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Energy, Air Quality, and Fuels, 2002

Energy, Air Quality, and Fuels 2002

Indoor Air Pollution, July 2002

Energy and Health for the Poor

In India, approximately 86 per cent of rural households and 24 per cent of urban households rely on solid biomass fuels for their cooking needs. These fuels used in traditional stoves, in households often with little ventilation, emit smoke containing significant quantities of harmful pollutants in the immediate proximity of people leading to serious health consequences. It is estimated that up to 444,000 premature deaths in children under 5 years, 34,000 cases of chronic respiratory disease in women under 45 years and 800 cases of lung cancer are attributable to exposure to Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) due to use of solid fuels by households. While health risks drive policy concerns, these are often difficult and costly to estimate. Information on population exposure to IAP is a useful proxy for health risks, and hence guide and facilitate mitigation actions. Better information on patterns of exposure and its determinants would assist in designing more effective interventions and strategies. As part of World Bank's study on Household Energy, Air Pollution and Health in India, a pilot exercise was conducted in rural Andhra Pradesh to collect quantitative evidence on the levels of exposure to IAP and key factors influencing these levels. This issue of the newsletter presents the results of this study designed by the Center for Occupational and Environmental Health, University of California, Berkeley (USA), and undertaken in partnership with Sri Ramachandra Medical College in Chennai and the Institute of Health Systems in Hyderabad (India).

WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality

Selected Pollutants

World Health Organization This book presents WHO guidelines for the protection of public health from risks due to a number of chemicals commonly present in indoor air. The substances considered in this review, i.e. benzene, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, naphthalene, nitrogen dioxide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (especially benzo[a]pyrene), radon, trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene, have indoor sources, are known in respect of their hazardousness to health and are often found indoors in concentrations of health concern. The guidelines are targeted at public health professionals involved in preventing health risks of environmental exposures, as well as specialists and authorities involved in the design and use of buildings, indoor materials and products. They provide a scientific basis for legally enforceable standards.

Energy, Air Quality, and Fuels 2003

Global Logistics Management

Sustainability, Quality, Risks

Erich Schmidt Verlag GmbH & Co KG

Three Essays in Energy and Environmental Economics

Motor vehicle emissions constitute a major source of local air pollution in the United States. The U.S. government stipulated motor fuel content regulations and required that cleaner fuels be adopted, instead of conventional gasoline, in certain pollution non-attainment areas. To determine the environmental effects of these regulations, the emissions levels that would have been reduced in the regulated areas in the absence of the regulations need to be known. However, this counter-factual does not exist. The difference-in-difference strategy employed in the current study takes the reductions in the emissions of control counties as a surrogate for the counter-factual of the regulated areas. I find that the introduction of gasoline content regulations results in a dramatic reduction in the pollution from on-road vehicles but not from off-road engines and vehicles, during the period 1990 to 2002. Therefore, the less affected pollution from the off-road sources could nullify the environmental benefits by adopting clean fuels. This may be an additional explanation for why local air quality did not improve though cleaner fuels were prescribed to certain polluted areas. An accelerated vehicle retirement program was also adopted by the U.S. government to address vehicle air pollution. The U.S. "Cash for Clunkers" (CARS) program offered incentive to participants who retired their current vehicles and purchased a new vehicle, provided that certain requirements on fuel economy improvements and vehicle categories were satisfied. I evaluate the pollution-reduction effects of this program. Based on the rich set of household and vehicle characteristics contained in the 2009 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) data, an instrumental variable regression is used to predict the travel demand for the CARS retired and replacement vehicles and then their associated pollution. This study finds that the CARS program potentially does not result in a reduction of CO2 emissions and an environmental gain, even with taking into account its effects on the emissions of criteria pollutants. The U.S. Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards have imposed increasingly stringent requirements on vehicle fuel economy. The improvement of fuel efficiency is motivated by the desire to reduce fuel consumption and vehicle carbon emissions. However, the improved fuel efficiency leads to a reduced per-mile cost of driving and thus additional travel demand, which is a direct rebound or "take back" effect, because it may offset the potential fuel savings that otherwise would be obtained. This study empirically identifies the rebound effect by estimating a joint model, which determines vehicle miles and fuel efficiency simultaneously. The current study finds no evidence of the rebound effect and concludes that the potential negative effect resulting from the fuel efficiency improvement should not be a concern.

