

PRESS UPDATE

U.S. Senate Committee on

**ENVIRONMENT &
PUBLIC WORKS**



Minority Press Update



UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS 109TH CONGRESS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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COMMITMENT TO OKLAHOMA

“No other state leader has achieved such a feat in modern Oklahoma history.”

“Highways Win”
Tulsa World
August 1, 2005

H.R. 3, SAFETEA: Signed into Law, August 10, 2005

“This bill is historic for Oklahoma. I am extremely proud of the increase in funding the state will receive from this legislation. Under the formulas, our bill includes about 32 percent more funding over the previous highway authorization bill. As I’ve often said, one of my top priorities as Chairman of the EPW Committee has been to increase the rate of return for donor states such as Oklahoma. This highway bill increases Oklahoma’s formula rate of return to 92 cents per dollar in 2008.”

- *Senator James M. Inhofe*

In Oklahoma:

- Provides \$244 billion in guaranteed spending over the 2005-2009 period (\$286.4 billion including 2004) for maintenance, and improvement of the nation’s roads, bridges, mass transit, and safety that creates millions of job opportunities across the country.
- Includes over 30 percent more (about 32 percent more for Oklahoma) funding over TEA-21 levels (current law).
- Provides a rate of return phased in to 92 percent by 2008 for donor states, including Oklahoma.
- Provides more than a 39 percent average annual increase over TEA-21 levels for Indian reservation roads and bridges, including new funding categories and increased flexibility, for which Oklahoma tribes are among the largest recipients.
- Consolidates existing safety programs into a new core Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) to provide increased funding and greater flexibility to states. The HSIP is designed to meet the growing safety needs and fatality and injury rates in each state through a strategic highway safety plan.
- Senator Inhofe restored Congress’ original intent by inserting language correcting ambiguous wording in past legislation that has been at issue surrounding the Oklahoma Loyal Shawnee tribe’s ability to place land into trust.
- Provides more than \$2.8 billion for the State of Oklahoma, including funding for a variety of important projects:

- \$220 million for improvements to Interstates 40 and 44
- \$50 million to improve bridges in the State
- \$35 million to widen and make improvements to the Ports-to-Plains Corridor
- \$10.8 million to widen Highway 60 between Ponca City and Bartlesville
- \$7 million for the University of Oklahoma to conduct research in global tracking methods for intermodal containerized freight
- \$2 million to complete and extend trails along Mingo Creek in Tulsa
- \$2.2 million to update traffic signals with LED illumination technology
- \$2 million for reconstruction of State Highway 20 in Owasso
- \$1 million for the control of outdoor advertising
- \$1.6 million for improving I-35 Interchange at Milepost 1 Near Thackerville
- \$6.4 million to widen SH-33 from the Cimarron River East to US-177
- \$2.4 million to reconstruct the I-44 193rd street interchange
- \$1.6 million to widen US-60 from approximately 2 miles east of the US-60 - US-75 interchange east approximately 5.5 miles
- \$800,000 to widen US-54 from North of Optima Northeast to Kansas State Line
- \$2.4 million for transportation enhancements for Hwy-19 from Ada to Stratford
- \$800,000 for improvements to Hereford Lane and US-69 Interchange
- \$1.6 million for construction of rail crossing in Claremore at Blue Star Drive and SH-66
- \$3.2 million to complete reconstruction of the I-35 - SH-9 West Interchange
- \$800,000 for Texanna Road Improvements around Lake Eufaula
- \$3.6 million for improvements to SH-412P at 412 interchange
- \$800,000 to construct vehicular bridge over the Burlington Northern Railroad at War Bonnet Crossing, Manford
- \$2.4 million for Construction of Duncan Bypass Grade Separation
- \$5 million for improvements to SH-3 from Antlers to Broken Bow

- \$16 million for reconstruction of the I-40 cross-town Expressway from I-44 to I-35 in downtown Oklahoma City
- \$8.8 million to construct and widen six lanes on I-44 from the Arkansas River extending east approximately 3.7 miles to Yale Avenue
- \$800,000 for the Navajo Gateway Improvements Project, US-62 in Altus
- \$800,000 to reconstruct the I-44 Fort Still Key Gate Interchange
- \$800,000 for the realignment of US-287 around Boise City

Oklahomans Praise Senator Inhofe's Leadership on the Highway Bill:

- “The federal money was acquired through the efforts of the state’s congressional delegation, but especially because of the work of Sen. Jim Inhofe, R-Okla. His seniority allowed him to obtain a much larger highway construction bill than the president wanted. In addition to I-44 work, there is another \$200 million-plus in highway improvements for Oklahoma in the bill. For the first time, Oklahomans will get back a little more in highway funds than they pay out in federal fuel taxes. When it comes to federal funds for highways, it’s “hats in the air” time in Tulsa.”

“No more obstacles”
Tulsa World
August 13, 2005

- “Jim Inhofe has waged a hard, perhaps even lonely, battle to get Congress to face up to transportation needs. Even the amounts he pushes for are small compared to the massive needs of the transportation system. Fortunately, it appears the majority of the U.S. Senate agrees with him.”

“Road work”
Tulsa World
May 13, 2005

- “Oklahoma is certainly going to fare better than we ever have in the past. I’ve always felt good with Chairman Inhofe running the show and the other members of the delegation.”

Gary Ridley, director of the state’s Transportation Department

Commitment to Tar Creek Remediation

Chairman Inhofe continues to lead the effort to clean up Tar Creek. Since he became Chairman, the vast majority of the obstacles that were preventing progress at Tar Creek have been addressed. Federal Departments and Agencies are finally working with each other and with the states, locals and tribes.

The State Department of Environmental Quality and Oklahoma University continue to implement the projects set out in the Oklahoma plan. EPA is making good progress on the RIFS to clean up the chat; the Army Corps continues their work on subsidence. The most recent development is that of Indian chat sales. The majority of chat at Tar Creek is on tribal or allottee property. Because of

legal restrictions involving the Department of the Interior, that chat could not be sold or moved. With a recent agreement, the chat will begin to be sold early this fall. A marketing/sales plan is being developed in order to move the maximum amount of chat.

Praise for Senator Inhofe's Commitment to Tar Creek Remediation:

“And the ongoing efforts of U.S. Sen. Jim Inhofe, who has made Tar Creek a high priority, could help lead to that long-awaited comprehensive plan, Osborn believes. ‘It is only with his (Inhofe) leadership and effort that this mess will be cleaned up and, I believe, it will be one of his lasting legacies,’ Osborn said.”

Dr. Mark Osborn of Miami, Okla. received the Champion of Oklahoma Health presented by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma State Department of Health, the Oklahoma Hospital Association, the Oklahoma Osteopathic Association and the Oklahoma State Medical Association.

“...U.S. Sen. Jim Inhofe, who as chairman of the important Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, has achieved notable success on such major needs as the state's transportation system and the lingering Tar Creek environmental disaster. Inhofe was able to steer about \$19 million in federal funds toward buying out properties in the Tar Creek Superfund site, an Ottawa County region devastated by decades of lead and zinc mining. Inhofe quickly arranged for the buyout funding after a study he commissioned showed that possible cave-ins resulting from undermining in the area were a continuing threat.”

*Editorial: Buyout concerns,
Tulsa World
November 14, 2006 Tuesday*

H.R. 6, Energy Policy Act of 2005: Signed into Law, August 8, 2005

“Our nation has been in need of a comprehensive national energy policy since the Reagan era. The Energy Bill, while not perfect, is an important step forward in fulfilling that need. Specifically, we need to enhance our energy reliability and improve the nation's energy security. This bill will help accomplish that. I am very pleased that the bill's conferees saw fit to include a number of provisions I had requested. With these additions, we'll be able to expand refinery capacity, expand the use of nuclear energy and strengthen security at nuclear facilities, and improve permitting processes so we can explore our domestic resources in an environmentally-conscious manner. These provisions will benefit Oklahoma and the nation as a whole.”

- Senator James M. Inhofe

Key Provisions Requested by Senator Inhofe Include:

- Tax incentives for the expansion of refinery capacity and to encourage new facility construction;
- Improvement of the environmental permitting process on federal lands; Clarification of Congressional intent with regard to uncontaminated stormwater runoff from oil and natural gas sites;

- Clarification of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's exclusive jurisdiction to site LNG infrastructure and improvements in the permitting process under the National Environmental Policy Act;
- LUST program reforms to ensure proper inspection of tanks and operator training to prevent tanks from leaking and contaminating groundwater;
- Language from three bills recently passed by the EPW Committee that will strengthen nuclear security and safety, and help expand the use of nuclear power.

S. 728 – Water Resources Development Act: Approved by the Senate, July 19, 2006

In Oklahoma:

- **RAMS Program:** WRDA authorizes the Corps of Engineers to spend \$45 million per year across the country for planning, technical assistance and the remediation of abandoned hard rock mines. Abandoned non-coal mines resulting from mining activities that occurred over the past century and a half are scattered throughout the western United States. Most of the sites were mined and abandoned prior to modern environmental regulations being enacted over thirty years ago.
- **McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation Channel:** The bill directs the Corps to continue construction of the 12 foot navigation channel to the Port of Catoosa. The bill authorizes the Corps to convene a blue ribbon panel on the pallid sturgeon to avoid any unnecessary delay. The bill would also authorize the construction of low water dams and islands on the Arkansas River to provide habitat for the interior least tern in the area of Tulsa County. These mitigation activities will result in features similar to those found at Zinc Lake.
- **Codification of a Consent Decree between Corps of Engineers and the City of Edmond regarding Arcadia Lake:** The City of Edmond became a cost share partner with the Corps in 1979 for recreational development and water storage facilities on Arcadia Lake. In 1987 a dispute arose with the Corps over cost overruns on the recreation facilities. That dispute was settled in 1992 through a Consent Decree. Included in that Consent Decree was a provision that the City of Edmond thought would clarify a potential future dispute regarding the requirement to pay storage on future water use. Per the terms of the Consent Decree, the City was not liable for payment of future use water until such time that City decided to actually use the water. The cost of the future use water was set at \$27 million, which the City paid in October 1999. In November 1996, the City was notified by the Corps that they had to begin paying interest on the future use water storage because the 10 year interest free period following the project's completion had expired (projected was completed in 1986). However, the City believes that the Consent Decree clearly stated that they were not liable for the future water until such time as they made use of it which occurred in 1999 when the City paid \$27 million.

The Corps continues to charge the City interest from November 1996 to present. This would clarify that City is not liable for the interest from November 1996 to October 1999.

- **Waurika Lake Project:** In WRDA 99 language was added to overrule \$2.9 million in fees the Corps of Engineers was insisting Waurika had to pay. The fees were assessed to the Waurika Project Master Conservancy District WPMCD by the Corps after the Corps lost a negligence lawsuit filed by Travelers Insurance following the completion of the lake in the 1980s. The Senator believes that WPMCD should not be held financially responsible for negligence by the Corps. After WRDA 99 the Corps discovered an accounting error, and claimed it had inadvertently undercharged the WPMCD for costs associated with a land purchase related to the water project in the early 1980s. Under the terms of the construction contract, the WPMCD is required to pay all costs associated with building the project, including the full cost of the land purchases. WRDA 04 clarifies that Waurika is obligated to pay the amount that they agreed to pay when the project was completed.
- **Oklahoma Lake Demonstration:** This bill would remove reversionary interest language on land previously conveyed to the State of Oklahoma at Lake Texoma. The reversionary clause is hindering local plans for further recreational development.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife

“The ‘Partners’ program has proven results in Oklahoma habitat conservation and today we have added stability to this effective program’s future. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife program is a responsible and true partnership between land owners and the government as projects in the program are financed primarily by the landowner, not the federal government. These on-the-ground initiatives are the programs that actually succeed in protecting and recovering species, as opposed to the endless and expensive litigation that has become the hallmark of the Endangered Species Act. All conservation programs should create positive incentives to protect species and, above all, should hold the rights of private landowners sacred. We have taken a positive step toward those aims with the enactment of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act.”

