



**U.S. House of Representatives  
Committee on Energy and Commerce  
Minority Staff  
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**The Anti-Coastal Record of the U.S. House of Representatives:  
112<sup>th</sup> Congress**

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**Prepared for:**

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Ranking Member  
Committee on Energy and Commerce**

## Executive Summary

The House of Representatives in the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress has become the most anti-environment House in the history of the United States. Since January 2011, the House has voted 297 times to undermine basic environmental protections that have existed for decades and allow more pollution into the nation's air, land, and water.

The House of Representatives averaged one anti-environmental vote for every day the House was in session in 2011 and the first seven months of 2012. Of the more than 1,200 legislative roll call votes taken in the House since the beginning of 2011, 19% – almost one out of every five – were votes to undermine environmental protection.<sup>1</sup> During these roll calls, 94% of Republican members voted for the anti-environment position, while 86% of Democratic members voted for the pro-environment position.

The federal laws protecting coastal areas have been a major target of these votes. Of the 297 anti-environment votes, 117 – 39% – were for policies that would undermine protection of America's coastal areas, including the coast of California. These votes, listed in an appendix to this report, include:

- **13 votes to require oil and gas drilling in new coastal areas**, including six votes to force new drilling along the California coast. Other votes directed new oil and gas drilling off Florida's Gulf coast, along the Atlantic seaboard, and in other areas without active drilling.
- **26 votes to allow offshore drilling operations to meet weaker environmental and safety standards**, including votes to limit environmental review of new offshore drilling projects; to block minimum standards for blowout preventers and oil spill response; and to weaken Clean Air Act protections for offshore drilling activities.
- **24 votes to block action to address climate change, which could cause significant sea level rise and ocean acidification**, including votes to overturn EPA's scientific findings that climate change endangers human health and welfare; to block EPA from regulating carbon pollution from power plants, oil refineries, and vehicles; to prevent the United States from participating in international climate negotiations; and even to cut funding for basic climate science.
- **20 votes to undermine Clean Water Act programs and protections for coastal areas and nearby waterways**, including votes to strip EPA of authority to set water quality standards and enforce limits on industrial discharges and to block EPA from protecting wetlands that are linked to important waterways and coastal areas.
- **16 votes to weaken protections for fish and marine species**, including votes to remove protections for salmon, sea turtles, sea otters, sea lions, and other species.

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<sup>1</sup> These numbers are as of July 31, 2012.

In addition, House Republicans have voted repeatedly to cut funding for coastal protection. They voted to cut funding for the National Ocean Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service, as well as to block implementation of the National Ocean Policy, which President Obama established to improve the country's stewardship of the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes. They also have passed four bills designed to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any federal agency to issue new regulations to protect America's coastal environment.

### **Opening New Coastal Areas to Drilling**

House Republicans have voted 13 times to expand offshore drilling in parts of the outer continental shelf (OCS) currently not available for leasing. This includes six votes to direct the Department of the Interior to offer drilling leases off the coast of California. They also directed the Department to offer drilling leases off the northern Pacific coast, the entire Atlantic coast, coastal Alaska, and the eastern Gulf of Mexico off Florida's coast.

In July 2012, the Department of the Interior finalized its proposed oil and gas leasing program for 2012 to 2017. This plan strikes a balance between protection of sensitive coastal areas and expansion of oil and gas activities. It schedules 15 new lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico and coastal Alaska and makes more than 75% of undiscovered technically recoverable oil and gas in the outer continental shelf available for development, yet it also prevents drilling off the California coast, the Florida coast, and East Coast beaches.<sup>2</sup>

In contrast to this balanced plan, the House passed two bills requiring the Department of the Interior to hold lease sales for at least 50% of the unleased acreage along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic coasts, regardless of a state's objection. The House also voted to direct the Department of the Interior to hold 29 new lease sales off the coasts of 14 states by 2017, including tracts off the coast of southern California.

### **Weakening Environmental and Safety Requirements for Offshore Drilling**

Oil and gas drilling can cause massive environmental damage if not well-regulated and safely operated. In April 2010, the explosion and blowout on the Deepwater Horizon oil rig drilling BP's Macondo well in the Gulf of Mexico killed 11 workers and ultimately released more than four million barrels of oil into the surrounding waters, polluting coastal beaches and closing prime fishing grounds. To address these risks, President Obama established a bipartisan National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, which concluded that "decades of inadequate regulation" was one of the causes of the spill.<sup>3</sup> The Department of the Interior also issued new rules strengthening requirements for safety equipment, well control systems, and blowout prevention practices on offshore oil and gas operations.

Last Congress, the House of Representatives passed bipartisan legislation to address the lessons learned from the Deepwater Horizon accident. But this Congress, the House voted 13 times

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<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, *Proposed Final Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program 2012-2017* (June 2012) at 2.

<sup>3</sup> National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling, *Deep Water: The Gulf Oil Disaster and the Future of Offshore Drilling* (Jan. 2011) at 56.

against requiring stronger offshore drilling safety standards. House Republicans voted to give safety regulators just 60 days to review complex offshore drilling applications. They also voted against new standards for blowout preventers and well casing and cementing that would reduce the likelihood of another catastrophic oil spill.

While supporting legislation to expand oil and gas drilling to new coastal areas, House Republicans also voted on numerous occasions to curtail review of the potential environmental impacts of that drilling. House Republicans voted to require the Department of the Interior to complete a single environmental impact statement for 29 new oil and gas leases, even though the drilling would occur in areas as diverse as southern California and Bristol Bay, Alaska. House Republicans opposed a Democratic amendment to require thorough environmental review of the potential impacts of drilling in each new lease area.

