantee program for the conversion of municipal solid waste and other forms of biomass into useful fuels or energy.

Section 102 provides limited authorizations for ERDA to utilize loan guarantees as one form of Federal assistance for the demonstration of new energy technologies. ERDA would recommend to the Congress specific project proposals for Federal assistance by loan guarantees. The Congress would then consider authorizing such guarantees to be implemented on a case by case basis.

(S. 37 continued)

light of the necessity to enact authorizations for ERDA programs by the end of March 1977.

Introductory remarks and text appear in the January 10, 1977 Congressional Record (S207).

S. 97 (Brooke). Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Introduced January 10, 1977, "Energy Conservation Tax Credits for Residences and Small Businesses Amendment." Provides refundable tax credits to homeowners and small businesses for costs of installing insulation and solar or wind energy equipment and for improving the effi-

S. 395 (Hart). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 24, 1977. Authorizes HUD to make direct low-interest loans to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar heating (or combined solar heating and cooling) equipment. Limits loans to 75 percent of the cost of purchasing and installing the equipment involved, and not exceeding $8,000 in the case of a 1 to 4 family structure; $7,500 per dwelling unit in structures containing 5 to 25 units; $7,000 per dwelling unit in structures containing 25 to 100 units; $6,500 per dwelling unit in structures containing 100 to 200 units; and $6,000 per dwelling unit in structures containing 200 or more units. Loans shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average market yield on all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States, then forming a part of the public debt, plus one-half of 1 percent for

S. 429 (Randolph). Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Introduced January 25, 1977. Synthetic Fuels Act of 1977. Amends the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act to enable ERDA to request loan guarantees for new energy technologies on a project-by-project basis. Such requests, as part of the annual authorizations and appropriations process, would then be reviewed by the appropriate jurisdictional committees of the Congress.

With respect to renewable energy resources, the Administrator is authorized to guarantee and to make commitments to guarantee, loans to finance the construction and startup costs of demonstration facilities to generate desirable forms of energy (including synthetic fuels) from direct solar, wind, ocean thermal gradient, bioconversion, or other re-

S. 430 (Randolph). Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Introduced January 25, 1977. Amends the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1975 to provide generic authority to ERDA to utilize loan guarantee assistance to advance research, development and demonstration of nonnuclear energy technologies. Identical to Title VII -- "Loan Guarantee Program for Commercial Demonstration Facilities" -- of the conference agreement reached on H.R. 13350 (FY 1977 ERDA authorization bill), which was approved by the House but which the Senate was unable to consider due to time limitations during the closing days of the 94th Congress.

Introductory remarks and text appear in the January 25, 1977 Congressional Record (S1362).

S. 654 (McClure). Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Introduced February 7, 1977. Allows a tax credit for the installation of qualified solar energy equipment in a principal residence or place of business. During the period January 1, 1977, through December 31, 1981, the credit is limited to 25 percent of qualified expenditures, not to exceed $2,000. During the period January 1, 1982, through December 31, 1985, the credit is limited to 15 percent, not to exceed $1,200. For installations in commercial buildings the credit is limited to 12 percent and 10 percent, respectively, for qualified expenditures made during the above time periods. Allows a credit carryback to any taxable year during which the provisions are in effect; and a credit carryover to each of the 7 taxable years following the unused credit year.

S. 672 (Humphrey). Referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Introduced February 10, 1977. "Solar Energy Government Building Act." Establishes a 5-year Solar Energy Government Building Program for the accelerated procurement and installation of solar systems for hot water, space heating, and electricity production in new and existing Federal buildings.

Authorizes $100 million for each of six fiscal years beginning in FY 1978 to establish a Solar Hot water and Space Heating Program designed to place a solar hot water device and a solar space heating device in 15,000 federally owned buildings.

Establishes a Federal Photovoltaic Utilization Program for the annual acquisition and use of photovoltaic solar electric systems primarily for use by the Department of Defense. Each acquisition shall be for systems

S. 675 (Bentsen). Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Introduced February 10, 1977. Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage greater use of insulation and to promote the development of solar and geothermal energy.

Allows a refundable income tax credit for solar and geothermal energy equipment. The credit would equal 40 percent of the first $1,000 of qualified expenditures, plus 25 percent of the next $6,400 for a maximum credit of $2,000. The credit would be available for equipment which uses solar or geothermal energy to heat or cool a building or to provide hot water for the building. With respect to solar energy, the equipment must meet the performance criteria prescribed under the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974.

S. 805 (McIntyre). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Introduced February 24, 1977. Provides incentives for the commercial application of solar energy, energy conservation, and renewable resource equipment and devices in homes, neighborhood and community structures, small businesses, and facilities owned or occupied by non-profit organizationS. A companion bill to H.R. 3981 (Drinan), introduced February 23, 1977.

Introductory remarks appear in the February 24, 1977, Congressional Record (S2987).

S. 806 (McIntyre). Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Introduced February 24, 1977. "Renewable Energy and Energy Conser-

S. 808 (Case). Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Introduced February 24, 1977. Amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to encourage greater emphasis on the production and conservation of energy in developing countries through the development and use of unconventional energy technologies. Companion bill to H.R. 3979 (Jeffords) introduced on February 23, 1977.

Introductory remarks appear in the February 24, 1977 Congressional Record (S2990).

