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Western States Land Commissioners Association
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What's In and What's Out

The Washington Post has a tradition of proclaiming on New Year's Day *What's In and What's Out* for the year ahead as a form of cultural commentary. Given the shift in political power and economic realities on the federal level, the following is a snapshot of likely realignments on energy, environmental and procedural issues.

	What's In (2011)	What's Out (2010)
1	Clean Energy Standards (CES), RES plus nuclear power and "clean coal"	Renewable Electricity Standards (RES) requiring utilities to derive 15+/- percent of their power from sources such as wind, solar & energy efficiency in about 10 years
2	Cap-and-trade at the State and regional level; Congress seeking to block EPA regulation of greenhouse gases	Federal Cap-and-Trade legislation; House Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming
3	Oil and gas drilling (especially if gasoline prices exceed \$4 per gallon due to demand from China and India, plus Middle East unrest); oil spill reports, bills and hearings	Tax increases for oil companies; oil spill bills
4	Aggressive House oversight of regulations for: (1) Oil and gas development (BLM) (2) Greenhouse gases (EPA) (3) Fracking--fracturing rock to release natural gas (Interior, EPA)	Fracking bills that require disclosure of chemicals used for natural gas production (on public lands)
5	Aggressive oversight of: (1) BLM designation of wild lands (with a public process) (2) New National Monuments (Interior)	Omnibus legislation with new national monuments and wilderness areas
6	Domestic production of rare earths in reaction to China's export cutback	Industry dependence on rare earths from China
7	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) exports, given the projections for shale gas	LNG imports
8	New official House rules: "Cut as you go" (CUTGO) requires new spending to be offset with cuts to existing programs (but may not require offsets from specified tax reductions);	"Pay as you go" (PAYGO) that limits spending and tax breaks that add to deficits

	new math - certain tax cuts which reduce revenue do not have to be offset and do not count as changes in deficits	
9	No earmarks per se, but undisclosed, "soft" earmarks: letter-marking, phone-marking and hearing-marking through which members strongly suggest that agency officials direct projects to their districts or major contributors	Increasingly transparent earmarks that identify members who instruct agencies to direct funds through legislation
10	Talk about bipartisanship, transparency and openness, but holding a House floor vote to repeal major (health) legislation without committee action; the House majority plans to make \$32 billion to \$100 billion in non-defense discretionary cuts for the last 7 months of FY 2011 behind closed doors	Straightforward partisanship

It will be interesting to see how tea party skepticism about high-cost energy items plays out against regional politics and political affiliations. This could affect subsidies and requirements for the big ticket items under clean energy standards, namely nuclear powerplants and "clean coal."

LOOKING BACK

Few major energy and natural resources bills in the last 6 months were actually enacted. A couple of late-breaking, extra large bills that surfaced in the Senate in December that ultimately failed to move -- the Senate omnibus appropriations and public lands bills. Though it did not look promising at the start, there were major accomplishments in the lame duck session, such as ratifying the New START Treaty, providing medical and financial assistance to 9/11 rescue workers, overhauling food safety laws and repealing the military's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, in addition to passing the ongoing appropriations and a tax incentive extenders package.

Appropriations

On December 21, 2010 the Congress passed a fairly simple 4th Continuing Resolution (CR) for appropriations (H.R. 3082, P.L. 111-322) and the President signed it the following day. This one will fund the federal government through March 4, 2011 at the level of FY 2010 spending. None of the 12 individual appropriations bills for FY 2011 had been enacted.

The House-passed appropriations bill that covered the rest of the fiscal year and the Senate Democratic leadership's proposed detailed omnibus appropriations bill were ultimately set aside. According to the group Taxpayers for Common Sense, the 1,924-page omnibus bill included 6,706 earmarks worth \$8.3 billion. Reportedly the omnibus

appropriations bill would have codified the reorganization of the Minerals Management Service and would have extended the allowable time for drilling permit reviews from 30 to 90 days.

