

on the treatment of anemia in cancer patients.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 2017. A bill, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide for national energy efficiency standards for general service incandescent lamps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will transform the lighting market in the U.S.

Beginning in 2012 and continuing through 2014, the current 40, 60, 75, and 100 watt incandescent bulbs will be phased out and replaced by lower wattage bulbs that produce the equivalent amount of light. For example, bulbs that currently consume 100 watts of electricity would be just as bright but would consume only 72 watts of electricity.

By 2014, the traditional incandescent light bulbs found in approximately 4 billion U.S. light sockets will be virtually obsolete. Their 125 year old technology will be replaced by new technologies such as LEDS, light emitting diodes, halogen incandescent bulbs, improved compact fluorescent lamps and higher efficiency incandescent bulbs.

When fully implemented, the new efficiency standards for incandescent lighting will save 65 billion kilowatt hours of electricity per year. This is the equivalent of shutting down 24 new 500 mw coal plants a year and would save consumers almost \$6 billion a year in electricity costs. The light bulb standards will save nearly as much energy as of the Federal appliance standards from 1987 to 2000. Energy savings from this one standard are two to three times larger than savings from any other single appliance standard. Unlike the energy savings from longer-lived appliances which are replaced on a 10 to 15 year cycle, the full savings from efficient light bulbs will roll in much sooner, about 1 to 3 years after enactment.

My legislation requires the Secretary of Energy to conduct two additional rulemakings to consider imposing more stringent efficiency standards for lighting. The secretary is required to consider a standard of 45 lumens per watt in the first rulemaking and to adopt that standard or an alternative standard that results in equivalent or greater energy savings. If the Secretary fails adopt a standard with the equivalent savings or fails to complete the first rulemaking on time, a 45 lumens per watt standard will become effective in 2020.

The legislation also includes detailed provisions aimed at preventing unscrupulous manufacturers from finding ways to avoid the efficiency regulations.

The bill seeks to help consumers make their lighting purchasing decisions based on lifecycle cost, lamp lifetime and lighting quality by improving the labeling requirements for light bulbs. In addition, the Secretary of Energy, in cooperation with EPA, Commerce, and the FTC is required to provide an annual assessment of the market for general service lamps and compact fluorescents. The Secretary is also required to work with the lighting industry, utilities and other parties to carry out a national consumer awareness program to help consumers make energy efficient lighting choices.

Many of the provisions in my bill were hammered out in negotiations between major lighting manufacturers and efficiency advocates. In fact, Philips Lighting was the initiator of the negotiations on phasing out inefficient incandescent lamps, and Osram Sylvania and General Electric were actively engaged in the process. Many efficiency advocates participated in the negotiations including the Alliance to Save Energy, ACEEE, and NRDC. The negotiators made a great deal of progress but were unfortunately unable to reach consensus on all of the issues involved before the energy bill was considered by the Senate.

My bill sets forth a reasonable process that will save a significant amount of energy and also allow manufacturers to plan for and implement major changes in an orderly way. The House energy bill includes a similar lighting provision authored by Representatives HARMAN and UPTON.

I intend to hold a hearing on this legislation next week. I hope that what we learn at the hearing will facilitate reaching a consensus on efficient lighting standards during the House-Senate conference H.R. 6, the energy bill. We must take action to assure that the potential energy savings from these standards become a reality.

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

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

S. 2017

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Energy Efficient Lighting for a Brighter Tomorrow Act of 2007”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Definition of Secretary.

TITLE I—GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS

- Sec. 101. Energy efficiency standards for general service incandescent lamps.
- Sec. 102. Consumer education and lamp labeling.
- Sec. 103. Market assessments and consumer awareness program.

Sec. 104. General rule of preemption for energy conservation standards before Federal standard becomes effective for a product.

Sec. 105. Prohibited acts.

Sec. 106. Enforcement.

Sec. 107. Research and development program.

Sec. 108. Report on mercury use and release.

TITLE II—STANDARDS FOR METAL HALIDE LAMP FIXTURES

Sec. 201. Definitions.

Sec. 202. Coverage.

Sec. 203. Test procedures.

Sec. 204. Labeling.

Sec. 205. Energy conservation standards.

