

## **The Forgotten Fifteen**

During this session of Congress, House Republicans have championed fifteen pro-jobs measures that have stalled in the Senate:

**The Reducing Regulatory Burdens Act (H.R. 872):** Amends the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to clarify that the Administrator of the EPA or a state may not require a permit under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for the application of pesticides already regulated by FIFRA. By removing duplicative requirements, the bill would reduce overlapping and unnecessary regulation on pesticides that are already regulated – reducing costs to farmers and small businesses.

- Passed the House by a vote of 292-130 on March 31, 2011

**The Energy Tax Prevention Act (H.R. 910):** Earlier this year, the EPA's overreaching regulations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases went into effect. These regulations pose a tremendous threat to our nation's fragile economic recovery by increasing energy costs for consumers and companies, hindering job creation and economic growth. The House passed H.R. 910, which prohibits the federal government from regulating greenhouse gas emissions, to preserve American jobs and our competitiveness in the global economy.

- Passed the House by a vote of 255-172 on April 7, 2011

**Resolution of Disapproval Regarding FCC Internet Regulation (H.J. Res 37):** In December 2010, the Federal Communications Commission imposed so-called "network neutrality" regulations that effectively limits Internet service providers from managing the distribution of Internet content. The FCC has admitted that it has not conducted any market analysis of these rules – meaning they have no idea how they will hinder job creation or investments in new technologies. H.J. Res 37 would block the FCC from implementing these troubling regulations and prevent the FCC from passing similar rules.

- Passed the House by a vote of 240-179 on April 8, 2011

**Restarting American Offshore Leasing Now Act (H.R. 1230):** Rising gasoline prices are straining family budgets and threatening our economic recovery. Unfortunately, the Administration has actively blocked efforts to increase domestic energy production in the United States and create jobs by cancelling and delaying scheduled oil and natural gas lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of Virginia. H.R. 1230 would help create new jobs for Americans and reduce our dependence on foreign sources of oil by

requiring the Secretary of the Interior to conduct oil and natural gas lease sales in these areas by June 1, 2012.

- Passed the House by a vote of 266-149 on May 5, 2011

**Putting the Gulf of Mexico Back to Work Act (H.R. 1229):** To ensure that the Administration cannot prevent new exploration for American energy resources by willfully slowing and delaying the permit process H.R. 1229 would establish a 30 day timeline for the Department of the Interior to approve or delay applications for drilling permits. The bill also includes provisions to ensure that we increase American energy production and job creation in a responsible and transparent manner.

- Passed the House by a vote of 263-163 on May 11, 2011

**Reversing President Obama's Offshore Moratorium Act (H.R. 1231):** To reduce our dependence on foreign oil, lower costs for families, and create new jobs for Americans, H.R. 1231 would allow drilling in at least 50 percent of the Outer Continental Shelf areas known to contain the most oil and gas. The non-partisan CBO has projected that this legislation would generate \$800 million in revenue over ten years.

- Passed the House by a vote of 243-179 on May 12, 2011

**The Jobs and Energy Permitting Act (H.R. 2021):** H.R. 2021 would increase access to American energy resources and create new jobs by expediting the process of obtaining an offshore drilling permit.

- Passed the House by a vote of 255-166 on June 22, 2011

**The Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act (H.R. 2018):** Since the enactment of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the federal government and states have worked together to fight water pollution. In recent years, however, the EPA has taken steps to undermine the states' regulatory authority and establish one-size-fits all water pollution controls. H.R. 2018 would restore the balance between state and federal regulation, by restricting the EPA's ability to issue revised or new water quality standards for a pollutant whenever a state has adopted – and the EPA has already approved – a standard, unless a state concurs. The bill also prohibits the EPA from unnecessarily delaying a state's permitting and water quality certification decisions once the EPA has already approved a state's program. By preventing the EPA's one-size-fits all approach to controlling water pollution, H.R. 2018 will end these unnecessary delays which are harming businesses that are essential to our economic recovery and job growth.