S. 820 (Humphrey). Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Introduced February 25, 1977. "Agricultural Energy Demonstration Act of 1977." Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a demonstration program for the application of existing energy conservation and renewable energy technology to farms and agricultural communities.

Within 90 days of enactment, the Secretary shall establish an Agricultural Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Demonstration Program, which will be conducted by an Office of Agricultural Energy Demonstration. Specifies the agricultural energy uses which shall be addressed by the demonstration program. Directs the Secretary to develop standards for systems utilized in the program, with assistance from appropriate agencies. Directs that the resources of established agricultural institutions, such as State agricultural experimental stations, be utilized to the maximum extent possible. Sets forth certain guidelines for use by the Secretary in determining priorities for the allocation of demonstration funds.

Authorizes $20 million for FY 1978 and $30 million for FY 1979.

The text of S. 820 appears in the February 25, 1977, Congressional Record (S3066).

S. 821 (Humphrey). Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Introduced February 25, 1977. "Agriculture Solar Energy Research, Developments, and Demonstration Act of 1977." Companion bill to H.R. 3978 (Brown of CA).

Introductory remarks and text appear in the February 25, 1977 Congressional Record (S3066).

S. 823 (Randolph). Referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Introduced February 25, 1977. "Federal Buildings Energy Conservation and Solar Energy Utilization Act of 1977." Requires that buildings utilized by Federal agencies incorporate the best practical measures for the conservation of energy and the use of solar energy systems.

Directs the GSA Administrator to publish guidelines for energy conservation and solar energy use. Requires Federal agencies to prepare an energy utilization analysis and an energy-economic analysis for each building to be constructed, repaired or maintained under their supervision. Directs that energy utilization and cost data be indicated in prospectuses submitted to the Congress. Directs GSA, in consultation with FEA and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, to survey all Federal procurement in excess of $10,000 from the viewpoint of energy conservation, and report recommendations for improvements. Establishes an energy conservation demonstration program for retrofitting selected existing Federal, State, and municipal buildings. Provision is made for the selection of at least 40 federally-owned buildings to be retrofitted. Federal matching grants also are authorized ona 3-to-1 basis for retrofitting State and municipal buildings. Directs GSA to submit an annual report on activities under this act. Also directs each Federal agency to examine their buildings and report to the GSA on energy conservation improvements that could be made in their buildings, for incorporation in the annual report.

The measure authorizes such funds as necessary to carry out the various provisions of the act.

Introductory remarks and text appear in the February 25, 1977, Congressional Record (S3070).

H.R. 36 (Teague). Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Amends the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 to allow loan guarantees as one form of Federal assistance the Administrator (ERDA) may utilize in carrying out the objectives of the act.

H.R. 37 (Teague). Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Amends the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 to provide ERDA with authority to utilize loan guarantees as a financial mechanism to foster a demonstration program to produce on a commercial scale synthetic fuels and other desirable forms of energy from biomass. Loan guarantees are authorized for construction and startup cost of biomass demonstration facilities. The outstanding indebtedness guaranteed and committed to be guaranteed shall at no time exceed $300 million. No new commitments for loan guarantees shall be made after September 30, 1984, and no guarantees shall be furnished after September 30, 1988.

H.R. 38 (Teague). Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Amends the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 to provide ERDA with authority to utilize loan guarantees to foster the construction and startup of demonstration facilities which use alternate energy resources to produce synthetic fuels and other desirable forms of energy. Authorizes assistance, through loan guarantees, for the construction and startup and related cost and through price guarantees, to demonstration facilities for the conversion of domestic coal, oil shale, biomass, and other domestic resources into synthetic fuels; for the demonstration of synthetic fuels and other desirable forms of energy from renewable and geothermal sources; and for the demonstration of energy-efficient industrial equipment and facilities. Renewable resources include direct solar, wind, ocean thermal gradient, and bioconversion sources.

The amount of obligations authorized is $3.5 billion for the following fiscal years, 1978 and 1979. The indebtedness guaranteed or committed to be guaranteed which may be outstanding at any time in any fiscal year shall not exceed the aggregate of the total amount authorized for that fiscal year and all preceding fiscal years. The amount of indebtedness to be guaranteed shall be allocated by the Administrator so that no more than 50 percent is for high Btu coal gasification, no more than 30 percent for other fossil-based synthetic fuels, and no more than 50 percent for renewable energy resources, including biomass, urban and other waste, direct solar, wind, ocean thermal gradient, bioconversion, and for industrial energy conservation.

H.R. 61 (Wylie). Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Provides a tax credit for expenditures by a taxpayer for solar heating and cooling equipment installed in new or existing residential buildings, provides a tax credit for expenditures by an individual for insulation in such individual's principal residence, and makes certain changes in the investment tax credit.

Solar heating and cooling equipment. Allows a tax credit of 25 percent on up to $8000 in expenditures for qualified solar heating and cooling equipment. Covers joint ownership property and tenant-stockholders in cooperative housing corporations. Requires that the basis of any property not be increased by the amount of any qualified solar expenditure made with respect to such property to the extent of the amount of any credit allowed under the bill.

Changes in investment credit relating to solar energy. Extends the investment tax credit of present law to solar energy equipment installed after December 31, 1976, and before January 1, 1982, in a structure which is used in a trade or business (or held for the production of income). Shall not apply to property used for lodging. Under this section, "solar energy equipment" includes equipment which uses solar energy to heat or cool a building or provide hot water for use within such building. Solar water heaters are not included under the section pertaining to residential units.

