

Comparison of Energy Bills

While numerous energy proposals have been put forward in the House, Democrats' comprehensive energy bill is the best policy for America's future. It opens new areas to responsible drilling, balances our country's military, energy and environmental needs, provides a fairer return to the taxpayer from drilling activities, and invests in key priorities such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, carbon capture and sequestration, conservation, and energy assistance for American families.

Element	Rahall/Green/ Miller/Dingell HR 6899	Republican MTR HR 6899	Peterson- Abercrombie HR 6709	Boehner HR 6566
OCS Drilling Areas Opened	East and West Coasts open. No new areas opened in E. Gulf of Mexico until 2022. (GOMESA not opened). Marine sanctuaries, marine national monuments, and the Georges Bank are closed.	All areas open, including marine sanctuaries, marine national monuments, Georges Bank and the E Gulf (repeals GOMESA).	All areas open, including marine sanctuaries, marine national monuments, Georges Bank and the E Gulf (repeals GOMESA).	All areas open, including marine sanctuaries, marine national monuments, Georges Bank and the E Gulf (repeals GOMESA).
OCS Land Conveyance	No changes in ownership.	No changes in ownership.	No changes in ownership.	States receive up to 12 nautical miles of OCS land back from the federal government and can open those areas to drilling, receipts remain the federal government's from drilling in those areas.
OCS Drilling Distance	3-50 miles closed; 50-100 miles States can opt-in; 100+ miles open.	States can opt-out of drilling between 25 and 50 miles; 50+ miles open.	States can opt-out of drilling between 25 and 50 miles; 50+ miles open.	12-50 miles are closed (unless a State opts-in and allows drilling); between 50-100 miles is open unless a State opts-out; 100+ miles open.
State Role	States opt-in, have 2 years to pass a law approving drilling.	States opt-out, have 1 year pass a law disapproving drilling.	States opt-out, have 1 year pass a law disapproving drilling.	States have 1 year to pass a law opting in, or out, for natural gas drilling within 1 year and for oil drilling within 3 years.

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Revenue Sharing with States	States do not receive traditional revenue sharing. States would receive LIHEAP and LWCF dollars from the Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve.	30 % of all leasing revenues (bonus bids, rents, and royalties) go to states.	30 % of all leasing revenues (bonus bids, rents, and royalties) go to states.	State gets differing amounts by distance: for gas drilling states and local coastal governments receive 75% of revenue for drilling within 12 miles and 50% of revenue for drilling outside 12 miles; for oil drilling within 100 miles, revenue sharing of 37.5%. Outside of 100 miles, states get 25 % of revenues if they haven't opened up any areas within 100 miles, and 37.5 % if they have.
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	Opens the Refuge to oil and gas drilling.
Renewable Energy Investment	Creates a \$6.6 billion fund for renewable energy and energy efficiency, Land and Water Conservation fund, carbon capture and sequestration technology, and LIHEAP.	8 % of all leasing revenues for conservation fund, 10 % for environmental restoration fund, 15 % to a renewable energy fund, 5 % to a carbon capture and nuclear waste fund, and 2 % to LIHEAP.	8 % of all leasing revenues for conservation fund, 10 % for environmental restoration fund, 15 % to a renewable energy fund, 5 % to a carbon capture and nuclear waste fund, and 2 % to LIHEAP.	Drilling receipts retained by the federal government goes into a trust fund: funded from the 2005 energy bill: biomass 3%; hydroelectric 2%; solar and wind 7%; cellulosic biofuels 2.5 %; renewable energy research 20%; methane hydrates 2.5%; and loan guarantees (all kinds in Title XVII) 7%. From the 2007 bill: advanced biofuel grants 16%: photovoltaic demo 2.5 %; geothermal 4%; marine and hydrokinetic 2.5%; energy storage 10%; and smart grid research 7%.

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Fossil Energy Investment	No provision	No provision	No provision	The American Renewable and Alternative Energy Trust Fund also funds fossil energy activities from the 2005 energy bill including: coal technologies 4%; and clean coal 7%.
Renewable Fuels Standard	Sense of the Congress that the 2007 woody biomass could be changed to ensure fuels can be produced from a highly diverse array of feedstocks, and allow for production in every region of the country.	Changes to the 2007 woody biomass definition to expand materials that can be used to make cellulosic ethanol.	Changes to the 2007 woody biomass definition to expand materials that can be used to make cellulosic ethanol.	No provision.
Energy Tax Extenders	Included, paid for with oil company tax breaks (Section 199 and FOGEI/FORI).	Included, paid for with corporate tax timing shift.	Included, no offsets.	Tax credits for plug-in hybrids, alternative fuel vehicles and refueling property, and credits for renewable energy, refined coal, biodiesel and renewable diesel, energy efficient appliances, home and residential property, home energy audits and smart meters.
SPR	SPR swap included; 10% of the SPR, 70 million barrels, of light crude oil would be released, with a requirement that it be replaced with heavy crude in no less than 5 years.	Included. Money raised from swap is used to fund energy research. No clear timeframe for replacement of oil into the SPR.	Included. Money raised from swap is used to fund energy research. No clear timeframe for replacement of oil into the SPR.	No provision.
Renewable Portfolio Standard	15% by 2020, with up to 4% able to be achieved from energy efficiency improvements.	No provisions	No provision	No provision

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Oil Shale	Repeals Interior rider that expires Sept 30 blocking issuing of oil shale leasing regulations. Includes language allowing states to opt-in to shale leasing.	Repeals Interior rider that expires Sept 30 blocking issuing of oil shale leasing regulations.	Repeals Interior rider that expires Sept 30 blocking issuing of oil shale leasing regulations.	Repeals Interior rider that expires Sept 30 blocking issuing of oil shale leasing regulations.
Refinery Permitting	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	Includes further streamlined permitting process for refineries that limits state review time and citizen input.
Nuclear Energy	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.	Includes authorization and funds for reprocessing spent fuel, a legislated determination that current storage capacity is sufficient to build new plants, and a tax credit for individuals seeking to become certified nuclear engineers.
Repeal Section 526 of 2007 Energy bill	Section 526 not repealed, language clarified to ensure that federal agencies can purchase commercially available fuels.	Repeal included	Repeal included	Repeal included