

ENERGY

FIGHTING FOR AN 'ALL-OF-THE-ABOVE' ENERGY STRATEGY

- We will **increase the production of American-made energy** in an environmentally-safe way.
- We will **promote new, clean, and reliable sources of energy** like advanced nuclear and next generation coal, while promoting clean power from renewable energy such as wind and hydroelectric power.
- We will **cut red tape and increase the supply of American-made fuel and energy**.
- We will **encourage greater energy efficiency by offering conservation tax incentives** to Americans who make their home, car, and business more energy efficient.

THE AMERICAN ENERGY ACT

House Republicans have transformed our “all-of-the-above” energy strategy into a single piece of legislation: the American Energy Act. The bill – a product made possible by energy policies proposed by Members throughout the House Republican Conference – will increase the supply of American-made energy, improve conservation and efficiency, and promote new and expanding energy technologies to help lower the price at the pump and reduce America’s increasingly costly and dangerous dependence on foreign sources of energy.

Title I – American Energy

Outer Continental Shelf (Title I, Subtitle A)

The American Energy Act increases the supply of American-made energy by enabling the United States to responsibly explore its own deep ocean to produce American energy, which could provide an additional 3 million barrels of oil per day, as well as 76 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. The bill would give coastal states a say over whether or not to allow energy development within 100 miles of their coastlines, and give these states a share of the receipts from such development if they do allow it. A portion of the revenues created by OCS exploration would also go to a renewable energy trust fund to pay for a variety of renewable, alternative, and advanced energy programs.

ANWR (Title I, Subtitle B)

The American Energy Act increases the supply of American-made energy by opening the Arctic coastal plain to environmentally sensitive American energy exploration, which could provide an additional 1 million barrels of oil per day. The development footprint would be limited to 0.01% of the Refuge. A portion of the revenues created by exploration in the Arctic coastal plain would be invested in a renewable energy trust fund to pay for a variety of renewable, alternative, and advanced energy programs.

Oil Shale (Title I, Subtitle C)

H.R. 6566 would repeal Section 433 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, which prohibits using funds to issue regulations for leasing oil shale resources. Our nation’s shale oil resources could provide an additional 2.5 million barrels of oil per day.

Title II – Conservation and Efficiency

Tax Incentives for Fuel Efficiency (Title II, Subtitle A)

The bill creates a new tax credit for new plug-in hybrid vehicles. It also extends the tax credit for alternative fuel vehicles and the tax credit for costs associated with installing alternative fuel refueling property through the end of 2014.

Tapping America’s Ingenuity and Creativity (Title II, Subtitle B)

The bill provides a \$500 million prize for the first U.S. automobile manufacturer to produce and sell 50,000 economically feasible, super-fuel-efficient vehicles reaching 100 miles-per-gallon.

Home and Business Tax Incentives (Title II, Subtitle C)

The American Energy Act provides tax incentives for businesses and homeowners who improve their energy efficiency through the end of 2013; including tax credits for energy efficient appliances and energy efficient upgrades to existing homes; a tax credit for solar electric property, solar water heating property, and qualified fuel cell property; a tax credit for individuals who purchase a new energy efficient home; a tax credit for energy efficient commercial buildings; and tax credits for home energy audits and smart meters.

Refinery Permit Process Schedule (Title II, Subtitle D)

The bill streamlines the regulatory process for refineries to obtain new permits and directs the President to appoint a federal coordinator to facilitate this process. The bill also requires the President to designate at least three closed military installations for the purpose of building new and reliable American refineries.

Title III – New and Expanding Technologies

Alternative Fuels (Title III, Subtitle A)

The American Energy Act allows the federal government to procure advanced alternative fuels derived from diverse sources like oil shale, tar sands and coal-to-liquid technology by repealing Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. The bill also encourages the use of clean coal-to-liquid technology by allowing the federal agencies to enter long-term contracts to buy coal-derived fuel and by authorizing the Secretary of Energy to enter into loan agreements with coal-to-liquid projects that produce innovative transportation fuel.

Tax Provisions for New and Expanding Technologies (Title III, Subtitle B)

The bill makes permanent the tax credit for the production of electricity from renewable sources, like wind, geothermal, and biomass. It also extends through 2013 the tax credit for investments in solar, fuel cell and microturbine property; the tax credit for clean renewable energy bonds; and the tax credits for biodiesel and renewable diesel.

Nuclear (Title III, Subtitle C)

The bill would eliminate barriers to the expansion of emission-free nuclear power production by promoting the recycling of spent nuclear fuel; facilitating the permitting process for nuclear waste disposal; and providing incentives for nuclear capacity development.

American Renewable and Alternative Energy Trust Fund (Title III, Section D)

The bill establishes the American Renewable and Alternative Energy Trust Fund to promote the development of renewable and alternative energy. Revenues for the Trust Fund are provided by receipts from new onshore and offshore oil and gas exploration. The bill provides the following framework for distribution of the revenues: 1) forest biomass development – 3%; 2) Hydroelectric production incentives – 2%; 3) oil shale, tar sands, and other strategic unconventional fuels – 3%; 4) clean coal – 7%; 5) solar and wind technologies – 7%; 6) renewable energy – 20%; 7) cellulosic biofuels incentives – 2.5%; 8) coal and related technologies production – 4%; 9) methane hydrate research – 2.5%; incentives for innovative technologies – 7%; 10) advanced biofuels production – 16%; 11) photovoltaic demonstration program – 2.5%; 12) geothermal energy – 4%; 13) marine and hydrokinetic technologies – 2.5%; 14) energy storage competitiveness – 10%; and 15) smart grid technology – 7%.

AMERICA LINES UP BEHIND REPUBLICAN ENERGY SOLUTIONS

75%

Fox News/Opinion Dynamics Poll: When all registered voters were asked whether they support increased exploration for oil in the United States immediately as a means to reducing our dependence on foreign oil, 75% responded in the affirmative, including 77% of independents and 66% of Democrats. ([7/24/08](#))

73%

CNN/Opinion Research Poll: “73% of the more than 1,000 Americans surveyed from June 26 to 29 said they favored offshore drilling for oil and natural gas in U.S. waters.” ([7/3/08](#))

68%

Los Angeles Times/Bloomberg Poll: When all registered voters were asked whether they support increased exploration for oil and natural gas, 68% responded in the affirmative. ([6/24/08](#))

67%

Rasmussen Reports: “According to Rasmussen, 67 percent of Americans support oil drilling off the nation's coasts and 64 percent think it will lower gas prices.” ([The Hill, “The Briefing Room,” 6/17/08](#))

64%

IBD/TIPP Poll: “Support for offshore drilling and oil shale development is also broad-based, with the former favored by 64% of respondents and the latter by 65%.” ([Investor's Business Daily, 7/15/08](#))

60%

Reuters/Zogby Poll: “Most Americans support more U.S. oil drilling ... Some 59.6 percent of Americans surveyed in the poll released on Wednesday said they would favor government efforts to boost domestic drilling and refinery construction to cool record prices.” ([Reuters, 6/18/08](#))