H.R. 259 (Conte). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Prohibits State and local law from permitting construction which interferes with sunlight necessary for solar heating and cooling equipment. Declares that State and local laws which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this act are not preempted by this act.

H.R. 485 (Lehman). Referred jointly to the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Banking, Financing and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Amends the Small Business Act to establish within the Small Business Administration a new direct low-interest loan program to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar energy equipment. Limits loans to 75 percent of the cost of purchasing and installing the equipment involved, not to exceed: $6,000 per dwelling unit in the case of a 1 to 4 family structure; $5,700 per dwelling unit in the case of a multifamily structure containing 5 or more but less than 25 dwelling units; $5,400 per dwelling unit in structures of 25 to 100 units; $4,800 per dwelling unit in structures of 100 to 200 units; and $4,500 per dwelling unit in structures containing 200 or more units. Loans shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average market yield on all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States, then forming a part of the public debt, plus one-half of 1 percent for administrative costs. Maturity shall not exceed 8 years in the case of a 1 to 4 family structure, or 15 years in the case of a multifamily structure. Solar energy equipment includes equipment which utilizes solar energy to provide hot water, space heating, electrical power, or cooling or any combination thereof. Bill establishes a solar energy loan fund which shall not exceed $900 million.

H.R. 526 (Lloyd of Tenn.). Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Allows an income tax credit for the improvement of the thermal design of the principal residence of a taxpayer, either through the purchase of conventional materials or through the purchase of solar heating and cooling equipment. The credit is limited to 25 percent of the qualified expenditures and $1,000 for the period during which the provisions are in effect. If the amount of credit exceeds the limitation, such excess shall be either a credit carry back to any taxable year, or a credit carryover to each of the 4 taxable years following the unused credit year. As an alternative, the taxpayer is allowed a deduction limited to $4,000 of the qualified expenditure, no more than $1,000 of which may be allowed as a deduction for the purchase of conventional materials. These amendments to the tax code shall apply to expenses incurred during taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976, and ending before January 1, 1980.

H.R. 825 (Drinan). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Authorizes HUD to make direct low-interest loans to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar heating (or combined solar heating and cooling) equipment. Limits loans to 75 percent of the cost of purchasing and installing the equipment involved, but not exceeding $6,000 per dwelling unit in the case of a 1 to 4 family structure: $5,700 per dwelling unit in structures of 5 to 25 units; $5,400 per dwelling unit in structures of 25 to 100 units; $4,800 per dwelling unit in structures of 100 to 200 units; and $4,500 per dwelling unit in structures of 200 or more units. Loans shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average market yield on all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States, then forming a part of the public debt, plus one-half of 1 percent for administrative costs. Loans have a maturity of 8 years in the case of a 1 to 4 family structure, or 15 years in the case of a multifamily structure, except that if a loan is made to a builder the maturity shall not extend beyond the date of sale of the property. Loan applicants must submit to HUD detailed plans for the purchase and installation of the proposed equipment and an estimate of the costs involved. Sets performance standards. An appropriations of $100 million is authorized to provide an initial amount for the program under this act, and such additional sums thereafter as may be required.

H.R. 863 (Drinan). Referred jointly to the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Amends the Small Business Act to establish within the Small Business Administration a new direct low-interest loan program to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar heating (or combined solar heating and cooling) equipment. Similar to H.R. 485 (Lehman) except:

- minor changes in findings and purpose.
- specifies that equipment will be installed by a small business concern, unless installed by the applicant, but that this requirement may be waived if there is no small business concern within 250 miles of the structure involved. [H.R. 485 specifies a 300 mile radius]
- defines "qualified solar heating equipment" as equipment certified as being designed to meet more than 40 percent of the total heating need (including hot water), or substantially all of the domestic hot water need. "Qualified solar heating and cooling equipment" must meet the same requirements. Bill does not include equipment which utilizes solar energy to provide electric power. [H.R. 485 does not set performance standards but allows minimum standards to be promulgated by the Administrator. It defines "qualified solar energy equipment" to include equipment which utilizes solar energy to provide electric power.]
- establishes a solar heating and cooling loan fund within the Small Business Administration with an amount not to exceed $600 million to be paid into the fund. [H.R. 485 sets a limit of $900 million to be paid into the fund.] See the digest of H.R. 485 for identical provisions.

H.R. 929 (Harrington). Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Interfuel Competition Act of 1977. Makes it unlawful for any integrated oil company (1) to acquire any coal, oil shale, tar sands, uranium, geothermal steam, and solar energy assets after the enactment of this act, or (2) to own or control any coal, oil shale, tar sands, uranium, geothermal steam, and solar energy asset three years after enactment. Requires each integrated oil company owning or controlling any of the above alternate energy assets to file a report on such assets with the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission within 120 days after enactment.

H.R. 1142 (Perkins). Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Amends the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 to allow loan guarantees as one form of Federal assistance the Administrator (ERDA) may utilize in carrying out the objectives of the Act.