In addition, the House Republican majority voted seven times to weaken Clean Air Act requirements for offshore drilling operations along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Alaskan coasts and to limit public participation in the air permitting process. The state of California, which has been regulating offshore oil and gas drilling for decades, warned that the Republican proposals “could have far-reaching unintended consequences on existing effective protections for public health in California.”<sup>4</sup> The state of California also warned that the Republican proposal to weaken air quality requirements for offshore drilling operations “does not remove any of the pollution from actually reaching California and the associated decrement to our ambient air quality, but it does remove the [California Air Quality] Districts’ ability to protect recreational, fishing, and other ocean users from OCS emissions.”<sup>5</sup> House Republicans voted against allowing states with more stringent air quality standards for offshore drilling, such as California, to continue to implement those standards.

### **Blocking Efforts to Prevent Climate Change**

Climate change could have a profound impact on coastal areas, including California.

The California Natural Resources Agency and the California Energy Commission recently released a series of peer-reviewed scientific studies about the potential impacts of climate change on California and how the state can adapt to mitigate these risks. Studies on rising sea levels found that sea level along California’s coastline rose by seven inches in the last century, a trend that is expected to accelerate. This sea level rise could compromise the integrity of the levee system in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, which provides fresh water to the majority of the state’s residents. In addition, “100-year-storms” could soon become an annual event, which will be particularly

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<sup>4</sup> Testimony of Brian Turner, California Air Resources Board, before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Committee on Energy and Commerce, *Hearing on the American Energy Initiative: Discussion Draft of H.R. \_\_\_\_\_, the Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011*, 112th Cong. (May 13, 2011).

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

destructive in combination with higher sea levels.<sup>6</sup> Some climate experts project the odds of a historic 100-year flood hitting Los Angeles will be 83% by 2030.<sup>7</sup>

Rising carbon dioxide emissions also are making the world's oceans more acidic, which can damage sensitive marine ecosystems and species, particularly those that rely on shells to survive. Scientists recently linked ocean acidification to the rapid decline in oyster production off the coasts of Washington and Oregon.<sup>8</sup>

The threat posed by climate change is imminent and the potential consequences severe. In November, the International Energy Agency reported:

We cannot afford to delay further action to tackle climate change if the long-term target of limiting the global average temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius ... is to be achieved. ... If stringent new action is not forthcoming by 2017, the energy-related infrastructure then in place will generate all the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions allowed, ... leaving no room for additional power plants, factories, and other infrastructure unless they are zero-carbon.<sup>9</sup>

Despite the magnitude of the risks to coastal areas and the economic costs of delay, the House voted 24 times in 2011 and the first seven months of 2012 to block action to address the threat of climate change. House Republicans voted to overturn EPA's scientific finding that climate change endangers human health and welfare. They voted to block EPA from regulating carbon pollution from large stationary sources such as power plants and oil refineries. They even voted to block EPA from working with the Department of Transportation and the automobile industry to develop harmonized greenhouse gas and fuel economy standards for vehicles.

In opposing EPA action to reduce carbon pollution, some members, such as Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Fred Upton (R-MI) and Energy and Power Subcommittee Chairman Ed Whitfield (R-KY), argued that "unilateral" action by the United States could put domestic companies at a competitive disadvantage.<sup>10</sup> Yet House Republicans, including Mr. Upton

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<sup>6</sup> California Natural Resources Agency and the California Energy Commission, *Climate Change Reports Highlight Impacts and Challenges for California* (July 31, 2012) (press release) (online at [www.energy.ca.gov/releases/2012\\_releases/2012-07-31\\_climate\\_change\\_impacts\\_and\\_challenges.pdf](http://www.energy.ca.gov/releases/2012_releases/2012-07-31_climate_change_impacts_and_challenges.pdf)).

<sup>7</sup> Climate Central, *Surging Seas: Sea Level Rise, Storms, & Global Warming's Threat to the U.S. Coast* (Mar. 14, 2012).

<sup>8</sup> Alan Barton, Burke Hales, George G. Waldbusser, Chris Langdon and Richard A. Feely, *The Pacific oyster, Crassostrea gigas, shows negative correlation to naturally elevated carbon dioxide levels: Implications for near-term ocean acidification effects*, *Limnology and Oceanography*, Vol. 57(3), 698-710 (2012); National Science Foundation, *Ocean Acidification Linked With Larval Oyster Failure in Hatcheries* (Apr. 11, 2012) (press release).

<sup>9</sup> International Energy Agency, *World Energy Outlook 2011* (Nov. 2011) at 2 (Executive Summary).

<sup>10</sup> See Statement of Chairman Ed Whitfield, *Markup on H.R. 910, The Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011*, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 112th Cong. (Mar. 10, 2011) (saying "why should we act unilaterally and place our employers and our businesses

and Mr. Whitfield, voted to stop U.S. participation in international action to address climate change. House Republicans voted to block funding for the State Department's Special Envoy for Climate Change, who represents the United States in international climate negotiations, and to eliminate U.S. funding for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which is the international body created "to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts."<sup>11</sup>

In other votes, the House voted to cut funding for climate science. In February 2011, House Republicans passed an appropriations bill for FY2011 that cut climate change funding by more than \$100 million. This bill cut funding for EPA's Global Change Research Program, which assesses the impacts of climate change on air and water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and human health in the United States. In addition to cutting funding for EPA's work on climate change, the bill eliminated funding for work at other agencies, such as prohibiting the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) from establishing a climate service to provide reliable and authoritative climate data.

The House even voted to prevent federal agencies from spending money to prepare for the effects of climate change. House Republicans voted to prohibit the Department of Homeland Security from using any funds to participate in the Climate Change Adaptation Task Force, which is charged with making the United States more resilient to extreme weather and other climate impacts, such as flooding, drought, and wildfire, that put people, property, and the economy at risk. One of the goals of the task force is to provide coastal communities with accurate and targeted information about the potential local impacts of sea level rise, more intense tropical storms, and other climate risks as well as how coastal communities can adapt to ensure critical infrastructure survives severe storms or floods.<sup>12</sup>

### **Undermining Protections for Coastal Waters and Nearby Waterways**

In 1972, Congress enacted – with bipartisan support – the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, better known as the Clean Water Act. The goal of the Clean Water Act is to make all coastal and inland waterways safe for fishing and swimming. Before the Clean Water Act was enacted, water quality in many rivers and streams was abysmal. The Cuyahoga River in Cleveland actually caught fire.