Sec. 206. Effect on other law.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) there are approximately 4,000,000,000 screw-based sockets in the United States that contain traditional, energy-inefficient, incandescent light bulbs;

(2) incandescent light bulbs are based on technology that is more than 125 years old; and

(3) it is in the national interest to encourage the use of more energy-efficient lighting products in the market through energy conservation standards that become effective during the 8-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and—

(A) establish the efficiency requirements to ensure that replacement lamps will provide consumers with the same quantity of light while using significantly less energy;

(B) ensure that consumers will continue to have multiple product choices, including energy-saving halogen, incandescent, compact fluorescent, and LED light bulbs; and

(C) work with industry and key stakeholders on measures that can assist consumers and businesses in making the important transition to more efficient lighting.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

TITLE I—GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS

SEC. 101. ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

(a) DEFINITION OF GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMP.—Section 321(30) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291(30)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

“(D) GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMP.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘general service incandescent lamp’ means a standard incandescent or halogen type lamp that—

“(I) is intended for general service applications;

“(II) has a medium screw base;

“(III) has a lumen range of not less than 200 lumens and not more than 3,000 lumens;

“(IV) has a voltage range at least partially within 110 and 130 volts;

“(V) has an A-15, A-19, A-21, A-23, A-25, PS-25, PS-30, BT-14.5, BT-15, CP-19, TB-19, CA-22, or equivalent shape (as defined in ANSI C78.20-2003); and

“(VI) has a bulb finish of the frosted, clear, soft white, or modified spectrum type.

“(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘general service incandescent lamp’ does not include the following incandescent lamps:

“(I) An appliance lamp.

“(II) A black light lamp.

“(III) A bug lamp.

“(IV) A colored lamp.

“(V) An infrared lamp.

“(VI) A left-hand thread lamp.

“(VII) A marine lamp.

“(VIII) A marine signal service lamp.
 “(IX) A mine service lamp.
 “(X) A plant light lamp.
 “(XI) A reflector lamp.
 “(XII) A rough service lamp.
 “(XIII) A shatter-resistant lamp (including a shatter-proof lamp and a shatter-protected lamp).
 “(XIV) A sign service lamp.
 “(XV) A silver bowl lamp.
 “(XVI) A showcase lamp.
 “(XVII) A 3-way incandescent lamp.
 “(XVIII) A traffic signal lamp.
 “(XIX) A vibration service lamp.”; and
 (2) by adding at the end the following:
 “(T) APPLIANCE LAMP.—The term ‘appliance lamp’ means any lamp that—
 “(i) is specifically designed to operate in a household appliance, has a maximum wattage of 40 watts, and is sold at retail, including an oven lamp, refrigerator lamp, and vacuum cleaner lamp; and
 “(ii) is designated and marketed for the intended application, with—
 “(I) the designation on the lamp packaging; and
 “(II) marketing materials that identify the lamp as being for appliance use.
 “(U) CANDELABRA BASE INCANDESCENT LAMP.—The term ‘candelabra base incandescent lamp’ means a lamp that uses candelabra screw base as described in ANSI C81.61–2006, Specifications for Electric Bases, common designations E11 and E12.
 “(V) INTERMEDIATE BASE INCANDESCENT LAMP.—The term ‘intermediate base incandescent lamp’ means a lamp that uses an intermediate screw base as described in ANSI C81.61–2006, Specifications for Electric Bases, common designation E17.
 “(W) MODIFIED SPECTRUM.—The term ‘modified spectrum’ means, with respect to an incandescent lamp, an incandescent lamp that—
 “(i) is not a colored incandescent lamp; and
 “(ii) when operated at the rated voltage and wattage of the incandescent lamp—

“(I) has a color point with (x,y) chromaticity coordinates on the Commission Internationale de l’Eclairage (C.I.E.) 1931 chromaticity diagram that lies below the black-body locus; and
 “(II) has a color point with (x,y) chromaticity coordinates on the C.I.E. 1931 chromaticity diagram that lies at least 4 MacAdam steps (as referenced in IESNA LM16) distant from the color point of a clear lamp with the same filament and bulb shape, operated at the same rated voltage and wattage.
 “(X) ROUGH SERVICE LAMP.—The term ‘rough service lamp’ means a lamp that—
 “(i) has a minimum of 5 supports with filament configurations similar to but not limited to C-7A, C-11, C-17, and C-22 as listed in Figure 6-12 of the 9th edition of the IESNA Lighting handbook, where lead wires are not counted as supports; and
 “(ii) is designated and marketed specifically for ‘rough service’ applications, with—
 “(I) the designation appearing on the lamp packaging; and
 “(II) marketing materials that identify the lamp as being for rough service.
 “(Y) 3-WAY INCANDESCENT LAMP.—The term ‘3-way incandescent lamp’ includes an incandescent lamp that—
 “(i) employs 2 filaments, operated separately and in combination, to provide 3 light levels; and
 “(ii) is designated on the lamp packaging and marketing materials as being a 3-way incandescent lamp.
 “(Z) SHATTER-RESISTANT LAMP, SHATTER-PROOF LAMP, OR SHATTER-PROTECTED LAMP.—The terms ‘shatter-resistant lamp’, ‘shatter-proof lamp’, and ‘shatter-protected lamp’ mean a lamp that—
 “(i) has a coating or equivalent technology that is compliant with NSF/ANSI 51 and is designed to contain the glass if the glass envelope of the lamp is broken; and
 “(ii) is designated and marketed for the intended application, with—
 “(I) the designation on the lamp packaging; and