- Senator James M. Inhofe

Field Hearing, Oklahoma State University

In April 2005, Chairman Inhofe held a field hearing at Oklahoma State University in Tulsa on S. 260, the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act. During the hearing, the Committee received testimony from Mr. H. Dale Hall, the Southwest Regional Director for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mr. Verlene Chervanka, a Partners participant from Sayre, Oklahoma, Dr. Terry Bidwell, a Partners participant, wildlife biologist, and professor at Oklahoma State University, Mr. Jeff Neal, a Partners participant from Indianola, Oklahoma, Mr. Hal McKnight, a Partners participant from Duncan Oklahoma, and Ms. Debbie Straughn, Principal of Deer Creek Elementary School in Edmond, Oklahoma.

The hearing was held on the 35th Anniversary of Earth Day and focused on Chairman Inhofe’s bill to provide, for the first time ever, specific congressional authorization for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, which has demonstrated environmental results through full voluntary cooperation with private landowners.

S. 260, Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act: Signed into Law, October 3, 2006

On October 3, 2006, the Presidents signed into law S.260 the “Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act.” The Partners Program has been a successful voluntary partnership program that helps private landowners restore fish and wildlife habitat on their own lands. The Inhofe bill offers statutory authority for the Partners Program for the first time, providing additional funding and added stability for the program. Congressman John Sullivan (R-Tulsa) introduced companion legislation, HR 2018 that passed the House last week.

Since 1987, the Partners Program has been a successful voluntary partnership program that helps private landowners restore fish and wildlife habitat on their own lands. Through nearly 35,000 agreements with private landowners, the Partners Program has accomplished the restoration of 722,550 acres of wetlands, 1,573,700 acres of prairie and native grasslands, and 5,900 miles of riparian and in-stream habitat. In Oklahoma, ninety-seven percent of land is held in private ownership. Since 1990, a total of 124,285 acres in Oklahoma has been restored through 700 individual Partners Program voluntary agreements with private landowners. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service District Office in Tulsa reports that at least another 100 private landowners are waiting to enter into Partner's projects as soon as funds become available. Since 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has provided \$3,511,121 to restore habitat in Oklahoma through the Partners Program, to which private landowners have contributed \$12,638,272.

S. 1017 Water Resources Research Act Amendments of 2005: Approved by the Senate, September 27, 2005

Amends the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 to reauthorize appropriations for grants to states for water resources research and technology institutes and for research focused on water problems of a regional or interstate nature through FY2010.

In Oklahoma:

- Stillwater, Oklahoma– Oklahoma State University – reauthorized the Water Resources Research Institutes, a national program with an institute located a university in each state to conduct vital water resources research that focus on state-specific needs.
- Any community that might have a water or wastewater problem – the Water Infrastructure bill will provide loans and for the first time grants to address federal mandates on municipally run systems. Further, the bipartisan Small System Safe Drinking Water Act provides much needed regulatory relief and clarity for Oklahoma’s small drinking water systems.
- Specifically – Norman has lost nearly half of its wells to arsenic, exacerbating their supply problems.
- Nearly 75 percent of the state’s small drinking water systems need assistance coming into compliance with the EPA’s Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

- For instance, Wewoka is having problems with the disinfection byproduct rule (they must reduce chlorine which interacts with naturally occurring carbon in the water and forms allegedly cancerous byproducts) and inflow and infiltration (leaks) in their sewer pipes.
- Wagoner County – the water districts in Wagoner are all struggling with the disinfection byproduct rule
- Farmers
 - The Infrastructure bill provides \$1 million to the state of Oklahoma to create a revolving loan fund for farmers interested in pursuing new approaches to addressing farm pollution.
 - Inhofe is leading the Congressional effort to keep EPA's feet to the fire on the Oil Spill Rule (SPCC) and proper enforcement of the recent 2nd circuit court decision on CAFOs. [The Combined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) rule required all large animal feeding operations to apply for a Clean Water Act (CWA) permit because they have the potential to discharge. The court struck down this provision because the CWA only allows the agency to regulate actual discharges.]

GULF COAST HURRICANE RESPONSE

“As Chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee I want to ensure that the federal agencies involved in the recovery effort have all the resources they need in order to best stabilize and rebuild the Gulf Coast area.”

- Senator James M. Inhofe

Inhofe Visits Hurricane Affected Areas

On September 16, 2005, Senator Inhofe accompanied Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist to areas affected Hurricane Katrina to examine the storm’s impact as well as review the ongoing recovery effort. Senator Inhofe met with state and local officials in New Orleans, La. and Biloxi, Miss., and discussed the recovery with Lt. General Honoré and regional representatives of both EPA and FEMA.

Committee Oversight Hearings:

- Hurricane Katrina response including actions of Environment Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Highway Administration as they relate to Hurricane Katrina.
- Hurricane Katrina response including actions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Director, Fish and Wildlife Service General Service Administration, Economic Development Administration.
- Comprehensive and Integrated Approach to meet the Water Resources Needs in the Wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.
- Evaluate the Degree to which the Preliminary Findings on the Failure of the Levees are being Incorporated into the Restoration of Hurricane Protection

Legislative Remedies:

S. 1711, To Allow the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to Waive or Modify the Application of Certain Requirements

S. 1711, sponsored by Senators Inhofe and David Vitter (R-La.), requires EPA to make a determination of the need for a waiver, including consequences to public health and the environment. It gives the Administrator the authority to make a decision that is in the best interest of public health. Absent that authority, the impediments would exacerbate an already disastrous situation.

The legislation provides EPA with the authority to waive or modify regulatory or statutory requirements the Administrator believes is necessary to carry out recovery efforts in the Gulf states in the most effective and timely fashion. The waiver expires

after 120 days and requires EPA to consult with the State. The Administrator has the ability to extend the waiver an additional 18 months if deemed necessary.

S. 1714, Federal Highway Administration's Emergency Relief Program

S. 1714, sponsored by Senator Inhofe and co-sponsored by Senators Kit Bond (R-Mo.), John Warner (R-Va.), Lincoln Chafee (R-R.I.), Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska), John Thune (R-S.D.), Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), Tom Carper (D-Del.), Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-N.Y.), Thad Cochran (R-Miss.), Trent Lott (R-Miss.), and Mary Landrieu (D-La.) waives the current \$100 million limit on the amount any state may be reimbursed by the Federal Highway Administration's Emergency Relief program for damages resulting from any single disaster and extends the period of time the federal share is 100%. The bill provides \$2.9 billion dollars to the emergency relief program.

S. 1708, The Emergency Lease Requirements Act of 2005

Current law provides authority to the Administrator of General Services to enter into leases of up to 180 days following a major disaster or other emergency. The General Services Administration (GSA) has found it difficult to secure such short term leases following previous disasters. The Emergency Lease Requirements Act of 2005, sponsored by Senator Inhofe and co-sponsored by Senators Lieberman, Bond, Carper, Warner, Clinton, Chafee, Landrieu, and Murkowski, extends the maximum emergency lease term to five years.

S. 1709, The Gulf Coast Water Infrastructure Emergency Assistance Act of 2005: Approved by the Senate, September 27, 2005

States currently are unable to forgive the principal on clean water loans. That is, however, possible with regard to drinking water loans. This legislation, also cosponsored by Sens. Clinton, Chafee, Lieberman, Warner, Carper, Murkowski, Landrieu, and Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), will provide the three states affected by Katrina with that authority. Currently states are only able to fund drinking water projects that appear on their annual intended use plan. The legislation will waive that requirement to ensure drinking water systems affected by Katrina are immediately eligible for state funds. Finally, many homeowners may have difficulty testing their wells given the number of potential contaminants in the flood waters. With the provisions in this bill, EPA can conduct testing at their request.

S. 728 – Water Resources Development Act: Passed by the Senate, July 19, 2006

“The Committee took a major step with the reauthorization of WRDA –all states as they work toward meeting their critical water resource needs. I thank Subcommittee Chairman Bond for his leadership in bringing this legislation together. The bill aids in providing needed funding for water resources development and protection of our nation's waterways. I also want to recognize the leadership of Senator Vitter on this bill. The

legislation takes tremendous steps in dealing with Coastal Erosion in Louisiana - and that is due to the work and persistence of Senator Vitter. He told me from day one that this issue is his top priority. I believe that this Committee has responded to his efforts and we will continue to do so.”

-Senator Inhofe

Hearings:

Field Hearing to Oversee the Ongoing Rebuilding and Restoration Efforts of Hurricane and Flood Protection by the Army Corps of Engineers' in Preparation for Next Hurricane Season in Louisiana and Examine Taking a Comprehensive Approach to Hurricane Protection New Orleans, Louisiana

This Committee field hearing provided an update by the Corps of Engineers and the non-federal investigative teams on the ongoing rebuilding and restoration efforts of hurricane and flood protection after Hurricane Katrina in preparation for the hurricane season beginning June 1, 2006. Additionally, the hearing examined the Corps of Engineers' progress on a comprehensive, integrated analysis and design for hurricane damage reduction, flood damage reduction, coastal restoration and navigation channel management, as required by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-103).

Hearing on the Stafford Act: A Path Forward for the Nation's Emergency Preparedness and Response System

The Committee heard from witnesses about debris removal in New Orleans post hurricane Katrina; progress made in disaster mitigation and preparedness nationwide per the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and adequacy of the Stafford Act authorities for future major disasters. This hearing is a follow-up to that act to see exactly where we are six years later. Whatever the natural disaster be it tornado, hurricane, earthquake, fire or flood, communities and individual homeowners can take steps to lessen the impact of such events. Additionally, following Katrina in the Gulf States there was much concern about the clean up of debris, especially in New Orleans. Given the potential long term health and liability issues of improperly disposed debris the Committee continues to following this issue very closely.

NATIONAL SECURITY AND ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

“America is far too dependent upon foreign powers for our sources of oil and that is a national security issue. Unless action is taken, this dependency will only increase. I believe it is possible to explore oil sources in Alaska and produce energy its nationwide in an environmentally friendly way. Oklahoma plays a key role in giving America its energy independence. Our marginal wells natural gas production and ethanol producers are not only important to America’s energy needs but Oklahoma’s economy as well.”

- Senator James M. Inhofe

H.R. 6, Energy Policy Act of 2005: Signed into Law, August 8, 2005

“Our nation has been in need of a comprehensive national energy policy since the Reagan era. The Energy Bill, while not perfect, is an important step forward in fulfilling that need. Specifically, we need to enhance our energy reliability and improve the nation’s energy security. This bill will help accomplish that. I am very pleased that the bill’s conferees saw fit to include a number of provisions I had requested. With these additions, we’ll be able to expand refinery capacity, expand the use of nuclear energy and strengthen security at nuclear facilities, and improve permitting processes so we can explore our domestic resources in an environmentally-conscious manner. These provisions will benefit Oklahoma and the nation as a whole.”

- Senator James M. Inhofe

Key Provisions:

- **Hydraulic fracturing** –The Conference Report included Chairman Inhofe’s bill clarifying existing law by excluding the practice of hydraulic fracturing and the use of fluids/propping agents from EPA regulation.
- **Storm water** - The conference report includes Chairman Inhofe’s legislation to clarify Congressional intent in the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act to exempt all uncontaminated storm water runoff from oil and natural gas sites from clean water act permitting requirements. EPA was trying to regulate the construction phase of site development. Chairman Inhofe’s bill and the conference report clarify that this phase too is exempt.
- **Risk Assessment/Sound Science** Included is a Sense of the Congress which instructs agencies to conduct risk assessments and use sound science (best available and peer-review) in making energy/environmental decisions
- **Oil Shale, Tar Sands and Other Strategic Unconventional Fuels** - Establishes an interagency task force to make recommendations for promoting development of all U.S. strategic unconventional fuel resources - including heavy oil. It will also require the

DOE Office of Petroleum Reserves to take a series of actions to create a commercial strategic fuel development program.