Further amends the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act to provide ERDA with authority to utilize the mechanism of loan guarantees for the construction startup and related costs of demonstration facilities for the conversion of domestic coal, oil shale, biomass, and other domestic resources into synthetic fuels; for the demonstration of synthetic fuels and other desirable forms of energy from renewable and geothermal sources; and for the demonstration of energy-efficient industrial equipment and facilities. Renewable resources include direct solar, wind, ocean thermal gradient and bioconversion sources.

The amount of obligations authorized for any guarantee or commitment to guarantee is $2 billion for each of the following fiscal years, 1977 and 1978. The authorized indebtedness to be guaranteed shall be allocated by the Administrator so that no more than 50 percent is for high Btu coal gasification, no more than 30 percent for other fossil-g based synthetic fuels, and not more than 50 percent for renewable energy resources and industrial energy conversion.

Does not include price supports for fuels produced under this demonstration program.

H.R. 1164 (Richmond). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Amends the National Housing Act to establish a guaranteed loan program designed to encourage the use of solar energy thermal conversion systems in residential dwelling units. Loans shall be insured for 95 percent of any loss sustained as a result of such loan. No loan shall be insured for more than $8,000 with respect to each residence or dwelling unit. Nonprofit community development corporations may obtain 5 percent interest loans. Funds are appropriated to pay to the lender the difference between 5 percent and the interest rate charged on such loans. Loans shall have a maturity of not more than 20 years.

Introductory remarks on bills H.R. 1164 through H.R. 1169 appear in the January 11, 1977, Congressional Record (E130).

H.R. 1165 (Richmond). Referred jointly to the Committee on Science and Technology and to the Committee on Agriculture.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Amends the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974 to provide for a demonstration program with specified goals, schedules, and funding with respect to the application of solar heating in greenhouses, crop drying structures, livestock shelters, and other non-residential agricultural structures.

Authorizes appropriations of $10 million in aggregate for fiscal years 1977, 78 and 79, to provide for a demonstration program which shall include the installation of solar thermal conversion systems in a minimum of 50 family farms. These installations, or projects, shall be established and conducted in geographical areas which are determined most needy of alternative energy sources. A central research information exchange center is established to serve as a national clearinghouse of information on agricultural applications of solar thermal conversion technology.

H.R. 1166 (Richmond). Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Amends the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to allow direct loans or loan guarantees for the purchase and installation of solar energy equipment in residential structures located on a family farm. Defines qualified solar conversion systems as those which meet the intermediate minimum property standards prescribed by HUD. Sets a five year limit on loans made or insured under this act for solar thermal conversion systems.

H.R. 1167 (Richmond). Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Solar Heating and Cooling Tax Incentive Act of 1977. Allows a taxpayer to amortize over a 60-month period solar heating and cooling equipment which is placed in service in nonresidential structures. Excludes all residential equipment from amortization deductions under this act. Also extends the investment tax credit of existing law to qualified solar heating and cooling installations in nonresidential structures.

H.R. 1168 (Richmond). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Establishes within the Federal Energy Administration a program of Federal matching grants to assist States and localities in providing solar energy systems for public buildings and facilities. Provides for Federal grants in an amount up to 50 percent of the cost to the State or locality for installing solar equipment meeting minimum standards, over and above the cost of constructing or purchasing conventional energy equipment. Act requires FEA or ERDA to develop and promulgate standards for use in determining whether solar electric power generation equipment and installations should be approved for assistance. Requires applicants to submit detailed plans and specifications of proposed systems along with an energy use analysis to demonstrate the effectiveness of the system. The Administrator is required to provide appropriate training and information to States and localities to aid them in preparing their proposals.

H.R. 1169 (Richmond). Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Family Farm Energy Conversion Act of 1977. Authorizes the Department of Agriculture to initiate a study of anaerobic digesters. The study would consider the effectiveness of digesters in differing climates and with various raw waste materials. It would include a projection of the cost/benefits of each model. A pilot project to demonstrate the field performance of optimum digesters will be initiated following the study. No fewer than 100 farms of 640 acres or less will be selected to demonstrate the various digesters. Not more than $10,000 may be expended for the construction of any digester on a single farm. A record will be maintained of the time and cost of construction and operation, and of the quantities of wastes put in and the gas and fertilizer obtained. The safest and most effective models would be certified. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make grants for the construction of certified digesters to farmers with 640 acres of land or less. Training in the operation and maintenance of digester systems will be provided by the Director of the Agriculture Research Service. Eight million dollars is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1978.

H.R. 1305 (Roe). Referred jointly to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Establishes a National Energy and Conservation Corporation (AMPOWER), primarily for the purpose of promptly developing oil, natural gas, oil shale and coal on public lands and tidelands. However, as one of its corporate powers and duties, the Corporation may conduct research and development with a view toward improving the technology related to the use of oil shale, coal gasification, geothermal steam, and solar energy as sources of energy for domestic and industrial uses in the United States.

H.R. 1358 (Thornton). Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Establishes in ERDA an Energy Extension Service to oversee the development and administration of State plans for the development, demonstration, and analysis of energy conservation opportunities, and the development of programs to encourage the acceptance and adoption of energy conservation opportunities by energy consumers. States that a special effort must be made to develop and demonstrate practical alternative energy technologies such as solar heating and cooling. Requires the Service to develop and implement a comprehensive program for the identification, development, and practical demonstration of energy conserving opportunities, and alternative energy technologies such as solar heating and cooling for (1) agricultural, commercial and small business operations, and (2) new and existing residential, commercial, and agricultural buildings or structures. The Service shall provide an active interface with end use energy consumers at the local level for the purpose of offering active outreach assistance and affording a communication channel for end user technology requirements. Each State is permitted to establish a technical support institute at one or more colleges or universities designated by the Governor of that State.