The CR currently in effect includes a provision backed by the WSLCA in solidarity with the Western Governors' Association and National Association of Counties to restore the 25 percent share of mineral revenues from federal geothermal projects for host counties; the host State's 50 percent share has not been affected. The counties' share was eliminated in the FY 2010 appropriations. The reduction in the State share of federal mineral revenue sharing from 50 to 48 percent continues in effect.

Public Lands

Various versions of the late-breaking omnibus public lands bill packaged 10 to 110 bills from the Senate Energy and Natural Resources and the Environment and Public Works Committees. This effort finally ran out of time and votes in the face of a threatened hold that would have required a 60 percent majority for passage. The most comprehensive version of S. 303 ran over 1,000 pages. It would have not only authorized specific wilderness, conservation, national monument, trail and wild and scenic river areas, but also restoration of major lakes and estuaries.

One of the generic provisions lost in the process was reauthorization of the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*, which had expired on July 24, 2010.

Reauthorization bills proposed in the House and Senate would have allowed BLM land sales approved in land management plans to fund purchases of inholdings in or adjacent to federal conservation areas. This legislation was uncontroversial in both houses. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee had passed a reauthorization bill and the House Natural Resources Committee had held hearings on a similar bill. It was also considered as part of the emergency supplemental appropriations.

Oil Spills

The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010 was a major focus of congressional hearings, studies, meetings of committees and commissions and bill drafting last year. However, comprehensive legislation was not enacted in 2010. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee unanimously approved a bill (S. 3516) that in the Committee Chairman's words would have raised the bar on well safety, blowout prevention, oil spill response and worker training. It would have also enhanced environmental reviews, research, penalties, analysis of royalty rates and accident investigations. In addition, it would have codified the restructuring of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) and limited lease sales to operators with good track records. It covers many of the basic factors that need to be addressed and provides a point of departure, see http://energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=IssueItems.View&IssueItem_ID=6a24bb5c-11f7-4980-83fa-177f477cecb .

On December 15, 2010 the Department of Justice filed a civil lawsuit naming BP and 8 other defendants. Under the Oil Pollution Act the Administration's lawsuit is asking that the companies be held liable without limitations for all removal costs and damages

caused by the spill. This includes damages to natural resources such as wetlands and other wildlife habitats. The lawsuit also is seeking civil penalties under the federal Clean Water Act. The Department was expected to join with other parties in litigation before a federal district court and it will continue pursuing criminal litigation.

The Administration announced on January 3, 2011 that some of the deep-water drilling suspended in the Gulf of Mexico under the President's moratorium might be able to resume. Wells that were already approved and under way when the moratorium took effect must still comply with new safety rules, but are not likely to require new environmental reviews. Other pending or later permit requests will have "enhanced" environmental reviews. By October 1, 2011 Interior expects to complete reorganizing the functions of MMS under two assistant secretaries to limit conflicts of interest among revenue collection, economic development, environmental and safety and leasing.

Numerous studies are partly or fully completed. Notable among them, the President's *National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling* released its final report on January 11, 2011. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the House Natural Resources Committee held hearings on the report on January 26, 2011. This report points to preventable engineering mistakes and the need for systemic management improvements as well as improved corporate and government safety rules and response practices. The Commission found numerous examples of misguided actions that saved time and money, but contributed to the explosion. It highlighted inadequate risk evaluation, flawed design and procedures, apparent inattention to signals of problems and an ineffective response. See <http://www.oilspillcommission.gov/>.