- **MTBE** - Although the MTBE liability fairness provision was not included, Chairman Inhofe was instrumental in providing for two important provisions:
 - **Findings** – Chairman Inhofe included findings to make sure that the Congress and American public knew that MTBE was used as a result of the Clean Air Act to improve air quality and that the fuels industry responded to that federal requirement.
 - **Litigation** – provision provides that any MTBE-related legal claim filed after enactment will be adjudicated in federal District Court. Purpose: to undercut trial lawyers from forum shopping.
- **Lowering Gasoline Prices/ Rationalizing National Fuels** – The Conference Report included Chairman Inhofe’s language to rationalize U.S. fuels policy by abolishing the oxygenate requirement, permitting non-boutique fuel to supply a region during a supply emergency and capping the number of fuel types in each PADD. A comprehensive study of national fuels policy to assess price impacts to consumers, air quality, and the refining industry and provide recommendations was also included.
- **Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)** – Chairman Inhofe worked to include new reforms of the LUST program to ensure proper inspection of tanks and operator training in order to prevent tanks from leaking and contaminating groundwater. Further, the provision directs States to require double hull/secondarily contained tanks or financial responsibility or bonding of owners and operators.
- **Amortization of geological and geophysical expenditures (tax)** - allows geological and geophysical amounts incurred in connection with oil and gas exploration in the United States to be amortized over two years. In the case of abandoned property, any remaining basis may no longer be recovered in the year of abandonment of a property as all basis is recovered over the two-year amortization period.
- **Determination of small refiner exception to oil depletion deduction (tax)** – This provision increases the qualification as and “independent producer” from a current maximum of 50,000 barrels-per-date of refining operations run to 75,000 It also changes the refinery limitation on actual daily production to an average daily production.

Provisions Resulting From Issues Raised by Chairman Inhofe During EPW Hearings and in the Chairman’s White Papers

- **New refinery streamlining** – establishes a voluntary process between a participating State and the EPA to streamline the approval of environmental permits for new refineries.
- **Refinery tax incentive** – Finance Committee responded to Chairman Inhofe’s letter that cited recent National Petroleum Council Report recommending financial incentives to

promote the construction of new refineries and expansion of new ones. The tax provision provides for the complete expensing of such refining assets.

- **Federal Lands Environmental Permit Streamlining** – establishes a pilot program in the gas-rich inter-mountain West that streamlines environmental permitting process on federal lands. .
- **National Environmental Policy Act Review** – provides that certain oil and gas-related actions on Interior or Forest Service land will be accorded a rebuttable presumption to be in compliance with NEPA, and therefore not trigger full blown environmental review. The purpose is to provide common sense to review and minimize obstructionist’s manipulation of the NEPA process. These activities include small disturbances of less than five acres and those where disturbances had occurred recently.
- **Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Gas Infrastructure** – clarifies that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to site LNG infrastructure and streamlines the permitting process under the National Environmental Policy Act. The provision builds upon Chairman Inhofe’s May 2005 hearing on energy project permitting, and conclusions from Chairman Inhofe’s natural gas white paper.
- **Offshore Inventory** – The bill provides for an inventory of the public’s offshore resources - currently unknown because they are considered under moratoria areas (environmental concerns). Industry has advanced so much that no environmental harm is probable

Electricity Title

- **Electricity Title** includes provisions that would reduce regulatory uncertainty, promote transmission infrastructure development and, increase consumer protections. Senator Inhofe worked to protect the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) restructuring agreement as written in the previous Congress. There was an effort by Combined Heat and Power to modify the agreement but Senator Inhofe efforts maintained the original agreement.

Nuclear

All three of Senator Inhofe’s nuclear bills were included in the Energy Bill’s Conference report:

- **Nuclear Security** – includes a number of provisions that are vital to ensure the security of nuclear power plants against potential terrorist attacks. Additionally, the bill provides the NRC additional authority necessary to track and control radioactive material that could be used as part of a “dirty bomb.”
- **Nuclear Fees Reauthorization** – reauthorizes the NRC fees; institutes reforms to help streamline NRC and to addresses their human capital needs. These reforms essential to ensure the will be able to meet their obligations of acting timely on any license

application - whether it be for a new nuclear facility or an extension of an existing license.

- **Price Anderson bill** – reauthorizes the Price Anderson insurance for commercial nuclear reactors, without which there would be no new nuclear energy facilities.

S. 1772, The Gas Petroleum Refiner Improvement & Community Empowerment Act (Gas PRICE ACT)

During a May 2004 hearing, the Environment and Public Works (EPW) Committee learned that historic economic factors mixed with regulatory uncertainty have impeded new refinery construction. The EPW Committee has been reviewing those issues since, and Hurricane Katrina underscores the need to diversify the nation's refining industry.

S. 1772 embraces President Bush's expressed desire to consider current and former Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) facilities for new refinery construction. The Economic Development Administration (EDA), which falls under the jurisdiction of the EPW Committee, assists BRAC communities transitioning to private use. Because refineries provide numerous high paying jobs that benefit the local communities and produce fuels that are in the national interest, the EDA should assist affected communities who consider new refineries.

In addition, the Gas PRICE Act addresses:

- **EPA Emergency Waivers and Boutique Fuels.** The supply disruptions caused by hurricane Katrina required EPA to issue fuel waivers to allow the use of conventional fuel in special or boutique fuel areas. The bill provides that states acting pursuant to an emergency will be held harmless under the law. Additionally, this legislation requires EPA to reduce the number of fuels that may be used in a Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) whenever the market/states de-select them.
- **Development of Future Fuels.** The Gas PRICE Act requires EPA to establish a demonstration project to use Fischer- Tropsche (diesel and jet) as an emission control strategy; and authorizes EPA to issue up to two loan guarantees to demonstrate commercial scale F-T fuels production facilities using domestic petroleum coke or coal.
- **Improved Efficiency.** The Gas PRICE Act requires the EPA's Natural Gas Star Program to provide grants to identify and use methane emission reduction technologies.

Praise for Senator Inhofe's Gas PRICE Act:

“South Carolina U.S. Sen. Jim DeMint wants to do something about what is realistically a threat to our national security: the shortage of oil refineries. Republican DeMint is co- sponsor of a bill to encourage the construction of additional oil refineries in the United States. The Gas PRICE Act, sponsored by Sen. James Inhofe, R-Okla., chairman of the Senate Environment & Public

Works Committee, would provide incentives to build refineries on former military bases and streamline the permitting process for refinery construction and expansion.”

Our Opinion: DeMint on target with support for incentives to build

The Issue: Refinery shortage

Building oil refineries is essential

The Times and Democrat (Orangeburg, S.C.)

S. 926, Natural Gas Production Act of 2005

S. 926, sponsored by Senator Inhofe, amends the Internal Revenue Code to qualify an onshore well from a formation more than 15,000 feet deep for the tax credit provided for producing fuel from a non-conventional source.

S.864, Nuclear Security Act of 2005 Approved by the EPW Committee, June 8, 2005

The bill includes additional authorities that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has requested of the Committee such as expansion of background checks, finger printing, and providing additional security tools for the personnel who guard these sites. The bill as introduced provides the base text for comprehensive discussion on nuclear security.

S.858, Nuclear Fees Reauthorization Act of 2005 Approved by the EPW Committee, June 8, 2005

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 established a program that requires licensees to provide 90 percent of the NRC’s budget authority. This program expires after fiscal year 2005, meaning that the NRC could only collect 33 percent of its budget authority in fees for fiscal year 2006. The bill makes permanent the NRC’s 90 percent fee recovery requirement. It also contains other provisions – several of which passed have been requested by the NRC and have passed the EPW Committee and full Senate over the past few congresses – on human capital and needed NRC regulatory reforms.

S.865, Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 2005 Approved by the EPW Committee, June 8, 2005

The Price Anderson Act of 1957 established a liability insurance program for damages to the general public from potential nuclear incidents. The Act has been reauthorized four times with the latest occurring in the FY2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act when the program was extended to December 31, 2003. Although the program never expires for existing reactors, the program would not be available for new reactors until it is reauthorized. Recognizing the reauthorization of this program is absolutely essential for the growth of nuclear power in the nation, this bill reauthorizes

the program until December 31, 2025. Variations of the bill have passed the EPW Committee and the full Senate over the past few congresses.

S. 3880, The Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act Signed into Law, November 27, 2006

“The chilling testimony embracing assassination and destruction that we heard from the ‘spokesman’ of the Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty eco-terror group only points to the need for a tightening of current law for authorities to be able to prevent future activities, and to better investigate and prosecute eco-terror cases. S. 3880 specifically addresses the ‘tertiary targeting’ tactic employed by eco-terrorists by prohibiting intentional damage of property belonging to a person or organization with ties to an animal enterprise. Currently, only the animal enterprise itself is covered by law. The bill also increases penalties for intentional economic disruption or damage, and for intentionally causing bodily harm or placing a person in reasonable fear of death or bodily harm.”

- Senator James M. Inhofe

The Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act:

- Amends the Animal Enterprise Protection Act and enhances the effectiveness of the Department of Justice’s response to recent trends in the animal rights terrorist movement.
- Addresses the “tertiary targeting” or “third party targeting” system used by animal rights terrorists by prohibiting the intentional damaging of property of a person or entity having a connection to, relationship with, or transactions with an animal enterprise. Previously, only the animal enterprise itself was covered by the law.
- Prohibits veiled threats to individuals and their families. It prohibits intentionally placing a person in reasonable fear of death or serious bodily injury to that person or their family because of their relationship with an animal enterprise.
- Increases penalties for intentionally causing economic disruption or damage and for intentionally causing a person bodily injury or intentionally placing a person in reasonable fear of death or bodily injury.
- Broadens the definition of animal enterprise to include a commercial enterprise that uses or sell animals or animal products for profit or otherwise including animal shelters, breeders, pet stores, and furriers.
- Makes crimes under the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act eligible for Title 3 electronic surveillance.
- Defines the term “economic damage,” which includes the loss of property, costs associated with a lost experiment, or lost profits.
- Defines the term “economic disruption,” which means losses or increased costs resulting from threats, acts of violence, property damage, trespass, harassment, or intimidation taking against a person or entity on account of their relationship with an animal enterprise. This does not include lawful boycott.

S. 830, To Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to Insert a New Definition Relating to Oil and Gas Exploration and Production

S. 830, sponsored by Senator Inhofe, would amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to define "oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operation, or transmission" as all field activities or operations associated with oil or gas exploration, production, or processing, or oil or gas treatment operations or transmission facilities. Includes in such definition activities necessary to prepare sites for oil or gas drilling and for the movement and placement of drilling equipment.

Chemical Security Legislation, Passed By The Senate, September 30, 2006

Chemical security provisions were included in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) appropriations conference bill. Many of the provisions included in the appropriations conference bill are based upon previous legislation before the EPW Committee. Senator Inhofe worked closely with his Senate colleagues to reach a compromise to ensure passage of a chemical security bill this year.

Wastewater Security Legislation Approved by the EPW Committee, May 23, 2006

For the second time in three years, the EPW Committee passed important legislation that will bolster our security at wastewater treatment plants all across the country. Chairman Inhofe, along with Senator Chafee (R-R.I.), chairman of the subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Water and Senator Lisa Murkowski (R-AK), introduced the "Wastewater Treatment Works Security Act." The bill enhances and strengthens security at wastewater treatment facilities.

