The Senate passes an energy bill containing the first-ever federal RPS, which calls for 10 percent renewable energy by 2020. The House then passes its own energy bill, without an RPS. The lawmakers can't reconcile their differences, and neither bill is passed.

For the third time, the Senate passes an energy bill with the same RPS provision. After several compromises and attempts between the House and the Senate to iron out their differences, the two bodies can't agree on an RPS requirement. The energy bill is signed into law—without an RPS mandate.

Congress resurrects the energy bill. On the 6th, the House passes an energy bill that includes the same RPS provision passed in August. But the bill fails to pass the Senate by one vote on the 12th. As part of the effort to get an energy bill approved this year, the RPS is scrapped. Congress passes the amended bill, and President Bush signs the amended bill into law on the 19th

2002

2005

December 2007

## 2003

After months of debate, the Senate takes up the previous year's energy bill—including the RPS standard of 10 percent by 2020. The bill passes in the Senate but once again flounders in the House. As with the year before, the bill is left on the cutting-room floor.

## August 2007

The House finally passes an RPS with a mandate of 15 percent renewable energy by 2020 (four percent of which can be met through energy efficiency programs for utilities, such as advancing power plant motor designs or modifying turbines) as part of the energy bill. The bill is never signed into law.