Although the Clean Water Act has improved water quality significantly, both for inland waters and coastal areas, many challenges persist. Nationwide, water contamination prompted more

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in America in an unfair disadvantage to manufacturers in China and India?"); Statement of Chairman Fred Upton, *Markup on H.R. 910, The Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011*, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 112th Cong. (Mar. 10, 2011) (saying "EPA's regs unilaterally raise energy and operating cost on American manufacturers" and that nations like China "have no intention of burdening their industry with similar restrictions").

<sup>11</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, "Organization" (online at [www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization.shtml](http://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization.shtml)) (accessed Aug. 2, 2012).

<sup>12</sup> Climate Adaptation Task Force, *Federal Actions for a Climate Resilient Nation* (Oct. 28, 2011) at 9.

than 23,000 closing and swimming advisory days at ocean, bay, and Great Lakes beaches in 2011.<sup>13</sup> Heal the Bay, which annually rates the cleanliness of California's beaches, found that urban runoff, outdated septic and sewer systems, and other factors have made several Los Angeles County beaches among the dirtiest in the state.<sup>14</sup> EPA also found that the number of California waterways showing toxicity has increased by 170% since 2006, and less than half of the state's lakes, bays, and estuaries meet water quality standards.<sup>15</sup>

Despite the benefits of the Clean Water Act and remaining water pollution challenges, House Republicans voted 20 times this Congress to undermine key Clean Water Act programs and provisions that help protect water quality in America's coastal areas. They voted to strip EPA of authority to set water quality standards or enforce discharge limits in states that fail to implement the Clean Water Act, as EPA had to do in Florida. They also voted against proposals to preserve EPA's authority over waterbodies that the agency determines provide flood protection for communities, are valuable fish and wildlife habitats that benefit the economy, or are coastal recreational waters.

House Republicans also voted to block EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers from implementing a policy to ensure that the Clean Water Act protects all navigable waters and the tributaries, streams, and wetlands associated with them. These smaller water bodies perform vital functions such as absorbing floodwaters, filtering water pollutants, and providing important habitat. In 2010, EPA determined that the Los Angeles River is a "traditional navigable water," thereby strengthening protections for the river itself. The House vote could prevent action to protect the tributary streams and wetlands that comprise the entire Los Angeles River watershed.<sup>16</sup>

### **Removing Protections for Salmon and Marine Life**

America's coastal areas are home to abundant marine life, all of which play important roles in intricate ocean ecosystems. Yet House Republicans have voted 16 times to weaken protections for fish and marine mammals.

Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, including northern California, are home to some of the last strongholds of wild salmon, which depend on healthy rivers as well as healthy oceans to thrive and spawn. House Republicans, however, have voted numerous times to block efforts to restore salmon to rivers in California and the Pacific Northwest, including votes to rescind funding for the congressionally approved San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement. This settlement resolved decades of litigation and is designed to restore water flows and salmon to the San Joaquin River while minimizing water supply impacts to local farmers. The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, Pacific Fishery Management Council, Golden Gate Fishermen's Association, California Sportfishing Protection Alliance, and others have opposed efforts to defund

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<sup>13</sup> Natural Resources Defense Council, *Testing the Waters 2012* (June 2012).

<sup>14</sup> Heal the Bay, *2011-2012 Annual Beach Report Card* (May 2012).

<sup>15</sup> U.S. EPA Region 9, Summary of California's 303(d) Listing Pollutant Trends (online at [www.epa.gov/region9/mediacenter/impaired-waters/trends.html](http://www.epa.gov/region9/mediacenter/impaired-waters/trends.html)) (accessed Aug. 2, 2012).

<sup>16</sup> U.S. EPA Region 9, *EPA Takes Action to Strengthen Environmental and Public Health Protection for the L.A. River Basin* (July 7, 2010) (press release).

the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement, arguing that doing so would decimate ocean salmon fisheries.

House Republicans also voted to remove protections for sea otters in certain zones off the coast of California. Since 1987, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has been working to help southern sea otters recover from near extinction while ensuring that naval training exercises can proceed. FWS selected San Nicolas Island to reintroduce a population of sea otters and established a “no otter” management zone surrounding the island; if otters entered this zone, FWS officials returned the otters to the island. In 2000, the FWS released a biological opinion stating that this approach threatened the species’ continued existence and that the sea otter population would better recover if the otters were allowed to expand their range. The FWS has been studying several options for revising the otter management plan. In response, Rep. Elton Gallegly (R-CA) offered an amendment to the national defense authorization bill to extend the U.S. Navy’s exemptions from two key laws that protect the sea otter – the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) – to areas farther south near San Clemente Island and Camp Pendleton. His amendment also exempted all fishing activities south of Point Conception, California, from ESA and MMPA requirements for harm to sea otters. The House adopted this amendment by a voice vote.

The House has taken undermined protection of sea turtles and other species. House Republicans voted to block NOAA from protecting sea turtles by requiring all shrimp trawlers in the Gulf of Mexico to use turtle excluding devices in their nets. They also voted to overturn a National Park Service plan to protect nesting sea turtles and endangered shorebirds from off-road vehicle use in North Carolina’s Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area. They even voted to allow the killing of California sea lions that eat salmon in the Columbia River on the border between Oregon and Washington.

Another threat to marine life comes from invasive species, which are often introduced by ballast water from vessels. California coastal areas, for example, are plagued by dozens of invasive aquatic plants and animals. House Republicans included a provision in the authorization bill for the Coast Guard that would block states from regulating the discharge of ballast water and force them to accept weaker international ballast water standards.