Tax Incentives

On December 17, 2010 the President signed H.R. 4853, a set of tax incentive extenders as part of legislation continuing Bush-era tax cuts. As explained by the Senate Finance Committee, P.L. 111-312 includes the following provisions from Senate Amendment 4753, *The Reid-McConnell Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and Job Creation Act of 2010*:

- ***Special rule for sales of electric transmission property.*** "The bill extends through 2011 the present law deferral of gain on sales of transmission property by vertically integrated electric utilities to FERC-approved independent transmission companies."
- ***Special rule for marginal wells.*** "The bill extends through 2011 the suspension on the taxable income limit for purposes of depleting a marginal oil or gas well."
- ***Section 1603.*** "The bill extends for one year the start-of-construction deadline for the cash grant in lieu of tax credit program established in Section 1603 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act." (*This applies to renewable energy projects.*)
- ***Extension of provision encouraging contributions of capital gain real property for conservation purposes.*** "The bill extends for two years (through 2011) the increased contribution limits and carryforward period for contributions of appreciated real property

(including partial interests in real property) for conservation purposes." *(This enhances the tax benefits for ranchers and farmers with whom nonprofit land trusts work on conservation easements. Land trusts are partners with a number of States on acquisitions and exchanges.)*

The text of these provisions in the bill (Sections 705-707, 723) is posted at: <http://finance.senate.gov/legislation/details/?id=10874ed6-5056-a032-52cd-99708697eff0>

Indian Settlement

On December 8, 2010 President Obama signed H.R. 4783 (P.L. 111-291), the \$3.4 billion settlement ending the 14-year highly contentious *Cobell* class-action lawsuit concerning the Department of the Interior's mismanagement of American Indian trust mineral revenues. A U.S. District Court judge granted preliminary approval on January 20, 2011 and will hold a fairness hearing on June 6, 2011.

This settlement will provide for

- compensation for historical accounting claims,
- the Interior Department's purchase (from willing sellers) of land interests divided by many owners, and
- an Indian scholarship fund that depends on the level of remaining funds.

LOOKING AHEAD

CONGRESS BY THE NUMBERS

The 2010 elections created the following composition of the 112th Congress, which has resulted in a change of party rule in the House. In the Senate the frequent need for unanimous consent and/or 60 votes to proceed to vote on a bill makes for an even more tenuous working majority in the Senate than in the previous congress.

Party Alignment in the 112th Congress

	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>
Democrats	193	51
Independents	0	2 (Caucusing with Democrats)
Republicans	242	47

Census

The 2010 Census resulted in a gain of 8 House seats in the 2012 election for States in the WSLCA and no loss of seats for any of the member States. Texas gained four seats and Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Washington will each add a seat.

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN THE 112TH CONGRESS

Key leadership positions in both Houses include representatives from WSLCA States (shown in bold italic):

House

Speaker John Boehner (R-OH)

Majority Leader & Republican Conference Chair Eric Cantor (R-VA)

Majority Whip Kevin McCarthy (R-CA)

Republican Conference Chair Jeb Hensarling (R-TX)

Republican Policy Committee Chair Tom Price (R-GA)

Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)

Democratic Whip Steny Hoyer (D-MD)

Assistant Democratic Leader James E. Clyburn (D-SC)

Democratic Caucus Chair John B. Larson (D-CN)

Democratic Caucus Vice Chair Xavier Becerra (D-CA)

Senate

President, Joe Biden (D-DE)

President Pro Tem Daniel K. Inouye (D-HI)

Majority Leader & Democratic Conference Chair Harry Reid (D-NV)

Majority Whip, Richard Durbin (D-IL)

Democratic Policy Committee Chair Chuck Schumer (D-NY)

Democratic Conference Secretary Patty Murray ((D-WA)

Minority Leader, Mitch McConnell (R-KY)

Minority Whip Jon Kyl (R-AZ)

Republican Policy Committee Chair John Thune (R-SD)

Republican Conference Chair Lamar Alexander (R-TN)

Republican Conference Chair John Barrasso (R-WY)

PROCEDURAL CHANGES

House

By party line vote the House adopted a package of rules changes in H. Res. 5 on January 5. Some of these rules enable better public access to bills before members vote on them in committee and on the floor. Other measures limit the access of members to a set of budget decisions on the discretionary spending for the last 7 months of FY 2011; these decisions will be made by the House Budget Committee Chairman Paul Ryan (R-WI). The new rules also fundamentally change deficit reduction rules to exempt many tax cuts from having to be offset by other revenue increases.