Wastewater security is an essential part of a broad, concerted effort to bolster the nation's defenses against terrorism. Senator Inhofe believes the federal level must continue to work with state and local government to provide support to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) by not imposing one-size fits all, heavy-handed unfunded federal regulations. POTWs are generally municipally owned and operated. A recent Government Accountability Office's (GAO) report confirms that POTWs are concerned about the security of their facilities and have made great strides in addressing vulnerabilities. The report shows that even without a federal mandate, the nation's cities and towns are doing the right thing and addressing security at their treatment works. Senator Inhofe's bill seeks to reward their progress through a cooperative relationship.

Praise for Senator Inhofe

"On behalf of our members, thank you for introducing S. 2781, *The Wastewater Treatment Works Security Act of 2006*. This legislation is an important step toward protecting wastewater treatment plants against, and properly responding to, potential terrorist attacks and natural disasters... Thank you for your leadership on this important issue." *The Water Environment Federation (WEF) May 22, 2006*

Hearings:

Transportation Fuels of the Future

On November 16 Chairman Inhofe conducted an oversight hearing to consider transportation fuels of the future. With higher prices at the pump, and a greater reliance on foreign sources of oil, it is important for members of Congress to know what else is out there. Chairman Inhofe welcomed two witnesses from Oklahoma – Mr. Jeffrey McDougall of JMA Energy out of Oklahoma City, and Jack Holmes of Syntroleum of Tulsa.

Gas PRICE Act

S. 1772 builds on the Committee’s consideration of issues facing the refining sector since its hearing in May 2004. The fact that the hurricanes shut down one third of U.S. refining capacity did however, highlight what many objective, non-partisan experts have concluded some time ago – the U.S. lacks sufficient refining capacity to make the clean transportation fuels the public demands, and tight capacity translates to significantly higher prices at the pump.

Energy Project Permitting

The Committee heard from witnesses providing testimony regarding the permitting of energy projects. Senator Inhofe believes environmental policies have had a significant and varying effect on many of the energy problems the country faces; unsustainably high natural gas prices, lack of refining capacity, and insufficient energy infrastructure to name just a few. The country needs all forms of energy and requires a diverse fuel mix to maintain economic progress and ensure a clean environment. The fact of the matter is that the country needs all forms of energy and requires a diverse fuel mix to maintain economic progress and ensure a clean environment. Regardless of the type of energy, producers cannot find, harness, extract or transport energy unless they can secure the necessary environment-related permits. The collective energy industries consistently claim that the requisite federal permits and legal challenges from special interest opposition groups have prevented them from producing energy or delivering it to consumers and businesses.

Inherently Safer Technology in the Context of Chemical Site Security

The Committee examined a concept called Inherently Safer technology and its relation, if any, to making chemical sites more secure against terrorist acts. IST is essentially the idea of giving the federal government authority to mandate that a private company change its manufacturing process or the chemicals that they use. IST is an environmental concept that dates back more than a decade when the extremist environmental community was seeking a ban on chlorine – the chemical that is used to purify our nation’s water. It was only after 9/11 that they decided to play upon the fears of the nation and repackage IST as a panacea to all of our security problems. The real security experts at DHS have been crystal clear that they do not support IST requirements.

Oversight Hearing on the Impact of the Elimination of MTBE

MTBE may be the most carefully scrutinized and debated substance since the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments required its use. Pursuant to the Energy Bill, the two percent oxygenate requirement will be repealed this May. Therefore, refiners have been forced to stop using MTBE more suddenly than stakeholders, industry, or this Committee had ever considered. The sudden elimination of MTBE and the current state of the ethanol industry means that significant volumes of ethanol must be imported.

Oversight on Federal Renewable Fuels Programs

The Committee held an oversight hearing to review federal renewable and biofuels programs. Our witnesses were from the three key agencies – USDA, DOE, and EPA – that each have jurisdiction over the subject. It is critical that the Committee consider effects on other industries before legislating in the renewable fuels arena. Using corn for fuel and feed can impact other agricultural interests like hog and cattle producers. It could also have serious impacts on consumers. Some proponents have suggested increasing the current 7.5 billion gallon renewable fuel standard to 10 or 12 billion gallons or more. However, a recent study showed that food prices would cost consumers an additional \$14.5 billion per year at the 10 billion gallon level and \$20.3 billion per year at the 12 billion gallons.

Hearing Examining Approaches Embodied in the Asia Pacific Partnership

This hearing examined approaches embodied in the Asia Pacific Partnership (APP). The APP is about working to achieve an energy abundant future that looks at the whole picture. Through technology transfers, information sharing, and other aspects of the partnership, the members will work toward growing their energy supplies, while reducing the serious problem of air pollution, such as SOX, NOX, and mercury in some of these countries. The APP countries will work towards cost-effective energy efficiency projects, which reduce the amount of fuel necessary to generate the same amount of power, and incidentally, reduce carbon dioxide, as well as air pollutants. The hearing included representatives from the Council on Environmental Quality, Copenhagen Business, Natural Resources Defense Council, and the Interfaith Stewardship Alliance.

Eco-terrorism: ELF and ALF

This was first hearing on the Committee's ongoing investigation into the issue of Eco-terrorism. The Committee heard from federal law enforcement agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, who discussed the problem of ELF and ALF and law enforcement's reaction to their dangerous and destructive tactics. It is these tactics, particularly the widespread use of arson, which make ELF and ALF the #1 domestic terror concern.

Eco-terrorism: SHAC

The second installment in a series of hearings focused on Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (“SHAC”), a radical animal rights organization that relies on crimes of violence and a campaign of fear to convey their message of animal liberation. SHAC evolved with the purpose of ruining a contract research organization called Huntingdon Life Sciences (“HLS”) also known as Life Science Research, a New Jersey-based company that conducts EPA and FDA mandated testing on animals.

White Papers & Reports

Energy and the Environment: The Future Of Natural Gas In America

“Special interest opposition groups who only a few years before praised natural gas as an environmentally preferable fuel, today oppose even the concept of exploration and production. This report examines that hypocrisy and its negative effects. I am troubled by the disregard of clear environmental policies implicit in a host of environmental laws that include man living with the environment. After all, the goal of the National Environmental Policy Act is to ‘create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony.’”

- Senator James M. Inhofe

In March 2004, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee conducted an oversight hearing to examine the environmental impacts of natural gas. Senator Inhofe’s report builds on the information received during the hearing, and discusses the high costs associated with natural gas, the impact of those costs on American consumers, and the effects environmental regulations are having on domestic natural gas exploration that would increase supplies, relieve consumers and improve the nation’s energy security.

Skeptics Guide

In December 2007, Chairman Inhofe announced the public release of the Senate Committee published booklet entitled “A Skeptic’s Guide to Debunking Global Warming Alarmism. Hot & Cold Media Spin Cycle: A Challenge To Journalists who Cover Global Warming.” The color glossy 68 page booklet includes speeches, graphs, press releases and scientific articles refuting catastrophe climate fears presented by the media, the United Nations, Hollywood and former Vice President Al Gore. The book, which features web links to all supporting documentation, also serves as a handbook to identify the major players in media bias when it comes to poor climate science reporting. The guide presents a reporter’s virtual who’s-who’s of embarrassing and one-sided media coverage, with a focus on such reporters as CBS News “60 Minutes” Scott Pelley, ABC News reporter Bill Blakemore, CNN’s Miles O’Brien, and former NBC Newsman Tom Brokaw.

Yucca Mountain White Paper

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

“As a conservative I have always advocated a limited government role, but I believe the development, construction, and maintenance of infrastructure is an inherently governmental function. In addition to providing for the national defense, I believe the single greatest service we as the federal government can provide our citizens is the necessary infrastructure to enable the United States to remain the economic engine that drives the world's economy.”

-Senator Inhofe

H.R. 3, SAFETEA: Signed into Law, August 10, 2005

“I was proud to stand with the President today as he signed this historic legislation,” Senator Inhofe said. “It will provide badly-needed funding to improve and repair our bridges, roads and mass transit systems. SAFETEA-LU will help ensure that we have a safe, modern national transportation infrastructure, and that is essential for maintaining our strong economic growth. As I’ve said before, this is also a jobs bill that will create employment opportunities for millions of Americans. The Department of Transportation estimates that every \$1 billion of federal money invested in highway improvements creates more than 47,500 jobs.

-Senator Inhofe

S. 728 – Water Resources Development Act: Approved by the Senate, July 19, 2006

The reauthorization of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) has been one of the top priorities for Senator Inhofe since becoming Chairman of the EPW Committee in 2003. WRDA is an authorization bill for the Army Corp of Engineers, largely authorizing construction of water resource projects. The Army Corp of Engineers is tasked with managing the countries water resources through flood damage reduction, hurricane protection, ecosystem restoration projects and others, as well and utilizing out water resources for strategic defense. WRDA does provide some policy direction from congress to the Corps of Engineers but is mostly for congress to place their approval thru authorization on these water resource projects. The Senate today passed WRDA bill by voice vote.

S. 1400 Water Infrastructure Bill Approved by the EPW Committee, July 20, 2005

Chairman Inhofe along with Sen. James Jeffords (I-Vt.), ranking member of the full committee, Sen. Lincoln Chafee (R-R.I.), chairman of the subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Water, and Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-N.Y.), ranking member of the subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Water, introduced the “Water Infrastructure Financing Act,” which will provide \$38 billion over

five years to our nation's cities and municipalities to address aging water infrastructure and provide clean, healthy, safe, and secure water. The legislation updates and improves upon the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Funds, provides targeted grant assistance, and includes incentives for innovative and non-traditional approaches to address water pollution.

EXPANDING ON THREE DECADES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

“As the Chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee for the past four years I have worked hard to build upon the environmental accomplishments of the past thirty years. Scientifically based, well thought-out environmental regulations can provide benefits to the American people. Unfortunately however, many current environmental regulations are not based on science. As a result, they usually do harm and put undue restrictions upon the freedoms of many Americans. Additionally, poorly designed environmental regulations have been a large contributor to the energy problems we now face. If we rethink environmental regulation, we could be in a better position in the future and find ourselves in a place where we can have far greater environmental protection, more reliable and diverse energy sources and a strong economy.”

- Senator James M. Inhofe

S. 260, Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act: Signed into Law, October 3, 2006

The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is the primary program within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service delivering habitat improvement projects on private land through voluntary agreements with private landowners. S. 260, sponsored by Senator Inhofe, authorizes the program for the next five years (2006-2011) authorizing \$75 million each year for increased funding for this proven habitat conservation program. This specific congressional authorization provides the program with increased funding and added stability, while affording Congress specific parameters for future oversight of the program.

Since 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has provided \$3,511,121, matched by \$12,638,272 from voluntary private landowner participants to restore 124,285 acres of habitat in Oklahoma through 700 individual voluntary agreements with private landowners. The Service's District Office in Tulsa has reported that at least another 100 private landowners are waiting to enter into Partner's projects as soon as additional funds become available.

H.R. 5539, North American Wetlands Conservation Reauthorization Act: Signed into Law, October 11, 2006

H.R. 5539, to which Chairman Inhofe introduced companion legislation, S. 3617, extends the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) through fiscal year 2012. The NAWCA provides funding and administrative direction for implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and funds wetland conservation projects throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico for the maintenance of healthy populations of migratory birds in North America.

S. 2430, Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act: Signed into Law, October 11, 2006

The Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act reauthorizes an expired statutory authority through fiscal year 2012, provide funding for the implementation of local and regional restoration projects for fish and wildlife and their habitat throughout the Great Lakes region. Federal funds provided for restoration projects must be leveraged by state or local funds to ensure the best selection of projects as well as a local investment in each project.

