

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1581

To foster market development of clean energy fueling facilities by steering infrastructure installation toward designated Clean Vehicle Corridors.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 16, 2015

Mr. CASEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works

A BILL

To foster market development of clean energy fueling facilities by steering infrastructure installation toward designated Clean Vehicle Corridors.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Clean Vehicle Cor-
5 ridors Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) Traditional transportation refueling net-
9 works are well-established, but market uncertainties
10 regarding alternative fuel infrastructure continue to

1 hamper the full use of cleaner alternative domestic
2 energy resources in transportation.

3 (2) Despite considerable investor interest, higher
4 capital costs and an uncertain consumer base has
5 limited expansion of cleaner alternative refueling and
6 recharging options.

7 (3) Reduced pollution and energy independence
8 are important factors at a national level, but they
9 are not a sufficient inducement to create large-scale
10 changes.

11 (4) While American-made fuels provide many
12 energy security and environmental benefits, a significant
13 portion of imported petroleum continues to be
14 consumed as fuel in on-road motor vehicles.

15 (5) Motor vehicles fueled by domestically generated,
16 cleaner alternative transportation fuels, such as compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, propane, electricity, hydrogen, and advanced biofuels, can pay for themselves over time, but sales of such vehicles, other than return-to-base vehicles, have been hampered because of insufficient refueling infrastructure.

23 (6) Simultaneous facilitation of infrastructure development and a robust customer base is needed
24 to avoid penalizing current users or early adopters.

(A) provide cleaner alternative refueling stations with a larger customer base;

10 (B) attract more buyers to the purchase of
11 clean vehicles; and

(C) provide new market outlets for clean fuel providers.

14 SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

15 The purposes of this Act are—

16 (1) to provide market certainty to drive private
17 and commercial capital investment in clean transpor-
18 tation options;

(A) lead to increased diversity and dissemination of cleaner alternative fuel options; and

(B) enable the United States to bridge the gap from foreign energy imports to secure, domestically produced energy; and

(3) to facilitate clean transportation incentives
that will—

(B) provide for ongoing increases in energy demands;

(C) support the growth of jobs and businesses in the United States;

(D) reduce pollution by motor vehicles;

(F) encourage innovation in transportation energy and technology.

16 SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

17 In this Act:

(1) CLEANER ALTERNATIVE FUELS.—The term “cleaner alternative fuels” includes—

20 (A) compressed natural gas;

21 (B) liquefied natural gas;

(C) liquefied petroleum gas (also known as propane);

24 (D) plug-in electric;

1 (E) advanced biofuels (as defined in section 211(o)(1)(B)(i) of the Clean Air Act (42
2 U.S.C. 7545(o)(1)(B)(i));
3

4 (F) hydrogen; and

(G) other fuels designated by the Secretary.

(2) CLEAN CITIES.—The term “Clean Cities” means the voluntary public-private partnership and technology deployment program managed by the Department of Energy to meet goals in the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–494), the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101–549), and the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486).

(3) HIGHWAYS.—The term "highways" is limited to roadways that are part of—

20 (B) the Dwight D. Eisenhower National
21 System of Interstate and Defense Highways:

(C) the National Truck Network, as authorized by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-424), and es-

1 tablished by the Federal Highway Administra-
2 tion; and

3 (D) other roadways most critical to trucks
4 as determined by the Office of Freight Manage-
5 ment and Operations in the Federal Highway
6 Administration and authorized by the Moving
7 Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act
8 (MAP–21) (Public Law 112–141).

9 (4) SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term
10 “supporting infrastructure” includes fueling or
11 charging stations, rest stops, travel plazas, and other
12 service areas on public or private property that are
13 found to be most practically located along a Clean
14 Vehicle Corridor.

15 **SEC. 5. CLEAN VEHICLE CORRIDORS PROGRAM.**

16 (a) CORRIDOR DESIGNATIONS.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
18 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
19 of Transportation (referred to in this section as the
20 “Secretary”) shall designate not fewer than 5
21 “Clean Vehicle Corridors” along Federal highways,
22 interstates, or other contiguous highways.