“(II) marketing materials that identify the lamp as being shatter-resistant, shatter-proof, or shatter-protected.
 “(AA) VIBRATION SERVICE LAMP.—The term ‘vibration service lamp’ means a lamp that—
 “(i) has filament configurations that are similar to but not limited to C-5, C-7A, or C-9, as listed in Figure 6-12 of the 9th Edition of the IESNA Lighting Handbook;
 “(ii) has a maximum wattage of 60 watts;
 “(iii) is sold at retail in packages of 4 lamps or less; and
 “(iv) is designated and marketed specifically for vibration service or vibration-resistant applications, with—
 “(I) the designation appearing on the lamp packaging; and
 “(II) marketing materials that identify the lamp as being vibration service only.”.
 (b) COVERAGE.—Section 322(a)(14) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6292(a)(14)) is amended by inserting “, general service incandescent lamps,” after “fluorescent lamps”.
 (c) ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS.—Section 325 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295) is amended—
 (1) in subsection (i)—
 (A) in the section heading, by inserting “, GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, INTERMEDIATE BASE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, CANDELABRA BASE INCANDESCENT LAMPS,” after “FLUORESCENT LAMPS”;
 (B) in paragraph (1)—
 (i) in subparagraph (A)—
 (I) by inserting “, general service incandescent lamps, intermediate base incandescent lamps, candelabra base incandescent lamps,” after “fluorescent lamps”;
 (II) by inserting “, new maximum wattage,” after “lamp efficacy”; and
 (III) by inserting after the table entitled “INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMPS” the following:

“CLEAR, INSIDE FROST, AND SOFT WHITE GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS

Rated Lumen Ranges	Maximum Rate Wattage	Minimum Rate Lifetime	Effective Date
1490–2600	72	1,000 hrs	1/1/2012
1010–1489	53	1,000 hrs	1/1/2013
730–1009	43	1,000 hrs	1/1/2014
310–729	29	1,000 hrs	1/1/2014

“MODIFIED SPECTRUM GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS

Rated Lumen Ranges	Maximum Rate Wattage	Minimum Rate Lifetime	Effective Date
1118–1950	72	1,000 hrs	1/1/2012
758–1117	53	1,000 hrs	1/1/2013
548–757	43	1,000 hrs	1/1/2014
232–547	29	1,000 hrs	1/1/2014”

; and
 (ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:
 “(B) COLOR RENDERING INDEX.—
 “(i) APPLICATION.—This subparagraph applies to each lamp that—
 “(I) is intended for a general service or general illumination application (whether incandescent or not);
 “(II) has a medium screw base;
 “(III) has a voltage range that is at least partially within 110 and 130 volts;

“(IV) has no external bulb or a bulb of the frosted, clear, soft white, or modified spectrum type; and
 “(V) is manufactured or imported after December 31, 2011.
 “(i) REQUIREMENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, each lamp described in clause (i) shall have a color rendering index that is greater than or equal to—
 “(I) 80 for frosted, clear, and soft white lamps; or
 “(II) 75 for modified spectrum lamps.
 “(C) CANDELABRA INCANDESCENT LAMPS AND INTERMEDIATE BASE INCANDESCENT LAMPS.—

“(i) CANDELABRA BASE INCANDESCENT LAMPS.—A candelabra base incandescent lamp shall not exceed 60 rated watts.
 “(ii) INTERMEDIATE BASE INCANDESCENT LAMPS.—An intermediate base incandescent lamp shall not exceed 40 rated watts.
 “(D) EXEMPTIONS.—
 “(i) PETITION.—Any person may petition the Secretary for an exemption for a type of general service lamp from the requirements of this subsection.
 “(ii) CRITERIA.—The Secretary may grant an exemption under clause (i) only to the extent that the Secretary finds, after a hearing—

and opportunity for public comment, that it is not technically feasible to serve a specialized lighting application (such as a military, medical, public safety, or certified historic lighting application) using a lamp that meets the requirements of this subsection.

“(iii) ADDITIONAL CRITERION.—To grant an exemption for a product under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall include, as an additional criterion, that the exempted product is unlikely to be used in a general service lighting application.

“(E) EXTENSION OF COVERAGE.—

“(i) PETITION.—Any person may petition the Secretary to establish standards for lamp types that are excluded from the definition of general service lamps.