Language in this bill is identical to language relating to an Energy Extension Service in the FY 1977 ERDA authorization bill reported from conference and approved by the House during the 94th Congress (H.R. 13350), but with a specified authorization of $15 million for FY 1977.

H.R. 1502 (Harrington). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 6, 1977. Establishes as an independent agency in the executive branch a Solar Energy Loan Administration to provide financing to qualified individuals for the purchase and installation of domestic residential solar hardware. Loans shall bear interest at a rate of 2 percent per annum and shall be repayable over a period of not more than 25 years. Up to 10 percent of the proceed of any loan may be paid as a fee to compensate any cooperative or nonprofit loan referral agent certified and licensed by the Administrator who assisted the borrower in obtaining qualified solar hardware. Appropriations not to exceed $100 million are authorized and such additional sums thereafter as may be necessary to carry out the act. Proceeds from loans shall be placed in and constitute a revolving fund to be used to maintain the program.

H.R. 1564 (Conte). Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Introduced January 10, 1977. Interfuel Competition Act of 1977. Similar to H.R. 929 but with definitions for the terms "person", "coal business", "oil shale business", "uranium business", "nuclear reactor business", "geothermal steam business", and "solar energy business".

H.R. 1616 (Anderson of CA). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 11, 1977. Identical to H.R. 825.

H.R. 1664 (Eilberg). Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Introduced January 11, 1977. Identical to H.R. 929.

H.R. 1980 (Roybal). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 17, 1977. Establishes within the Department of Housing and Urban Development a program to provide low interest loans for the purchase and installation of solar heating or combined heating and cooling equipment by low-income individuals and families. Loans shall bear interest at 3 percent per year and shall be repayable in eight years. No loan shall exceed $8,000. Each loan application shall be accompanied by detailed plans for the purchase and installation of the proposed equipment and an estimate of the costs involved. Qualified solar energy equipment must be certified as being designed to meet more than 40 percent of the total heating needs (including hot water), or substantially all of the hot water. Qualified solar heating and cooling equipment must meet the above performance requirements and substantially all of the cooling needs of the structure. Low-income individuals and families are those whose income does not exceed 100 percent of the median income for the area in which they reside. HUD is required to provide full, complete, and current information concerning recommended standards and types of qualified solar equipment. Authorizes to be appropriated the sum of $100 million to provide an initial amount for the program as provided under this act.

H.R. 2220 (Teague). Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced January 19, 1977. Authorizes appropriations to ERDA for FY 1977. Identical to S. 36. As with S. 36, loan guarantee provisions were assigned to other bills (H.R. 36 and H.R. 37).

H.R. 2274 (Yates). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 20, 1977. Identical to H.R. 825 (Drinan).

H.R. 2436 (Harrington). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 26, 1977. Identical to H.R. 1502 (Harrington).

H.R. 2534 (Steers). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 26, 1977. Companion bill to S. 395 (Hart).

Introductory remarks appear in the January 24, 1977, Congressional Record (E284).

H.R. 2604 (Patterson of CA). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 27, 1977.

Establishes within the Energy Research and Development Administration a program of Federal grants to assist States in carrying out solar energy community utility programs. Defines "solar energy community utility program" as a program under which a community purchases or otherwise acquires solar energy equipment and in turn leases that equipment to consumers. Grants shall be in an amount equal to 50 percent of the cost involved to carry out an approved program. Sets forth specific requirements for making a proposal. One-half of the revenues received by a community as a result of its program shall be retained by the community for additional solar equipment, the other half shall be paid to ERDA for deposit into a revolving fund established by the act for use in making additional grants. No specific authorization is made at this time.

H.R. 2634 (Patterson of CA). Referred jointly to the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced January 27, 1977. Establishes a direct low-interest loan program in the Small Business Administration to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar equipment. Identical to H.R. 863 (Drinan) except that the amount for the Solar Heating and Cooling Loan Fund established by both acts is raised from $600 million to $900 million.

H.R. 2932 (Spellman). Referred to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Introduced February 1, 1977. Requires that buildings financed with Federal funds utilize the best practicable measures for the conservation of energy and the use of solar energy systems. Requires the General Services Administration and the Department of Defense to develop guidelines to assure that the most effective and efficient measures for the conservation of energy and the use of solar energy are incorporated in the design, construction, and renovation of Federal and federally-assisted buildings, and the procurement of energy-related goods and services. These agencies are also required to submit to Congress an energy use analysis in accordance with the normal procedures relating to construction and procurement for new buildings, and within one year an inventory and energy use analysis of all existing buildings under their respective jurisdiction and control. Other Federal agencies must submit to GAO or DOD a similar analysis for buildings they propose to build or to acquire. No authorization is specified at this time.

