

## S 987

100 by '50 Act

**Congress:** 115 (2017–2019, Ended)

**Chamber:** Senate

**Policy Area:** Energy

**Introduced:** Apr 27, 2017

**Current Status:** Star Print ordered on the bill.

**Latest Action:** Star Print ordered on the bill. (Jul 11, 2017)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/987>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Sen. Merkley, Jeff [D-OR]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** OR • **Chamber:** Senate

### Cosponsors (4 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Booker, Cory A. [D-NJ]	D · NJ		Apr 27, 2017
Sen. Markey, Edward J. [D-MA]	D · MA		Apr 27, 2017
Sen. Sanders, Bernard [I-VT]	I · VT		Apr 27, 2017
Sen. Schatz, Brian [D-HI]	D · HI		Jun 14, 2017

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Finance Committee	Senate	Referred To	Apr 27, 2017

### Subjects & Policy Tags

**Policy Area:**

Energy

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
115 HR 3314	Identical bill	May 22, 2018: Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy.
115 HR 3434	Related bill	Jul 26, 2017: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.
115 S 1636	Related bill	Jul 26, 2017: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (text of measure as introduced: CR S4301-4302)
115 HR 2447	Related bill	May 19, 2017: Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy.

## 100 by '50 Act

This bill calls for the United States to aggressively reduce carbon pollution as rapidly as practicable and achieve 100% clean and renewable energy by 2050.

It provides financial support (e.g., grant programs and loans) for clean and renewable energy, including support for affordable zero-emission vehicle-based public transportation, solar energy, and energy efficiency retrofits in homes.

The bill provides job training, unemployment compensation, health benefits, and pension and other benefits and services to adversely affected workers employed in the fossil fuel energy sector.

The bill amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to create annual caps on fossil fuel electricity beginning in 2022 and ending in 2050 when it is phased out.

The Department of Energy (DOE) must establish a grant program for energy storage and dispatchable energy technologies.

The bill provides financial incentives (e.g., tax credits and grants) for clean and renewable energy, energy efficiency improvements, and energy storage.

The bill amends the Clean Air Act to establish a zero-emission vehicle standard. In addition, it establishes: (1) a carbon fee to transition the commercial aviation, maritime transportation, and rail sectors away from fossil fuel usage; (2) grant programs for zero-emission vehicles; (3) a national highway decarbonization grant program; and (4) tax credits for electric vehicles, hybrid trucks, biofuels, and alternative fuels.

DOE must also establish a zero-emission residential and commercial heating grant program.

The bill: (1) terminates specified fossil fuel subsidies, and (2) creates a climate duty for carbon-intensive products imported from other countries.

The Department of the Treasury must issue climate bonds. The proceeds of the bonds must be deposited in the Climate Fund, which may be used to carry out the bill.

## Actions Timeline

---

- **Jul 11, 2017:** Star Print ordered on the bill.
- **Apr 27, 2017:** Introduced in Senate
- **Apr 27, 2017:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (Sponsor introductory remarks on measure: CR S2624-2627)