

## THE BOND BUYER LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT

| LEGISLATION   | CURRENT LAW   | PROPOSED LAW   | CURRENT STATUS   |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>HR 4132, S. 1371:<br/>Clean Renewable Water Supply Act</b>                         | Currently, clean water supply bonds do not exist.   | Similar bills introduced by Rep. Xavier Becerra, D-Calif., on Nov. 19, 2009, and Sen. Bill Nelson, D-Fla., on June 25, would create a new kind of tax-credit bond that could be issued to finance projects designed to conserve and recycle water. The bonds would be called clean renewable water supply bonds.   | The House bill has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate bill has been referred to the Finance Committee.   |
| <b>Public Law 111-147 HR 2847: Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act</b>        | For qualified school construction bonds, qualified zone academy bonds, new clean renewable energy bonds, and qualified energy conservation bonds, the Treasury Department had only been able to offer investors a tax credit. | The new law permits the Treasury to offer issuers of QSCBs, QZABs, new CREBs, and QECBs the option of receiving direct-subsidy payments from the federal government instead of offering tax credits to investors. The bill also extended SAFETEA-LU programs through the end of the calendar year and provided \$19.5 billion of interest foregone since 1998 to the Highway Trust Fund.           | The bill was signed into law by President Obama on March 18.   |
| <b>HR 2454: Credit Enhancement for Taxable Debt for Energy and Renewable Projects</b> | As part of a large climate-change legislative package, the bill was introduced May 15, 2009, and sponsored by Reps. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., and Edward Markey, D-Mass.  | The bill would create a Clean Energy Deployment Administration that would be able to provide credit support to taxable debt obligations sold by state, local, and private-sector entities to finance certain renewable energy and environmental projects. The credit enhancement could take the form of direct loans, letters of credit, loan guarantees, insurance, or debt instrument purchases. | The bill was approved by the Energy and Commerce Committee on May 21, 2009, by a vote of 33 to 25 and was referred to several other committees, each of which discharged it. The House approved an amended version of the bill on June 26 by a vote of 219 to 212. The measure is now pending in the Senate. |
| <b>HR 2521: National Infrastructure Bank</b>  | The bill was introduced May 20, 2009, by Rep. Rosa DeLauro, D-Conn.   | The measure would create a national infrastructure bank that would issue bonds exempt from state and local taxes over the next 15 years. The bank would be funded with \$250 billion of subscribed capital available as needed from the Treasury Department and would receive \$5 billion annually over five years through congressional appropriations.   | The bill was referred on May 20, 2009, to the Energy and Commerce Committee, the Financial Services Committee, and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.  |
| <b>HR 3202: Water Trust Fund</b>  | The bill was introduced July 14, 2009, by Rep. Earl Blumenauer, D-Ore. It would establish a \$10 billion water protection and reinvestment fund to support investments in clean water and drinking water infrastructure.      | The measure would apply new taxes on such things as soft drinks and toilet paper to generate an estimated \$10 billion per year to capitalize the program. Funding would be distributed through clean and drinking water state revolving funds that are currently funded by annual appropriations.   | On July 14, 2009, the bill was referred to the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, the Energy and Commerce Committee, the Ways and Means Committee, and the Science and Technology Committee.   |