Senate

The Senate considered, but did not ultimately adopt changes to the filibuster and other measures to allow that body to be more productive. On January 27, 2010 leaders agreed to hold votes on:

- eliminate "secret holds" that have delayed action on bills and nominations; a senator's name will be published in the Congressional Record 2 days after placing a hold;
- eliminate the delaying tactic of forcing an amendment to be read, if it has been submitted for 3 days in advance of floor action and is publicly available;
- exempt about a third of executive nominations requiring confirmation by the full Senate, particularly part-time advisory board members; this would also lower the number of targets for holds and filibusters; and

In addition, the Senate Majority and Minority Leaders published their agreement to allow more amendments by the minority in exchange for fewer filibusters on motions to proceed.

FINANCIAL MATTERS:

BUDGET, APPROPRIATIONS, DEFICIT REDUCTION, THE DEBT CEILING & EXTENDING TAX INCENTIVES

Congress will consider several interrelated financial matters in February and March.

- President Obama will present his budget on February 14 and hearings will begin immediately. The President has promised there will be "shared sacrifice" to tame the \$1.3 trillion budget deficit. This will also be an opportunity to offer ideas about tax reform.

The House Interior and Environment Appropriations Subcommittee plans joint budget hearings with its counterpart, the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands. This is intended to provide more (negative) leverage over issues such as fracking regulations and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Other authorization and appropriations subcommittees may also follow this approach.

- The Continuing Resolution on appropriations expires on March 4.

House Republicans are expected to offer a package of "recissions" to eliminate spending previously approved to bring domestic spending back to the 2008 level.

- Budget watchers anticipate the need for Congress to vote on the debt ceiling by late March.

The Tea Part has already begun weighing in on this matter. Austan Goolsbee, Chairman of the Administration's Council of Economic Advisers, said "If

Congress doesn't let the Treasury borrow more money once the ceiling is reached, it would "be the first default in history caused purely by insanity."

The *National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform* calls its recent report at the end of the last congress *The Moment of Truth*. Two items in the chapter on *Discretionary Spending Cuts* may be of direct interest. If adopted, the first one could affect potential exchanges and the other is already a possible subject of future rule changes.

- *1.10.6 Sell Excess federal real property...*"We Propose directing the GSA to loosen agency restrictions associated with selling unused buildings and land. This proposal will save at least \$100 million in 2015."
- *1.10.7 Eliminate all congressional earmarks...*"The Commission recommends the elimination of all congressional appropriations and authorizing earmarks as well as limited tax and tariff benefits. This proposal will save \$16 billion in 2015."

The tax extenders package mentioned on pages 4 and 5 expires again at the end of this calendar year.

OVERSIGHT

Rep. Darrell Issa (R-CA), the incoming chairman of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, has sent letters to more than 150 trade associations, companies and think tanks asking for them to help target existing and proposed regulations that would harm job growth. This should turn up the political heat and provide fodder for oversight hearings. In order to be enacted, any resulting legislative proposals would have to be pursued by an authorization or appropriations committee.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Departments of Energy (DOE) and the Interior released a Joint Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) on December 16, 2010 that identifies lands best suited to utility-scale solar development in 6 western States. They invite public comments for the PEIS <http://solareis.anl.gov/documents/dpeis/index.cfm#vol1> until mid-March, 2011 at <http://solareis.anl.gov>, which has links to the PEIS and the *Federal Register* notice. There will also be a series of public meetings in February and March in the 6 states involved: Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah. The preferred alternative would potentially make 22 million acres available for solar use applications, including 677,400 acres for Solar Energy Zones (SEZs) with high potential and few conflicts. BLM anticipates 214,000 acres of solar development. The other action alternative calls for guidance with environmental best management practices and mitigation measures for projects supported by DOE.