S. 1869, Coastal Barrier Resources Reauthorization Act: Signed into Law, May 25, 2006

The Coastal Barrier Resources Reauthorization Act extends the statutory authorization for the Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982 (CBRA) through fiscal year 2010. The purpose of CBRA is to take the federal government out of the business of encouraging people to build infrastructure and homes on relatively undeveloped and biologically rich coastal barriers, which are subject to chronic erosion and the devastating impacts of natural disasters, by prohibiting certain types of federal expenditures on that land, such as federal flood insurance payments. The Act advances the common sense approach that risk associated with new private development on relatively undeveloped coastal barriers should not be underwritten by the Federal taxpayer. According to a 2002 U.S. Fish and Wildlife economic report, CBRA will save approximately \$1.3 billion in Federal dollars between 1982 and 2010.

S. 1496, Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2005: Signed into Law, August 3, 2006

The Electronic Duck Stamp Act creates a pilot program allowing sportsmen, conservationists and stamp collectors to purchase the Federal Duck Stamp electronically in up to 15 states. The goal is to make Duck Stamps more convenient and readily available to purchasers by providing additional purchasing methods through electronic means. The Federal Duck Stamp Program has become known as one of the most successful conservation programs ever initiated, generating more than \$600 million as of 2003, which has been used to acquire approximately 5 million acres of national wildlife refuge lands since the program's inception.

S. 1339, Junior Duck Stamp Reauthorization: Signed into Law, January 10, 2006

S. 1139, sponsored by Senator Inhofe, reauthorizes the Junior Duck Stamp Conservation and Design Program Act of 1994 through FY2010. The Junior Duck Stamp program is administered by state and regional coordinators from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, state resource agencies, and nonprofit conservation organizations.

H.R. 4957, Wildlife Conservation Reauthorizations: Signed into Law, October 17, 2006

H.R. 4957 contained eight separate titles dealing with the following:

- Reauthorizing the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act through fiscal year 2010, which provides federal matching grants to conserve habitat for migratory birds in the U.S., Canada and Latin America;
- Reauthorizing the Great Apes Conservation Act through fiscal year 2010, which provides federal matching grants to conserve habitat for five species of great apes in the wild;
- Reauthorizing the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation through fiscal year 2010, which is a nonprofit corporation established to facilitate private gifts and other activities to further the mission and activities of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Transferring the Tylersville National Fish Hatchery to the State of Pennsylvania for future operation and maintenance;
- Transferring the Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge to the State of North Carolina for future preservation;
- Transferring unused administrative land from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to the City of Las Vegas for use in the expansion of Ed Fountain Park;
- Expansion of the Cahaba River National Wildlife Refuge in Bibb County, Alabama;
- Authorizing a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service study of certain fish and wildlife habitat in Northeast Pennsylvania for the potential creation of a Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge;

H.R. 5381, National Fish Hatchery System Volunteer Act: Signed into Law, October 16, 2006

H.R. 5381 establishes the National Fish Hatchery System Volunteer Program to promote community partnerships for the benefit of national fish hatcheries and fisheries program offices. It further permits the Secretary of the Interior to accept gifts and bequests of real and personal property, and to enter into cooperative agreements with partner organizations throughout the hatchery system.

S. 1340, Wildlife Restoration Reauthorization: Signed into Law, September 29, 2005

S. 1340, sponsored by Senator Inhofe, extends authority under current law to direct interest accrued from the Pittman-Robertson Federal-Aid in Wildlife Restoration fund to be spent on projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA). Interest earned under this account has been eligible for these types of projects since NAWCA was enacted in 1989. However, if not reauthorized, this authority would have expired on September 30, 2005.

S. 1165, James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge Expansion: Signed into Law, May 25, 2006

S. 1165 expands the boundary of the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge in Honolulu County, Hawaii, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make modifications to the boundary and to acquire certain lands.

H.R. 138, Coastal Barrier Resource System Boundary Revision: Signed into Law, October 16, 2006

H.R. 138 revises the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Jekyll Island Unit in the State of Georgia.

**H.R. 479, Coastal Barrier Resource System Boundary Revision:
Signed into Law, October 16, 2006**

H.R. 479 revises the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Grayton Beach Unit in the State of Florida.

**H.R. 3682, Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge Renaming Act:
Signed into Law, August 12, 2006**

H.R. 3682 renames the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in the State of Virginia after Elizabeth Hartwell, honoring her role and effort in establishment and conservation of the refuge.

**S. Res. 255, Recognizing the achievements of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Waterfowl Population Survey:
Approved by the Senate, October 31, 2005**

S. Res. 255 recognizes the achievements and contributions of, and expresses support for, the Waterfowl Population Survey Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Encourages the Service to increase partnerships to continue growth and development of the Program.

**S. Res. 301, Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the National Audubon Society:
Approved by the Senate, July 11, 2006**

S. Res. 301 commemorates the 100th Anniversary of the National Audubon Society.

**S. 1415, Lacey Act Technical Corrections:
Approved by the Senate, September 9, 2005**

S. 1415, sponsored by Senator Inhofe, would make technical corrections to the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 and the Captive Wildlife Safety Act (CWSA) to ensure that the CWSA provisions found in 16 U.S.C 3372 are fully enforceable.

**S. 1509, Captive Primate Safety Act,
Approved by the Senate, July 11, 2006**

S. 1509 would prohibit the transportation, sale, receipt, acquisition or purchase of nonhuman primates in interstate or foreign commerce, with special exceptions for federally licensed or regulated entities, such as exhibitors, zoos, research facilities, etc.

S. 1848, Good Samaritan Legislation Approved by the EPW Committee, September 13, 2006

Chairman Inhofe and Senator Max Baucus (D-MT) crafted compromise legislation that incorporated President Bush's Good Samaritan bill and Good Samaritan legislation co-sponsored by Senator Wayne Allard (R-CO) and Senator Ken Salazar (D-CO) that will help facilitate the cleanup of thousands of abandoned hard-rock mines across the Western United States. The bill passed by the Committee ensures that communities, industry partners, non-profit organizations and individuals will not be penalized for their good deeds in seeking to clean up abandoned hard-rock mines and improve environmental quality.

Praise for Senator Inhofe's Leadership on Good Samaritan Legislation:

“Trout Unlimited (TU), and its 150,000 members, appreciates your efforts to secure Good Samaritan legislation that will facilitate the clean up of abandoned mine sites across the western United States. You have demonstrated leadership on an issue that has resisted resolution for many decades, and we applaud your efforts. We have read the chairman's mark of S.1848, and want you to know we support passage of the bill, and will work to see it enacted into law. Thank you and your fine staffs for your leadership on this most important of western issues.” - *Trout Unlimited, September 12, 2006*

S. 3868, Clean Air Attainment Enforcement Act: Introduced

Chairman Inhofe introduced the Clean Air Attainment Enforcement Act, which amends the Clean Air Act to strengthen penalties on major emission sources in the most polluted areas of the country that fail to meet clean air standards by the attainment deadlines under the current Clean Air Act. The Inhofe bill aims to clean up the most polluted areas of the country, saving thousands of lives and bringing tens of billions of dollars in public health benefits. Simply enforcing the law will produce a host of environmental benefits, including improved air quality for the dirtiest areas of the country.

S. 131, Clear Skies Act of 2005

The Clear Skies bill is the most aggressive presidential initiative in history to reduce power plant pollution and provide cleaner air across the country. The bill reduces emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and -- for the first time -- mercury from power plants by 70 percent by 2018 through expanding the successful Acid Rain Trading Program. This program, combined with the historic diesel rules being implemented by the Bush Administration, provide a national clean air strategy that will bring nearly all of the nation's counties that are not meeting clean air standards into attainment, makes the future for clean coal possible, and keeps energy affordable, reliable and secure.

S. 3868, Clean Air Attainment Enforcement Act

Amends the Clean Air Act to strengthen penalties on major emission sources in the most polluted areas of the country that fail to meet clean air standards by the attainment deadlines under the current Clean Air Act.

Praise for S 3868

“His [Senator Inhofe] bill highlights the contrast between sensible anti-pollution efforts and environmental extremism: There are reasonable, effective things we have done and still can do to reduce real pollution and enhance our environment, without enacting restrictive state laws or signing onto economy-destroying treaties that penalize the United States while carving out exemptions for some major polluter nations.” “Our nation's cleaner air”
Chattanooga Times Free Press (Tennessee) October 16, 2006 Monday

Defeated S. J. Res. 20, A Resolution to Roll Back the First-ever Regulation of Mercury Emissions From Power Plants

Chairman Inhofe led the efforts to defeat the roll back of the first-ever regulation of mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants in the United States. The bipartisan vote effectively endorses the market-based cap-and-trade approach, included in the Clear Skies legislation, as the best solution to significantly reducing emissions from power plants.

S. 606, Reliable Fuels Act: Approved by the EPW Committee, May 26, 2005

S. 606, sponsored by Senator John Thune (R-S.D.) and co-sponsored by Senators Inhofe, George Voinovich (R-Ohio) and Kit Bond (R-Mo.), amends the Clean Air Act to establish a renewable fuel program to increase production and use of renewable fuel in motor vehicles. Defines "renewable fuel" as motor vehicle fuel that is produced from grain, starch, oilseeds, or other biomass or a natural gas produced from a biogas source, and that is used to replace or reduce fossil fuels. Includes cellulosic biomass ethanol as equal to 1.5 gallons of renewable fuel.

S. 158, Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2005: Approved by the EPW Committee, December 8, 2005

S. 158 establishes the Long Island Sound Stewardship Initiative Region in Connecticut and New York.

S. 1409, Alaska Native Villages reauthorization: Approved by the EPW Committee, October 24, 2005

S. 1409, sponsored by Senator Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska), amends the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 to: (1) extend the authorization of appropriations for grants to Alaska to build public water and wastewater systems to improve health and sanitation in rural and Native villages; (2) impose certain requirements on Alaska for receiving grants; (3) require Alaska to report to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency on project goals and expenditures for the grant program; and (4) require the Administrator to make recommendations to Alaska for addressing any deficiencies in the administration of the grant program.

S. 1265, the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act of 2005, Approved by the EPW Committee, September 7, 2005.

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act builds on existing state and local programs to retrofit and replace older engines so that localities have flexibility in coming into attainment. Whereas command-and-control mandates often are unnecessarily costly and ineffective at reducing emissions, this type of program directly targets cost-effective sources for cutting emissions.

Hearings:

Legislative Hearing on S. 131, Clear Skies Act of 2005

The Committee heard testimony regarding S. 131, the Clear Skies Act. The Clear Skies legislation, is the largest reduction in utility emissions ever called for by an American President, 70% reductions in NO_x, SO₂, and mercury by 2018, with major reductions taking place in the first phase over the next five years.

Field Hearing on S. 260, The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act Tulsa, Oklahoma

In April, Chairman Inhofe held a field hearing at Oklahoma State University in Tulsa on S. 260, the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act. During the hearing, the Committee received testimony from Mr. H. Dale Hall, the Southwest Regional Director for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mr. Verlene Chervanka, a Partners participant from Sayre, Oklahoma, Dr. Terry Bidwell, a Partners participant, wildlife biologist, and professor at Oklahoma State University, Mr. Jeff Neal, a Partners participant from Indianola, Oklahoma, Mr. Hal McKnight, a Partners participant from Duncan Oklahoma, and Ms. Debbie Straughn, Principal of Deer Creek Elementary School in Edmond, Oklahoma.

The hearing was held on the 35th Anniversary of Earth Day and focused on Chairman Inhofe's bill to provide, for the first time ever, specific Congressional authorization for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, which has demonstrated environmental results in full voluntary cooperation with private landowners.

