

**ECONOMIC INCENTIVES IN PENDING
ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION
101ST CONGRESS**

**Prepared by the Regulatory Innovations Staff
Office of Policy, Planning & Evaluation**

July 20, 1990-

INDEX

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT/GLOBAL WARMING

1.	S.201 World Environment Policy Act of 1989.....	1
2.	S.324 National Energy Policy Act.....	1
3.	S.333 Global Environmental Protection Act of 1989.....	3
4.	S.676 Global Environmental Protection Act of 1989.....	3
5.	S.603 Global Warming Response Act.....	3
6.	S.928 Global Environmental Protection Assistance Act of 1989.....	4
7.	S.1045 National Environmental Policy on International Financing Act of 1989.....	4
8.	S.1144 [Promotes policies to encourage "debt-for-conservation" exchanges].....	5
9.	S.1610 Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1989.....	5
10.	S.1611 International Climate Change Prevention Act of 1989.....	5
11.	S.2666 Ozone Protection Funding Act of 1990.....	6
12.	S.J. Res. 101 [Support for Amazon forest conservation]....	6
13.	H.R.1704 Tropical Forest Protection Act of 1989.....	6
14.	H.Con.Res.44 [Provides for "debt-for-conservation" exchange].....	6
15.	H.R.5088 [Authorizes "debt-for-conservation" conversion agreements].....	6

CLEAN AIR (General)

16.	S.816 Toxics Release Prevention Act of 1989.....	7
17.	S.1490 Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989.....	7
18.	H.R.303 Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989.....	7
19.	S.1630 Clean Air Restoration and Standards Attainment Act of 1989.....	8
20.	H.R.4 Clean Air Act Amendments of the 101st Congress.....	9
21.	H.R.99 Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989.....	9
22.	H.R.2323 Clean Air Restoration Act of 1989.....	9
23.	H.R.2585 Air Toxics Control Act of 1989.....	11

ACID RAIN

24.	S.57 National Acid Rain Control Act of 1989.....	12
25.	H.R.144 Acid Rain Abatement Act of 1989.....	12
26.	H.R.2586 Comprehensive Acid Rain Enforcement Act of 1989.....	12
27.	H.R.1470 Acid Deposition Control Act of 1989.....	13
28.	H.R.2379 Acid Deposition Act.....	13
29.	H.R.3316 Acid Rain Reduction and Clean Coal Development Act of 1989.....	13
30.	H.R.2909 Clean Fuels and Environmental Protection Act of 1989.....	14
31.	H.R.4177 [Imposes tax on discharges of sulfur dioxide].....	14

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE

32. S.503 Chlorofluorocarbons and Halon Reduction Act.....	15
33. S.870 Consumer Ozone Protection Act of 1989.....	15
34. S.871 Ozone Layer Conservation Act of 1989.....	15
35. S.1035 Stratospheric Ozone Layer Protection Act.....	16
36. S.1052 Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner Ozone Depletion Act.....	16
37. H.R.503 [Requires labeling of products containing CFCs]...	16
38. H.R.1112 Ozone Protection and CFC Reduction Act of 1989.....	16
39. H.R.2699 Stratospheric Ozone Protection Act of 1989.....	16

RENEWABLE ENERGY

40. S.324 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989.....	17
41. S.488 Renewable and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989.....	17
42. H.R.1216 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989.....	17

INDOOR RADON

43. H.R.1362 Radon Gas Tax Relief Act of 1989.....	18
44. H.R.1363 Radon Gas Tax Relief Act of 1989.....	18
45. S.643 [Allows tax credits for radon reducing measures.....	18
46. S.894 Radon Mitigation Clarification Act of 1989.....	18
47. H.R.2005 [Allows tax credits for radon reducing measures].....	18
48. H.R.2004 Funding Indoor Radon Abatement Act.....	18
49. H.R.2210 Radon Testing for Safe Schools Act.....	18

VEHICLE EFFICIENCY

50. S.57 Motor Vehicle Fuel Conservation Act of 1989.....	19
51. S.324 Amendment No. 1 Vehicle Energy Efficiency Performance Standards Act of 1989.....	19
52. S.984 Automobile Fuel Economy Act of 1989.....	20
53. S.1058 [Requires fleet phase-in of vehicles using alternative fuels].....	20
54. S.1224 Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act of 1989.....	20
55. H.R.2076 [Imposes a tax on noncomplying vehicle manufacturers].....	20
56. H.R.2269 Alternative Fuels Incentive Act of 1989.....	20
57. H.R.2784 Alternate Fuels Transit Act of 1989.....	20
58. H.R.3906 Energy and Environmental Security Act of 1990....	20
59. H.R.4381 [Revises gas guzzler tax].....	21

SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE-RECYCLING

60.	S.932 National Beverage Containers Reuse and Recycling Act.....	22
61.	H.R.586 National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act.....	22
62.	S.1181 Consumer Products Recovery Act of 1989.....	22
63.	H.R.2648 Consumer Products Recovery Act of 1989.....	22
64.	S.1763 Newsprint Recycling Incentives Act of 1989.....	22
65.	H.R.3483 Newsprint Recycling Incentives Act of 1989.....	22
66.	S.1764 Newsprint Recycling Act of 1989.....	23
67.	S.1884 National Recyclable Commodities Act of 1989.....	23
68.	H.R.3663 National Recyclable Commodities Act of 1989.....	23
69.	H.R.4942 National Recyclable Commodities Act of 1990.....	23
70.	S.1885 National Recyclable Commodities Financing Act of 1989.....	23
71.	H.R.3663 National Recyclable Commodities Act of 1989 (Title II).....	23
72.	H.R.4944 National Recyclable Commodities Financing Act of 1990.....	24
73.	S.2408 The Recyclable and Degradable Plastics Labeling Act of 1990.....	24
74.	S.2462 Tire Recycling Incentives Act of 1990.....	24
75.	H.R.4147 Tire Recycling Incentives Act of 1990.....	24
76.	S.2477 Tire Recycling Promotion Act.....	24
77.	H.R.4321 Tire Recycling Promotion Act.....	24
78.	S.2513 Congressional Recycling Act of 1990.....	25
79.	H.R.4522 Congressional Recycling Act of 1990.....	25
80.	H.R.4523 Congressional Recycling Act of 1990.....	25
81.	S.2518 National Forest Recycled Paper Act of 1990.....	25
82.	S.2643 Federal Paper Separation, Recycling, and Waste Reduction Act of 1990.....	25
83.	H.R.1593 Used Oil Recycling Act of 1989.....	25
84.	H.R.1691 Recycled Paper Act of 1989.....	26
85.	H.R.1810 Recycling Act.....	26
86.	H.R.2156 Plastic Container Identification Act of 1989.....	26
87.	H.R.2115 Plastic Container Identification Act	26
88.	H.R.2853 Battery Recycling and Research Act of 1989.....	26
89.	H.R.2845 Recycling Promotion Act.....	27
90.	H.R.3032 Recycling Act of 1989.....	27
91.	H.R.3264 Clean Environment Protection Act.....	27
92.	H.R.3735 Waste Materials Management Act of 1989.....	28
93.	H.R.4209 [Tax on newspapers not using recycled newsprint].....	28
94.	H.R.4575 Newspaper Recycling Incentives Act of 1990.....	28
95.	H.R.4669 Recycling Grant Act.....	28
96.	H.R.4697 [Grants for recycling equipment].....	29
97.	H.R.4698 [Investment tax credit for recycling equipment].....	29
98.	H.R.4824 [Demonstration grants for community recycling projects].....	29
99.	H.R.4943 Natural Recyclable Commodities Research Act of 1990.....	29