Air Pollution

Taylor & Francis Air pollution is a universal problem with consequences ranging from the immediate death of plants and people, to gradually declining crop yields, and damaged buildings. All sections of this new edition of Air Pollution have been updated. In particular that on indoor air quality, and a new chapter on air pollution control and measurement of industrial emissions has been added. All references to standards and legislation have been updated in line with the UK Air Quality Guidelines. Recommended reading lists have also been extended. This new edition continues to cover the wide range of air quality issues in an accessible style. Each topic has some historical introduction, covers the body of generally accepted information, and highlights areas in which developments are currently taking place. Local case studies are referred to demonstrating the application of theory to practice. Air Pollution is recommended for undergraduate and postgraduate level courses specialising in air pollution, whether from an environmental science or engineering perspective. It should also be of interest to air pollution specialists in consultancies and local authorities.

Energy Futures and Urban Air Pollution

Challenges for China and the United States

National Academies Press The United States and China are the top two energy consumers in the world. As a consequence, they are also the top two emitters of numerous air pollutants which have local, regional, and global impacts. Urbanization has led to serious air pollution problems in U.S. and Chinese cities; although U.S. cities continue to face challenges, the lessons they have learned in managing energy use and air quality are relevant to the Chinese experience. This book summarizes current trends, profiles two U.S. and two Chinese cities, and recommends key actions to enable each country to continue to improve urban air quality.

Assessing and Managing the Ecological Impacts of Paved Roads

National Academies Press All phases of road development—from construction and use by vehicles to maintenance—affect physical and chemical soil conditions, water flow, and air and water quality, as well as plants and animals. Roads and traffic can alter wildlife habitat, cause vehicle-related mortality, impede animal migration, and disperse nonnative pest species of plants and animals. Integrating environmental considerations into all phases of transportation is an important, evolving process. The increasing awareness of environmental issues has made road development more complex and controversial. Over the past two decades, the Federal Highway Administration and state transportation agencies have increasingly recognized the importance of the effects of transportation on the natural environment. This report provides guidance on ways to reconcile the different goals of road development and environmental conservation. It identifies the ecological effects of roads that can be evaluated in the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of roads and offers several recommendations to help better understand and manage ecological impacts of paved roads.

Air Quality Guidelines

Global Update 2005 : Particulate Matter, Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, and Sulfur Dioxide

World Health Organization This book presents revised guideline values for the four most common air pollutants - particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide - based on a recent review of the accumulated scientific evidence. The rationale for selection of each guideline value is supported by a synthesis of information emerging from research on the health effects of each pollutant. As a result, these guidelines now also apply globally. They can be read in conjunction with Air quality guidelines for Europe, 2nd edition, which is still the authority on guideline values for all other air pollutants. As well as revised guideline values, this book makes a brief yet comprehensive review of the issues affecting the application of the guidelines in risk assessment and policy development. Further, it summarizes information on: . pollution sources and levels in various parts of the world, . population exposure and characteristics affecting sensitivity to pollution, . methods for quantifying the health burden of air pollution, and . the use of guidelines in developing air quality standards and other policy tools. Finally, the special case of indoor air pollution is explored. Prepared by a large team of renowned international experts who considered conditions in various parts of the globe, these guidelines are applicable throughout the world. They provide reliable guidance for policy-makers everywhere when considering the various options for air quality management.