H.R. 3048 (Brovhill). Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Introduced February 2, 1977. Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for solar heating and cooling equipment installed in new or existing buildings, and a tax credit for expenditures for insulation in an individual's principal residence. The allowed credit is equal to the sum of (1) 25 percent of the cost of qualified equipment to the extent that such expenditures do not exceed $8,000, plus (2) 12.5 percent of qualified expenditures over $8,000. Provides a solar heating and cooling equipment tax credit carryback to each of the 3 taxable years preceding the unused credit year, and a credit carryover to each of the 7 taxable years following the unused credit year. Solar equipment is qualified only if it meets definitive performance criteria prescribed by HUD. Provides for the use of the tax credit by joint owners of structures and by tenant-stockholders in cooperative housing corporations.

H.R. 3127 (Baucus). Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Introduced February 7, 1977. One of three bills referred to collectively as the "Solar Energy for Homes Acts". Authorizes Federal assistance under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act with respect to using solar energy in residential structures on family farms. The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act is amended to redefine the term "improving farms" so as to include the acquisition and installation of any solar heating, solar cooling or combined solar heating and cooling system in a residential structure located on a family farm. Solar terms are defined in accordance with the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974.

Introductory remarks on the Solar Energy for Homes Acts appear in February 8, 1977, Congressional Record (E638).

H.R. 3128 (Baucus). Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Introduced February 7, 1977. One of three bills referred to collectively as the "Solar Energy for Homes Act". Allows an increase of up to 20 percent on the amount of a loan which may be made, insured, or purchased by the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Government National Mortgage Association. The increase is allowed only if needed to cover the higher cost of solar heating, cooling, or combined heating/cooling equipment installed on a single or multi-family dwelling unit. Amends the National Housing Act to allow an increase in the amount of a home improvement loan which may be insured if the loan is used to acquire a solar energy system. Amends the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to authorize the use of community development block grants to encourage community development activities related to the use of solar energy in residential housing.

Introductory remarks on the Solar Energy for Homes Acts appear in the February 8, 1977, Congressional Record (E638).

H.R. 3129 (Baucus). Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Introduced February 7, 1977. One of three bills referred to collectively as the "Solar Energy for Homes Acts." Amends the United States Code to provide Federal loans and loan guarantees to veterans for the purchase and installation of solar heating and cooling systems. Allows the limits of VA loans to be raised by an amount equal to the lesser of (1) the reasonable, total cost of a solar system purchase and installation; or (2) 20 percent of the value of the structure in which the system is to be installed.

Introductory remarks on the Solar Energy for Homes Acts appear in the February 8, 1977, Congressional Record (E638).

H.R. 3183 (Moakley). Referred to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Introduced February 7, 1977. Requires that energy consumption analyses be prepared and considered before the construction or renovation of certain Federal buildings. The analysis shall take into consideration, among other things, the advantages and disadvantages of not less than five available sources (or combination of sources) of energy (including oil, natural gas, electricity, wind and solar sources of energy).

H.R. 3192 (Ottinger). Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced February 7, 1977. Authorizes appropriations to ERDA for FY 1977. Identical to H.R. 2220 (Teague). Introductory remarks appear in the February 7, 1977, Congressional Record (H918).

H.R. 3762 (Minish). Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Introduced February 22, 1977. "Solar Energy Incentive Act." Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit with respect to expenditures for residential solar energy equipment. Allows a credit of 33.3 percent of qualified equipment expenditures under $8,000. Also provides a tax credit to offset any increase in local property taxes resulting from an increased assessment on a solar home. Defines qualified equipment as that which uses solar energy to heat or cool or provide hot water for a building and meets the interim or definitive performances criteria prescribed by the Secretary of HUD under the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974. Makes eligible for the credit joint ownership property and tenant-stockholders in cooperative housing corporations.

Introductory remarks appear in the February 22, 1977 Congressional Record (H1292).

H.R. 3968 (Vander Jagt). Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Introduced February 23, 1977. "Solar Energy and Resources Conservation Act of 1977." Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit for expenses paid for the application of solar energy to an individual's principal residence and/or place of business through the installation of solar energy equipment. The credit as it relates to residences is limited to 50 percent of any qualified expense not to exceed $2,500 during the period January 1, 1977 through December 31, 1981. During the period January 1, 1982 through December 31, 1986, the credit is reduced to 25 percent of qualified expenditures not to exceed $1,250. For installations in commercial buildings, the credit is 12 percent and 10 percent for the respective time periods. Includes a provision for the carryback or carryover of unused credits. Extends the rapid amortization provision of existing law to solar energy equipment for commercial buildings. Defines solar energy equipment as that which provides hot water, space heating, electrical power and/or cooling through the collection of solar energy. Provides tax credits for the insulation of an individual's principal residence.

H.R. 3978 (Brown of CA). Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Introduced February 23, 1977. "Agricultural Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1977." Amends the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (known as the Bankhead-Jones Act), to include solar energy applications as an area of research and development. Authorizes $25 million to be appropriated under the Act for research and development relating to agricultural uses of solar energy.

Amends the Act of 1862, entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in several States" to include the study of uses of solar energy with respect to agriculture. Directs that five percent of the sums appropriated for each fiscal year shall be used to carry out cooperative agricultural extension work with respect to uses of solar energy.

Amends the Consolidated farm and Rural Development Act to make solar thermal conversion systems eligible for loans under the Act by including in the meaning of the term "improving farms" the acquisition and installation of any qualified solar energy thermal conversion system in any residential structure located on a family farm.