100.	H.Res.385 [Providing for a mandatory recycling program for the House of Representatives].....	29
101.	H.Con.Res.304 Congressional Recycled Paper Act.....	29

SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE-SOURCE REDUCTION

102.	S.244 Agriculture Commodity Based Plastics Development Act of 1989.....	30
103.	S.1237 Degradable Commodity Plastics Procurement and Standards Act of 1989.....	30
104.	S.585 Pollution Prevention Act of 1989.....	30
105.	H.R.1457 Waste Reduction Act.....	30
106.	S.1112 Municipal Solid Waste Source Reduction and Recycling Act of 1989.....	30
107.	S.1113 Waste Minimization and Control Act of 1989.....	31
108.	S.2049 [Encouraging removal of older model cars from use].....	32
109.	S.2175 Underground Storage Tank Pollution Prevention and Assistance Act.....	32
110.	H.R.4319 Underground Storage Tank Pollution Prevention and Assistance Act.....	32
111.	H.R.4577 Underground Storage Tank Assistance and Groundwater Protection Act.....	32
112.	S.2148 Small Community Environmental Assistance Act of 1990.....	32
113.	S.2468 State Regulations and Management of Solid Waste Act of 1990.....	32
114.	H.R.1804 Municipal Solid Waste Reduction Act of 1989.....	33
115.	H.R.2676 Solid Waste Prevention Act.....	33
116.	H.R.4856 [Grants for technical assistance to oppose issuance of permits].....	33

WETLANDS CONSERVATION

117.	S.2332 Conservation and Wetlands Enhancement Act of 1990.....	34
118.	H.R.1746 Wetlands No Net Loss Act of 1989.....	34
119.	H.R.4528 Wetlands No Net Loss Act of 1989.....	34
120.	H.R.2322 The North American Wetlands Conservation Act.....	34
121.	H.R.4212 Wetlands Conservation Initiative Act of 1990.....	34
122.	H.R.4293 [Establishes a wetlands conservation reserve program].....	35
123.	H.R.4703 Wetlands Restoration and Conservation Act.....	35
124.	H.R.4894 Wetlands Preservation and Restoration Act of 1990.....	35

ECONOMIC INCENTIVES IN PENDING
ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION
101st CONGRESS

Prepared by the Regulatory Innovations Staff
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT/GLOBAL WARMING

S.201 World Environment Policy Act of 1989 (Gore and others)

Establishes a Council on World Environmental Policy, requires improvement in vehicle fuel efficiency, regulated and requires the phaseout of ozone depleting substances, provides for studies of degradable and recyclable substances, prohibits use of nonrecycled or nonrecyclable material, and promotes international cooperation in conserving world biodiversity and the world's forests.

Economic Incentives:

1. Requires that any container or product containing ozone depleting substances be labeled to indicate that the substance harms public health and environment by destroying ozone and disrupting the climate (Sec. 311).
2. Establishes a tax schedule for failure to meet vehicle fuel economy standards (Sec. 412).
3. Increases "gas guzzler" tax rates (Sec. 421).
4. Requires the Environmental Protection Agency to distribute a booklet on motor vehicle efficiency to car dealers (Sec. 415).
5. Requires that vehicle fleets owned and operated by federal agencies achieve fuel economy standards exceeding those established for the industry as a whole (Sec. 416).
6. Authorizes tax credits for the purchase of fuel efficient vehicles (Sec. 422).

S.324 National Energy Policy Act (Wirth and others)

Requires the Secretary of Energy to develop a least-cost National Energy Plan to reduce global warming, establishes an Office of Climate Protection in the Department of Energy, and provides funding and other incentives for research, development, and demonstration of energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, second generation nuclear reactors, and natural gas fueled mass transit systems.

Economic Incentives:

1. Provides financial support for:
 - a) research and development projects and joint ventures for transportation, industrial, building and community energy efficiency (Secs. 302 and 303);
 - b) joint ventures for renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, photovoltaic, biomass, geothermal and hydrogen fuel cells (Sec. 614);
 - c) second generation nuclear reactors (Sec. 702);
 - d) projects of mass transit authorities to demonstrate the feasibility of using natural gas as a fuel (Title X); and
 - e) development of projects and programs in tropical countries to carry out triennial Forest Plans developed by State, Treasury, AID, Interior and Agriculture (Sec. 1301).
2. Requires that progress in carrying out Forest Plans be taken into account in the allocation of development assistance funds (Sec. 1301).
3. Establishes a Federal standard for utility rate setting which would permit gas and electric utilities to realize higher earnings from least-cost supply measures (such as conservation and demand reduction) (Sec. 311).
4. Instructs the United States representative to each multilateral development bank to oppose loans and other financial assistance to countries which do not have a least-cost energy efficiency plan in place (Sec. 1305) and conditions all future U.S. contributions to the banks on their adoption of similar plans (Sec. 1307).
5. Directs the Treasury Department to encourage joint public/private initiatives to reduce debt owed to U.S. creditors by developing countries in return for forestry conservation and energy efficiency policies, and authorizes the Secretary to reduce or extend payments on the sovereign debt owed to the United States in return for adoption of such policies (Sec. 1306).

S.333 Global Environmental Protection Act of 1989 (Leahy and Jeffords)

S.676 Global Environmental Protection Act of 1989 (Baucus and others)

Provides for the regulation and elimination of global change pollutants including chlorofluorocarbons, carbon dioxide, ground level ozone and methane. In addition, S.333 establishes a National Commission on Inherently Safe Nuclear Energy.

Economic Incentives:

1. Requires that any containers or products containing ozone depleting substances be labeled to indicate that the substance harms public health and environment by destroying ozone and disrupting the climate (Sec. 112).
2. Directs the Department of Treasury to recommend to Congress means of encouraging the replacement of central furnaces, air-conditioners, and water heaters not meeting emission limits through a system of tax or other incentives (Sec. 116).

S.603 Global Warming Response Act (Boschwitz and Gore)

Establishes an Office of Global Warming within the Department of State to develop and coordinate interagency initiatives on global warming including economic and technical assistance, research and measures to heighten international awareness of climate change.

Economic Incentives:

1. In administering its foreign aid programs, AID is directed to:
 - a) develop economic incentives such as grants, subsidies and land banks, and disincentives such as fines and denial of assistance, to encourage preservation of biological diversity (Sec. 202).
 - b) encourage private investment in projects which preserve biological diversity (Sec. 202).
 - c) support projects which protect forest resources (Sec. 403); and
 - d) support projects which develop and demonstrate energy conservation and efficiency, reusable alternative energy resources (Sec. 701 and 704), and energy-efficient urban mass transit (Sec. 702).

2. Authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make grants to non-governmental organizations for both foreign and domestic efforts for reforestation and forest preservation. (Sec. 404).
3. Authorizes the Treasury Department to negotiate with developing countries to reduce public and private debt owed to creditors in the U.S. in return for improvement in forestry and energy practices (Sec. 406).
4. Instructs the U.S. Executive Director to the World Bank to request that energy development loans be made contingent on a finding that improved energy efficiency and use of renewable energy resources could not be included in the project at the same or lower cost (Sec. 204).

S.928 Global Environmental Protection Assistance Act of 1989 (Title VI) (Pell)

Provides support for debt-for-nature swaps and urges increased consideration of environmental effects of development projects.

Economic Incentives:

1. Authorizes grants to non-governmental organizations for the purchase of discounted commercial debt of foreign governments under a debt-for-nature agreement and the cancellation of such debt (Sec. 610).
2. Urges the development of an international institution to facilitate exchanges of commercial debt for conservation (Sec. 630).
3. Encourages the United States to initiate negotiations among member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to increase consideration of the impact of development projects on global warming, to increase use of foreign assistance funds in support of local conservation and to expand forgiveness of foreign debt in exchange for policies and programs that address global warming (Sec. 621).

S.1045 National Environmental Policy on International Financing Act of 1989 (Symms and others)

Establishes a national environmental policy and goals for improving the environmental performance of international development institutions in which the U.S. participates.

Economic Incentives:

1. Directs U.S. representatives to international foreign aid agencies to request that environmental impact statements meeting internationally accepted criteria be submitted for review prior to voting on loans and to make such statements available to borrowers, lenders and the public (Sec. 3).

S.1144 (Kerry, Boschwitz, and Wirth)

Directs the U.S. Executive Director to the International Monetary Fund to promote policy and administrative measures to improve management of natural resources, including the establishment of a program to foster "debt-for-conservation" exchanges (Sec. 2).

S.1610 Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1989 (Leahy and others)

Establishes an Office of Climate Change, provides for a research program on global warming, encourages international cooperation, and provides assistance for environmental programs to ameliorate climate change.

Economic Incentives:

1. Authorizes the Department of Agriculture, when requested by the Agency for International Development, to provide assistance to key developing countries in undertaking forestry management, resource conservation, and watershed, range, wildlife and fisheries protection and improvement (Sec. 203).
2. Authorizes the Department of Agriculture and other appropriate agencies to provide technical assistance to tropical countries for the formulation of national forestry development strategies (Sec. 203).
3. Directs the Department of Agriculture to provide technical assistance and competitive matching grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations in the U.S. to support an urban tree planting program (Sec. 222).

S.1611 International Climate Change Prevention Act of 1989 (Leahy and others)

Strengthens U.S. foreign assistance activities in tropical forestry and energy efficiency and encourages cooperation among nations in providing assistance to developing countries.

Economic Incentives:

Authorizes the Agency for International Development to provide funds and technical assistance in key developing countries to support tropical forestry, resources management and energy efficiency programs aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (Secs. 201 and 402).

S.2666 Ozone Protection Funding Act of 1990 (Gore and others)

Authorizes appropriations to the Department of State to assist developing nations to comply with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layers including contributions to an international account.

S.J. Res. 101 (Chafee and others)

Declares that it is the policy of the United States to encourage Brazil to conserve Amazon forest resources and to reduce unsound development resulting from external debt burden.

Economic Incentives:

Encourages the United States to provide support for Amazon forest conservation through international financing, environmental assessments and other measures.

H.R. 1704 Tropical Forest Protection Act of 1989 (Porter and others)

H. Con. Res. 44 (Bates and others)

Provides for the reduction of debt owed by developing nations in return for steps taken to protect tropical rain forests and other natural resources.

H.R.5088 (Kostmayer and others)

Authorizes "debt-for-nature" conversion agreements with countries in the Western Hemisphere.

CLEAN AIR (General)

S.816 Toxics Release Prevention Act of 1989 (Durenberger and others)

Establishes programs for the control of hazardous air pollutants from stationary or mobile sources and catastrophic accidents.

Economic Incentives:

Authorizes grants to states to assist in developing and implementing programs to control air toxics (Section 2).

S.1490 Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989 (Chafee and others)

H.R. 3030 Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989 (Dingell and others)

The Administration bill establishes procedures for State and EPA action, including State and Federal implementation plans following promulgation of national ambient air quality standards, provides sanctions and penalties for nonattainment, and authorizes a number of market and economic incentives as alternatives or supplements to current measures.

Economic Incentives:

1. Authorizes use of economic incentives such as fees or auctions to regulate the emissions of volatile organic compounds from consumer or commercial products (Sec. 103).
2. Directs EPA to establish a program of emissions trading for auto makers and fuel pooling for fuel refiners to encourage the development of alternative control measures (Section 218).
3. Establishes an emissions allowance system including the transfer and banking of allowances to assist utilities in achieving emissions reductions (Sec. 501).
4. Authorizes use of economic sanctions such as bans on construction and issuance of permits, denial of grant assistance, moratoriums on highway projects, fees per ton of emissions, and bans on water hookups for nonattainment of required state implementation plans or permit programs (Secs. 102 and 103).
5. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is directed to adopt utility regulations as a demonstration program which include an incentive rate of return and a 10 to 20 year amortization period for innovative emissions control technologies (Sec. 501).

S.1630 Clean Air Restoration and Standards Attainment Act of 1989
(Baucus and others)

Establishes measures to reduce emissions from stationary sources and motor vehicles in ozone, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter nonattainment areas. Provides sanctions for noncompliance.

Economic Incentives:

1. Establishes a graduated system of stationary source emission fees for particulate matter, carbon monoxide and ozone nonattainment areas. The amount of the fee is determined by the volume of emissions. All revenues from fees are to be used by state or local pollution control agencies to develop and implement air pollution control programs (Secs. 107, 108 and 109).
2. Establishes the following range of penalties in nonattainment areas for failure to submit or implement an approvable plan or to achieve required emissions reductions: a) a ban on construction of major new sources of air pollution, b) limitations on highway funding, c) discretionary withholding of State air grants, d) increases in emission fees (Secs. 107, 108 and 109).
3. Requires States to impose auto registration fees in ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas with the proceeds to be used to develop and implement air pollution control programs (Secs. 107 and 108).
4. Provides for a system of tradable, enforceable emissions reductions that can be used to offset increased emissions from new or modified major stationary sources in nonattainment areas (Sec. 106).
5. Authorizes the regulation of ozone precursors through labeling and fees applicable to the manufacture, distribution, use, consumption, or disposal of consumer or commercial products in ozone nonattainment areas (Sec. 107).
6. Requires employers who fail to achieve the required average passengers per vehicle for work trips by employees to pay a fee of \$50 for each employee parking space provided or subsidized (Sec. 108).
7. Requires any retailer of oxygenated fuel to label the pumps to indicate that the fuel is oxygenated and will reduce carbon monoxide emissions from motor vehicles (Sec. 218).

