

# REPUBLICANS ON ENERGY: SAYING YES TO WORKING AMERICANS WHO NEED GASOLINE, AND AT A PRICE THEY CAN AFFORD TO PAY

*“America must get to work producing more energy. The Republican program for solving economic problems is based on growth and productivity.”*

■ Ronald Reagan, July 17, 1980

*“The people who work for a living need gasoline to get to work. That means they use gasoline every day. They need it, and they need it at a price they can afford to pay. These are the people who earn paychecks and buy groceries and pay their bills, including their taxes. They aren’t political activists and they don’t contribute to campaigns or hire lobbyists. They just want us to do the right thing here in Washington, D.C.”*

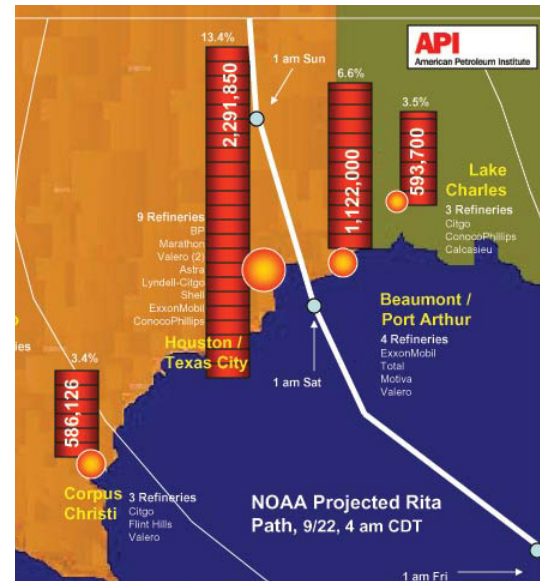
■ U.S. Rep. Joe Barton, R-Texas

*“1976 was a great year. We built our last refinery in this country and I graduated from high school. That’s too long to go without building a refinery.”*

■ U.S. Rep. John Shimkus, R-Ill.

*“People can’t fill their gas tanks with politics.”*

■ U.S. Rep. Tim Murphy, R-Pa.



# ***REPUBLICANS SAY “YES” TO ENERGY***

**YES TO AMERICANS WHO DRIVE TO WORK AND SCHOOL  
YES TO GASOLINE PRICES THAT AMERICANS CAN AFFORD  
YES TO AMERICAN OIL**

**YES TO THE AMERICANS WHO FIND IT  
YES TO THE AMERICANS WHO TRANSPORT IT  
YES TO THE AMERICANS WHO MAKE IT INTO GASOLINE  
YES TO SAFETY, CLEAN AIR, CLEAN WATER IN AMERICA  
YES TO AMERICAN INNOVATION**

**YES TO AMERICANS’ CHOICE IN CARS  
YES TO AMERICAN COMMON SENSE IN THE RULES  
YES TO AMERICA’S BELIEF IN ITSELF  
YES TO AN AMERICAN FUTURE OF ABUNDANT, AFFORDABLE ENERGY**