### **Reducing Funding for Environmental and Coastal Protection**

House Republicans repeatedly voted for appropriations bills, budget resolutions, and amendments that would cut funding for key programs at EPA, NOAA, the Department of the Interior, and other agencies with responsibility for protecting coastal areas, oceans resources, and endangered marine and coastal species. These budget cuts threaten the ability of agencies to enforce existing law, conduct scientific research, and implement initiatives designed to protect the nation’s coasts.

As one of the House Republicans’ first orders of business in the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress, they passed an appropriations bill to cut EPA’s FY2011 budget by \$3 billion (29%). They cut funding for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, a multi-agency effort to clean up pollution and combat invasive species in the Great Lakes, by half, and similarly slashed the budget for restoration projects in Puget Sound and the Chesapeake Bay. They also voted to cut the Clean Water State Revolving Fund by \$1.4 billion (67%), which would decimate programs to provide states and tribes with grants to

upgrade wastewater treatment plants and other infrastructure to protect water quality in our rivers, lakes, and coastal areas. At the same time, House Republicans voted to cut climate change funding government-wide by more than \$100 million (29%) from FY2010 levels.

Since then, House Republicans have continued to support cutting funds for coastal protection. The FY2013 appropriations bill for EPA would cut funding for the agency by 17% from last year's already reduced levels, including a 50% cut to the wastewater treatment grant program. The FY2013 House appropriations bill for NOAA proposes to cut funding for the National Ocean Service, which manages programs to ensure safe navigation and improve the resiliency of coastal communities to storms and other natural disasters. The bill also cuts funding for the National Marine Fisheries Service, which is charged with the stewardship of fisheries and other marine life in the nation's oceans. These cuts will hinder NOAA's ability to address urgent challenges such as destruction of coastal and marine habitats, depletion of fish stocks, and ocean acidification from rising carbon dioxide emissions. Separately, House Republicans voted to cut funding for the Marine Mammal Commission.

In May 2012, House Republicans voted to block funding for the National Ocean Policy, which President Obama established by executive order in July 2010 to improve the long-term stewardship of the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes. The National Ocean Policy includes several priority objectives, such as applying an ecosystem-based management approach to management of oceans, coasts, and the Great Lakes; responding to the impacts of climate change, such as helping coastal communities adapt to rising sea levels and conducting research into ocean acidification; and creating a planning process to balance recreational and commercial uses of coastal resources with the need to protect the health of the coastal environment. In addition, the policy establishes a mechanism to coordinate the work of federal, state, local, and regional agencies involved in oceans and coastal management.<sup>17</sup> House Republicans have again included this provision in the FY2013 funding bill for EPA and the Department of the Interior.

### **Obstructing the Regulatory Process**

In late November and early December of 2011, House Republicans launched a new strategy to undermine environmental laws, including those that protect the coasts: passage of legislation that makes the issuance of new regulations more difficult, if not impossible. They brought to the floor and passed with unanimous Republican support three bills that would require agencies to use time-consuming quasi-judicial procedures to issue major rules, add more than 60 new requirements to agency rulemaking, prevent new rules from going into effect unless approved by both the House and Senate, and subject the rules to new judicial challenges, such as lawsuits contesting an agency's cost-benefit analysis.

In July 2012, they cast additional votes that would stop the issuance of regulations to protect coastal areas, passing a bill to block any significant regulation, including those to protect the environment and public health, if that regulation would cost more than \$50 million and if the unemployment rate is higher than 6%. This arbitrary threshold applies no matter how much the benefits of a regulation exceed its costs and could block federal agencies from implementing critical

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<sup>17</sup> The White House, *National Ocean Policy* (online at [www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/oceans/policy](http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/oceans/policy)) (accessed August 3, 2012).

environmental standards to reduce air and water pollution, including pollution that plagues America's coasts. For example, the bill likely would block EPA from finalizing a rule to update the country's antiquated program to control urban and suburban stormwater pollution runoff, which leads to thousands of beach closings each year.

### **Conclusion**

The House of Representatives in the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress has become the most anti-environment House in the history of the United States. Since January 2011, the House has voted 297 times to undermine basic environmental protections that have existed for decades and allow more pollution into the nation's air, land, and water. A large number of these votes—117—target coastal protection and if enacted would have a profound impact on America's coastline, from the beaches of Southern California and New Jersey to the icy waters off Alaska upon which subsistence fishing communities depend.

The appendix to this report lists each of the 117 votes that could allow more pollution into coastal waters, open sensitive coastal areas to new offshore drilling, harm marine life, and hinder the U.S. government from implementing and enforcing critical environmental laws. For a full accounting of the 297 anti-environmental votes cast by the House of Representatives in the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress, visit the Committee on Energy and Commerce's Democratic website, <http://democrats.energycommerce.house.gov/>, which hosts a searchable online database of each anti-environment vote.