Statistical Abstract of the United States

Presidential Administration and the Environment

Executive Leadership in the Age of Gridlock

Routledge After sweeping environmental legislation passed in the 1970s and 1980s, the 1990s ushered in an era when new legislation and reforms to existing laws were consistently caught up in a gridlock. In response, environmental groups became more specialized and professional, learning how to effect policy change through the courts, states, and federal agencies rather than through grassroots movements. Without a significantly mobilized public and with a generally uncooperative Congress, presidents since the 1990s have been forced to step into a new role of increasing presidential dominance over environmental policies. Rather than working with Congress, presidents instead have employed unilateral actions and administrative strategies to further their environmental goals. Presidential Administration and the Environment offers a detailed examination of the strategies and tools used by U.S. presidents. Using primary sources from presidential libraries such as speeches and staff communications, David M. Shafie analyzes how presidents such as Bill Clinton and George W. Bush have used alternative executive approaches to pass environmental policies. From there, Shafie presents case studies in land management, water policy, toxics, and climate change. He analyzes the role that executive leadership has played in passing policies within these four areas, explains how this role has changed over time, and concludes by investigating how Obama's policies compare thus far with those of his predecessors. Shafie's combination of qualitative content analysis and topical case studies offers scholars and researchers alike important insights for understanding the interactions between environmental groups and the executive branch and the implications for future policymaking in the United States.

Clean Air Act implementation

experience of state and local regulators : hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, One Hundred Seventh Congress, second session, June 5, 2002

Fuel for Thought

An Environmental Strategy for the Energy Sector

World Bank Publications Energy is basic to development. People in developing countries attach a high priority to energy services, spending nearly 12 per cent of income on energy, more than five times the average for people in OECD countries. Yet provision of those services can have adverse environmental effects, especially as developing countries are often forced to rely on the most inefficient and polluting sources of energy. This report sets out the challenge arising from growth in energy demand and its impact on the environment; analyses the World Bank's current policies and strategy; outlines a new strategy; and explains how it could be implemented.

Improving Indoor Air Quality for Poor Families

World Bank Publications

Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries

World Bank Publications Based on careful analysis of burden of disease and the costs of interventions, this second edition of 'Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries, 2nd edition' highlights achievable priorities; measures progress toward providing efficient, equitable care; promotes cost-effective interventions to targeted populations; and encourages integrated efforts to optimize health. Nearly 500 experts - scientists, epidemiologists, health economists, academicians, and public health practitioners - from around the world contributed to the data sources and methodologies, and identified challenges and priorities, resulting in this integrated, comprehensive reference volume on the state of health in developing countries.

Air Pollution, Clean Energy and Climate Change

John Wiley & Sons AIR POLLUTION, CLEAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE Anthropogenic climate change is a globally recognized threat multiplier. Yet, decades of intergovernmental negotiations have failed to curb toxic levels of fossil fuel energy-related air pollution which the World Health Organization (WHO) has identified as the world's largest, single environmental health risk. Lying in plain view are the troubling truths about the morbidity and ill-health burdens associated with anthropogenic climate change that are borne by those who have done the least to contribute to per capita emissions of greenhouse gas emissions. Ignoring the nexus between air pollution, lack of access to clean energy and climate adversities represents a collective failure of the UN's ambitious, universally agreed upon 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (SDA) which pledged 'to leave no one behind'. This book highlights the air pollution crisis that emanates from the heavy reliance on polluting forms of energy and the urbanization of poverty in developing countries. It provides a framework for understanding why the broader sustainable development community needs to address the more neglected intersection between adverse climatic impacts and energy-related air pollution which devastates the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable amongst us, especially young children, women and the elderly. It focuses on the importance of breaking down persistent global silos and goals on sustainable energy for all, and climate change reflected in the UN's 2030 SDA, and the 2015 Paris Agreement. Integrating clean air and climate mitigation measures that specifically include curbing short lived climate pollutants such as black carbon via innovative partnerships/modalities are seen as vital to clean energy and climate responsive action. This book argues that linked actions by non-nation state actors aimed at reducing air pollution and ameliorating short term climate pollutants in the most populous cities, particularly in countries like India where annual average particulate matter pollution levels consistently exceed WHO guidelines are essential in reducing grave health costs and disease burdens. Air Pollution, Clean Energy and Climate Change will be of particular interest to policy makers, researchers, environmental advocates, civil society stakeholders and practitioners who want to understand the urgency of addressing linkages between climate change, fossil fuel energy, air pollution and public health risks. The cover image is an oil painting by Anilla Cherian, which incorporates tree bark and twigs, and serves as a reminder of the daily energy sources used by millions who lack access to clean energy and are exposed to high levels of household air pollution. It is the second-part of a series, with the first one serving as the cover image to Energy and Global Climate Change (Cherian, 2015). Photograph of painting by Alison Sheehy Photography.