H.R. 4 Clean Air Act Amendments of the 101st Congress (Dingell)

Establishes a program for the control of hazardous air pollutants from stationary sources.

Economic Incentives:

Authorizes grants to states and localities to assist in developing and implementing programs to control air toxics (Sec. 2)

H.R. 99 Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989 (Swift and Others)

Provides for improved monitoring and air quality data, grants deadline extensions for areas not meeting standards, prescribes control measures for ozone and carbon monoxide non-attainment areas and for mobile sources, and establishes penalties for the failure to enforce state implementation plans.

Economic Incentives:

1. Permits stationary sources to satisfy emissions reduction requirements by obtaining enforceable emission reductions from other sources such as mobile or area sources or transportation (Sec. 114).
2. Provides for the assessment of a \$2,000 fine per ton of VOC emissions on stationary sources emitting more than 25 tons per year, in the event that SIP revisions are disapproved.
3. Requires EPA to disapprove any projects or grants in a state which fails to implement SIPs for ozone or carbon monoxide nonattainment areas (Secs. 115 and 125)
4. Authorizes EPA to request the Department of Transportation to deny approval to certain projects and grants for failure to comply with requirements governing ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas (Secs. 114 and 124).

H.R. 2323 Clean Air Restoration Act of 1989 (Waxman and others)

Grants deadline extensions for areas not meeting the Clean Air Act Quality standards if control measures are adopted for pollution from automobiles and local stationary sources; defines emission reduction requirements for classes of ozone, carbon monoxide and particulate matter nonattainment areas and for mobile sources; establishes a timetable for submission and approval or disapproval of state implementation plans; and requires or authorizes the use of market incentives in nonattainment areas.

Economic Incentives:

1. Requires a minimum state fee on stationary sources with annual emissions of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides exceeding 25 tons; revenues would be used to reimburse the states for the cost of administering enforcement strategies for ozone nonattainment areas (Sec. 201).
2. Provides that "severe" ozone nonattainment areas may, and areas classified as extreme must, adopt an economic incentive program which may include emission fees; marketable permits; fees on the sale, import or manufacture of products which contribute to ozone formation; and incentive to reduce vehicle miles travelled (Sec. 201).
3. Requires that funds generated by incentive programs be used to assist in developing pollution control technologies, to encourage companies to achieve emissions reductions, or to cover the administrative costs of state programs (Sec. 201).
4. For "serious" and "severe" carbon monoxide nonattainment areas, allows SIP revisions to include a system of marketable credits for the use of fuels containing higher oxygen levels than SIP requires (Sec. 301).
5. For severe carbon monoxide nonattainment areas, requires that SIP revisions provide for a five dollar annual vehicle registration fee; revenues are to be used by the state air pollution control agency to develop carbon monoxide emission reduction strategies (Sec. 201).
6. Prohibits Federal grants to a state for transportation projects in severe carbon monoxide nonattainment areas unless EPA has determined that transportation planning within the area includes use of all reasonably available techniques for reducing vehicle emissions (Sec. 301).
7. Provides that, if a state fails to comply with the SIP revisions requirements for carbon monoxide and particulate matter nonattainment areas, the Secretary of Transportation may not approve any projects in the area or make any grants except for mass transit or air quality improvements (Sec. 301).
8. For serious carbon monoxide nonattainment areas which fail to meet required emission reduction milestones, the state is required to submit a SIP revision including a program of incentives and requirements to reduce vehicle miles travelled in the area (Sec. 301).

9. For small particulate matter nonattainment areas, SIP revisions may include economic incentives applicable to both stationary and mobile sources (Sec. 401).

H.R. 2585 Air Toxics Control Act of 1989 (Leland and others)

Establishes programs for the control of several types of hazardous air pollutants: toxic emissions from industrial sources and motor vehicles, accidental releases, releases from small "area" sources, and releases affecting the Great Lakes.

Economic Incentives:

Authorizes grants to states and localities to assist in developing and implementing a program under the act (Sec. 2).

ACID RAIN

S.57 National Acid Rain Control Act of 1989 (Kerry and Kennedy)

Establishes a program to control certain sources of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides to reduce acid deposition.

Economic Incentives:

1. Establishes a kilowatt hour fee schedule applicable to all electricity generated using fossil fuel in each state based on the average sulfur dioxide emission rate for the state (Sec. 101).
2. Provides that the funds produced by such fees shall be used: to reimburse owners of generating facilities for capital costs of sulfur dioxide reduction over and above the federally mandated reduction; for accelerated research on cleaner burning industrial processes; and for payments to states toward the costs of programs to mitigate damage from acid rain (Sec. 101).

H.R. 144 Acid Rain Abatement Act of 1989 (Cooper)

H.R. 2586 Comprehensive Acid Rain Enforcement Act of 1989 (Bilirakis)

Requires reduction of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions, provides for SIP revisions, and provides assistance for development of clean coal technologies.

1. Authorizes states to impose penalties for noncompliance on generating units, to be based on the rate of sulfur dioxide emissions (Sec. 2).
2. Authorizes state implementation plans to require commitments by utilities to provide financial incentives to rate payers for use of energy efficient appliances (Sec. 2).
3. Imposes a noncompliance penalty on fossil fueled generating units for state failure to submit a SIP and for failure of generator units to comply with requirements of the act; amount of penalty is based on the rate of sulfur dioxide emissions in the state (sec. 2).
4. Authorizes SIPs to provide for trading of emission reduction credits among electric utility units (Sec. 2).

5. Directs the Department of Energy to enter into contracts or cooperative agreements for cost sharing or to provide grants for the construction and operation of electric generating facilities which utilize clean coal technologies (Sec. 2)

H.R. 1470 Acid Deposition Control Act of 1989 (Sikorski and others)

Establishes performance standards for control of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from stationary sources powered by fossil fuels, including utility and industrial boilers; provides for state implementation plans, and establishes maximum emission rates for nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons from motor vehicles.

Economic Incentives:

1. Establishes a fee on all utilities using fossil fuels to generate electricity; authorizes the use of revenues from such fees to help subsidize rate increases that are needed to pay for required emissions reductions (Sec. 101).
2. Authorizes EPA to provide financial assistance to utilities to encourage the use of innovative technologies to control emissions from fossil fuels (Sec. 101).
3. Permits EPA to impose a fee, at the request of a state, on the generation of electricity within that state for the purpose of promoting use of innovative technologies (Sec. 101).

H.R. 2379 Acid Deposition Act (Solomon)

Establishes an acid deposition impact region consisting of 31 states and the District of Columbia, requires states within the region to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions and establishes a research and evaluation program to examine the pattern of effects of pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.

Economic Incentive:

Authorizes the trading of emission reduction credits (on a state or regional basis) and the establishment of emission reduction banks or brokerage institutions (Sec. 101).