Great Lakes Regional Collaboration's Strategy to Restore and Protect the Great Lakes

The Great Lakes Regional strategy outlines goals and milestones that must be achieved in order to fully restore the Great Lakes. It is a collaboration of federal, state and local stakeholders who have all come together behind these goals. In 2004 the President signed an Executive Order establishing the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force. The Task Force was charged with coordinating the federal agencies with a presence in the Basin. The Executive Order also established a Working Group that will determine how to implement the recommendations of the Task Force. The Committee held a hearing to examine the effectiveness of this system.

Oversight Hearing to Consider Whether Potential Liability Deters Abandoned Hard Rock Mine Clean-Up

The Committee met to find common ground as to how exactly liability fears are causing “Good Samaritans” to walk away from cleaning up abandoned mines. It is estimated that there are over 500,000 abandoned hard rock mine sites throughout country and the Western Governors Association estimates that nearly 20 percent of them are posing significant risks to the waterways into which they discharge.

Science and Risk Assessment Behind the EPA’s Proposed Revisions to the Particulate Matter Air Quality Standards

EPA provided their views on the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) review of particulate matter and their proposal to tighten the current daily standard. The Committee focused on better understanding the process by which EPA determines how to make the changes to this standard, the history of past decisions, and impacts caused by possible tightened standards.

Oversight on Federal Renewable Fuels Programs

The purpose of this oversight hearing is to review federal renewable and biofuels programs. Our witnesses come from the three key agencies – USDA, DOE, and EPA – that have jurisdiction over the subject.

Hearing Examining Approaches Embodied in the Asia Pacific Partnership

This hearing examined approaches embodied in the Asia Pacific Partnership (APP). The APP is about working to achieve an energy abundant future that looks at the whole picture. Through technology transfers, information sharing, and other aspects of the partnership, the members will work toward growing their energy supplies, while reducing the serious problem of air pollution, such as SOX, NOX, and mercury in some of these countries. The APP countries will work towards cost-effective energy efficiency projects, which reduce the amount of fuel necessary to generate the same amount of power, and incidentally, reduce carbon dioxide, as well as air pollutants. The hearing included representatives from the Council on Environmental Quality, Copenhagen Business, Natural Resources Defense Council, and the Interfaith Stewardship Alliance.

Hearing Examining Climate Change and the Media

This hearing examined the media’s role in presenting the science of climate change. Poorly conceived policy decisions may result from the media’s over-hyped reporting. Much of the mainstream media has subverted its role as an objective source of information on climate change into the role of an advocate. Some examples of this overwhelmingly one sided reporting by “60 Minutes” reporter Scott Pelley, ABC News’s Bill Blakemore, CNN’s Miles O’Brien, Time Magazine, the Associated Press and Reuters, to name just a very few outlets. There are three types of climate

research: first, the hard science of global warming by climate scientists, second, the computer modelers, and finally the researchers who study the impacts. Rather than focus on the hard science of global warming, the media has instead become advocates for hyping scientifically unfounded climate alarmism.

COMMITMENT TO INDEPENDENT AND VERIFIABLE SCIENCE

“When I became Chairman of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, one of my top three priorities was to improve the quality of environmental science used in public policymaking by taking the politics out of science. I have convened hearings on this subject and the specific issue of global warming science. I am committed to shining a light on their activities. Global warming alarmists will undoubtedly continue to accuse me of attacking the science of global warming – that is part of their game. But nothing could be further from the truth. I support and defend credible, objective science by exposing the corrupting influences that would subvert it for political purposes. Good policy must be based on good science, and that requires science be free of bias, whatever its conclusions.”

- *Senator James M. Inhofe*

S. 1205, Ratepayers Protection Act of 2005

Senator Inhofe introduced S. 1205 to ensure that costs associated with actions taken by utilities to reduce carbon dioxide emissions are not transferred to disadvantaged Americans. As the need for such reductions is not grounded in science, it is vitally important that associated costs are not passed on to electricity consumers. The Ratepayers Protection Act of 2005 is the result of research that shows poor and disadvantaged individuals are negatively impacted by energy rate increases due to climate change-related costs.

Defeat of the McCain-Lieberman Climate Change Amendment to the Energy Policy Act of 2005

Senator Inhofe led the efforts to defeat the McCain-Lieberman climate change amendment to the energy bill. He believes that the existing science simply does not support the need for mandatory carbon caps. A rush to judgment in favor of caps would have cost the United States more than one million jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars in reduced GDP. The Senate soundly rejected the amendment [60-38](#).

Defeated S. J. Res. 20, A Resolution to Roll Back the First-ever Regulation of Mercury

Chairman Inhofe led the efforts to defeat the roll back of the first-ever regulation of mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants in the United States. The bipartisan vote effectively endorses the market-based cap-and-trade approach, included in the Clear Skies legislation, as the best solution to significantly reducing emissions from power plants.

Hearings:

The Role of Science in Environmental Policy-Making

Chairman Inhofe conducted a hearing focusing on one of the three objectives he set out when he assumed the Chairmanship of the Committee – to ensure that regulatory decisions are based on sound science. The Committee heard testimony from Dr. Michael Crichton best-selling author and Emmy award-winning producer , Dr. Bill Gray, known as the pioneer of hurricane prediction, Dr. Don Roberts, an epidemiologist and a leader in the field of science regarding DDT, David Sandalow, of the Brookings Institution, who provided the committee with his beliefs on global warming and its perceived effects, and Richard Benedick, the President of the National Council for Science and the Environment who was one of the authors of the 1987 Montreal Protocol, which was a precursor international framework for dealing with emissions reductions.

Kyoto Protocol: Assessing the Status of Efforts to Reduce Greenhouse Gases

The Committee examined the Kyoto Protocol and status of efforts by the Bush Administration to reduce greenhouse gases. The Committee heard testimony from Dr. Harlan Watson, the chief negotiator for climate issues for the United States. On the second panel, the Committee heard from Lord Nigel Lawson, who has had a distinguished career in the British government and who co-authored a House of Lords report that calls for far more scrutiny in climate decisions in many respects. Also appearing is Dr. Margo Thorning, an economist with the American Council for Capital Formation, and Professor Michael Grubb of the Imperial College London.

Oversight Hearing on the Status of the Yucca Mountain Project

The purpose of this hearing was to obtain the status of the US Department of Energy's (DOE) readiness to obtain spent commercial nuclear fuel at the Yucca Mountain site in Nevada. In addition, the DOE discussed what additional legislation might be needed to help expedite the Yucca Mountain license application due to the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in 2008. The NRC also discussed the Commission's ability to timely review the DOE's Yucca Mountain license application. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provided an overview of the Agency's one million year radiation standard at the Yucca Mountain site.

Science and Risk Assessment Behind the EPA's Proposed Revisions to the Particulate Matter Air Quality Standards

This hearing examined the science underlying the particulate matter (PM) review. The EPA's retention of the existing annual standard of 15 micrograms is reasonable and scientifically justifiable. The proposal to tighten the daily standard to 35 micrograms, however, is overly stringent, as the rationale to tighten that standard is weak. EPA cherry-picked what studies it relied on, downplaying many key studies that shed light on the health effects of PM. EPA also cherry-picked what information it provided to the Clean Air Science Advisory Committee in important documents, seriously skewing the review process. For instance, CASAC was never

told by EPA that the estimated risks from PM exposure are now considered lower than the risk level estimated during the previous review in 1997.

Oversight Hearing on the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Chemicals Management Program at EPA

The purpose of this oversight hearing was to review the efficacy of the current federal chemicals management program and its authorizing statute, the Toxic Substances Control Act. Federal witnesses include the EPA and the GAO. Our non-federal witnesses included representatives from the legal, chemical and risk assessment communities. Both EPA and the non-federal witnesses testified to the effectiveness of the US risk-based chemical management policies and the current regulatory mechanisms and practices of US EPA.

Hearing Examining Climate Change and the Media

This hearing examined the media's role in presenting the science of climate change. Poorly conceived policy decisions may result from the media's over-hyped reporting. Much of the mainstream media has subverted its role as an objective source of information on climate change into the role of an advocate. Some examples of this overwhelmingly one sided reporting by "60 Minutes" reporter Scott Pelley, ABC News's Bill Blakemore, CNN's Miles O'Brien, Time Magazine, the Associated Press and Reuters, to name just a very few outlets. There are three types of climate research: first, the hard science of global warming by climate scientists, second, the computer modelers, and finally the researchers who study the impacts. Rather than focus on the hard science of global warming, the media has instead become advocates for hyping scientifically unfounded climate alarmism.

Speeches

An Update on the Science of Climate Change

In January 2005, Chairman Inhofe gave a speech on the floor of the Senate providing an update on the science behind global warming. Senator Inhofe's speech provided updated scientific evidence since his original climate change speech in 2003.

Four Pillar Speeches

Chairman Inhofe gave a series of speeches on the floor of the Senate on the issue of climate change called the "Four Pillar" speeches. Inhofe, a prominent skeptic of the science behind global warming in a series gave of four speeches to debunk what he describes as the "four pillars of climate change alarmism."

- Examined the 2001 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report summarizing the latest science of climate change, requested by the Bush Administration, which has been misused by alarmists.

- Examined the 2001 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which alarmists claim supposedly provides irrefutable evidence of the global warming “consensus.”
- Examined the recently released international Arctic Climate Impact Assessment report, which alarmists claim supposedly provides irrefutable evidence of global warming “consensus.”
- Addressed the data produced by climate models, which alarmists claim supposedly provide irrefutable evidence of global warming “consensus.”

On Bringing Integrity Back to the IPCC Process

Chairman Inhofe gave a speech in November examined the scientific integrity and how to improve it. Specifically, Senator Inhofe discussed the systematic and documented abuse of the scientific process by an international body that claims it provides the most complete and objective scientific assessment in the world on the subject of climate change – the United Nations-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC. He concluded with a series of recommendations as to the minimum changes the IPCC must make if it is to restore its credibility.

Hot & Cold Media Spin: A Challenge To Journalists Who Cover Global Warming

Senator Inhofe delivered a 50 minute Senate Floor Speech in September 2005 detailing the 100 year history of media driven climate alarmism. The speech was a comprehensive review of the media’s embarrassing 100-year history of alternating between promoting fears of a coming ice age and global warming. Senator Inhofe specifically named the reporters and media outlets who had crossed over from objective reporting to advocacy for climate alarmism. The speech immediately received international reaction with coverage all around the globe by major media outlets and prompted a follow up speech.

America Reacts To Speech Debunking Media Global Warming Alarmism

In a follow-up speech Senate Floor Speech on global warming and the media, Senator Inhofe thanked the American people for their overwhelmingly positive reaction to his 50 minute floor speech. Senator Inhofe read excerpts from the hundreds of e-mails he received since his speech earlier in the week. Senator Inhofe also detailed the media coverage from around the world his speech generated.

White Papers and Reports

Yucca Mountain: The Most Studied Real Estate on the Planet, to Committee chairman, Sen. James M. Inhofe (R-Okla.)

On March 1, 2006, the majority staff of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works released a new report, *Yucca Mountain: The Most Studied Real Estate on the Planet, to Committee chairman, Sen. James M. Inhofe (R-Okla.)*, addressing the analyses conducted at the site, scientific issues, and the regulatory and legal challenges related to the site. Based on scientific conclusions after decades of study, the Committee’s report “*supports opening Yucca*

Mountain without further delay as a critical component to nuclear renaissance and energy security in the United States.” The Committee report is available at www.epw.senate.gov/minority.

Hot and Cold Media Spin Cycle: A Challenge to Journalists who Cover Global Warming, A Skeptic’s Guide to Debunking Global Warming Alarmism

Senator Inhofe’s *Skeptic’s Guide* features Senator Inhofe’s 50 minute Senate [floor speech](#) delivered on September 25, 2006 challenging the media to improve its reporting on global warming. The book also includes additional Inhofe speeches as well as press releases, articles and editorials supporting Senator Inhofe’s position.