Chemistry, Emission Control, Radioactive Pollution and Indoor Air Quality

BoD - Books on Demand The atmosphere may be our most precious resource. Accordingly, the balance between its use and protection is a high priority for our civilization. While many of us would consider air pollution to be an issue that the modern world has resolved to a greater extent, it still appears to have considerable influence on the global environment. In many countries with ambitious economic growth targets the acceptable levels of air pollution have been transgressed. Serious respiratory disease related problems have been identified with both indoor and outdoor pollution throughout the world. The 25 chapters of this book deal with several air pollution issues grouped into the following sections: a) air pollution chemistry; b) air pollutant emission control; c) radioactive pollution and d) indoor air quality.

Climate Change 2007 - Mitigation of Climate Change

Working Group III contribution to the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC

Cambridge University Press The Climate Change 2007 volumes of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provide the most comprehensive and balanced assessment of climate change available. This IPCC Working Group III volume provides a comprehensive, state-of-the-art and worldwide overview of scientific knowledge related to the mitigation of climate change. It includes a detailed assessment of costs and potentials of mitigation technologies and practices, implementation barriers, and policy options for the sectors: energy supply, transport, buildings, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management. It links sustainable development policies with climate change practices. This volume will again be the standard reference for all those concerned with climate change, including students and researchers, analysts and decision-makers in governments and the private sector.

TERI Energy Data Directory & Yearbook (TEDDY) 2011/12

with complimentary CD

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) TERI Energy Data Directory Yearbook, or TEDDY, is an annual publication brought out by TERI since 1986. TEDDY is often used as a reference in other peer-reviewed books and journals for energy and environment-related data. It gives an annual overview of the developments in the energy supplying and consuming sectors as well as the environment sector. It also provides a review of the government policies that have implications for these sectors of the Indian economy. The book provides extensive data collated from the various government ministries, on the energy supply sectors including coal and lignite, oil and gas, power, and renewable energy sources and technologies; energy demand sectors, namely, agriculture, industry, transport and domestic sectors; along with information related to environment and climate change. Graphs and maps have been used extensively to explain facts, that makes the book an interesting read. Besides, detailed tables have been provided at the end of each chapter, making TEDDY a comprehensive data book. Each edition of TEDDY contains India's commercial energy balances for the past four years that provide comprehensive information on energy flows within different sectors of the economy and how they have been changing over time. These energy balances and conversion factors are a valuable ready reckoner for anybody working on energy and related sectors. This is the 25th anniversary edition of the book and a number of refinements have been made in the content and presentation to reflect the changing needs of the readers. At the same time, care has been taken to ensure that continuity of information is preserved so that researchers can study the trends over time in the energy sector.

Federal Register

Construction and Operation of a Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride Conversion Facility at the Paducah, Kentucky, Site
Environmental Impact Statement

Energy: Nuclear

Advanced Reactor Concepts and Fuel Cycle Technologies, 2005 Energy Policy Act (P.L. 109-58), Light Water Reactors, Small Modular Reactors, Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems, Nuclear Power 2010, Nuclear Power Plant Security, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Radioactive Waste Storage and Disposal, Yucca Mountain

The Capitol Net Inc Part of the government series on energy, from TheCapitol.Net, this text discusses the nuclear energy issues facing Congress including federal incentives for new commercial reactors, radioactive waste management policy, research and development priorities, power plant safety and regulation, nuclear weapons proliferation, and security against terrorist attacks.