BLM has finished records of decision on a number of fast track solar, geothermal and wind projects making them eligible for federal assistance. BLM would exclude solar development on areas with certain conservation designations and areas with slopes of 5

percent or more and with sunlight levels below 6.5 kilowatt hours per square meter per day. The Departments of Energy (DOE) and the Interior announced a coordinated offshore wind strategy on February 7, 2011. See <http://www.doi.gov/news/pressreleases/Salazar-Chu-Announce-Major-Offshore-Wind-Initiatives.cfm> .

EPA GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) REGULATIONS

Congress will continue to explore various ways to defund, derail, postpone or sunset EPA GHG regulations. Another alternative may be a resolution of disapproval under the *Congressional Review Act*, which can potentially nullify actions taken in the previous 60 days. The issue generating the greatest attention involves implementing the Supreme Court's decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA* requiring EPA to regulate GHG. However, EPA's fundamental findings on GHG predate the last 60 days. Key factors would be whether a Presidential veto would follow and whether such a veto could be overturned. EPA regulations for large emitters to be finalized in 2012 would set a floor for what best available control technology would be both available and affordable to curb emissions.

State land offices may be in a position to sell credits for wetlands preservation and forestry or agricultural practices, as well as wells or geologic formations suitable for carbon sequestration and storage.

WILD LANDS

On December 23, 2010 Secretary Ken Salazar issued Order 3310 under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) that directs BLM to inventory its lands with wilderness characteristics and then designate and manage them as "Wild Lands." Wild Land designation will first require a public land use planning process and NEPA analysis. BLM had 60 days to finalize its policy. Interior expects to further clarify this order.

This is a new direction for multiple use since the 2003 Norton-Leavitt settlement. Interior notes that it does not rule out the possibility of "impairing" wilderness values, given other legal and resource management considerations. The new policy will not add wild lands to the National Landscape Conservation System or change the management of Wilderness Study Areas pending before Congress or congressionally designated units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, BLM may recommend lands for inclusion in the congressionally designated National Wilderness Preservation System.

State responses have anticipated positive impacts for recreational opportunities and negative impacts on energy and other economic development on State inholdings. Land exchange possibilities may be further limited. Congressional announcements have already been made about holding hearings and introducing legislation to block the policy.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING (FRACKING)

On January 5, 2010 thirty-two members of the Congressional Natural Gas Caucus asked Interior Secretary Ken Salazar to postpone regulating fracking until EPA can report on its

related 2010-2012 study. Secretary Salazar is reportedly considering requiring public disclosure of chemicals used by companies drilling on federal public lands, similar to Wyoming's requirements. This occurs in the context of President Obama's stated commitment to develop natural gas as part of the country's clean energy portfolio.

Secretary Salazar defined fracking as a process where operators inject fluid under high pressure to create or enlarge fractures and then pump a "propping agent" into the well to keep the fractures from closing when operators release the pressure, allowing more natural gas to be extracted. A transcript of Interior's November 30 forum on best practices can be found at <http://www.doi.gov/news/pressreleases/loader.cfm?csModule=security/getfile&PageID=79514>.

RECENT CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION APPOINTMENTS

The following personnel changes at the White House and the Department of the Interior may be of interest.

White House

William Daley was named White House Chief of Staff on January 6, 2011. A former Commerce Secretary in the Clinton Administration, Daley more recently has been chairman of the Midwest region and sat on the executive board of JP Morgan Chase.

Carol Browner, Climate and Energy Advisor to President Obama, will leave her post within weeks of a January 24, 2011 announcement.

Department of the Interior

On January 10, 2011 Interior announced several staff changes:

- *Laura Daniel Davis*, Deputy Chief of Staff and Associate Deputy Secretary, will replace *Tom Strickland* in February as Chief of Staff.
- *Will Shafroth*, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, will serve as Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. Tom Strickland had held the position as Assistant Secretary as well as his post as Chief of Staff.
- *Matt Lee-Ashley*, the Director of Communications for the Office of the Secretary will take over as Deputy Chief of Staff.