H.R. 3316 Acid Rain Reduction and Clean Coal Development Act of 1989 (Poshard)

H.R. 2909 Clean Fuels and Environmental Protection Act of 1989
(Bruce)

Establishes a program to reduce annual emissions of sulfur dioxide from certain fossil fuel fired electric utility generating units without contributing to energy disruptions and while encouraging continued use of all fossil fuels.

Economic Incentives:

1. Authorizes states to provide for trading of emission reduction credits among electric utilities (Sec. 2).
2. Requires EPA to levy a per kilowatt hour fee on utilities emitting sulfur dioxide or nitrogen dioxide or importing electric energy into the United States with the provision that States with lower emissions will have a lower fee. The proceeds will go into a Fund to reimburse electric utilities for installation of fuel gas desulfurization or other clean coal technology or energy conservation measures (Sec. 2).
3. Requires States and EPA to collect penalties based on volume of emissions from stationary sources which fail to comply with emission limitations (Sec. 2).
4. Permits utilities with energy conservation programs to apply any emission reductions resulting from conservation as credits against the total reduction required under the act (Sec. 2).
5. Requires that State compliance plans include utility commitments to provide financial incentives to rate payers for the use of energy efficient appliances (Sec. 2).
6. Authorizes the Department of Energy to make grants to fossil-fueled steam generating units for the use of clean coal technology, conservation measures, or renewable resource technology (Sec. 2).

H.R.4177 (Stark and Downey)

Imposes a per pound tax on discharges of sulfur dioxide by electric utility generating units.

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE

S.503 Chlorofluorocarbons and Halon Reduction Act (Baucus and Chafee)

Establishes a freeze on the production of ozone-depleting substances, imposes a tax and import charge on such substances, and set-up a research grant program.

Economic Incentives:

1. Imposes a production and importation fee on CFCs and halon designed to smoothe the transition to more costly substitutes and to remove any incentive to continue producing CFCs (Sec. 5).
2. Establishes a grant program to assist public and private organizations in developing alternatives to CFCs and halon (Secs. 7, 9 & 10).

S.870 Consumer Ozone Protection Act of 1989 (Gore)

Requires labeling and regulates the sale, use and distribution of consumer products that contain substances which deplete stratospheric ozone.

Economic Incentives:

1. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to develop a Chlorofluorocarbon and Halon Reclamation Plan including an assessment of the potential use of a deposit-refund system to encourage return of ozone-depleting substances (Sec. 9).
2. Requires labeling of any consumer product containing substance listed in the Act (Sec. 8).

S.871 Ozone Layer Conservation Act of 1989 (Gore)

Imposes an excise tax on the manufacture of certain ozone-depleting chemicals and allocates some of the receipts to a trust fund for developing less harmful alternatives.

S.1035 Stratospheric Ozone Layer Protection Act (Jeffords and Leahy)

S.1052 Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner Ozone Depletion Act (Kerry, Leahy and Gore)

Regulates the sale and servicing of motor vehicle air conditioners, prohibits the sale of motor vehicles containing an air conditioner using CFCs and directs EPA to conduct a study of retrieval, storage, and reuse of CFCs.

Economic Incentives:

Requires labeling of CFC coolants to indicate the potential risks to stratospheric ozone (Sec. 2).

H.R. 503 (Stark and others)

Requires that any product containing specified types of CFCs be labeled to indicate the potential risks to stratospheric ozone.

H.R. 1112 Ozone Protection and CFC Reduction Act of 1989 (Stark and other)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax, to be paid by the manufacturer, on the sale of chemicals which deplete the ozone layer and products containing such chemicals.

H.R. 2699 Stratospheric Ozone Protection Act of 1989 (Bates and others)

Establishes a schedule for the phased reduction of substances which contribute to depletion of stratospheric ozone.

Economic Incentives:

Requires that any product containing an ozone-depleting substance be labeled to indicate that the substance may harm public health and the environment (Sec. 3).

RENEWABLE ENERGY

S.324 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989 (Title VI, Subtitle B) (Wirth and others)

S.488 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989 (Fowler and others)

H.R. 1216 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989 (Sharp and others)

Provides for a program of Federal leadership and financial assistance for research and public/private partnerships to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of renewable energy technologies.

INDOOR RADON

H.R. 1362 Radon Gas Tax Relief Act of 1989 (Schroeder and others)

H.R. 1363 Radon Gas Tax Act of 1989 (Sensenbrenner)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide tax relief (in the form of income tax credits or deductions) to property owners who take measures to prevent radon from entering their building or homes.

S.643 (Conrad)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow individuals a credit against their income tax liability for expenditures in connection with reducing radon contaminants in their homes.

S.894 Radon Mitigation Clarification Act of 1989 (Lautenberg and others)

H.R. 2005 (Gordon)

Allows expenditures for home improvements to mitigate radon gas exposure to qualify as federal tax-deductible medical expenses.

H.R. 2004 Funding Indoor Radon Abatement Act (Gordon)

H.R. 2210 Radon Testing for Safe Schools Act (Gordon)

Provides loans and grants to states and local education agencies for assessment of radon levels in schools (H.R. 2210 and 1004) and for mitigation efforts (H.R. 2004).

VEHICLE EFFICIENCY

S.57 Motor Vehicle Fuel Conservation Act of 1989 (Title III) (Kerry and Kennedy)

Establishes new fuel economy standards for motor vehicles, a fee schedule for failure to meet standards, and incentives to encourage purchase and use of fuel-efficient vehicles.

Economic Incentives:

1. Establishes a system of fees for failure to meet fuel economy standards and dedicates 50% of the proceeds for grants to conduct vehicle fuel conservation research (Sec. 311).
2. Requires that the average fuel economy for vehicle fleets acquired by Federal agencies meet standards exceeding those established for the industry at large (Sec.302).
3. Increases "gas guzzler" tax rates (Sec. 319).
4. Authorizes tax credits for purchase of fuel-efficient vehicles (Sec. 319).
5. Requires EPA to issue an updated booklet on motor vehicle fuel efficiency every six months and distribute the guide to car dealers (Sec. 314).

S.324 Amendment No. 1 Vehicle Energy Efficiency Performance Standards Act of 1989 (Wirth and Heinz)

Establishes new vehicle fuel efficiency standards; provides for taxes on automobile manufacturers which fail to meet the standards, and provides tax credits to buyers for the purchase of fuel-efficient vehicles (Secs. 012 and 022).

S.984 Automobile Fuel Economy Act of 1989 (Metzenbaum and Others)

Establishes a graduated schedule of fuel economy standards for motor vehicles with increased penalties on manufacturers for noncompliance. The size of the penalties depends on the extent to which fuel economy falls below required standards.

S.1058 (Bingaman)

In ozone and CO nonattainment areas, requires federal agencies maintaining vehicle fleets to phase-in the use of vehicles powered by alternative fuels; this would create a guaranteed market for such fuels.

S.1224 Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act of 1989 (Bryan and Others)

Establishes a guaranteed schedule of fuel economy standards for motor vehicles.