## **Yes to Exploring for American Energy**

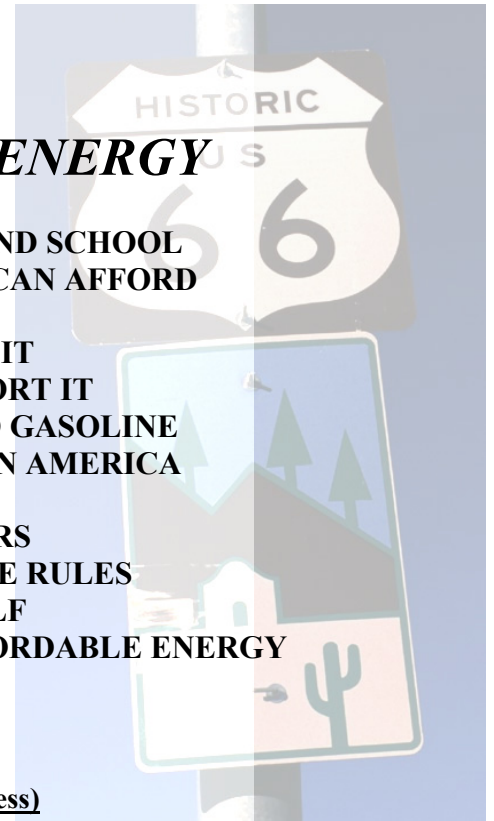
### **H.R. 6566 – The American Energy Act of 2008 (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Open our deep water ocean resources, which will provide an additional three million barrels of oil per day, as well as 76 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, as proposed in H.R. 6108 by Rep. Sue Myrick (R-NC). Rep. John Peterson (R-PA) has also worked tirelessly on this issue.
- ✓ Open the Arctic coastal plain, which will provide an additional one million barrels of oil per day, as proposed in H.R. 6107 by Rep. Don Young (R-AK);
- ✓ Allow development of our nation’s shale oil resources, which could provide an additional 2.5 million barrels of oil per day, as proposed in H.R. 6138 by Rep. Fred Upton (R-MI); and
- ✓ Increase the supply of gas at the pump by cutting bureaucratic red tape that essentially blocks construction of new refineries, as proposed in H.R. 6139 by Reps. Heather Wilson (R-NM) and Joe Pitts (R-PA).

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership, led by House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, refuse to allow a vote on the measure, leaving for a five-week break instead of working to reduce gasoline prices.

### **H.R. 6108 – the Deep Ocean Energy Resources Act of 2008 (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Gives states the ability to determine whether or not they want to restrict oil production up to 100 miles off their shores.
- ✓ The federal government could lease beyond 100 miles, but no oil leasing would be permitted within 50 miles of the adjacent coastline within an area of the Outer Continental Shelf currently subjected to moratorium. The prohibition on oil leases within 50 miles of a state’s coastline would not expire but states could opt in so the Department of Interior could lease within 50 miles of their coastline.
- ✓ States which agreed to new leases within 12 miles of a state’s coastline would immediately receive a 75 percent share of revenues. Revenues of 37.5 percent from existing OCS leases beyond 12 miles would be shared with the states in a phased-in manner. States with new OCS leases beyond 12 miles of a state’s coastline would immediately receive 37.5 percent of revenues. Shared receipts



with states and coastal political subdivisions could be spent for a number of purposes including education, transportation, reducing taxes, environmental restoration, and any other purposes determined by state law.

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership won't bring bill to a vote.

“WHY NOT have a vote on offshore drilling? There's a serious debate to be had over whether Congress should lift the ban on drilling in the Outer Continental Shelf that has been in place since 1981. Unfortunately, you won't be hearing it in the House of Representatives – certainly, you won't find lawmakers voting on it – anytime soon.” – *Washington Post* editorial, 7/25/08

#### **H.R. 2208 – Coal-to-Liquids (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ The United States has approximately 270 billion tons of coal reserves. If production of coal-to-liquids fuels were ramped up, we could reduce oil imports by more than 7.5 million barrels per day by 2025.
- ✓ Allows the Department of Energy to enter agreements with up to six coal liquefaction projects for the purpose of establishing price parameters that will provide the projects with a federal price guarantee.
- ✓ The legislation was established with both a floor and a ceiling to provide the necessary financial certainty to incent the launch of coal-to-liquids projects while simultaneously ensuring that participating facilities are not able to reap windfall profits simply by virtue of their participation in a program that lends federal backing in certain circumstances.

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership won't bring bill to a vote.