### Appendix: Anti-Coastal Votes in the U.S. House of Representatives (112<sup>th</sup> Congress)

Date	Bill	Sponsor	Action	Description	Result
2/16/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Pompeo	H.Amdt.47	Eliminates funding for EPA's greenhouse gas registry.	Passed
2/17/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Scalise	H.Amdt.89	Eliminates funding for State Department climate envoy.	Passed
2/18/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Poe	H.Amdt.101	Blocks EPA regulations for of greenhouse gases from stationary sources.	Passed
2/18/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Markey	H.Amdt.119	Eliminates a loophole in royalty payment requirements for offshore oil and gas drilling.	Defeated
2/18/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Goodlatte	H.Amdt.136	Blocks funds for the development of maximum contaminant load levels for the Chesapeake Bay.	Passed
2/18/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Rooney	H.Amdt.143	Blocks new EPA water quality standards for Florida waterways.	Passed
2/18/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Young	H.Amdt.96	Blocks the EPA Environmental Appeals Board from reviewing air pollution permits for offshore drilling in the Arctic.	Passed
2/19/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Rogers	Final Passage	Blocks agency actions under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and other laws and cuts funding for dozens of environmental protection programs at EPA, DOE, DOI, and other agencies.	Passed
2/19/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Hall	H.Amdt.148	Prevents NOAA from establishing a Climate Service.	Passed
2/19/2011	H.R. 1, FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations Bill	Luetkemeyer	H.Amdt.154	Blocks the United States from contributing funds to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.	Passed
3/31/2011	H.R. 872, Reducing Regulatory Burdens Act of 2011	Gibbs	Final Passage	Blocks EPA from requiring a Clean Water Act permit for pesticides sprayed into navigable waters.	Passed
4/1/2011	H.R. 1255, Government Shutdown Prevention Act	Womack	Final Passage	Provides for H.R. 1 to take effect by operation of law, thereby blocking agency actions under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and other laws and cutting funding for dozens of environmental protection programs at EPA, DOE, DOI, and other agencies	Passed
4/6/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Jackson-Lee	H.Amdt.240	Requires a study of the impacts of blocking EPA authority to regulate greenhouse gases.	Defeated
4/6/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Jackson-Lee	H.Amdt.241	Provides considerations and procedures to guide EPA's greenhouse gas regulations.	Defeated
4/6/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Cuellar	H.Amdt.243	Preserves existing EPA scientific findings and rules related to greenhouse gases.	Defeated
4/6/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Murphy (CT)	H.Amdt.244	Preserves EPA authority to provide technical assistance to state greenhouse gas programs.	Defeated
4/6/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Waxman	H.Amdt.245	States that Congress accepts EPA's findings that climate change is occurring, is caused largely by human activities, and poses significant risks for public health and welfare.	Defeated
4/6/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Polis	H.Amdt.247	Ensures that EPA can protect the public health of the American people from global climate change.	Defeated
4/6/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Markey	H.Amdt.248	Exempts EPA actions that reduce the demand for oil from the limitations in the bill.	Defeated
4/6/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Rush	H.Amdt.249	Preserves greenhouse gas regulations until EPA and DOD determine that American security interests will not be jeopardized by their repeal.	Defeated
4/6/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Kind	H.Amdt.251	Strikes the text of the bill, which repeals EPA's existing authority to address carbon pollution, and replaces it with a codification of EPA's "tailoring rule," which exempts small sources from greenhouse gas permitting	Defeated

Date	Bill	Sponsor	Action	Description	Result
				requirements.	
4/7/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	Upton	Final Passage	Repeals EPA authority to regulate greenhouse gases to address climate change.	Passed
4/7/2011	H.R. 910, Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	McNerney	MTR	Recommits with instructions to remove limitations on EPA authority to protect children, seniors, and those with asthma from health effects caused by exposure to air pollution from major sources of carbon emissions.	Defeated
4/15/2011	H.Con.Res. 34, Establishing the budget for the United State Government for fiscal year 2012	Ryan	Final Passage	Outlines drastic budget cuts for environmental protection, clean energy, coastal protection, and climate programs.	Passed
5/5/2011	H.R. 1230, Restarting American Offshore Leasing Now	Hastings	Final Passage	Requires DOI to issue offshore oil and gas leases in the central and western Gulf of Mexico and off the Virginia coast and blocks additional environmental review of those leases.	Passed
5/5/2011	H.R. 1230, Restarting American Offshore Leasing Now	Holt	H.Amdt.268	Requires DOI to conduct thorough environmental analyses of new offshore drilling leases.	Defeated
5/10/2011	H.R. 1229, Putting the Gulf Back to Work	Polis	H.Amdt.270	Requires DOI to consider all applicable safety and environmental laws when approving offshore oil and gas activities.	Defeated
5/10/2011	H.R. 1229, Putting the Gulf Back to Work	Garamendi	H.Amdt.271	Requires DOI consultation with an independent drilling safety organization not affiliated with the American Petroleum Institute.	Defeated
5/10/2011	H.R. 1229, Putting the Gulf Back to Work	Markey	H.Amdt.272	Sets minimum standards for well casing, cementing, and blowout preventers at offshore oil and gas wells.	Defeated
5/11/2011	H.R. 1229, Putting the Gulf Back to Work	Hastings	Final Passage	Limits the DOI review period for offshore drilling permits and deems permits automatically approved if not acted on within 30 days.	Passed
5/11/2011	H.R. 1229, Putting the Gulf Back to Work	Hanabusa	H.Amdt.273	Requires oil companies to certify they have the capability to respond to a worst-case oil spill.	Defeated
5/11/2011	H.R. 1229, Putting the Gulf Back to Work	Holt	H.Amdt.274	Blocks automatic DOI approval of offshore oil and gas permits if the review period expires before the agency takes action.	Defeated
5/11/2011	H.R. 1229, Putting the Gulf Back to Work	Polis	H.Amdt.275	Lifts restrictive deadlines for DOI action on offshore oil and gas permit applications if the agency lacks adequate budget or staff.	Defeated
5/11/2011	H.R. 1229, Putting the Gulf Back to Work	Hastings	H.Amdt.279	Preserves the ability of citizens who successfully challenge offshore drilling permits to recover their legal fees.	Defeated
5/11/2011	H.R. 1229, Putting the Gulf Back to Work	Connolly	MTR	Blocks DOI from issuing new drilling permits to any applicant that has not paid all penalties, fines, or damages assessed because of economic and environmental harm caused to the Gulf of Mexico by the applicant's drilling activities.	Defeated
5/11/2011	H.R. 1231, Reversing President Obama's Offshore Moratorium	Markey	H.Amdt.282	Blocks new offshore oil and gas leases for companies that have not yet renegotiated any royalty free leases they already own in the Gulf of Mexico.	Defeated
5/12/2011	H.R. 1231, Reversing President Obama's Offshore Moratorium	Hastings	Final Passage	Requires DOI to issue offshore oil and gas leases along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic coasts, regardless of a state's objection.	Passed
5/12/2011	H.R. 1231, Reversing President Obama's Offshore Moratorium	Tsongas	H.Amdt.284	Requires each drilling applicant to develop and submit a worst-case scenario oil spill containment and cleanup plan.	Defeated
5/12/2011	H.R. 1231, Reversing President Obama's Offshore Moratorium	Brown (FL)	H.Amdt.285	Makes the current ban on drilling in the eastern Gulf of Mexico permanent.	Defeated
5/12/2011	H.R. 1231, Reversing President Obama's Offshore Moratorium	Thompson (CA)	H.Amdt.286	Prohibits the issuance of leases for drilling off the coast of northern California.	Defeated