Urbanization, Energy, and Air Pollution in China

The Challenges Ahead: Proceedings of a Symposium

National Academies Press In October 2003, a group of experts met in Beijing under the auspices of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Engineering, and National Academy of Engineering (NAE)/National Research Council (NRC) of the National Academies to continue a dialogue and eventually chart a rational course of energy use in China. This collection of papers is intended to introduce the reader to the complicated problems of urban air pollution and energy choices in China.

Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications

Energy Economics

Understanding and Interpreting Energy Poverty in China

Emerald Group Publishing Energy Economics: Understanding and Interpreting Energy Poverty in China presents a succinct overview of research on China's Energy Poverty as studied by the Center for Energy & Environmental Policy Research (CEEP), Beijing Institute of Technology (BIT).

TERI Energy Data Directory and Yearbook - 2007

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) An annual publication brought out by TERI since 1986, TEDDY provides an overview of the implications of government policies for the Indian economy. The contents of TEDDY are categorized under: (1) energy supply (oil and gas, coal and lignite, power, renewable energy), (2) energy demand (industry, transport, agriculture, and domestic), (3) forests and environment, and (4) global environmental issues (with complimentary CD).

The Hydrogen Energy Transition

Cutting Carbon from Transportation

*Elsevier The Hydrogen Energy Transition addresses the key issues and actions that need to be taken to achieve a changeover to hydrogen power as it relates to vehicles and transportation, and explores whether such a transition is likely, or even possible. Government agencies and leaders in industry recognize the need to utilize hydrogen as an energy source in order to provide cleaner, more efficient, and more reliable energy for the world's economies. This book analyzes this need and presents the most up-to-date government, industry, and academic information analyzing the use of hydrogen energy as an alternative fuel. With contributions from policy makers and researchers in the government, corporate, academic and public interest sectors, The Hydrogen Energy Transition brings together the viewpoints of professionals involved in all aspects of the hydrogen-concerned community. The text addresses key questions regarding the feasibility of transition to hydrogen fuel as a means of satisfying the world's rapidly growing energy needs. The initiatives set forth in this text will mold the research, development and education efforts for hydrogen that will assist in the rapidly growing transportation needs for automobiles and other vehicles. * Presentations by the world's leaders in government, industry and academia * Real-world solutions for the world's current fuel crisis. * Endorsed by the University of California Transportation Center and Transportation Research Board*

Industrial Location and Air Quality Control

A Planning Approach

John Wiley & Sons

Survival and Sustainability

Environmental concerns in the 21st Century

Springer Science & Business Media *The International Conference on Environment: Survival and Sustainability, held at the Near East University, Nicosia, Northern Cyprus 19-24 February 2007, dealt with environmental threats and proposed solutions at all scales. The 21 themes addressed by the conference fell into four broad categories; Threats to Survival and Sustainability; Technological Advances towards Survival and Sustainability; Activities and Tools for Social Change; Defining Goals for Sustainable Societies. Activities and tools that move the society towards greater sustainability were emphasized at the conference. These included environmental law and ethics, environmental knowledge, technology and information systems, media, environmental awareness, education and lifelong learning, the use of literature for environmental awareness, the green factor in politics, international relations and environmental organizations. The breadth of the issues addressed at the conference made clear the need for greatly increased interdisciplinary and international collaboration the survival and sustainability concept. The exchanges at the conference represent a step in this direction.*

Air Quality Monitoring and Forecasting

MDPI *This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "Air Quality Monitoring and Forecasting" that was published in Atmosphere*

Air Pollution Control

A Design Approach

Waveland Press Inc *Writing for engineers working in the area of air pollution control systems, Cooper (U. of Central Florida) and Alley (emeritus, Clemson U.) present a textbook describing the philosophy and procedures for systems design. The primary purpose of the text is to aid in formal design training, although general foundational information on air pollution and its control does provide the background for the former. Chapters cover process design, particulate matter, cyclones, electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, particulate scrubbers, auxiliary equipment, properties of gases and vapors, VOC incinerators, gas adsorption and absorption, biological controls, atmospheric dispersion modeling, and indoor air quality and control. The CD-ROM contains solutions to exercises from the text. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR*