Correspondence

Letter to Dr. R.K. Pachauri, Chairman of the United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Concerned with how certain scientific conclusions are selected or excluded from the IPCC’s consideration and presentation, and how the science has been manipulated in order to reach a predetermined conclusion, Senator Inhofe submitted a letter to the IPCC stating that such problems must be remedied in order for the IPCC to present a fair and impartial conclusion as to the current state of climate science.

COMMITMENT TO COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

“I am a strong believer in cost-benefit analysis and strong science. It is critical that we get the most from our money, and I feel it is important to promote programs that have a proven track record.”

- *Senator James M. Inhofe*

H.R. 3, SAFETEA: Signed into Law, August 10, 2005

One of the Chairman’s top priorities is to increase the rate of return for donor states such as Oklahoma, which put more money into the highway trust fund than it receive back for state highway improvements. Senator Inhofe has always been willing to spend limited tax dollars on two very important national priorities – the defense of our country and the maintenance and improvement of our national infrastructure. Coming from a state that ranks dead last in the condition of our bridges, Senator Inhofe is highly aware of the critical importance of this legislation.

“The federal money was acquired through the efforts of the state's congressional delegation, but especially because of the work of Sen. Jim Inhofe, R-Okla. His seniority allowed him to obtain a much larger highway construction bill than the president wanted. In addition to I-44 work, there is another \$200 million-plus in highway improvements for Oklahoma in the bill. For the first time, Oklahomans will get back a little more in highway funds than they pay out in federal fuel taxes. When it comes to federal funds for highways, it's "hats in the air" time in Tulsa.”

No More Obstacles, August 13, 2005 Saturday, Tulsa World

“That is not the only area in which the practice of earmarking helps level the playing field among states. Earmarks obtained by U.S. Sen. Jim Inhofe have helped improve Oklahoma's status as a "donor" to the federal highway system. Without Inhofe's earmarked road projects, much of the federal gasoline tax revenues sent to Washington, D.C., from Oklahoma would not come back to the state. Yes, there probably have been some questionable projects funded with earmarked money down through the years. But "earmark" is not a dirty word.”

Earmarks, September 21, 2006, Tulsa World

TAR CREEK

“The U.S. government wasted millions of dollars over the course of several years trying to remediate the area [Tar Creek]. But replanted lawns were not the answer. Inhofe, a true fiscal conservative, realized that it was merely throwing good money after bad. Inhofe, although now in the minority, still commands a good deal of respect on this issue due to his seniority and his knowledge of the problem. Democrats in the new Congress should heed his advice on Tar Creek and quickly get on board to resolve this crisis.”

S. 1265, the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act of 2005, Approved by the EPW Committee, September 7, 2005.

At a cost-benefit ratio of 13 to 1, Senator Inhofe believes the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act simply makes sense. It authorizes \$1 billion over five years, leverages an additional \$500 million from matching state funds and will, in addition to reducing nitrogen oxides, cut particulate matter by an estimated 70,000 tons. Inhofe believes if the federal government is to impose strict air quality requirements upon our localities, then the Senate must acknowledge that these requirements will impose significant burdens on them. This legislation implicitly acknowledges this fact and assists these areas in meeting those obligations.

White Paper:

Energy and the Environment: The Future of Natural Gas in America

Chairman Inhofe in June 2005 released a new report, Energy and the Environment: The Future of Natural Gas in America. The report finds that environmental policies are driving demand for natural gas while other policies are restricting supply resulting in high prices. High natural gas prices hurt consumers and American workers. The cost of natural gas in the United States is much higher than elsewhere in the world – including Western Europe – thus our manufacturers and farmers are at a competitive disadvantage. Natural gas exploration, production and infrastructure must be viewed in light of current technology which has significantly reduced environmental impacts. Promoting efficiency is important, but supplies must increase to lower prices.

IMPROVING THE SERVICE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY

“One of my guiding principles has always been that the bureaucracy should serve, not rule, the people. The people have entrusted the agencies of the federal government with efficient use of their tax dollars, and federal agencies must act in accordance with that responsibility. For this reason, I have undertaken oversight of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) where one of my chief concerns has been with the inefficient and irresponsible manner in which the EPA awards billions of taxpayer dollars each year in grant programs and the substantial amounts EPA awards to extremist environmental groups more interested in misleading the American public and pursuing their own purely politically partisan agenda than doing anything to actually improve the environment.”

- *Senator James M. Inhofe*

TAR CREEK

“The U.S. government wasted millions of dollars over the course of several years trying to remediate the area [Tar Creek]. But replanted lawns were not the answer. Inhofe, a true fiscal conservative, realized that it was merely throwing good money after bad. Inhofe, although now in the minority, still commands a good deal of respect on this issue due to his seniority and his knowledge of the problem. Democrats in the new Congress should heed his advice on Tar Creek and quickly get on board to resolve this crisis.” *Tulsa World* November 17, 2006 Friday

S.837 Hydraulic Fracturing Bill

Chairman Inhofe introduced legislation that clarifies existing law that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not have authority to regulate hydraulic fracturing. EPA’s comprehensive study of hydraulic fracturing reviewed more than 200 peer-reviewed publications, interviewed roughly 50 state and local government agency employees, and communicated with scores of private concerned citizens. It concluded that “the injection of hydraulic fracturing fluids into CBM [coalbed methane] wells poses little or no threat to USDW [underground sources of drinking water] and does not justify additional study.” The Energy Bill Conference Report included Chairman Inhofe’s bill clarifying existing law by excluding the practice of hydraulic fracturing and the use of fluids/propping agents from EPA regulation.

Storm Water Bill

Clarifies and reiterates Congressional intent in the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act (CWA) that uncontaminated storm water discharges from oil and gas exploration, production, processing and treatment sites are exempt from the burdensome and costly EPA storm water program. The bill is necessary because EPA incorrectly believes that construction can be separated from exploration, production, processing and treatment and therefore, it has the authority to require permits for the construction of an oil and gas site. Department Of Energy analysts have estimated that the EPA

process could result in the loss – from now through 2025 – of between 1.3 and 3.9 billion barrels of domestic oil and between 15 and 45 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

S. 1400 Water Infrastructure Bill Approved by the EPW Committee, July 20, 2005

Chairman Inhofe along with Sen. James Jeffords (I-Vt.), ranking member of the full committee, Sen. Lincoln Chafee (R-R.I.), chairman of the subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Water, and Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-N.Y.), ranking member of the subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Water, introduced the “Water Infrastructure Financing Act,” which will provide \$38 billion over five years to our nation’s cities and municipalities to address aging water infrastructure and provide clean, healthy, safe, and secure water. The legislation updates and improves upon the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Funds, provides targeted grant assistance, and includes incentives for innovative and non-traditional approaches to address water pollution.

S. 1269. Pest Management And Fire Suppression Flexibility Act, Introduced June 20, 2005

Chairman Inhofe introduced bipartisan legislation to affirm the treatment of pesticides under the Clean Water Act (CWA) to protect the nation's food supply, public lands and the public health. The Pest Management and Fire Suppression Flexibility Act will codify the Environmental Protection Agency’s rule (Finalized November 2006) reiterating that a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is not required when a pesticide is applied, consistent with its label, to, near or over a waterway. The bill goes a step further than the EPA proposed rule by affirming Congressional intent and the long-held positions of Republican and Democratic administrations that Clean Water Act permits are not needed for pesticides sprayed in full compliance with their EPA approved label. It further affirms long standing practices with regard to the Clean Water Act and fire suppression and other forest management activities.

Hearings:

EPA’S Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Program

On December 14, 2005 the Committee examined EPA’s Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure rule. Senator Inhofe has been following this rule for several years and have written to the Agency numerous times, mainly to express concern with the direction the program was taking. EPA is lacking concrete data to justify the regulation of several industries, including the nation’s farmers, or aspects of industries that have been caught up in this unwieldy, over-reaching federal regulation.

Oversight Hearing on EPA Regional Inconsistencies

The purpose of this hearing was to examine the Environmental Protection Agency's Regional Inconsistencies. The EPA implements the nation's environmental laws and regulations through ten EPA regions. By design, the Regions should be flexible to their varying geography, natural resources, and population. This hearing reviewed the dangers of EPA Regions that abuse this design and discretion and in turn advance their own agendas resulting in inconsistent and unfair requirements of the regulated communities.

“Senator Inhofe, on behalf of the hard-working, professional ag retailers in Illinois please accept a sincere and heart-felt thank you from your friends in the Midwest. I told our members what you did to assist us and when their disbelief regarding a Senator from Oklahoma being our salvation wore off, they asked me to please express to you their appreciation and their respect. If I may say so, we wish that you were our Senator.”

*Jean Payne, President The Illinois Fertilizer & Chemical Association
February 6, 2006*

Science and Risk Assessment Behind the EPA's Proposed Revisions to the Particulate Matter Air Quality Standards

This hearing examined the science underlying the particulate matter (PM) review. The EPA's retention of the existing annual standard of 15 micrograms is reasonable and scientifically justifiable. The proposal to tighten the daily standard to 35 micrograms, however, is overly stringent, as the rationale to tighten that standard is weak. EPA cherry-picked what studies it relied on, downplaying many key studies that shed light on the health effects of PM. EPA also cherry-picked what information it provided to the Clean Air Science Advisory Committee in important documents, seriously skewing the review process. For instance, CASAC was never told by EPA that the estimated risks from PM exposure are now considered lower than the risk level estimated during the previous review in 1997.

Hearing on the Stafford Act: A Path Forward for the Nation's Emergency Preparedness and Response System

The purpose of this oversight hearing was to review the progress made in disaster mitigation and preparedness per the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (PL 106-390) and to examine debris removal post Katrina in New Orleans. Government witnesses included the Corps of Engineers and the EPA to discuss debris removal and FEMA, Office of National Preparedness at the Department of Homeland Security to discuss disaster mitigation and preparedness. Non Government witnesses included representatives from the American Red Cross, The Association of State Flood Plain Managers and The National Emergency Managers Response Association to discuss disaster preparedness.

Oversight:

GAO Report on EPA Grants

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) on February 2, 2005, directed at Inhofe's request in June of 2004, released a report titled “Grants Management: EPA Needs to Strengthen Efforts to

Provide the Public with Complete and Accurate Information on Grant Opportunities.” The report showed some progress is being made by EPA which but continued work must be done so that the grant process at EPA can become what it needs to be -- transparent, accountable, and fair. The Environment & Public Works Committee held an oversight hearing on EPA grants management on March 3, 2004 and Senator Inhofe intends to hold additional hearings in the 109th Congress.