Economic Incentives:

1. Authorizes higher noncompliance penalties for repeated violations (Sec. 13).
2. Requires the Secretary of Energy to distribute a booklet on motor vehicle fuel efficiency to dealers (Sec. 11).

H.R. 2076 (Boxer and others)

Provides for the improvement of consumer information regarding vehicle fuel efficiency and imposes a tax (in lieu of a penalty) on noncomplying vehicle manufacturers.

H.R. 2269 Alternative Fuels Incentive Act of 1989 (Andrews and Others)

Provides investment tax credits for installation of equipment to permit vehicles to run on clean burning fuel, for the fuel system of new vehicles so equipped and for refueling station equipment needed for delivering such fuels.

H.R. 2784 Alternate Fuels Transit Act of 1989 (Wise)

Requires that buses purchased with Federal funds be fueled with alcohol, natural gas or LP gas.

H.R.3906 Energy and Environmental Security Act of 1990 (Durbin and others)

Extends for ten more years the excise tax reductions on, and tax credit for, alcohol fuel mixtures, establishes minimum oxygen content of motor fuels, and requires a study of aromatic

compounds in gasoline.

H.R.4301 (Stark)

Increases the fuel economy standards for the gas guzzler tax and increases the tax rate.

SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE-RECYCLING

S.932 National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act (Hatfield and Jeffords)

H.R. 586 National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act (Henry and others)

Provides for a national system of deposit fees and refunds on beverage containers.

S.1181 Consumer Products Recovery Act of 1989 (Wirth and Heinz)

H.R. 2648 Consumer Products Recovery Act of 1989 (Torres and others)

Requires producers and importers of oil to recycle an annually increasing percentage of used oil, establishes a management and tracking system, requires the establishment of a recycled oil credit system and provides for the phase-in of recycling incentives for other products.

Economic Incentives:

1. Directs EPA to establish a system of marketable credits to assist providers or importers of oil in meeting the recycling percentage requirements (Sec. 3).
2. Directs EPA, within two years, to develop a plan to promote recycling of newspapers, tires, lead acid batteries, pesticide containers, antifreeze and certain volatile organic compounds using incentives such as a system of credits or deposits (Sec. 3).

S.1763 Newsprint Recycling Incentives Act of 1989 (Heinz and Wirth)

H.R. 3483 Newsprint Recycling Incentives Act of 1989 (Torres and others)

Requires producers and importers of newsprint to recycle a certain percentage of newsprint each year and establishes a system of marketable recycling credits.

Economic Incentives:

Establishes a system under which producers or importers of newsprint may create marketable credits for newsprint recycling (Sec. 3).

S.1764 Newsprint Recycling Act of 1989 (Boschwitz)

Requires consumers of newsprint to use a certain percentage of recycled paper and establishes a recycling tradable permit system.

Economic Incentives:

Establishes a system under which consumers of newsprint may create marketable credits for newsprint recycling which may be used to meet recycling requirements (Sec. 4).

S.1884 National Recyclable Commodities Act of 1989 (Gore)

H.R. 3663 National Recyclable Commodities Act of 1989 (Florio and others)

H.R.4942 National Recyclable Commodities Act of 1990 (Sikorski)

Establishes a Bureau of Recyclable commodities in the Department of Commerce and directs the Department to promote the use of recycled materials by encouraging domestic and foreign markets, establishing standards and labeling requirements for recycled materials, and establishing standards for Federal procurement of products containing recycled materials.

Economic Incentives:

1. Requires labeling of packages and nondurable goods to indicate characteristics relating to recycling (Sec. 8).
2. Requires Federal procurement of certain designated items containing the highest percentage of recycled materials practicable, defines an "unreasonable" price for the purchase of such items as a price more than 10% higher than that of alternative items, and requires Federal agencies to establish a recovered materials preference program (Sec. 9).
3. Directs the Department to conduct a domestic advertising campaign to promote recycling and purchase of recycled goods and a program to promote the export of recyclable commodities (Sec. 10 and 12).

S.1885 National Recyclable Commodities Financing Act of 1989 (Gore)

H.R. 3663 National Recyclable Commodities Act of 1989 (Title II) (Florio and others)

H.R.4944 National Recyclable Commodities Financing Act of 1990
(Sikorski)

Amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide an investment tax credit for remanufacturing equipment and authorizes tax exempt bonds for municipal recycling facilities.

Economic Incentives:

1. Authorizes the use of tax exempt bonds to finance municipal recycling facilities (Sec. 2).
2. Authorizes a 15% investment tax credit for remanufacturing equipment used to produce secondary fiber or paper board and recycled rubber products (Sec. 3).

S.2408 The Recyclable and Degradable Plastics Labeling Act of 1990
(Glenn)

Requires EPA to issue regulations for the labeling of plastic containers to identify the plastic resin used in their manufacture to facilitate recycling (Sec. 3).

S.2462 Tire Recycling Incentives Act of 1990 (Wirth and Heinz)

H.R.4147 Tire Recycling Incentives Act of 1990 (Torres and others)

Requires producers or importers of tires to recycle annually a percentage of their production or imports as established by EPA and requires states to incorporate minimum management standards for scrap tire recycling programs in their plans and to establish permit systems and inspections.

Economic Incentives:

Provides that recyclers of tires may create recycling credits and that the annual recycling requirement can be met by producers or importers either by recycling or retreading tires or by purchasing credits (Sec. 3).

S.2477 Tire Recycling Promotion Act (Pell)

H.R.4321 Tire Recycling Promotion Act (Hochbrueckner)

Establishes a Director of Recycling Research and Information in the Department of Commerce.

Economic Incentives:

Authorizes the Director to make grants to public and private entities for studies on managing, recycling and reclaiming waste tires (Sec. 3).

H.R.2513 Congressional Recycling Act of 1990 (Boschwitz)

H.R.4522 Congressional Recycling Act of 1990 (Bingaman)

H.R.4523 Congressional Recycling Act of 1990 (Anderson and Kleczka)

Directs Congressional staff to assure that to the greatest extent possible, recycled paper and paper products are used in Congressional operations (Sec. 2).

S.2518 National Forest Recycled Paper Act of 1990 (Bingaman)

Directs the General Services Administration to make paper with recycled content available to the Department of Agriculture and other agencies on request and directs the Department to conduct a one year experiment with the Forest Service to use recycled paper in its operations (Sec. 3).

S.2643 Federal Paper Separation Recycling, and Waste Reduction Act of 1990 (Bryan and Reid)

Directs Federal agencies and Congress to take action to improve waste source reduction and recycling of paper products which they use.

Economic Incentives:

1. Directs EPA to promulgate requirements for separation of paper for recycling by Congress and Federal agencies and authorizes the deposit of funds received from the sale of paper for recycling in a revolving fund. (Secs. 3 and 4).
2. Directs EPA to promulgate requirements for the procurement of paper products with recycled content by Congress and Federal Agencies (Secs. 5 and 6).