#### **H.R. 6138 – Develop Oil Shale Resources (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Oil shale could save U.S. consumers \$15 to \$20 billion per year.
- ✓ Commercialization of oil shale will provide significant public benefits, including: increased fuels availability (both liquid and gas), improved military readiness, reduced risk of supply disruptions, reduced imports, improved balance of payments, new federal and state royalty and tax revenues (80 percent of the richest oil shale in the nation is on federal land), increased domestic employment, and increased economic growth.
- ✓ Section 526 was added largely to stifle the Defense Department's plans to buy coal-based (or “coal-to-liquids”) jet fuels.
- ✓ The Air Force is interested in procuring unconventional fuels over the long-term as a way to reduce its reliance on fuels from unfriendly or unstable countries and increasing its use of fuels from North America. Coal-to-liquids, oil shale, and tar sands are all abundant in the United States and Canada. The Air Force wants to use its purchasing power to spur the development of a domestic coal-based synthetic fuel industry by signing long-term fuel contracts with coal-based fuel producers, ensuring that producers have a guaranteed market to offset the millions of dollars in up-front investment needed to produce coal-based fuel.
- ✓ To limit the ability of the Pentagon to get its fuels from friendly sources and force increased petroleum importation from unfriendly or unstable countries does nothing less than put our national and economic security at risk.

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership won't bring bill to a vote.

### **H.R. 6107 – Accessing ANWR (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Energy exploration will be limited to just 0.01% of ANWR's total acreage.
- ✓ The Energy Information Agency estimate of technically recoverable oil in ANWR is 10.4 billion barrels – all of which is now economically recoverable.
- ✓ EIA estimates ANWR would provide 1 million barrels per day for 30 years. This is equivalent to what the entire state of Texas produces daily or 30 years worth of imports from Hugo Chavez.
- ✓ CRS estimates that, at \$125 per barrel, ANWR would deliver \$191.1 billion in corporate income tax and royalty revenue to the federal government.
- ✓ ANWR's leasing plan will meet strict environmental standards. The Interior Department must administer the leasing program to result in *no significant adverse effect* on fish and wildlife, their habitat, subsistence resources, or the environment.

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership won't bring bill to a vote.

### **H.R. 6 – The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Requires inventory of oil and gas resources on the Outer Continental Shelf. (The inventory found that 85 billion barrels of recoverable oil and 419.9 trillion cubic feet of recoverable gas lie offshore.)
- ✓ Encourages building new refineries, expanding existing refineries.
- ✓ Expedites commercial leasing to access the more than 2 trillion barrels of oil in oil shale deposits scattered across the nation.
- ✓ Eases permitting process for development on federal lands.
- ✓ Provides \$2.9 billion for fossil energy research to ensure efficient and environmentally friendly exploration and development of oil, gas and coal.

**RESULT:** Signed into law by President Bush 8/8/05. Passed House 275-156 on 7/28/05. Republicans voting Yes: 200; Democrats voting No: 124.

U.S. Rep. Joe Barton on the House floor, 7/28/05: "Our country is built on the premise that men and women, given the proper information, can make intelligent choices about what is best for them. This bill before us is based on that principle. We have strong environmental protection. We have strong protections against those that misuse the authorities, but this bill is based on the premise that we believe in private free market capitalism to develop the resources of this land in a cost-efficient fashion which benefits all of America."

### **H.R. 4529 – Arctic Coastal Plain and Surface Mining Improvement Act of 2004 (108<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Provided for exploration, development, and production of oil and gas resources on the Arctic Coastal Plain of Alaska.

**RESULT:** Passed House 6/15/04 on 226-193 vote (H.Res. 672). Republicans voting Yes: 218; Democrats voting No: 190.

**H.R. 2250 – Arctic Coastal Plain Domestic Energy Security Act of 1999 (106<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Established and implemented oil and gas leasing program for the exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of Coastal Plain

**RESULT:** Introduced 6/16/99. Referred to Clinton Department of Interior for comments.

**H.R. 2491 – Balanced Budget Act of 1995 (104<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Opened ANWR to exploration.

**RESULT:** Vetoed by President Clinton on 12/6/95. Passed House 235-192 on 11/20/95. Republicans voting Yes: 230; Democrats voting No: 190.