“(ii) INCREASED SALES OF EXEMPTED LAMPS.—The petition shall include evidence that the availability or sales of exempted incandescent lamps have increased significantly since the date on which the standards on general service incandescent lamps were established.

“(iii) CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall grant a petition under clause (i) if the Secretary finds that the petition presents evidence that (assuming no other evidence is considered) demonstrates that sales of exempted incandescent lamp types have increased significantly since the standards on general service lamps were established and are being widely used in general lighting applications.

“(iv) NO PRESUMPTION.—The grant of a petition under this subparagraph shall create no presumption with respect to the determination of the Secretary with respect to any criteria under a rulemaking conducted under this section.

“(v) EXPEDITED PROCEEDING.—If the Secretary grants a petition for a lamp type under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall—

“(I) conduct a rulemaking to determine standards for the exempted lamp type; and

“(II) complete the rulemaking not later than 18 months after the date on which notice is provided granting the petition.

“(F) DEFINITION OF EFFECTIVE DATE.—In this paragraph, except as otherwise provided in a table contained in subparagraph (A), the term ‘effective date’ means the last day of the month specified in the table that follows October 24, 1992.”;

(C) in paragraph (5), in the first sentence, by striking “and general service incandescent lamps”;

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (6) and (7) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively; and

(E) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) STANDARDS FOR GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS.—

“(A) RULEMAKING BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2015.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2015, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking procedure to determine whether—

“(I) standards in effect for general service incandescent lamps should be amended to establish more stringent maximum wattage than the standards specified in paragraph (1)(A); and

“(II) the exemptions for certain incandescent lamps should be maintained or discontinued.

“(ii) SCOPE.—The rulemaking—

“(I) shall not be limited to incandescent lamp technologies; and

“(II) shall include consideration of a minimum efficacy standard of 45 lumens per watt.

“(iii) AMENDED STANDARDS.—If the Secretary determines that the standards in effect for general service incandescent lamps should be amended, the Secretary shall publish a final rule not later than January 1, 2017, with an effective date that is not earlier

than 3 years after the date on which the final rule is published.

“(iv) PHASED-IN EFFECTIVE DATES.—The Secretary shall consider phased-in effective dates under this subparagraph after considering—

“(I) the impact of any amendment on manufacturers, retiring and repurposing existing equipment, stranded investments, labor contracts, workers, and raw materials; and

“(II) the time needed to work with retailers and lighting designers to revise sales and marketing strategies.

“(v) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete a rulemaking in accordance with clauses (i) through (iv) or if the final rule does not produce savings that are greater than or equal to the savings from a minimum efficacy standard of 45 lumens per watt, effective beginning January 1, 2020, the Secretary shall prohibit the sale of any general service lamp that emits less than 300 percent of the average lumens per watt emitted by a 100-watt incandescent general service lamp that is commercially available on the date of enactment of this clause.

“(B) RULEMAKING BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2020.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2020, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking procedure to determine whether—

“(I) standards in effect for general service incandescent lamps should be amended to reflect lumen ranges with more stringent maximum wattage than the standards specified in paragraph (1)(A); and

“(II) the exemptions for certain incandescent lamps should be maintained or discontinued.

“(ii) SCOPE.—The rulemaking shall not be limited to incandescent lamp technologies.

“(iii) AMENDED STANDARDS.—If the Secretary determines that the standards in effect for general service incandescent lamps should be amended, the Secretary shall publish a final rule not later than January 1, 2022, with an effective date that is not earlier than 3 years after the date on which the final rule is published.

“(iv) PHASED-IN EFFECTIVE DATES.—The Secretary shall consider phased-in effective dates under this subparagraph after considering—

“(I) the impact of any amendment on manufacturers, retiring and repurposing existing equipment, stranded investments, labor contracts, workers, and raw materials; and

“(II) the time needed to work with retailers and lighting designers to revise sales and marketing strategies.”; and

(2) in subsection (1), by adding at the end the following:

“(4) ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN LAMPS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prescribe an energy efficiency standard for rough service lamps, vibration service lamps, 3-way incandescent lamps, 150-watt general service incandescent lamps, and shatter-resistant lamps only in accordance with this paragraph.

“(B) BENCHMARKS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary, in consultation with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, shall—

“(i) collect actual data for United States unit sales for each of calendar years 1990 through 2006 for each of the 5 types of lamps described in subparagraph (A) to determine the historical growth rate of the type of lamp; and

“(ii) construct a model for each type of lamp based on coincident economic indicators that closely match the historical annual growth rate of the type of lamp to provide a neutral comparison benchmark to model future unit sales after calendar year 2006.