Dan Ashe, who was nominated on December 6, 2010 as Director, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) was renominated for consideration by the new congress on January 5, 2011. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will review his nomination. Ashe is currently Deputy Director of the FWS.

Greg Gould was named Director of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) under the Assistant Secretary of Policy, Management and Budget. Interior established ONRR on October 1, 2010 replacing the Minerals Revenue Management office within the former Minerals Management Service (MMS). ONRR's mission is to collect and disburse revenues from energy production on American Indian lands and offshore.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

WSLCA members have added reauthorization of the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)* to the list of issues they have supported. Members seek:

(1) Reauthorization of the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*. As mentioned earlier, FLTFA uses funds from BLM lands sold consistent with its land use plans to purchase inholdings in federal conservation areas. It would also be in the interest of the WSLCA to ask that BLM consult early with States before selling lands that have been considered for federal-State land exchanges.

(2) Authorization of the *indemnity selection* process as an alternative to land exchanges.

(3) Appropriations for land acquisition programs that help States buy and sell lands or interests in lands to help meet their asset management goals.

- *Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)* provides federal funds through BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and USDA-Forest Service to buy lands and easements to protect parks, forest and wildlife areas; Stateside matching funds through the National Park Service help State and local agencies plan, buy and develop lands for park and recreation purposes.
- *Forest Legacy Program* though the USDA-Forest Service offers matching funds to help States acquire conservation easements from willing sellers to protect forest lands from conversion to non-forest uses. This program enables working forests to protect water quality and to provide habitat, forest products and opportunities for recreation.
- *Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)* through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). CELCP provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on such lands, from willing sellers.
- *Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)* through the Department of Defense (DOD) uses matching funds to buy conservation easements to prevent encroachment on DOD testing and training operations.

(4) Restore the States' full 50 percent share of *federal mineral revenue sharing* as envisioned by the Mineral Leasing Act. A deduction of 2 percent from the States' share for FY 2011 was projected to total \$40 million and it affects 21 WSLCA States. The States with deductions of over \$1 million to \$20 million this year include Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, California and Montana. These funds affect school land beneficiaries since they are intended for infrastructure, such as schools and roads.

KEY COMMITTEES IN THE 112TH CONGRESS

112th Congress: Selected House Committee & Subcommittee Leaders	
CHAIRMEN (<i>Republicans</i>)	RANKING MEMBERS (<i>Democrats</i>)
Agriculture Frank Lucas, OK *	Collin Peterson, MN**
Conservation, Energy and Forestry Glenn "GT" Thompson, PA	Jim Holden, PA
Appropriations Hal Rogers, KY	Norm Dicks, WA
Interior and Environment Mike Simpson, ID*	Jim Moran, VA
Energy and Commerce Fred Upton, MI	Henry Waxman, CA**
Energy and Power Ed Whitfield, KY	Bobby Rush, IL
Environment and Economy John Skimkus, IL	Gene Green, TX
Natural Resources Doc Hastings, WA*	Ed Markey, MA
National Parks, Forest & Public Lands Rob Bishop, UT*	Raul M. Grijalva, AZ **
Energy and Mineral Resources Doug Lamborn, CO*	Rush D. Holt, NJ
Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans & Insular Affairs John Fleming, LA	Donna Christensen, VI
Transportation and Infrastructure John Mica, FL*	Nick Rahall, WVA
Water Resources and Environment Bob Gibbs, OH	Timothy Bishop, NY
<i>* Served as ranking member in 111th Congress</i>	<i>** Previously served as chairman</i>