23 (2) CONSULTATION.—Before making a designa-
24 tion under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

- 1 (A) consult with the Secretary of Energy
2 regarding the analysis of data collected by both
3 agencies at cleaner alternative fueling projects
4 authorized by this Act and other Acts to better
5 understand usage patterns and petroleum dis-
6 placement to inform Corridor designation;
- 7 (B) receive approval from the Secretary of
8 Energy;
- 9 (C) consult with the Secretary of Com-
10 merce, the Secretary of the Interior, and the
11 Administrator of the Environmental Protection
12 Agency;
- 13 (D) consult with State, tribal, and local
14 governments through whose jurisdictions the
15 proposed corridor runs or abuts;
- 16 (E) gather information from Federal,
17 State, tribal, and local governments, nongovern-
18 mental organizations, businesses, Clean Cities,
19 and individuals to help determine which high-
20 ways should be included in the corridors des-
21 ignated under paragraph (1);
- 22 (F) consider existing programs, whether
23 Federal, State, tribal, local, or private, which
24 can be leveraged to achieve the purposes of this
25 Act;

(G) give preference to corridors that connect Clean Cities, as designated by the Department of Energy; and

4 (H) give consideration to air quality non-
5 attainment areas, as determined by the Admin-
6 istration of the Environmental Protection Agen-
7 cy.

8 (b) INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR CLEANER
9 ALTERNATIVE FUELS.—

(A) modifying HOV/HOT lane restrictions under section 166 of title 23, United States Code, to accommodate vehicles using cleaner alternative fuels;

(B) modifying weight limits under section 127 of title 23, United States Code, to accommodate the additional weight to vehicles caused by cleaner alternative fuel technology such as fuel cylinders for natural gas or auxiliary power sources;

(C) deeming Clean Vehicle Corridor projects designated under subsection (a) as eligible projects for an increased Federal funding share under section 1116 of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) (Public Law 112-141);

(D) allowing owners and operators of publicly owned supporting infrastructure to designate parking spaces that are conveniently located near major facilities for use by vehicles that use cleaner alternative fuels;

(E) allowing the inclusion of cleaner alternative fueling infrastructure projects in State energy conservation plans, in accordance with

1 section 362(d)(5) of the Energy Policy and
2 Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6322(d)(5)); and
3 (F) giving areas surrounding Clean Cities
4 a priority preference for Department of Energy
5 funding opportunities.

6 (c) INFORMATION AND RESOURCES ON CLEAN VEHIC-
7 CLE CORRIDORS.—

8 (1) WEBSITE.—

9 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of
10 Transportation shall maintain a publicly acces-
11 sible website containing information and re-
12 sources for Clean Vehicle Corridors.

13 (B) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary, in
14 consultation with Federal agencies, Tribes,
15 States, and Clean Cities, shall—

16 (i) identify best practices and case
17 studies of communities and complementary
18 programs that have successfully promoted
19 cleaner alternative fuel use; and

20 (ii) post the information described in
21 clause (i) on the website referred to in sub-
22 paragraph (A).

23 (C) AVAILABLE MECHANISMS.—The Sec-
24 retary shall—

21 (3) INTERSTATE COMPACTS.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Two or more contiguous States may enter into an interstate compact to establish Clean Vehicle Corridor

1 partnerships to facilitate planning for and
2 siting of necessary facilities within those States.

3 (B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

4 (i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in
5 consultation with the Secretary of Energy,
6 the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary
7 of the Interior, and the Administrator of
8 the Environmental Protection Agency, may
9 provide technical assistance to interstate
10 compact partnerships established pursuant
11 to subparagraph (A).

12 (ii) FEDERAL AUTHORITY.—Nothing
13 contained in clause (i) or in any compact
14 may be construed—

15 (I) to limit the applicability of
16 any Federal law;

17 (II) to diminish or otherwise im-
18 pair the jurisdiction of any Federal
19 agency; or

20 (III) to alter, amend, or other-
21 wise affect any Federal law governing
22 the judicial review of any action taken
23 pursuant to any compact.

24 (C) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—Each com-
25 pact established pursuant to subparagraph (A)

1 shall acknowledge that Congress may withdraw
2 its consent under this paragraph every 3 years
3 after the compact has taken effect.