“(C) ACTUAL SALES DATA.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective for each of calendar years 2010 through 2025, the Secretary, in consultation with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, shall—

“(I) collect actual United States unit sales data for each of 5 types of lamps described in subparagraph (A); and

“(II) not later than 90 days after the end of each calendar year, compare the lamp sales in that year with the sales predicted by the comparison benchmark for each of the 5 types of lamps described in subparagraph (A).

“(ii) CONTINUATION OF TRACKING.—

“(I) DETERMINATION.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Secretary shall determine if actual sales data should be tracked for the lamp types described in subparagraph (A) after calendar year 2025.

“(II) CONTINUATION.—If the Secretary finds that the market share of a lamp type described in subparagraph (A) could significantly erode the market share for general service lamps, the Secretary shall continue to track the actual sales data for the lamp type.

“(D) ROUGH SERVICE LAMPS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the first year that the reported annual sales rate for rough service lamps demonstrates actual unit sales of rough service lamps that achieve levels that are at least 100 percent higher than modeled unit sales for that same year, the Secretary shall—

“(I) not later than 90 days after the end of the previous calendar year, issue a finding that the index has been exceeded; and

“(II) not later than the date that is 1 year after the end of the previous calendar year, complete an accelerated rulemaking to establish an energy conservation standard for rough service lamps.

“(ii) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II), effective beginning 1 year after the date of the issuance of the finding under clause (i)(I), the Secretary shall require rough service lamps to—

“(I) have a shatter-proof coating or equivalent technology that is compliant with NSF/ANSI 51 and is designed to contain the glass if the glass envelope of the lamp is broken and to provide effective containment over the life of the lamp;

“(II) have a maximum 40-watt limitation; and

“(III) be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp.

“(E) VIBRATION SERVICE LAMPS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the first year that the reported annual sales rate for vibration service lamps demonstrates actual unit sales of vibration service lamps that achieve levels that are at least 100 percent higher than modeled unit sales for that same year, the Secretary shall—

“(I) not later than 90 days after the end of the previous calendar year, issue a finding that the index has been exceeded; and

“(II) not later than the date that is 1 year after the end of the previous calendar year, complete an accelerated rulemaking to establish an energy conservation standard for vibration service lamps.

“(ii) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II), effective beginning 1 year after the date of the issuance of the finding under clause (i)(I), the Secretary shall require vibration service lamps to—

“(I) have a maximum 40-watt limitation; and

“(II) be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp.

“(F) 3-WAY INCANDESCENT LAMPS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the first year that the reported annual sales rate for 3-way incandescent lamps demonstrates actual unit sales of 3-way incandescent lamps that achieve levels that are at least 100 percent higher than modeled unit sales for that same year, the Secretary shall—

“(I) not later than 90 days after the end of the previous calendar year, issue a finding that the index has been exceeded; and

“(II) not later than the date that is 1 year after the end of the previous calendar year, complete an accelerated rulemaking to establish an energy conservation standard for 3-way incandescent lamps.

“(ii) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II), effective beginning 1 year after the date of issuance of the finding under clause (i)(I), the Secretary shall require that—

“(I) each filament in a 3-way incandescent lamp meet the new maximum wattage requirements for the respective lumen range established under subsection (i)(1)(A); and

“(II) 3-way lamps be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp.

“(G) 150-WATT GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the first year that the reported annual sales rate demonstrates actual unit sales of 150-watt general service incandescent lamps in the lumen range of 2,601 through 3,300 lumens (or, in the case of a modified spectrum, in the lumen range of 1,951 through 2,475 lumens) that achieve levels that are at least 100 percent higher than modeled unit sales for that same year, the Secretary shall—

“(I) not later than 90 days after the end of the previous calendar year, issue a finding that the index has been exceeded; and

“(II) not later than the date that is 1 year after the end of the previous calendar year, complete an accelerated rulemaking to establish an energy conservation standard for those 150-watt general service incandescent lamps.

“(ii) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II), effective beginning 1 year after the date of issuance of the finding under clause (i)(I), the Secretary shall impose—

“(I) a maximum 95-watt limitation on general service incandescent lamps in the lumen range of 2,601 through 3,300 lumens; and

“(II) a requirement that those lamps be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp.

“(H) SHATTER-RESISTANT LAMPS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with the first year that the reported annual sales rate for shatter-resistant lamps demonstrates actual unit sales of shatter-resistant lamps that achieve levels that are at least 100 percent higher than modeled unit sales for that same year, the Secretary shall—

“(I) not later than 90 days after the end of the previous calendar year, issue a finding that the index has been exceeded; and

“(II) not later than the date that is 1 year after the end of the previous calendar year, complete an accelerated rulemaking to establish an energy conservation standard for shatter-resistant lamps.