Establishes within USDA an advisory committee to be known as the Research and Demonstration Planning Committee which shall be (1) responsible for compiling a list of solar energy research projects related to agriculture; (2) meet with State departments of agriculture to determine which research projects will benefit States in one of four national agriculture regions; (3) select projects for demonstration each year; and (4) annually report on the progress and effectiveness of demonstration farms.

Directs that $16 million of the $20 million authorized for this section be used by the States to establish one large model farm in each State to demonstrate all solar energy research projects determined to be useful to that State. Directs that within one year after the establishment of the model farm the agriculture department of that State shall establish not less than ten demonstrations of solar research projects of farms throughout the State.

Introductory remarks and text appear in the February 23, 1977, Congressional Record (H1368). A companion bill (S. 821) was introduced on February 24, 1977.

H.R. 3979 (Jeffords). Referred to the Committee on International Relations.

Introduced February 23, 1977. Amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to encourage greater emphasis on the production and conservation of energy in developing countries through the development and use of unconventional energy technologies. Authorizes the President to furnish assistance, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for cooperative programs with developing countries in energy production and conservation. Projects supported shall include, but not be limited to, irrigation projects, photovoltaic applications, wind applications, biomass projects, solar-thermal applications, and simple total energy systems. Selected projects shall be demonstrated throughout the less developed world. Programs shall include exchanges of scientists and other technical personnel as arranged by ERDA. Studies shall be conducted of the energy needs and resources of various countries and regions of the world, with the goal of unconventional energy substitution. Authorizes $10 million to the Agency for International Development for FY 1978 to carry out this section.

Introductory remarks and text appear in the February 23, 1977 Congressional Record (H1366). A companion bill, S. 808 (Case) was introduced February 24, 1977 with introductory remarks in the Congressional Record of that date (S2990).

H.R. 3980 (Jeffords). Referred jointly to the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on International Relations.

Introduced February 23, 1977. Amends the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 to provide for cooperative programs with less developed countries for the development of unconventional energy technologies. States that in cooperating with less developed countries, the Administrator of ERDA shall emphasize the earliest practicable development and use of energy technologies which are environmentally acceptable, require minimal capital investment, are appropriate for decentralized and rural applications, are transferable from one region of the world to another, are socially acceptable to the groups for which they are intended, are simple and inexpensive to use, and are the most susceptible to development of a mass market and to the early development of American and foreign manufacturing industries. Other requirements of the Act are similar to those called for under H.R. 3979. Authorizes ERDA to be appropriated $5 million for FY 1978.

Introductory remarks and text appear in the February 23, 1977 Congressional Record (H1366).

H.R. 3981 (Drinan). Referred jointly to the Committee on Banking, Finances, and Urban Affairs, and to the Committee on Small Business.

Introduced February 24, 1977. "Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Commercialization Act." Encourages the purchase and installation of solar, renewable energy sources and energy conservation equipment and measures by offering grants and low-interest loans to homeowners, neighborhood and community groups, nonprofit organizations and small businesses in accordance with the following sechedule:

Recipient	Amounts available	Percentage of cost provided	Conditions
Grants:			
Homeowners	Solar, up to $1,500, conservation, up to $400	25 percent solar; 20 percent conservation	Income must be less than $30,000.
Neighborhood, community, and nonprofit groups.	solar, up to $6,000; conservation, up to $1,600	25 percent solar; 20 percent conservation	Where individual homeowners benefit in neighborhood groups, average income of participants must be $30,000 or less.
Loans:			
Homeowners	Solar, up to $10,000; conservation, up to $4,000	Covers up to 75 percent of cost	None.
Neighborhood, community and nonprofit groups.	Solar, up to $40,000; conservation, up to $16,000	Covers up to 85 percent of cost	Do.
Small business	Solar, up to $50,000; conservation, up to $25,000	Can cover full cost	Do.

The grants and loan programs will be administered for the most part by HUD, with SBA administering loans for small businesses. Both agencies will cooperative with FEA to insure that solar and energy conservation measures fit into existing Federal efforts.

Qualified solar equipment includes equipment for solar heating and cooling and hot water; qualified renewable resource equipment includes wind and geothermal energy equipment.

Loans shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average market yield on all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the U.S. then forming a part of the public debt, plus one-half of one percent for administrative costs.

One hundred million dollars is authorized for FY 1978 and $200 million each year thereafter through FY 1981.

Introductory remarks and text appear in the February 23, 1977, Congressional Record (H1359). A companion bill (S. 805) was introduced on February 24, 1977.

H.R. 3982 (McCormack/Ottinger). Referred to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Introduced February 23, 1977. Promote the use of energy conservation, solar energy, and total energy systems in Federal buildings.

Requires an energy audit of existing buildings and the establishment of life cycle cost methodology to be used for new building construction and procurement and for the refitting of existing buildings with energy conservation and solar energy techniques. Calls for the orderly refitting of existing buildings and requires all new Federal building of construction to incorporate life cycle cost energy evaluations. In addition, GSA is required to include equipment for energy conservation and for the use of solar energy and total energy systems in the Federal Supply Service. Each Federal agency shall, in the preparation of its budget requests, include a specific line item for retrofit measures and new construction costs relating to the provisions of this bill. The coordination of agency activity and reporting resides with FEA until such time as the transfer of duties is required under the newly established Department of Energy.