Date	Bill	Sponsor	Action	Description	Result
5/12/2011	H.R. 1231, Reversing President Obama's Offshore Moratorium	Inslee	H.Amdt.287	Blocks DOI from leasing any area off the coast of Washington for oil and gas drilling without the approval of the Governor and legislature of the State of Washington.	Defeated
6/2/2011	H.R. 2017, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act	Carter	H.Amdt.378	Blocks funding for DHS's Climate Change Adaptation Task Force.	Passed
6/22/2011	H.R. 2021, Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011	Gardner	Final Passage	Weakens Clean Air Act requirements for pollution from offshore drilling operations.	Passed
6/22/2011	H.R. 2021, Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011	Speier	H.Amdt.481	Requires air emissions to be measured at the site of offshore drilling rather than onshore.	Defeated
6/22/2011	H.R. 2021, Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011	Hastings (FL)	H.Amdt.482	Grants EPA authority to regulate air pollution from offshore drilling support vessels, such as icebreakers.	Defeated
6/22/2011	H.R. 2021, Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011	Rush	H.Amdt.485	Gives EPA additional time to consider air permit applications for offshore drilling projects if such time is necessary to allow sufficient public participation and to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act.	Defeated
6/22/2011	H.R. 2021, Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011	Quigley	H.Amdt.486	Strikes a provision limiting the authority of the EPA Environmental Appeals Board over Clean Air Act permits for offshore drilling.	Defeated
6/22/2011	H.R. 2021, Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011	Capps	H.Amdt.488	Allows states to set more protective air quality standards for offshore drilling operations.	Defeated
6/22/2011	H.R. 2021, Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011	Schrader	H.Amdt.490	Prevents offshore drilling off Oregon's coast by blocking EPA from issuing air permits for drilling projects.	Defeated
7/12/2011	H.R. 2354, Energy and Water Development Appropriations	Moran (VA)	H.Amdt.591	Preserves the authority of EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers to protect streams, tributaries, and wetlands under the Clean Water Act.	Defeated
7/13/2011	H.R. 2018, Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011	Mica	Final Passage	Undermines the Clean Water Act by limiting EPA authority to establish water quality standards for chemicals and other pollutants that harm human health and the environment.	Passed
7/13/2011	H.R. 2018, Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011	Jackson-Lee	H.Amdt.628	Strikes all provisions of the bill to weaken Clean Water Act standards.	Defeated
7/13/2011	H.R. 2018, Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011	Jackson-Lee	H.Amdt.629	Allows the EPA to set water quality standards when a state fails to set adequate standards.	Defeated
7/13/2011	H.R. 2018, Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011	Polis	H.Amdt.632	Says that the bill's weakening of clean water standards will not apply to any permit holder that EPA lists as being in significant noncompliance with the law.	Defeated
7/13/2011	H.R. 2018, Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011	Connolly	H.Amdt.633	Says that the bill's weakening of clean water standards will not apply to water bodies that receive federal funds for restoration projects.	Defeated
7/13/2011	H.R. 2018, Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011	Blumenauer	H.Amdt.635	Exempts from the bill waterways that provide flood protection, are valuable fish and wildlife habitat, or are coastal recreation areas.	Defeated
7/13/2011	H.R. 2018, Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011	Carnahan	H.Amdt.636	Says that the bill's weakening of clean water standards will not apply in areas that have previously been declared major disasters due to flooding.	Defeated
7/13/2011	H.R. 2018, Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011	McNerney	MTR	Preserves EPA authority to set water pollution standards and review permits when pollutants are being discharged into waters that are public sources of drinking water.	Defeated
7/14/2011	H.R. 2354, Energy and Water Development Appropriations	Hastings (WA)	H.Amdt.657	Blocks implementation and enforcement of a shoreline management plan developed to protect salmon in the Columbia and Snake Rivers.	Passed
7/14/2011	H.R. 2354, Energy and Water Development Appropriations	Denham	H.Amdt.666	Blocks funding for restoration and salmon repopulation in the San Joaquin River.	Passed