“(ii) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary fails to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II), effective beginning 1 year after the date of issuance of the finding under clause (i)(I), the Secretary shall impose—

“(I) a maximum wattage limitation of 40 watts on shatter resistant lamps; and

“(II) a requirement that those lamps be sold at retail only in a package containing 1 lamp.

“(I) RULEMAKINGS BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2025.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if the Secretary issues a final rule prior to January 1, 2025, establishing an energy conservation standard for any of the 5 types of lamps for which data collection is required under any of subparagraphs (D) through (G), the requirement to collect and model data for that type of lamp shall terminate unless, as part of the rulemaking, the Secretary determines that continued tracking is necessary.

“(ii) BACKSTOP REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary imposes a backstop requirement as a result of a failure to complete an accelerated rulemaking in accordance with clause (i)(II) of any of subparagraphs (D) through (G), the requirement to collect and model data for the applicable type of lamp shall continue for an additional 2 years after the effective date of the backstop requirement.”.

SEC. 102. CONSUMER EDUCATION AND LAMP LABELING.

Section 324(a)(2)(C) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294(a)(2)(C)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) RULEMAKING TO CONSIDER EFFECTIVENESS OF LAMP LABELING.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this clause, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking to consider—

“(aa) the effectiveness of current lamp labeling for power levels or watts, light output or lumens, and lamp lifetime; and

“(bb) alternative labeling approaches that will help consumers to understand new high-efficiency lamp products and to base the purchase decisions of the consumers on the most appropriate source that meets the requirements of the consumers for lighting level, light quality, lamp lifetime, and total lifecycle cost.

“(II) COMPLETION.—The Commission shall—

“(aa) complete the rulemaking not later than the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this clause; and

“(bb) consider reopening the rulemaking not later than 180 days before the effective dates of the standards for general service incandescent lamps established under section 325(i)(1)(A), if the Commission determines that further labeling changes are needed to help consumers understand lamp alternatives.”.

SEC. 103. MARKET ASSESSMENTS AND CONSUMER AWARENESS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In cooperation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, lighting and retail industry associations, energy efficiency organizations, and any other entities that the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the Secretary shall—

(1) conduct an annual assessment of the market for general service lamps and compact fluorescent lamps to—

(A) identify trends in the market shares of lamp types, efficiencies, and light output levels purchased by residential and nonresidential consumers; and

(B) better understand the degree to which consumer decisionmaking is based on lamp power levels or watts, light output or lumens, lamp lifetime, and other factors, including information required on labels mandated by the Federal Trade Commission;

(2) provide the results of the market assessment to the Federal Trade Commission for consideration in the rulemaking described in section 324(a)(2)(C)(iii) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294(a)(2)(C)(iii)); and

(3) in cooperation with industry trade associations, lighting industry members, utilities, and other interested parties, carry out a proactive national program of consumer awareness, information, and education that broadly uses the media and other effective communication techniques over an extended period of time to help consumers understand the lamp labels and make energy-efficient lighting choices that meet the needs of consumers.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

SEC. 104. GENERAL RULE OF PREEMPTION FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS BEFORE FEDERAL STANDARD BECOMES EFFECTIVE FOR A PRODUCT.

Section 327(b)(1) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6297(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(A)” after “(1)”;

(2) by inserting “or” after the semicolon at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) in the case of any portion of any regulation that establishes requirements for general service incandescent lamps, intermediate base incandescent lamps, or candleabra base lamps, was enacted or adopted before the date of enactment of this subparagraph, except that—

“(i) the regulation shall only be effective until the effective date of the Federal standard for the applicable lamp category under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 325(i)(1); and

“(ii) a State may, at any time, modify or adopt a State standard for general service lamps to conform with Federal standards and effective dates.”.

SEC. 105. PROHIBITED ACTS.

Section 332(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6302(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) for any manufacturer, distributor, retailer, or private labeler to distribute in commerce an adapter that—

“(A) is designed to allow an incandescent lamp that does not have a medium screw base to be installed into a fixture or lampholder with a medium screw base socket; and

“(B) has a voltage range that includes 110 and 130 volts.”.

SEC. 106. ENFORCEMENT.

Section 334 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6304) is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: “Any such action to restrain any person from distributing in commerce a general service incandescent lamp that does not comply with the applicable standard established under section 325(i) or an adapter prohibited under section 332(a)(6) may also be brought by the attorney general of a State in the name of the State.”.

SEC. 107. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out a lighting technology research and development program—

(1) to support the research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of lamps and related technologies sold, offered for sale, or otherwise made available in the United States; and

(2) to assist manufacturers of general service lamps in the manufacturing of general service lamps that, at a minimum, achieve

the wattage requirements imposed as a result of the amendments made by section 101.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2013.

(c) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The program under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2015.