Introductory remarks and the text of H.R. 3982 appear in the February 23, 1977 Congressional Record (H1364). A companion bill, S. 800 (Hart), was introduced February 24, 1977.

H.R. 3983 (Oberstar). Referred to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Introduced February 23, 1977. Provides for the procurement by the GSA of existing solar energy devices for use in Government buildings. Identical to S. 672 (Humphrey) introduced on February 10, 1977.

H.R. 3984 (Bedell). Referred jointly to the Committee on Small Business and to the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced February 23, 1977. Amends the Small Business Act and the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 to provide certain assistance to individuals and small business concerns in the areas of solar energy equipment and energy-related inventions.

Title I authorizes $75 million to SBA for loans on a direct, guaranteed, or participatory basis for small businesses involved commercially in solar energy or energy conservation. Establishes a grant program through SBA for any nonprofit organization to provide training seminars for small business conerns in practical and easily implemented methods for the design, implementation and maintenance of solar energy equipment.

Title II establishes an Office of Invention and Innovation in ERDA to oversee NBS evaluation and unsolicited proposals. Authorizes $5 million for "small grants" (up to $50,000) to small businesses and individual inventors for the research, development or demonstration of "promising energy related inventions" found technically feasible. Authorizes $45 million for grants, loans, or loan guarantees in excess of $50,000 with the approval of the Assistant Administrator responsible for the technical area involved. Requires that a minimum of 20 percent of ERDA solar funds be available to small firms. Directs ERDA to develop a definition of Small Business in consulatation with SBA. Directs ERDA to "vigorously encourage" small business and individual inventors participation in their programs, and requires ERDA to report on the implementation of this directive in their annual report to Congress.

Introductory remarks and text appear in the February 23, 1977, Congressional Record (H1369). A companion bill (S. 807) was introduced on February 24, 1977.

H.R. 3985 (Moakley). Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Introduced February 23, 1977. Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Act of 1977." Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax incentives for the conservation of energy used to heat or cool residential or commercial buildings, and for the use of renewable fuel energy sources. Allows a tax credit equal to the sum of (1) 40 percent of the first $1,500 spent for qualified solar, wind or geothermal energy equipment expenditures, plus (2) 25 percent of that portion in excess of $1,500 but less that $9,100. Provides for a reduction in the credit based on an individual's adjusted gross income. Does not allow a credit in States which have been determined as not enforcing thermal efficiency standards and insulation requirements, or in which improvements in residences resulting from the installation of energy-conserving measures are taken into account for property tax assessment purposes. Provides for the use of the credit by joint owners of property and by tenant stockholders in cooperative housing corporations. Provides an investment tax credit of 12 percent for conservation and 25 percent for renewable energy for businesses and industry.

A companion bill, S. 806, was introduced February 24, 1977 (McIntyre).

H.R. 4029 (Gilman). Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Introduced February 25, 1977. Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit for amounts paid for insulation and solar energy equipment, and for other purposes.

Allows a credit equal to 30 percent of the qualified insulation expenditures to the extent that costs to not exceed $750. With respect to solar energy, the credit is equal to 25 percent of the qualified residential solar equipment expenditures to the extent that costs do not exceed $8,000. Includes solar heating and cooling and hot water heating equipment. Qualified equipment must meet the interim or definitive performance criteria prescribed by HUD under the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974. The credit may be taken in cases of joint ownership property and by tenant-stockholders in cooperative housing corporations. Extends the investment tax credit of existing law to insulation or solar energy equipment installations in commercial structures. Allows the election of a deduction with respect to the amortization of any qualifed energy use property based on a period of 60 months. Qualified energy use property incudes waste equipment, shale oil conversion equipment, solar energy equipment and geothermal energy equipment.

H. Res. 81 (Pickle). Referred to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Introduced January 4, 1977. Authorizes the payment of up to $50,000 from the contingent fund of the House to permit the Architect of the Capitol to conduct a study of the feasibility of using solar energy in connection with the heating, cooling, hot water, and electrical systems of the Cannon, Longworth, and Rayburn House Office Buildings and related structures.

H. Con. Res. 47 (Wylie). Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology.

Introduced January 4, 1977. States that a significant barrier to the mass adoption of solar heating and cooling systems is that the installation of such systems results in an increase in property taxes under the laws of some States and local governments. Therefore, the bill resolves that it is the sense of Congress that States and local governments should amend their property tax laws so that expenditures by a taxpayer for solar heating and cooling equipment installed in a new or existing building would not increase property tax levied against the building.

H. J. Res. 227 (Mahon). Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Introduced February 2, 1977. Makes urgent power supplemental appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Southwestern Power Administration for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1977, and for other purposes.

Repeals the proviso in the ERDA FY 1977 appropriations act (P.L. 94-355) which prohibited the expenditure of appropriated funds without an authorization. (The need for this resolution is explained in the digest of S. 36.) Gives ERDA the authority to spend money appropriated for FY 1977 in accordance with the conference report on the FY 1977 authorization bill (H.R. 13350) as long as the amount appropriated is not exceeded.

Explanatory remarks and the text of H.J. Res. 227 appear in the House and Senate sections of the February 7, 1977, Congressional Record (H895 and S2406).

Action: Reported Feb. 3, 1977, Rept. No. 95-8
Passed House and Senate Feb. 7, 1977
Enacted Feb. 16, 1977, P.L. 95-3.