Publications Catalog

New Source Review for Stationary Sources of Air Pollution

National Academies Press *The Clean Air Act established a pair of programs known as New Source Review (NSR) that regulate large stationary sources of air pollution, such as factories and electricity-generating facilities. Congress then asked the National Research Council to estimate the effects of NSR rule changes made in 2002 and 2003 in terms of the effects on emissions and human health, and changes in operating efficiency (including energy efficiency), pollution prevention, and pollution-control activities. New Source Review for Stationary Sources of Air Pollution provides insights into the potential effects of the rule changes on national emissions from the electric power industry. Although this book focuses on the 2002 and 2003 rules, its analytic framework applies to other possible changes in NSR and to other regulatory contexts. Helpful, in that it outlines the data-collection efforts needed to assess the impact of the NSR rules, the book recommends EPA and other government agencies undertake and sustain the recommended methods.*

Hydrogen Energy

Economic and Social Challenges

Routledge *Hydrogen could be a significant fuel of the future, with the potential to make a major contribution to the resolution of pressing social and environmental problems such as carbon emissions, energy security and local air pollution. This book, based on four years of detailed research, subjects the promise and potential of hydrogen to searching, in-depth socio-economic analysis. It discusses the different technologies for the production, distribution, storage and use of hydrogen, and analyses the economics of these technologies and their current market prospects. It also describes various experiences with aspects of a hydrogen economy in two parts of the world - the UK and Canada - and then assesses the nature of different hydrogen futures that might develop depending on how the technology, economics, social acceptance and policy frameworks play out in different contexts. The book ends by setting out the policy drivers and levers which could stimulate a virtuous circle of research and development, innovation and investment that might ultimately generate a sustainable hydrogen economy. This is essential reading for economists, engineers, business leaders, investors, policy makers, researchers and students who are interested in the future of the energy system and the part that hydrogen might play in it.*

Report on the Activity of the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the ... Congress

TERI Energy Data Directory & Yearbook (TEDDY) 2010

with complimentary CD

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) *TERI Energy Data Directory Yearbook, or TEDDY, is an annual publication brought out by TERI since 1986. TEDDY is often used as a reference in other peer-reviewed books and journals for energy and environment-related data. It gives an annual overview of the developments in the energy supplying and consuming sectors as well as the environment sector. It also provides a review of the government policies that have implications for these sectors of the Indian economy. The book provides extensive data collated from the various government ministries, on the energy supply sectors including coal and lignite, oil and gas, power, and renewable energy sources and technologies; energy demand sectors, namely, agriculture, industry, transport and domestic sectors; along with information related to environment and climate change. Graphs and maps have been used extensively to explain facts, that makes the book an interesting read. Besides, detailed tables have been provided at the end of each chapter, making TEDDY a comprehensive data book. Each edition of TEDDY contains India's commercial energy balances for the past four years that provide*

comprehensive information on energy flows within different sectors of the economy and how they have been changing over time. These energy balances and conversion factors are a valuable ready reckoner for anybody working on energy and related sectors. This is the 25th anniversary edition of the book and a number of refinements have been made in the content and presentation to reflect the changing needs of the readers. At the same time, care has been taken to ensure that continuity of information is preserved so that researchers can study the trends over time in the energy sector.

AIR QUALITY

CRC-Press Air Quality, Second Edition, covers all aspects of air quality-indoor air, atmospheric pollutants, alternative fuels, regulations, and more. New material is presented on global warming and acid rain, as well as additional coverage on the chemistry of air pollution. This completely updated version of a best-seller will be invaluable for consultants as a reference and for academics as a text.

Alternative Automotive Technologies and Energy Efficiency

Hearing Before the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, One Hundred Ninth Congress, First Session, July 28, 2005