

S. 756

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Growing Renewable Energy for Emerging Needs (GREEN) Act".

SEC. 2. CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM BIOMASS.

(a) EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF PLACED-IN-SERVICE RULES.—Paragraph (3) of section 45(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following new subparagraph:

"(B) CLOSED-LOOP BIOMASS FACILITY.—In the case of a facility using closed-loop biomass to produce electricity, the term 'qualified facility' means any facility—

"(i) owned by the taxpayer which is originally placed in service after December 31, 1992, and before January 1, 2007, or

"(ii) of the taxpayer which is originally placed in service before December 31, 1992, and modified to use closed-loop biomass to co-fire with coal before January 1, 2007."

(2) by striking "2002" in subparagraph (C) and inserting "2007", and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

"(D) BIOMASS FACILITIES.—In the case of a facility using biomass (other than closed-loop biomass) to produce electricity, the term 'qualified facility' means any facility owned by the taxpayer which is originally placed in service before January 1, 2007.

"(E) SPECIAL RULES.—In the case of a qualified facility described in subparagraph (B)(i) or (D)—

"(i) the 10-year period referred to in subsection (a) shall be treated as beginning no earlier than the date of the enactment of this paragraph, and

"(ii) subsection (b)(3) shall not apply to any such facility originally placed in service before January 1, 1997."

(b) BIOMASS FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 45(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining qualified energy resources) is amended—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (B),

(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting ", and", and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(D) biomass (other than closed-loop biomass)."

(2) BIOMASS DEFINED.—Section 45(c) of such Code (relating to definitions) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) BIOMASS.—The term 'biomass' means any solid, nonhazardous, cellulosic waste material which is segregated from other waste materials and which is derived from—

"(A) any of the following forest-related resources: mill residues, precommercial thinnings, slash, and brush, but not including old-growth timber,

"(B) solid wood waste materials, including waste pallets, crates, dunnage, manufacturing and construction wood wastes (other than pressure-treated, chemically-treated, or painted wood wastes), and landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, but not including municipal solid waste (garbage), gas derived from the biodegradation of solid waste, or paper that is commonly recycled, or

"(C) agriculture sources, including orchard tree crops, vineyard, grain, legumes, sugar, and other crop by-products or residues."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to electricity produced after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 757. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 West Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to name the Federal building and courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania for retired Judge Edward N. Cahn. Judge Cahn, a native Pennsylvanian and resident of the Lehigh Valley, served with distinction on the Federal bench for 23 years, including 5 years as chief judge.

Judge Cahn attended school at Lehigh University and graduated magna cum laude in 1955. He went on to receive a law degree from Yale University in 1958 and began practicing law in Allentown in 1959. His accomplishments on the basketball court as a 1,000 point scorer for Lehigh University translated into his later success in another court, when President Ford nominated him to be a federal judge in 1974.

Judge Cahn was instrumental in helping build Allentown's new courthouse, which opened in 1995. This beautiful structure is a symbol for the resurgence of the Lehigh Valley, and it is only fitting that the courthouse should bear the name of an individual who did so much to help his community. His dedication to his work and fairness were well recognized throughout Pennsylvania and it is my hope that future jurists who serve in this courthouse will uphold those same ideals.

On February 28, 2001, the House unanimously passed an identical measure, H.R. 558, introduced by my colleagues, Congressmen PATRICK TOOMEY and TIM HOLDEN. I am hopeful that the Senate will also see fit to pass my bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Judge Edward N. Cahn.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 757

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF EDWARD N. CAHN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 West Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro

tempore, pursuant to Public Law 94-118, reappoints the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) to the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 2001

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, April 24. I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business, equally divided, with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VOINOVICH. I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. VOINOVICH. For the information of all Senators, it is hoped that the Senate can begin consideration of S. 1, the education bill, tomorrow morning. Negotiations have been ongoing during the recess and throughout the day today. It may be possible to begin consideration of the education legislation shortly after convening on Tuesday. Any Senator who desires to speak on the issue of education is encouraged to come to the floor tomorrow to participate in the debate. Votes are therefore possible during tomorrow afternoon's session.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. VOINOVICH. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator NELSON of Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VOINOVICH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VOINOVICH). Without objection, it is so ordered.