HEARINGS

Full Committee

2005

- Feb 2: Legislative Hearing on S. 131, Clear Skies Act of 2005
- Feb 9: Legislative hearing on the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed Budget for FY2006
- Apr 6: Nominations Hearing
- Apr 20: Nuclear Regulatory Commission Nominees
- Apr 22: Field Hearing on S. 260, The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act Tulsa, Oklahoma
- May 18: Oversight on Eco-terrorism specifically examining the Earth Liberation Front ("ELF") and the Animal Liberation Front ("ALF")
- May 25: Oversight hearing to review the permitting of Energy Projects.
- Jul 14: EPA Nominations Hearing
- Aug 26: Field Hearing to Examine Coastal Erosion Causes, Effects and Solutions in Louisiana, including the Louisiana Coastal Area Ecosystem Restoration Plan Proposed for Authorization in the Water Resources Development Act of 2005 New Orleans, Louisiana
- Sep 22: Nominations Hearing
- Sep 28: The Role of Science in Environmental Policy-Making
- Oct 5: Kyoto Protocol: Assessing the Status of Efforts to Reduce Greenhouse Gases
- Oct 6: Actions of EPA, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Highway Administration as they relate to Hurricane Katrina
- Oct 18: A legislative hearing on S. 1772, "The Gas Price Act of 2005."
- Oct 26: Eco-terrorism
- Nov 2: Hurricane Katrina Response
- Nov 9: Comprehensive and Integrated Approach to meet the Water Resources Needs in the Wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita
- Nov 16: Oversight to Examine Transportation Fuels of the Future
- Nov 17: Evaluate the Degree to which the Preliminary Findings on the Failure of the Levees are being Incorporated into the Restoration of Hurricane Protection
- Dec 14: Hearing on the Environmental Protection Agency's Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure program, specifically on the issues addressed by the proposed rule and guidance document issued Friday, December 2

2006

- Feb 8: Nominations Hearing
- Feb 15: Hearing to Receive Testimony on EPA's Proposed Budget for FY 2007
- Mar 1: Oversight Hearing on the Status of the Yucca Mountain Project
- Mar 16: Great Lakes Regional Collaboration's Strategy to Restore and Protect the Great Lakes
- Mar 29: Oversight Hearing on the Impact of the Elimination of MTBE
- Apr 5: Nominations

- Apr 18: Field Hearing to Oversee the Ongoing Rebuilding and Restoration Efforts of Hurricane and Flood Protection by the Army Corps of Engineers' in Preparation for Next Hurricane Season in Louisiana and Examine Taking a Comprehensive Approach to Hurricane Protection New Orleans, Louisiana
- Apr 20: Field Hearing on the Impact of the Last Reauthorization of the Appalachian Regional Commission and Issues Regarding the Upcoming Reauthorization Marietta, OH
- May 17: Nominations
- Jun 14: Oversight Hearing to Consider Whether Potential Liability Deters Abandoned Hard Rock Mine Clean-Up
- Jun 21: Inherently Safer Technology in the Context of Chemical Site Security
- Jun 28: Oversight Hearing on EPA Regional Inconsistencies
- Jul 19: The Science and Risk Assessment Behind the EPA's Proposed Revisions to the Particulate Matter Air Quality Standards
- Jul 27: Hearing on the Stafford Act: A Path Forward for the Nation's Emergency Preparedness and Response System
- Aug 2: Oversight Hearing on the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Chemicals Management Program at EPA
- Aug 8: Field hearing to conduct oversight of the Army Corps of Engineers' management of the ACT and ACF River Basins
- Sept 6: Oversight on Federal Renewable Fuels Programs
- Sept 13: Nominations Hearing
- Sept 20: Hearing Examining Approaches Embodied in the Asia Pacific Partnership
- Dec 6: Hearing Examining Climate Change and the Media

Subcommittee On Fisheries, Wildlife, And Water

- May 19, 2005: Oversight on the Endangered Species Act
- July 13, 2005: Endangered Species Act and Incentives for Private Landowners
- September 21, 2005: Endangered Species Act and the Roles of States, Tribes and Local Governments
- August 1, 2006: "The Waters of the United States" - Interpreting the Rapanos/Carabell Decision

Subcommittee On Clean Air, Climate Change, And Nuclear Security

- January 26, 2005: Multi-Emissions Legislation
- May 17, 2006: ****Closed**** Hearing To Discuss Nuclear Security
- May 26, 2006: Oversight on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- July 12, 2006: S. 1265, the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act of 2005
- November 10, 2006: Implementation of the Existing Particulate Matter and Ozone Air Quality Standards
- February 9, 2006: Hearing on the Impact of Clean Air Regulations on Natural Gas Prices
- March 9, 2006: Hearing to Conduct Oversight on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

- June 22, 2006: Oversight Hearing on the Regulatory Processes for New and Existing Nuclear Plants
- July 13, 2006: Hearing on EPA's Proposed Revisions to the Particulate Matter Air Quality Standards
- September 14, 2006: Oversight Hearing on NRC's Regulatory Responsibilities and Capabilities for Long- and Short- term Spent Fuel Storage Programs

Subcommittee On Superfund And Waste Management

- July 26, 2005: An Oversight Hearing on Electronics Waste
- November 8, 2005: Impact of Certain Government Contractor Liability Proposals on Environmental Laws
- June 15, 2006: An Oversight Hearing on the Superfund Program
- September 28, 2006: A legislative hearing to consider S. 3871, a bill directing the EPA to establish a hazardous waste manifest system.

NOMINATIONS

Department Of The Army

- Woodley, John Paul, Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army
 - March 17, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works for 20 days pursuant to an order of the Senate of March 10, 2005. (PN-71).
 - April 6, 2005. Hearings held.
 - April 13, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 59.
 - May 12, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

Department of Commerce

- Baruah, Santanu K., of Oregon, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development
 - September 6, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-808).
 - September 22, 2005. Hearings held.
 - October 06, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar. Calendar No. 365.
 - December 17, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

Department Of The Interior

- Hall, H. Dale, of New Mexico, to be Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service
 - July 18, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-730).
 - September 22, 2005. Hearings held.
 - October 06, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar. Calendar No. 366. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - October 07, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

Department of Transportation

- Capka, Richard, of Pennsylvania, to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration
 - March 7, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-1374).
 - April 26, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 615. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - May 26, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

Environmental Protection Agency

- Beehler, Alex A., of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency
 - August 1, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-1868).
 - September 13, 2006. Hearings held.

- Bodine, Susan P., of Maryland, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency
 - June 28, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-664).
 - July 20, 2005. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 213.
 - December 17, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Gray, George M., of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
 - July 28, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-773).
 - September 22, 2005. Hearings held.
 - October 06, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar. Calendar No. 368. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - October 07, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Gray, Lyons, of North Carolina, to be Chief Financial Officer, Environmental Protection Agency
 - September 6, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-809).
 - September 22, 2005. Hearings held.
 - October 06, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar. Calendar No. 369. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - October 07, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Gulliford, James B., of Missouri, to be Assistant Administrator for Toxic Substances of the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - January 18, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-1166).
 - April 26, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 613. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - June 29, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Johnson, Stephen L., of Maryland, to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
 - March 17, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-328).
 - April 6, 2005. Hearings held.
 - April 13, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 61.
 - April 27, 2005. Cloture motion presented in Senate.
 - April 28, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Luna, Luis, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
 - January 24, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-82).
 - April 6, 2005. Hearings held.
 - April 13, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 60.
 - April 27, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Martella, Roger Romulus, Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
 - August 1, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-1867).
 - September 13, 2006. Hearings held.
 - September 26, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 927.

- Nakayama, Granta Y., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - June 23, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-647).
 - July 14, 2005. Hearings held.
 - July 20, 2005. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 212.
 - July 29, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- O'Neill, Molly A., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
 - March 27, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-1400).
 - May 17, 2006. Hearings held.
 - May 23, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 670. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

- Peacock, Marcus C., of Minnesota, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
 - June 6, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-564).
 - July 14, 2005. Hearings held.
 - July 20, 2005. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 211.
 - July 28, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Skinner, Thomas V., of Illinois, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
 - January 24, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-81).
 - June 16, 2005. Received message of withdrawal of nomination from the President.

- Wehrum, William Ludwig, Jr., of Tennessee, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
 - February 27, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-1347).
 - April 26, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 614. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - August 03, 2006. Returned to the President under the provisions of Senate Rule XXXI, paragraph 6 of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

- Wehrum, William Ludwig, Jr., of Tennessee, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
 - September 5, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-1917).

Mississippi River Commission

- Berwick, Brigadier General Bruce Arlan, United States Army, to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission.
 - August 3, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1898).
 - September 26, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 928.
 - September 29, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Crear, Brig. Gen. Robert, United States Army, to be a Member and President of the Mississippi River Commission.
 - August 3, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1900).
 - September 26, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 930.
 - September 29, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- De Bow, Rear Admiral Samuel P., Jr., NOAA, to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission.
 - August 3, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1901).
 - September 26, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 931.
 - September 29, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Grisoli, Brig. Gen. William T., United States Army, to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission.
 - February 8, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-136).
 - April 6, 2005. Hearings held.
 - April 13, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 65.
 - April 27, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Martin, Colonel Gregg F., United States Army, to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission.
 - August 3, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1899).
 - September 26, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 929.
 - September 29, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Riley, Maj. Gen. Don T., United States Army, to be a Member and President of the Mississippi River Commission.
 - January 24, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-83).
 - April 6, 2005. Hearings held.
 - April 13, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 64.
 - April 27, 2005. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FOUNDATION

- Bracy, Terrence L., of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2010. (Reappointment)
 - October 6, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-947).
 - February 08, 2006. Hearings held.
 - February 15, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 510. Subject to

nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

- February 16, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.
- Butler, Michael, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2008, vice Eric D. Eberhard, term expired.
 - January 24, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-85).
 - April 6, 2005. Hearings held.
 - April 13, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 63.
- Prescott, Stephen M., of Oklahoma, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation for a term expiring April 15, 2011, vice Herbert Guenther, term expired.
 - July 18, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1817).
 - September 13, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 900.
- Rappoport, D. Michael, of Arizona, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2008. (Reappointment)
 - January 24, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-84).
 - April 6, 2005. Hearings held.
 - April 13, 2005. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 62.
- Udall, Anne Jeannette, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2010. (Reappointment)
 - July 18, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1818).
 - September 13, 2006. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 901.
- Eberhard, D. Eric, of Washington, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2012.
 - September 28, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-2083).

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

- Bottorff, Dennis, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2011. (New Position)
 - November 17, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1084).
 - February 08, 2006. Hearings held.
 - February 15, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 511. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - March 03, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- DePriest, Donald R., of Mississippi, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2009. (New Position)
 - December 21, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1154).
 - February 08, 2006. Hearings held.
 - February 15, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 515. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - March 03, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Duncan, Robert M., of Kentucky, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2011. (New Position)
 - November 17, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1085).
 - February 08, 2006. Hearings held.
 - February 15, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 512. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - March 03, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Graves, William H., of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2007. (New Position)
 - August 3, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1902).
 - September 13, 2006. Hearings held.
 - September 26, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 932. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - September 29, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Richardson Williams, Susan, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2007. (New Position)

- December 21, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1153).
 - February 08, 2006. Hearings held.
 - February 15, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 514. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - March 03, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.
- Richardson Williams, Susan, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the term prescribed by law, vice Glenn L. McCullough, Jr., term expired.
 - November 17, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1088).
 - December 21, 2005. Received message of withdrawal of nomination from the President.
- Sansom, William B., of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2009. (New Position)
 - November 17, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1086).
 - February 08, 2006. Hearings held.
 - February 15, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 513. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - March 03, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.
- Thrailkill, Howard A., of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the term prescribed by law, vice Glenn L. McCullough, Jr., resigned.
 - December 21, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1155).
 - February 08, 2006. Hearings held.
 - February 15, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably. Reported without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar, Calendar No. 516. Subject to nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.
 - March 03, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.
- Thrailkill, Howard A., of Alabama, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2007. (New Position)
 - November 17, 2005. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works (PN-1087).
 - December 21, 2005. Received message of withdrawal of nomination from the President.

Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board

- Wark, William B., of Maine, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years
 - June 26, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-1728).
 - September 13, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 898.
 - September 15, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.

- Wright, William E., of Florida, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years, vice Gerald V. Poje, term expired.
 - June 26, 2006. Nomination referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. (PN-1729).
 - September 13, 2006. Ordered to be reported favorably, without printed report. Placed on Senate Executive Calendar No. 899.
 - September 15, 2006. Confirmed by the Senate by Voice Vote.