Date	Bill	Sponsor	Action	Description	Result
7/15/2011	H.R. 2354, Energy and Water Development Appropriations	Frelinghuysen	Final Passage	Cuts funding for renewable energy and energy efficiency programs; blocks funding for salmon repopulation in the San Joaquin River; blocks ACE from protecting certain streams and wetlands under the Clean Water Act.	Passed
7/25/2011	H.R. 2584, Interior and Environment Appropriations	Cleaver	H.Amdt.716	Restores funding for EPA's urban water initiative, which works with disadvantaged communities to revitalize urban watersheds.	Defeated
7/25/2011	H.R. 2584, Interior and Environment Appropriations	Richmond	H.Amdt.718	Restores funding for North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.	Defeated
7/26/2011	H.R. 2584, Interior and Environment Appropriations	Tipton	H.Amdt.734	Cuts funding for EPA environmental programs and management.	Passed
7/27/2011	H.R. 2584, Interior and Environment Appropriations	Dold	H.Amdt.743	Restores some funding for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and other EPA programs to restore Puget Sound, Long Island Sound, the Chesapeake Bay, and San Francisco Bay.	Defeated
7/27/2011	H.R. 2584, Interior and Environment Appropriations	Scalise	H.Amdt.745	Cuts the Secretary of the Interior's budget as a rebuke for alleged slow pace of offshore drilling permit approvals.	Passed
7/27/2011	H.R. 2584, Interior and Environment Appropriations	Pompeo	H.Amdt.757	Cuts funding for EPA's greenhouse gas registry.	Passed
10/24/2011	H.R. 2594, European Union Emissions Trading Scheme Prohibition Act	Mica	Final Passage	Prohibits U.S. airlines from complying with the European Union's requirements to address carbon pollution	Passed
11/4/2011	H.R. 2838, Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act	Bishop	H.Amdt.861	Allows states to set more protective requirements for ballast water discharges in their state resource waters.	Defeated
11/4/2011	H.R. 2838, Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act	Slaughter	H.Amdt.862	Strikes a rider that preempts state action to prevent the spread of invasive species by regulating the discharge of ballast water.	Defeated
11/4/2011	H.R. 2838, Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act	Huizenga	H.Amdt.863	Blocks EPA from revising permits for a vessel that currently discharges coal ash into the Great Lakes.	Passed
11/15/2011	H.R. 2838, Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act	LoBiondo	Final Passage	Blocks states from regulating the discharge of ballast water to control invasive species; restricts EPA's ability to limit discharge of coal ash from vessels into the Great Lakes.	Passed
12/1/2011	H.R. 527, The Regulatory Flexibility Improvements Act	Smith	Final Passage	Expands the authority of the Small Business Administration in rulemakings and adjudications by other agencies and expands analysis requirements to rules and guidance with only indirect potential economic effects on small businesses.	Passed
12/1/2011	H.R. 527, The Regulatory Flexibility Improvements Act	Cohen	H.Amdt.884	Ensures that rules relating to food safety, workplace safety, air quality, consumer product safety, and water quality are not covered by the bill's provisions blocking or hindering regulatory action.	Defeated
12/2/2011	H.R. 3010, Regulatory Accountability Act	Smith	Final Passage	Imposes significant new hurdles to regulation and replaces protective standards in the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and other statutes with a requirement to adopt the least costly alternative.	Passed
12/2/2011	H.R. 3010, Regulatory Accountability Act	Connolly	H.Amdt.891	Ensures that rules relating to food safety, workplace safety, air quality, consumer product safety, and water quality are not covered by the bill's provisions imposing significant hurdles to agency rule-making.	Defeated
12/7/2011	H.R. 10, Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny	Davis	Final Passage	Blocks any major rule that does not receive approval from both houses of Congress within 70 legislative days.	Passed
12/7/2011	H.R. 10, Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny	McCarthy	H.Amdt.898	Ensures that rules relating to food safety, workplace safety, air quality, consumer product safety, and water	Defeated

Date	Bill	Sponsor	Action	Description	Result
				quality are not covered by the bill's provisions blocking rules that do not receive approval from both houses of Congress within 70 days.	
2/15/2012	H.R. 3408, Protecting Investment in Oil Shale the Next Generation of Environmental, Energy, and Resource Security Act	Capps	H.Amdt.938	Strikes provision requiring new oil and gas drilling off the coast of southern California.	Defeated
2/15/2012	H.R. 3408, Protecting Investment in Oil Shale the Next Generation of Environmental, Energy, and Resource Security Act	Bishop	H.Amdt.940	Strikes provision requiring new oil and gas drilling off the coast of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, or Maine.	Defeated
2/16/2012	H.R. 3408, Protecting Investment in Oil Shale the Next Generation of Environmental, Energy, and Resource Security Act	Lamborn	Final Passage	Blocks NEPA and Endangered Species Act review of oil shale projects; requires issuance of oil shale leases; directs DOI to issue offshore oil and gas leases along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic coasts, regardless of a state's objection.	Passed
2/16/2012	H.R. 3408, Protecting Investment in Oil Shale the Next Generation of Environmental, Energy, and Resource Security Act	Thompson (CA)	H.Amdt.944	Strikes provision requiring new oil and gas drilling off the coast of northern California.	Defeated
2/16/2012	H.R. 3408, Protecting Investment in Oil Shale the Next Generation of Environmental, Energy, and Resource Security Act	Hanabusa	H.Amdt.946	Requires companies drilling offshore to meet minimum standards for well casing, cementing, and blowout preventers.	Defeated
2/29/2012	H.R. 1837, San Joaquin Valley Water Reliability Act	Nunes	Final Passage	Blocks the Endangered Species Act for operation of the Central Valley Project and California State Water Project and removes protections for fish during the process of approving water transfers out of the San Joaquin delta.	Passed
2/29/2012	H.R. 1837, San Joaquin Valley Water Reliability Act	McNerney	H.Amdt.959	Blocks provisions from taking effect unless it is demonstrated that they will not harm drinking water supplies for California's Delta region.	Defeated
2/29/2012	H.R. 1837, San Joaquin Valley Water Reliability Act	McNerney	H.Amdt.960	Blocks provisions from taking effect unless it is demonstrated that they will not harm water quality in the San Joaquin Delta.	Defeated
2/29/2012	H.R. 1837, San Joaquin Valley Water Reliability Act	Garamendi	H.Amdt.963	Strikes provisions of the bill making protection of fish discretionary and transferring water out of the San Joaquin delta despite concerns about impacts on salmon and other species.	Defeated
2/29/2012	H.R. 1837, San Joaquin Valley Water Reliability Act	Markey	H.Amdt.964	Strikes provisions exempting the Central Valley Project from state and federal laws including the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act.	Defeated
3/29/2012	H.Con.Res.112, Establishing the budget for the United State Government for fiscal year 2013	Ryan	Final Passage	Outlines drastic budget cuts for environmental protection, clean energy, coastal protection, and climate programs.	Passed
5/8/2012	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	Harris	H.Amdt.1045	Reduces funding for NOAA's Climate Portal program.	Passed
5/8/2012	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	Grimm	H.Amdt.1047	Reduces funding for NOAA's operations and climate research programs.	Passed
5/8/2012	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	Broun	H.Amdt.1061	Reduces funding for the Marine Mammal Commission by 6%.	Passed
5/9/2012	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	Flores	H.Amdt.1079	Prohibits use of funds to implement the National Ocean Policy, relating to U.S. stewardship of oceans and the Great Lakes.	Passed
5/9/2012	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	Landry	H.Amdt.1080	Prohibits NOAA from using funds to reduce sea turtle mortality in shrimp fisheries in the southeastern United States.	Passed