U.S. Rep. Joe Barton, in Energy and Commerce Committee hearing, 5/4/06: “At over \$70 a barrel, the price of crude oil is nearly four times the spot price on the day back in 1995, 11 years ago, when then-President Clinton vetoed drilling in ANWR. They say there are no short-term fixes, I would agree with that, but if we had authorized drilling in ANWR 10 years ago, crude oil prices would not be, in my opinion, over \$70-a-barrel today.”

## **Yes to Delivering American Energy**

**H.R. 6139 – Refineries (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Eliminate needless delay caused by agency foot-dragging or simply acting in sequence when parallel action makes more sense.
- ✓ The bill directs the president to appoint a federal coordinator to manage the multi-agency permitting process.
- ✓ The coordinator will work with the affected governor to identify and convene all agencies (state and federal) to coordinate the schedules for action so that no regulations are bypassed and public input is preserved, but the project can proceed quickly.
- ✓ The Environmental Protection Agency is given priority in the scheduling coordination to ensure that environmental processes (Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, RCRA, and others) are given deference.
- ✓ Permits not involving federal law are not covered by the legislation.
- ✓ Once the consolidated schedule is set, the federal coordinator manages it by monitoring progress and helping agencies work together to meet agreed deadlines.
- ✓ The streamlined process does not get activated unless the governor or tribal leader where the refinery would be built signs off.
- ✓ The president is directed to identify at least three closed bases as suitable sites for new refineries. The redevelopment authority for each closed base is not required to accept the suggestion.

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership won't bring bill to a vote.

**H.R. 2493 – Boutique Fuels (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Expands on the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and takes the next

step in making fuels less like coffee at Starbucks and more fungible. An editorial in *USA Today*, dated May 5, 2006, equated boutique fuels to coffee at Starbucks – unnecessarily complex and pricy. We need to restore fungibility to the market by harmonizing our fuel system.

- ✓ Ratchets down on the existing number of fuels by requiring the EPA to remove a boutique fuel from the list published pursuant to the EPAct of 2005 if that fuel ceases to be included in any State implementation plan or if the fuel is functionally identical to a federal fuel control promulgated and implemented by EPA.
- ✓ Provides the EPA with additional waiver authority to include: unexpected problems with distribution or delivery equipment that is necessary for transportation and delivery of fuel or fuel additives.

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership won't bring bill to a vote.

### **H.R. 6 – Energy Policy Act of 2005 (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Increases America's stake in nuclear energy, encouraging the construction of six new advanced nuclear reactors.
- ✓ Provides \$1.8 billion for the Clean Coal Power initiative.
- ✓ Repeals PUHCA which restricts investment in our energy infrastructure.
- ✓ Provides federal role in siting transmission lines on private lands, and a greater state role in siting lines on federal lands.
- ✓ Provides more than \$1.2 billion in tax benefits to electric utilities to improve reliability problems that led to the 2003 blackout. (AEP in January announced it would build a 550-mile transmission superhighway designed to enhance reliability in the eastern transmission grid.)
- ✓ Offers a 1.8 cent per kilowatt hour production tax credit for electricity produced by new nuclear power.
- ✓ Provides framework for the efficient approval of LNG terminal authorizations, assists in the expansion of the LNG transport industry.

**RESULT:** Signed into law by President Bush 8/8/05.

U.S. Rep. Joe Barton on House floor, 7/28/05: "If your vision of an energy policy is a policy where the government tells you what you can do and when you can do it and how you can use your energy, this is not your bill. But if your vision of America is a vision of America that says it is okay to let the private sector, with the appropriate environmental guidelines and open market transparency rules and regulations, develop its resources for the good of all the people, this is your bill."

U.S. Rep. Ed Markey on NBC, 7/28/05: "This bill is socialism at its worst."

### **H.R. 5254 – Refinery Permit Process Scheduling Act (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Establishes a federal coordinator to coordinate permitting on crude oil, coal-to-liquids and biofuels refineries.
- ✓ Preserves the strict environmental standards that must be met for these facilities to be developed.