- Passed the House by a vote of 239-184 on July 13, 2011

**The Consumer Financial Protection Safety and Soundness Improvement Act (H.R. 1315):** Reforms the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau created by the Dodd-Frank law. The bill improves consumer protection and provides greater economic stability by allowing the Financial Stability Oversight Council to vote to set aside any harmful regulation.

- Passed the House by a vote of 241-173 on July 21, 2011

**The North American-Made Energy Security Act (H.R. 1938):** In 2008, a Canadian firm applied for a Presidential Permit to construct an oil pipeline from the oil sands region of Alberta, Canada to oil refineries along the Gulf Coast. It has been estimated that the project will create and support hundreds of thousands of new jobs and bring in an additional 700,000 barrels of oil daily into the U.S. once complete. The current permit process has allowed the EPA to continually delay final consideration of the permit application for nearly three years. H.R. 1938 would promote job creation and energy security by requiring the President to issue a final decision on the permit request by November 1, 2011.

- Passed the House by a vote of 279-147 on July 26, 2011

**The Protecting Jobs from Government Interference Act (H.R. 2587):** H.R. 2587 would prevent the National Labor Relations Board from ordering any employer to close, relocate, or transfer employment. This would give private companies the flexibility to develop their businesses in the state that offers the best opportunities for growth, job creation and stability.

- Passed the House by a vote of 238-186 on September 15, 2011

**The Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation (TRAIN) Act (H.R. 2401):** H.R. 2401 would direct the federal government to fully consider the impact of burdensome and costly regulations on our economy and job creation. Specifically, the bill would establish an interagency committee, including representatives from the Departments of Commerce and Treasury, and the U.S. International Trade Commission, to examine the effect of major rules issued or proposed by the EPA. The committee will study the economic competitiveness of the U.S. and the effect of EPA regulations on energy prices, employment, and reliability of the U.S. electric supply.

The TRAIN Act would also delay implementation of the maximum achievable control technology (Utility MACT) standards and the cross-state air pollution rule until the full impact has been studied. These controversial regulations stand to cost our economy \$17.8 billion a year and result in the loss of 1.4 million jobs by the year 2020.

- Passed the House by a vote of 249-169 on September 23, 2011

**The Cement Sector Regulatory Relief Act (H.R. 2681):** In 2010, the EPA issued a final rule establishing emissions standards for cement manufacturing plants that the agency estimates will cost \$2.2 billion to implement. Other estimates show however that compliance costs could reach as high as \$3.4 billion. As a result of these new costs, concerns have been raised that many domestic facilities will be unable to meet the new requirements, putting thousands of American jobs at risk. H.R. 2681 would require the EPA to rewrite these overly burdensome rules, and formulate new rules that protect communities both environmentally and economically.

- Passed the House by a vote of 262-161 on October 6, 2011

**The EPA Regulatory Relief Act (H.R. 2250):** Concerns have been raised about the economic impact of the EPA's proposed boiler MACT rules, including the imposition of billions of dollars in compliance costs on U.S. manufacturers and the loss of thousands of American jobs. The rules as written would cost companies up to \$14 billion. H.R. 2250 would require the EPA to rewrite the boiler MACT rules and replacing them with sensible, achievable rules that do not destroy jobs.

- Passed the House by a vote of 275-142 on October 13, 2011

**The Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act (H.R. 2273):** From 1999 to 2009, 519 million tons of coal ash has been successfully recycled, representing nearly 40 percent of the 1.35 billion tons produced. Under the EPA's proposed regulatory plan, coal ash would be classified as a hazardous material, discouraging recycling the material for use in cement and drywall and imposing significant costs on American industries. H.R. 2273 would provide for the safe management of coal combustion residuals in a way that protects jobs and encourages recycling and beneficial use. Specifically, the bill would substitute the EPA's current proposal with a program that would establish enforceable minimum federal coal ash standards, but leave regulation and enforcement to the states.

- Passed the House by a vote of 276-144 on October 14, 2011