SEC. 108. REPORT ON MERCURY USE AND RELEASE.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall submit to Congress a report describing recommendations relating to the means by which the Federal Government may reduce or prevent the release of mercury during the manufacture, transportation, storage, or disposal of light bulbs.

TITLE II—STANDARDS FOR METAL HALIDE LAMP FIXTURES

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

Section 321 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(52) **BALLAST.**—The term ‘ballast’ means a device used with an electric discharge lamp to obtain necessary circuit conditions (including voltage, current, and waveform) for starting and operating.

“(53) **BALLAST EFFICIENCY.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘ballast efficiency’ means, with respect to a high intensity discharge fixture, the efficiency of a lamp and ballast combination this is equal to the percentage obtained by dividing P_{out}/P_{in} , as measured, with—

“(i) P_{out} equal to the measured operating lamp wattage; and

“(ii) P_{in} equal to the measured operating input wattage.

“(B) **ADMINISTRATION.**—In calculating ballast efficiency under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the lamp and (if provided) the capacitor shall constitute a nominal system in accordance with the ANSI Standard C78.43-2004; and

“(ii) P_{in} and P_{out} shall be measured after lamps have been stabilized according to section 4.4 of ANSI Standard C82.6-2005 using a wattmeter with—

“(I) in the case of ballast with a frequency of 60 hertz, accuracy specified in section 4.5 of ANSI Standard C82.6-2005; and

“(II) in the case of ballast with a frequency greater than 60 hertz, a basic accuracy of ± 0.5 percent at the higher of 3 times the output operating frequency of the ballast, or 2 kilohertz.

“(C) **MODIFICATION.**—The Secretary may, by rule, modify the definition of ‘ballast efficiency’ if the Secretary determines that the modification is necessary or appropriate to carry out this Act.

“(54) **ELECTRONIC BALLAST.**—The term ‘electronic ballast’ means a device that use semiconductors as the primary means to control lamp starting and operation.

“(55) **GENERAL LIGHTING APPLICATION.**—The term ‘general lighting application’ means lighting that provides an interior or exterior area with overall illumination.

“(56) **METAL HALIDE BALLAST.**—The term ‘metal halide ballast’ means a ballast that is used to start and operate metal halide lamps.

“(57) **METAL HALIDE LAMP.**—The term ‘metal halide lamp’ means a high intensity discharge lamp with the major portion of the light produced by radiation of metal halides and the products of dissociation of metal halides, possibly in combination with metallic vapors.

“(58) **METAL HALIDE LAMP FIXTURE.**—The term ‘metal halide lamp fixture’ means a

light fixture for general lighting application that is designed to be operated with a metal halide lamp and a ballast for a metal halide lamp.

“(59) **PROBE-START METAL HALIDE BALLAST.**—The term ‘probe-start metal halide ballast’ means a ballast that—

“(A) starts a probe-start metal halide lamp that contains a third starting electrode (probe) in the arc tube; and

“(B) does not generally contain an igniter and instead starts lamps with high ballast open circuit voltage.

“(60) **PULSE-START METAL HALIDE BALLAST.**—The term ‘pulse-start metal halide ballast’ means an electronic or electromagnetic ballast that starts a pulse start metal halide lamp with high voltage pulses, with—

“(A) the lamp started by first providing a high voltage pulse for ionization of the gas to produce a glow discharge; and

“(B) to complete the starting process, power provided by the ballast to sustain the discharge through the glow-to-arc transition.”.

SEC. 202. COVERAGE.

Section 322(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6292(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (19) as paragraph (20); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (18) the following:

“(19) Metal halide lamp fixture.”.

SEC. 203. TEST PROCEDURES.

Section 323(b) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6293(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(17) **METAL HALIDE LAMP BALLASTS.**—Test procedures for metal halide lamp ballasts shall be based on ANSI Standard C82.6-2005, entitled ‘Ballasts for High Intensity Discharge Lamps—Method of Measurement’.”.

SEC. 204. LABELING.

Section 324(a)(2) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(H) **METAL HALIDE LAMP FIXTURES.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall prescribe labeling rules under this section applicable to the covered product specified in section 322(a)(19) and to which standards are applicable under section 325.

“(ii) **LABELING.**—The rules shall provide that the labeling of any metal halide lamp fixture manufactured on or after the later of January 1, 2009, or the date that is 270 days after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, shall indicate conspicuously, in a manner prescribed by the Commission under subsection (b) by July 1, 2008, a capital letter ‘E’ printed within a circle on the packaging of the fixture, and on the ballast contained in the fixture.”.

SEC. 205. ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS.