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5/9/2012	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	Cravaack	H.Amdt.1088	Prohibits the National Science Foundation from implementing the Climate Change Education program.	Passed
5/9/2012	H.R. 5326, Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	Denham	H.Amdt.1091	Blocks funding for restoration and salmon repopulation in the San Joaquin River.	Passed
5/17/2012	H.R. 4310, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013	Gallegly	H.Amdt.1100	Expands U.S. Navy exemptions from the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act for harm to southern California sea otters and gives the fishing industry the same exemption indefinitely.	Passed
6/1/2012	H.R. 5325, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013	Moran (VA)	H.Amdt.1175	Preserves the authority of EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers to protect streams, tributaries, and wetlands under the Clean Water Act.	Defeated
6/5/2012	H.R. 5325, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013	Young	H.Amdt.1199	Blocks funding for restoration and salmon repopulation in the San Joaquin River.	Passed
6/5/2012	H.R. 5325, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013	Landry	H.Amdt.1221	Blocks the Army Corps of Engineers from requiring that developers offset and mitigate the loss of wetlands in Louisiana.	Passed
6/6/2012	H.R. 5325, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013	Frelinghuysen	Final Passage	Cuts funding for renewable energy and energy efficiency programs; blocks funding for salmon repopulation in the San Joaquin River; blocks ACE from protecting certain streams and wetlands under the Clean Water Act.	Passed
6/6/2012	H.R. 5325, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2013	Jackson Lee	H.Amdt.1216	Increases funding for Army Corps of Engineers construction and coastal restoration projects by reducing funds for nuclear weapons activities.	Defeated
6/19/2012	H.R. 2578, Conservation and Economic Growth Act	Denham	Final passage	Creates a 100-mile zone along the U.S. borders in which environmental laws do not apply; allows clear-cutting in the Tongass National Forest; authorizes killing of sea lions in the Pacific Northwest; overturns plan to protect nesting sea turtles in NC.	Passed
6/20/2012	H.R. 4480, Strategic Energy Production Act of 2012	Quigley	H.Amdt.1293	Prevents new offshore drilling under Title I of the bill if the drilling would occur in ecologically sensitive areas or if it would harm the marine and coastal environment.	Defeated
6/21/2012	H.R. 4480, Strategic Energy Production Act of 2012	Gardner	Final passage	Weakens Clean Air Act protections; blocks EPA air quality rules; opens up new onshore and offshore lands to drilling with fewer environmental safeguards.	Passed
6/21/2012	H.R. 4480, Strategic Energy Production Act of 2012	Rigell	H.Amdt.1306	Requires the Secretary of the Interior to lease an area off the coast of Virginia for oil and gas drilling within one year.	Passed
6/21/2012	H.R. 4480, Strategic Energy Production Act of 2012	Holt	H.Amdt.1307	Blocks new oil and gas leases on public lands for companies that have not yet renegotiated any royalty free leases they already own in the Gulf of Mexico.	Defeated
6/21/2012	H.R. 4480, Strategic Energy Production Act of 2012	Wittman	H.Amdt.1308	Creates a burdensome new regulatory scheme for offshore wind development and waives environmental review for certain offshore wind towers.	Passed
6/21/2012	H.R. 4480, Strategic Energy Production Act of 2012	Slaughter	MTR	Requires major oil and gas companies to forgo certain tax benefits before obtaining new leases on public lands.	Defeated
7/25/2012	H.R. 4078, Regulatory Freeze for Jobs Act	Markey	H.Amdt.1451	Ensures that rules to address extreme weather, including droughts, flooding and wildfires, are exempt from the bill's provisions blocking regulatory action.	Defeated
7/25/2012	H.R. 6082, Congressional Replacement of President Obama's Energy-Restricting and Job-Limiting Offshore Drilling Plan	Hastings (WA)	Final Passage	Requires new drilling off the Atlantic, Pacific, and Alaskan coasts with limited environmental review and without stronger drilling safety requirements.	Passed
7/25/2012	H.R. 6082, Congressional Replacement of President Obama's Energy-Restricting and Job-Limiting Offshore Drilling Plan	Holt	H.Amdt.1440	Strikes the provision limiting environmental review of new drilling in Bristol Bay (Alaska) and in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.	Defeated

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7/25/2012	H.R. 6082, Congressional Replacement of President Obama's Energy-Restricting and Job-Limiting Offshore Drilling Plan	Markey	H.Amdt.1443	Requires that companies drilling in offshore waters pursuant to this Act implement drilling safety requirements recommended by the BP oil spill commission.	Defeated
7/25/2012	H.R. 6082, Congressional Replacement of President Obama's Energy-Restricting and Job-Limiting Offshore Drilling Plan	Holt	H.Amdt.1444	Blocks new offshore oil and gas leases for companies that have not yet renegotiated any royalty-free leases they already own in the Gulf of Mexico.	Defeated
7/26/2012	H.R. 4078, Regulatory Freeze for Jobs Act	Griffin	Final Passage	Blocks significant regulations to protect public health and the environment unless the unemployment rate falls below 6%.	Passed
7/26/2012	H.R. 4078, Regulatory Freeze for Jobs Act	McKinley	H.Amdt.1459	Blocks any regulatory action that would cost \$50 million or more, without regard to the benefits.	Passed
7/26/2012	H.R. 4078, Regulatory Freeze for Jobs Act	Posey	H.Amdt.1465	Blocks the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission from enforcing or issuing interpretive guidance on climate change.	Passed