112th Congress: Selected Senate Committee Leaders	
CHAIRMEN (<i>Democrats</i>)	RANKING MEMBERS (<i>Republicans</i>)
Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry Debbie Stabenow, MI	Pat Roberts, KN
Appropriations Daniel K. Inouye, HI*	Thad Cochran, MS**
Commerce, Science & Transportation Frank Lautenberg, NJ	Kay Bailey Hutchison, TX**
Energy & Natural Resources Jeff Bingaman, NM*	Lisa Murkowski, AK**
Environment & Public Works Barbara Boxer, CA*	James Inhofe, OK**
* <i>Served as Chairman in 111th Congress</i>	** <i>Previously served as Ranking Member in 111th Congress</i>

Note: Senate Committees had not finished reorganizing by February 7, 2011.

House Natural Resources Committee

<p><i>Republicans</i> Doc Hastings, WA, Chairman Don Young, AK John Duncan, TN Louie Gohmert, TX Rob Bishop, UT Doug Lamborn, CO Robert Wittman, VA Paul Broun, GA John Fleming, LA Mike Coffman, CO Tom McClintock, CA Glenn Thompson, PA Jeff Denham, CA Dan Benishek, MI David Rivera, FL Jeff Duncan, SC Scott Tipton, CO Paul Gosar, AZ Raúl Labrador, ID Kristi Noem, SD Steve Southerland, FL Bill Flores, TX Andy Harris, MD Jeff Landry, LA Chuck Fleischmann, TN Jon Runyan, NJ Bill Johnson, OH</p>	<p><i>Democrats</i> Edward Markey, MA, Ranking Minority Member Dale Kildee, MI Peter DeFazio, OR Eni Faleomavaega, AS Frank Pallone, NJ Grace Napolitano, CA Rush Holt, NJ Raúl Grijalva, AZ Madeleine Bordallo, GU Jim Costa, CA Dan Boren, OK Gregorio Sablan, NMI Martin Heinrich, NM Ben Luján, NM Donna Christensen, VI John Sarbanes, MD Betty Sutton, OH Niki Tsongas, MA Pedro Pierluisi, PR John Garamendi, CA Colleen Hanabusa, HI</p>
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Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

<p><i>Democrats</i> Jeff Bingaman, N.M., Chairman Ron Wyden, OR Tim Johnson, SD Mary Landrieu, LA Marie Cantwell, WA Bernie Sanders, VT Debbie Stabenow, MI Mark Udall, CO Jeanne Shaheen, NH Al Franken, MN Joe Manchin, WVA Chris Coons, DE</p>	<p><i>Republicans</i> Lisa Murkowski, AK, Ranking Minority Member Richard Burr, NC John Barrasso, WY Jim Risch, ID Mike Lee, UT Rand Paul, KY Dan Coats, IN Rob Portman, OH John Hoeven, ND Bob Corker, TN</p>
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House Interior & Environment Appropriations Subcommittee	
<i>Republicans</i>	<i>Democrats</i>
Mike Simpson, Chairman, ID Ken Calvert, Vice Chair, CA Jerry Lewis, CA Steve LaTourette, OH Tom Cole, OK Jeff Flake, AZ Cynthia Lummis, WY	Jim Moran, Ranking Minority Member, VA Betty McCollum, MN Maurice Hinchey, NY José Serrano, NY

Senate Interior & Environment Appropriations Subcommittee	
<i>Democrats</i>	<i>Republicans</i>
Jack Reed, Chairman, RI Dianne Feinstein, CA Patrick Leahy, VT Barbara Mikulski, MD Herb Kohl, WI Tim Johnson, SD Ben Nelson, NE Jon Tester, MT Mary Landrieu, LA	Lisa Murkowski, Ranking Minority Member, AK Lamar Alexander, TN Thad Cochran, MS Susan Collins, ME Ron Johnson, WI Roy Blunt, MO John Hoeven, ND

The full Subcommittee name is *Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies*.

The Subcommittee jurisdiction includes the Department of the Interior, USDA-Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and the White House Council on Environmental Quality, among other agencies.