Section 325 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6295) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (gg) as subsection (hh);

(2) by inserting after subsection (ff) the following:

“(gg) **STANDARDS FOR METAL HALIDE LAMP FIXTURES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraphs (2) through (5), a metal halide lamp fixture designed to be operated with a lamp that is rated greater than or equal to 150 watts, but less than or equal to 500 watts, shall contain—

“(A) a pulse-start metal halide ballast with a minimum ballast efficiency of 88 percent;

“(B) a magnetic probe-start ballast with a minimum ballast efficiency of 94 percent; or

“(C) a non-pulse-start electronic ballast with a minimum ballast efficiency of—

“(i) 92 percent for wattages greater than 250 watts; and

“(ii) 90 percent for wattages less than or equal to 250 watts.

“(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The standards established under paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

“(A) fixtures with regulated lag ballasts;

“(B) fixtures that use electronic ballasts that operate at 480 volts; or

“(C) fixtures that—

“(i) are rated only for 150 watt lamps;

“(ii) are rated for use in wet locations, as specified by section 410.4(A) of the National Electrical Code (2002); and

“(iii) contain a ballast that is rated to operate at ambient air temperatures above 50° celsius, as specified by UL 1029-2001.

“(3) **AMENDED STANDARDS.**—

“(A) **PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED AFTER JANUARY 1, 2015.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than January 1, 2012, the Secretary shall publish a final rule to determine whether the standards established under paragraph (1) should be amended.

“(ii) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The final rule shall—

“(I) contain the amended standards, if any; and

“(II) apply to products manufactured after January 1, 2015.

“(B) **PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED AFTER JANUARY 1, 2022.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than January 1, 2019, the Secretary shall publish a final rule to determine whether the standards then in effect should be amended.

“(ii) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The final rule shall—

“(I) contain the amended standards, if any; and

“(II) apply to products manufactured after January 1, 2022.

“(4) **DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any standard established under this subsection may contain both design and performance requirements.

“(5) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The standards established under paragraph (1) shall apply to metal halide lamp fixtures manufactured on or after the later of—

“(A) January 1, 2009; or

“(B) the date that is 270 days after the date of enactment of the Energy Efficient Lighting for a Brighter Tomorrow Act of 2007.”; and

(3) in paragraph (2) of subsection (hh) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking “(ff)” each place it appears and inserting “(gg)”.

SEC. 206. EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.

Section 327(c) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6297(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking “or” after the semicolon at the end;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) is a regulation concerning metal halide lamp fixtures adopted by the California Energy Commission on or before January 1, 2011, except that (notwithstanding any other provision of this section)—

“(A) if the Secretary fails to issue a final rule within the 180-day period beginning on the date of the deadline for rulemaking under section 325(gg)(3)(A)(i), preemption shall not apply to a regulation concerning metal halide lamp fixtures adopted by the California Energy Commission on or before July 1, 2015; or

“(B) if the Secretary fails to issue a final rule within the 180-day period beginning on the date of the deadline specified in section 325(gg)(3)(B)(i), preemption shall not apply to a regulation concerning metal halide lamp

fixtures adopted by the California Energy Commission or on or before July 1, 2022.”.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2656. Mr. REED (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2642, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes.

SA 2657. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2642, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2658. Mr. OBAMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2642, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2659. Mr. OBAMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2642, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2660. Mrs. McCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2642, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2661. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2642, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2656. Mr. REED (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2642, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; as follows:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Army as currently authorized by law, including personnel in the Army Corps of Engineers and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, and for construction and operation of facilities in support of the functions of the Commander in Chief, \$3,928,149,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed \$317,149,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, and host nation support, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, facilities, and real property for the Navy and Marine Corps as currently authorized by law, includ-

ing personnel in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,168,315,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed \$115,258,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Air Force as currently authorized by law, \$1,048,518,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed \$64,958,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, installations, facilities, and real property for activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as currently authorized by law, \$1,758,755,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That such amounts of this appropriation as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to such appropriations of the Department of Defense available for military construction or family housing as the Secretary may designate, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed \$154,728,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of the determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$478,836,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$228,995,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803

of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$138,424,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the reserve components of the Navy and Marine Corps as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$59,150,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE RESERVE (INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air Force Reserve as authorized by chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$27,559,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated for “Military Construction, Air Force Reserve” under Public Law 109-114, \$3,100,000 are hereby rescinded.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

For the United States share of the cost of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for the acquisition and construction of military facilities and installations (including international military headquarters) and for related expenses for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area as authorized by section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Construction Authorization Acts, \$201,400,000, to remain available until expended.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For expenses of family housing for the Army for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, \$419,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses of family housing for the Army for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, \$742,920,000.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, \$288,329,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, \$371,404,000.

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension, and alteration, as authorized by law, \$362,747,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and