H.R. 1593 Used Oil Recycling Act of 1989 (Skelton)

Encourages the recycling of used oil, prohibits its listing as a hazardous substance, directs EPA to establish management standards and develop educational activities, establishes a permit system for used oil processing facilities, and requires a preference in Federal purchase for used oil fuel.

Economic Incentives:

The Administrator is directed to propose regulations for the procurement of used oil fuel by Federal agencies (Sec. 6).

H.R. 1691 Recycled Paper Act of 1989 (Geidenson)

Imposes a tax on the sale of paper products that do not contain the minimum amount of recovered materials required under EPA guidelines.

H.R. 1810 Recycling Act (Collins and others)

Establishes a preference for recycled products in Federal procurement and construction, provides for Federal and state/local recycling programs, and authorizes loans, grants and technical assistance programs.

Economic Incentives:

1. Establishes a preference for recycled paper in Federal procurement and construction projects (Sec. 3).
2. Requires State and local governments to demonstrate that they have effective recycling programs in order to qualify for Federal assistance for solid waste facilities (Sec. 5).
3. Authorizes loans, loan guarantees, grants and technical assistance for recycling operations and educational programs (Sec. 6).
4. Directs governmental involvement in the development of domestic and international markets for recycled products (Sec. 8).
5. Requires that specified plastics be coded to facilitate recycling (Sec. 9).

H.R. 2156 Plastic Container Identification Act of 1989 (Snowe)

H.R. 2115 (Brennan)

Establishes a Federal requirement for the marking and coding of plastic containers to facilitate recycling.

H.R. 2853 Battery Recycling and Research Act of 1989 (Hochbrueckner and others)

Requires the recycling of lead-acid batteries and orders a study of the disposal of used household dry-cell batteries.

Economic Incentives:

Requires retailers to accept, without charge, used lead-acid batteries equal to the quantities sold and to post notices regarding the legal requirements and the guarantee that used batteries will be accepted without charge (Sec. 3).

H.R. 2845 Recycling Promotion Act (Wyden and others)

Promotes markets for recycled products, encourages state and local solid waste planning and establishes new standards for consumer packaging to facilitate recycling.

Economic Incentives:

1. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to gather information on use of recovered materials and coordinate Federal recycling related business promotion efforts (Sec. 2).
2. Encourages Federal agencies to purchase recycled materials (Sec. 2).
3. Requires that recyclable containers be coded to facilitate recycling (Sec. 9).
4. Establishes system for the return to retailers or distributors, at no charge to the customer, of used batteries and other products which pose a health or environmental hazard (Sec. 10).
5. Encourages Federal agencies to recycle waste products by allowing funds obtained from their sale to be credited to the agency's budget (Sec. 5).

H.R. 3032 Recycling Act of 1989 (Courter)

Establishes research and demonstration programs to promote recycling.

Economic Incentives:

Authorizes grants to States and local governments to cover the Federal share of the costs of recycling demonstration programs (Sec. 6).

H.R. 3264 Clean Environment Protection Act (McDade)

Prohibits the disposal of solid waste outside the States in which it was generated, requires a refund for the return of beverage containers, provides for a study of degradable materials and recycling and establishes an office of recycling research and information in the Department of Commerce.

Economic Incentives:

Requires that all carbonated beverage containers have a refund value which will be paid by retailers to consumers (Sec. 3).

H.R. 3735 Waste Materials Management Act of 1989 (Luken and others)

Declares national policy to encourage the reduction and recycling of solid and hazardous waste including the use of economic incentives; amends RCRA provisions governing the regulation of waste, including batteries, used oil and storage tanks; establishes guidelines and minimum requirements for state solid waste management plans and authorizes grant programs.

Economic Incentives:

1. Declares national policy to encourage reduction and recycling of solid and hazardous waste including the use of economic incentives and measures to strengthen markets for recycled materials (Sec. 101).
2. Requires recycling of used lead-acid batteries and requires dealers to accept used batteries from customers at no cost (Sec. 108).
3. Requires recycling of used oil and establishes marketable used oil recycling credits that can be purchased by producers or importers of oil to meet recycling requirements (Sec. 208).
4. Requires Federal procurement of certain designated items containing the highest percentage of recoverable materials practicable, and requires Federal agencies to establish a recovered materials preference program (Sec. 801).
5. Authorizes Federal agencies which sell material or energy recovered from solid waste to retain the receipts from such sales for the operations of the agency (Sec. 1001).

H.R.4209 (Donnelly)

Amends the internal Revenue Code to impose an additional tax on income derived from publishing newspaper which do not use recycled newsprint.

H.R.4575 Newspaper Recycling Incentives Act of 1990 (Slaughter)

Provides a tax credit to publishers of newspapers who use recycled newsprint (Sec. 2).

H.R.4669 Recycling Initiatives Grant Act (Slaughter)

Authorizes a grant program administered by EPA for research on, or the development of innovative techniques for, the recycling of solid waste (Sec. 3).

H.R.4697 (Volkmer)

Authorizes EPA to provide grants for 25% of the cost of purchasing recycling equipment (Sec. 1).

H.R.4698 (Volkmer)

Provides a 25% investment tax credit for the purchase of equipment to make operations compatible with the use of recycled materials (Sec. 1).

H.R.4824 (Traficant)

Authorizes EPA to make grants for demonstration programs of community recycling projects (Sec. 1).

H.R. National Recyclable Commodities Research Act of 1990 (Sikorski)

Directs the Department of Commerce to make grants to institutions of higher education to establish not less than 4 or more than 9 recycling research centers to conduct research into innovative processes, specifications and test methods, potential markets, and composition of municipal refuse. Authorizes the centers to enter into contracts with companies and nonprofit organizations engaged in recycling (Sec. 2).

H.Res.385 (Grant)

Directs the Architect of the Capitol to establish a program for recycling paper, metal, glass and other recyclable materials.

H.Con.Res. 304 Congressional Recycled Paper Act (Boxer)

Directs that action be taken to ensure that only recycled paper is purchased for use by Congress (Sec. 2).

SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE-SOURCE REDUCTION

S.244 Agriculture Commodity Based Plastics Development Act of 1989 (Glenn)

S.1237 Degradable Commodity Plastics Procurement and Standards Act of 1989 (Glenn)

Requires the General Services Administration to encourage the use of agricultural commodity-based biodegradable plastics. In addition, S.1237 establishes an Interagency Council on Biodegradable Standards.

Economic Incentives:

Provides that in awarding competitive bids for products GSA shall consider factors in addition to price and performance that will make the use of degradable plastics technology advantageous. Such factors should include the increased market for agricultural products and benefits to the environment and the long-term energy independence of the U.S. (Sec. 4).

S.585 Pollution Prevention Act of 1989 (Lautenberg and others)

H.R. 1457 Waste Reduction Act (Wolpe and others)

Directs the Administrator of EPA to develop and implement a strategy to promote source reduction through research, training, grants, data collection, information exchange and the establishment of a new office of pollution prevention.