**RESULT:** Failed on suspension 5/3/06. Democrats voting No: 185.

U.S. Rep. Charlie Bass, on the House floor, 5/3/06: “I don’t see how you can be against a process that uses the current system and all of its hurdles that need to be crossed but simply makes it run more efficiently. That’s all this bill is trying to do.”

### **H.R. 3893 – Gasoline for America’s Security Act (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Reforms siting and construction requirements for pipelines and for pipeline expansions.
- ✓ Encourages expeditious construction of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline.

**RESULT:** Passed House 212-210 on 10/7/05. Republicans voting Yes: 212  
Democrats voting No: 196

“There’s been no substantial evidence presented to conclude that the reason for this shortage’ is thin refinery capacity,” said Rep. Rick Boucher, D-Va. -- Dow Jones, 10/7/06:

Daniel Yergin, president of Cambridge Energy Research Associates, 5/4/06:  
“Refining capacity is a major constraint on supply, because there is a significant mismatch between the refined product requirements of the world’s consumers and refineries’ capabilities. Although often presented solely as a U.S. problem, inadequate refining capacity is in fact a global phenomenon.”

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership won’t bring bill to a vote.

## **Yes to Saving American Energy**

### **H.R. 6566 – The American Energy Act of 2008 (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Provide tax incentives for businesses and families that purchase more fuel efficient vehicles.
- ✓ Provide a monetary prize for developing the first economically feasible, super-fuel-efficient vehicle reaching 100 miles-per-gallon.
- ✓ Provide tax incentives for businesses and homeowners who improve their energy efficiency.
- ✓ Spur the development of alternative fuels through government contracting by repealing the “Section 526” prohibition on government purchasing of alternative energy and promoting coal-to-liquids technology.
- ✓ Establish a renewable energy trust fund using revenues generated by exploration in the deep ocean and on the Arctic coastal plain.
- ✓ Permanently extend the tax credit for alternative energy production, including wind, solar and hydrogen.
- ✓ Eliminate barriers to the expansion of emission-free nuclear power production.

### **H.R. 6 – Energy Policy Act of 2005 (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Shaves between 10 and 40 percent off the anticipated growth of energy demand by 2015.
- ✓ Requires 7.5 billion gallons of renewable fuel to be included in all gasoline sold in the United States by 2012.
- ✓ Offers tax credits for the purchase of a hybrid car.

- ✓ Increases America's use of solar energy, starting with a goal of installing 20,000 solar rooftop systems in federal buildings by 2010.
- ✓ Requires "dual-fueled" vehicles acquired under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct) to be operated on alternative fuels, includes certain low-speed electric vehicles.
- ✓ Encourages renewable energy usage by authorizing funding for commercialization and federal building installation of solar power.

**RESULT:** Signed into law by President Bush 8/8/05.

**H.R. 3893 – Gasoline for America's Security Act of 2005 (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Encourages carpooling.
- ✓ Reduces the number of "boutique fuels" from approximately 17 to 6.

**RESULT:** Passed House 212-210 on 10/7/05.

**H.R. 4545 – Gasoline Price Reduction Act of 2004 (108<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Allowed the EPA administrator, in the case of gasoline, to give a preference to plans that require the use of either of three different gasolines when approving state implementation plans.
- ✓ Capped the number of fuels or fuel additives approved in all state implementation plans nationwide as of June 1, 2004.

**RESULT:** Failed under suspension 236-194 on 6/16/04. Republicans voting Yes: 207; Democrats voting No: 174.

U.S. Rep. Joe Barton on House floor, 6/15/05: "After the government forces domestic refiners to make huge investments to make these boutique fuels, and then the government seeks to relax the rules so that foreign refiners can ship non-spec fuels to the United States, quarrelsome discussions dominate the landscape. Henry Ford, the father of the one-size-fits-all, mass manufacturing process that mobilized America, might be shocked to learn that fuels for his product today are as difficult to match from region to region as the car parts were of his day."