Economic Incentives:

1. Directs EPA to make recommendations to Congress to eliminate barriers to source reduction, including proposals for the use of incentives and disincentives (Sec. 4).
2. Directs EPA to identify opportunities to use Federal procurement to encourage source reduction (Sec. 4).
3. Establishes a program of grants to states to provide technical assistance to businesses and financial aid for research, development and demonstration (Sec. 5).

S.1112 Municipal Solid Waste Source Reduction and Recycling Act of 1989 (Chafee and others)

Establishes a national waste management policy giving priority to source reduction. Establishes an Office of Waste Reduction within EPA and directs EPA to promulgate national packaging standards, regulate the use of hazardous constituents in

packaging, and develop information and education programs.

Economic Incentives:

1. Directs EPA to develop a national recycling seal to identify recyclable products for consumer information and a standardized label identifying the plastic resin used to produce products to facilitate recycling (Sec. 106).
2. Broadens the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to facilitate Federal procurement of recycled products (Sec. 111).
3. Establishes a grant program for states, localities and businesses to support research on recycled product development (Sec. 115).
4. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to assist exporters in identifying foreign markets and securing favorable financial terms for recycled and recyclable products (Sec. 116).

S.1113 Waste Minimization and Control Act of 1989 (Baucus and others)

Complements S.1112, states similar national policy, and establishes an Office of Waste Minimization within EPA. Establishes a solid waste disposal management system including standards, regulations and enforcement procedures and authorizes grants to states and education programs.

Economic Incentives:

1. Authorizes grants to states for a rural recycling demonstration program (Sec. 208) and for a program to promote the use of waste reduction and recycling techniques by businesses, local governments, and regional authorities (Sec. 303).
2. Establishes a National Packaging Institute to develop standards for the use of a recycling seal on packages (Sec. 307).
3. Requires that recycled materials be used in any Federal contracts for \$1,000,000 or more (Sec. 309) and directs EPA to promulgate Federal procurement guidelines requiring the use of specified recycled materials (Sec. 311).

S.2049 (Roth)

Directs EPA to establish a program encouraging the removal of older cars from use including provisions for granting a manufacturer credit to its corporate average fuel economy for destruction by a dealer of an automobile engine-block and chassis received in a trade-in for new car (Sec. 1).

S.2175 Underground Storage Tank Pollution Prevention and Assistance Act (Baucus and Burdick)

H.R.4319 Underground Storage Tanks Pollution Prevention and Assistance Act (Glickman and others)

H.R.4577 Underground Storage Tank Assistance and Groundwater Protection Act (Stangeland)

Establishes a loan gurantee program administered by EPA for closure or replacement of underground gasoling storage tanks (Sec. 4).

S.2184 Small Community Environmental Assistance Act of 1990 (Baucus and others)

Authorizes EPA to make grants to fund state small community pollution control revolving funds to make loans for construction of solid waste management and other pollution control facilities. Grants are authorizes for poor communities (Secs. 5 and 6).

S.2468 State Regulation and Management of Solid Waste Act of 1990 (Breaux)

States that the objectives of the Title are to reduce to the maximum extent practicable the amount of solid waste generated and disposed of during the next 20 years by encouraging resource conservation and recycling, and requires States to develop State Solid Waste Management Plans and Programs.

Economic Incentives:

1. Authorizes States to levy fees on solid waste that differentiate rates or other aspects of payment on the basis of the origin of the solid waste with at least 50% of the revenues allocated to the local government where the solid waste will be managed (Sec. 401).
2. Authorizes a state grant program to encourage recycling, resource recovery and conservation and the development of markets for recycled products (Sec. 601).

H.R. 1804 Municipal Solid Waste Reduction Act of 1989 (Gephardt)

Establishes a national policy encouraging waste reduction, provides for studies and establishes a grant program to support research and development.

Economic Incentives:

1. Establishes a commission to study the labeling of products and packages to accomplish waste reduction (Sec. 6).
2. Establishes a grant program for universities, businesses, manufacturers, retailers and providers of services to support research and development on redesigning consumer products and packaging to reduce volume and toxicity (Sec. 7).

H.R. 2676 Solid Waste Prevention Act (Schneider and others)

Establishes a pollution prevention program at EPA including grants to state and local governments to evaluate the effectiveness of their solid waste prevention and recycling programs.

H.R. 4856 (Pease)

Authorizes EPA to make grants to groups of individuals who can demonstrate a threat to their health, enjoyment of the environment, or economic well-being from the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste at a facility seeking a permit under the act. Such grants may be used to obtain technical assistance in connection with preparing views for presentations at a public hearing (Sec. 1).

WETLANDS CONSERVATION

S.2332 Conservation and Wetlands Enhancement Act of 1990 (Burdick)

Establishes a wetlands reserve program under which the Department of Agriculture enters into contracts with farmers for long-term wetlands easements in return for annual rental payments and a cost-sharing program for the restoration of converted wetlands (Sec. 201).

H.R. 1746 Wetlands No Net Loss Act of 1989 (Bennett)

H.R.4528 Wetlands No Net Loss Act of 1989 (Bennett)

Establishes an Office of Wetlands Identification and Preservation in the Interior Department, authorizes Wetlands Preservation Trusts, establishes a grant program to states, directs that studies be undertaken and transfers funds to finance the program.

Economic Incentives:

1. Amends the Federal tax code to allow donations of wetlands areas to Wetlands Preservation Trusts to qualify as charitable contributions (Sec. 4).
2. Authorizes grants to states for implementation of state Wetland Conservation Plans (Sec. 5).
3. Directs the Office of Technology Assessment to study incentives for wetlands preservation (Sec. 6).

H.R. 2322 North American Wetlands Conservation Act (Owens and others)

Establishes a Federal matching grant program for wetlands conservation projects including acquisition, management, enhancement and restoration.

H.R.4212 Wetlands Conservation Initiative Act of 1990 (Hayes)

Provides a 75 percent tax credit for expenditures used to restore, conserve, rehabilitate or maintain a wetland and a tax credit equal to 75% of the farm market value of wetlands donated as a charitable contribution (Sec. 3).

H.R.4293 (Schulze)

Makes converted wetlands and surrounding uplands eligible for inclusion in the Conservation Reserve Program and for annual rental payments (Sec. 2).

H.R.4703 Wetlands Restoration and Conservation Act (Tauzin and others)

Requires the Corps of Engineers to redefine wetlands to exclude marketable and converted agricultural lands, distinguishes between protected wetlands and marketable lands, allows states to establish wetlands protection programs that meet requirements of the act, expedites permitting of conservation projects and includes economic incentives.

Economic Incentives:

1. Provides a system of marketable or mortgageable conservation credits for conservation measures taken by land-owners (Sec. 5).
2. Establishes a wetlands protection trust fund, financed by mineral revenues from Outer Continental Shelf Activities, to find conservation project on an 85/15 Federal-State matching basis (Sec. 8).

H.R.4894 Wetlands Preservation and Restoration Act of 1990 (Conte and Dingell)

Establishes a program under which the Department of Agriculture purchases permanent easements on eligible lands which are placed in a wetland reserve and shares with owners the cost of restoring such land to wetlands (Sec. 2).