## **Yes to Inventing American Energy**

**H.R. 6566 – The American Energy Act of 2008 (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Provides a monetary prize for developing the first economically feasible, super-fuel-efficient vehicle reaching 100 miles-per-gallon.
- ✓ Spurs the development of alternative fuels through government contracting by repealing the "Section 526" prohibition on government purchasing of alternative energy and promoting coal-to-liquids technology.

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership won't bring bill to a vote.



### **H.R. 2208 – Coal-to-Liquids (110<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ The United States has approximately 270 billion tons of coal reserves. If production of coal-to-liquids fuels were ramped up, we could reduce oil imports by more than 7.5 million barrels per day by 2025.
- ✓ Allows the Department of Energy to enter agreements with up to six coal liquefaction projects for the purpose of establishing price parameters that will provide the projects with a federal price guarantee.
- ✓ The legislation was established with both a floor and a ceiling to provide the necessary financial certainty to incent the launch of coal-to-liquids projects while simultaneously ensuring that participating facilities are not able to reap windfall profits simply by virtue of their participation in a program that lends federal backing in certain circumstances.

**RESULT:** Democratic leadership won't bring bill to a vote.

### **H.R. 6 – Energy Policy Act of 2005 (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Launches a state-of-the-art program to get hydrogen fuel-cell vehicles on the roads by 2020.
- ✓ Allows production of renewable fuel from such traditional sources as corn and other crops or from plants, grasses, agricultural residues and waste products.
- ✓ Creates initiative to improve technologies for hybrid/flexible fuel vehicles commercialization.
- ✓ Directs the Secretary of Energy to accelerate efforts to improve technologies for use in hybrid vehicles.

**RESULT:** Signed into law by President Bush 8/8/05.

### **H.R. 5143 – H-Prize (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to establish monetary prizes for achievements in overcoming scientific and technical barriers associated with hydrogen energy.

**RESULT:** Passed Science Committee by voice vote 5/3/06.

## **Yes to Putting Common Sense into the Rules**

### **H.R. 5253 – Federal Energy Price Protection Act of 2006 (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Prohibits price gouging in the sale of gasoline, diesel fuel, crude oil and home heating oil.
- ✓ Provides for strong civil enforcement by the FTC and by states' attorneys general, and criminal enforcement by the U.S. attorney general and the Department of Justice.

**RESULT:** Passed the House 389-34 on 5/3/06. Republicans voting Yes: 190  
Democrats voting No: 1

### **H.R. 6 – Energy Policy Act of 2005 (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Protects consumers by preventing the manipulation of gas and electricity prices and increasing the penalties for violating federal prohibitions against these

- crimes.
- ✓ Streamlines permitting for natural gas projects on federal lands and ensuring timely decisions on lease applications for natural gas production.

**RESULT:** Signed into law by President Bush 8/8/05.

**H.R. 3893 – Gasoline for America’s Security Act of 2005 (109<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Encourages new refineries through regulatory relief.
- ✓ Reduces the number of “boutique fuels” around the country from approximately 17 to 6.
- ✓ Bans price gouging.
- ✓ Gives FERC new authority to monitor operators of natural gas “gathering” lines in the Outer Continental Shelf, to help prevent monopolistic practices that can increase costs for consumers.

**RESULT:** Passed House 212-210 on 10/7/05.

**H.R. 4517 – Refinery Revitalization Act (108<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Provided incentives to increase refinery capacity in the United States.

**RESULT:** Passed House 239-192 on 6/16/05. Republicans voting Yes: 206; Democrats voting No: 171

**H.R. 4513 – Renewable Energy Project Siting Improvement Act (108<sup>th</sup> Congress)**

- ✓ Provided that in preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement required under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 with respect to any action authorizing a renewable energy project, no federal agency is required to identify alternative project locations or actions other than the proposed action and the no action alternative.

**RESULT:** Passed House 229-186 on 6/15/04. Republicans voting Yes: 200 Democrats voting No: 167