Tax Day: MAGA House Majority Doubling Down On Tax Cuts For The Wealthy With The Cost Of Trillions In New Debt

SUMMARY: This Tax Day, Accountable.US is highlighting several tax provisions the MAGA House Majority have recently introduced showing they are more interested in tax breaks for their wealthy donors than middle class families, even if it means adding tens of trillions of dollars to the national debt. These provisions include the introduction of a regressive flat tax to replace the current tax code, legislation to make the 2017 Trump tax cuts permanent despite the law overwhelmingly benefiting the wealthy, and an FY 2023 budget proposal with provisions benefiting wealthy investors and the fossil fuel industry at the cost of necessary green energy investments:

- In January 2023, Rep. Earl "Buddy" Carter (R-GA) reintroduced the FairTax Act, which would eliminate the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and replace the current tax system with a 30% tax on goods and services. Tax experts from the Tax Policy Center, the Center for American Progress, and Brookings Institution have criticized the "regressive" proposal for "cut[ting] taxes for the wealthy while increasing taxes paid by low- and middle-income retirees" and increasing the federal deficit "by nearly $10 trillion over the next decade."

- In February 2023, Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL), alongside 72 original cosponsors, introduced the TCJA Permanency Act making several provisions of the 2017 Trump tax cuts permanent despite the bill primarily benefiting the wealthy with 60% of its benefits going to the top 20% of earners while failing to increase wages for working people or boost business investments. In November 2022, a Tax Policy Center analysis found making the Trump tax cuts permanent would add over $3 trillion to the debt over a decade.

- In June 2022, the Republican Study Committee (RSC), with 172 members and accounting for a majority of the House Republican Caucus, released a budget proposal for FY 2023 calling for indexing capital gain taxes to inflation, a move that had been previously criticized as benefiting the wealthy, **with 86% of the benefits going to the top 1 percent of households**, while adding as much as $200 billion to the deficit over the next decade. The RSC's budget also calls for the elimination of tax breaks for green energy producers while containing dozens of provisions benefiting the oil & gas industry. Unsurprisingly, during the 2022 election cycle, congressional Republicans received over $23.7 million from the oil & gas industry, nearly four times as much as congressional Democrats.

In January 2023, Rep. Earl "Buddy" Carter (R-GA) Reintroduced The FairTax Act, Which Would Eliminate The Internal Revenue Service And Replace The Current Tax System With A 30% Tax On Goods And Services.

In January 2023, Rep. Earl "Buddy" Carter (R-GA) Reintroduced The Fair Tax Act, Which Would Eliminate The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) And "All Personal And Corporate Income Taxes, The Death Tax, Gift Taxes, And The Payroll Tax," While Implementing A 30% Tax On Goods And Services.

January 10, 2023: Rep. Earl L. "Buddy" Carter (R-GA) Introduced H.R. 25, The FairTax Act. "Rep. Earl L. 'Buddy' Carter (R-GA) today introduced H.R. 25, the Fair Tax Act, to replace the current tax code with a national consumption tax known as the Fair Tax." [Representative Buddy Carter, 01/10/23]

- **Reps. Andrew Clyde (R-GA), Jeff Duncan (R-SC), Kat Cammack (R-FL), Scott Perry (R-PA), Bob Good (R-VA), Thomas Massie (R-KY), Ralph Norman (R-SC), Bill Posey (R-FL), Gary Palmer (R-AL), Jim Banks (R-IN), and Barry Loudermilk (R-GA) Signed On As Original Cosponsors.** "Joining Rep. Carter as original cosponsors are Reps. Andrew Clyde (R-GA), Jeff Duncan (R-SC), Kat Cammack (R-FL), Scott Perry (R-PA), Bob Good (R-VA), Thomas Massie (R-KY), Ralph Norman (R-SC), Bill Posey (R-FL), Gary Palmer (R-AL), Jim Banks (R-IN), and Barry Loudermilk (R-GA)." [Representative Buddy Carter, 01/10/23]

- **As Of April 11, 2023, The FairTax Act Had 26 Cosponsors, All Of Whom Are Republicans.** [Congress, accessed 04/11/23]

Starting In 2025, The Fair Tax Act Would Impose A $30 In Tax On Each $100 Purchase And Apply Broadly To Goods And Services, Including Those "Often Exempt From State Sales Taxes, Such As Housing, Health Care, And Groceries." "Beginning in 2025, H.R. 25 would impose $30 in tax on each $100 purchase. Proponents call this a '23 percent tax' because the $30 tax payment is 23 percent of the tax-inclusive price of $130. Yet described in more conventional terms—such as those used for existing state sales taxes—the $30 paid in tax is, in reality, a 30 percent tax on the cost of the goods or services purchased. The new tax would apply broadly to nearly everything Americans buy, including goods and services often exempt from state sales taxes, such as housing, health care, and groceries." [Center for American Progress, 02/08/23]

Rep. Carter Claims The Bill Would "Eliminate The Need" For The IRS, Rather Than "Adding 87,000 New Agents To Weaponize" The Agency. "'Instead of adding 87,000 new agents to weaponize the IRS against small business owners and middle America, this bill will eliminate the need for the department entirely by simplifying the tax code with provisions that work for the American people and encourage growth and innovation. Armed, unelected bureaucrats should not have more power over your paycheck than you do.'" [Representative Buddy Carter, 01/10/23]

- **The 2022 Inflation Reduction Act Approved $80 Billion In IRS Funding To "Crack Down On Tax Cheats And Provide Better Service To Taxpayers."** "But Democrats approved the $80 billion in funding last year as part of the sweeping Inflation Reduction Act, intending to support the troubled IRS crack down on tax cheats and provide better service to taxpayers." [CNN, 01/11/23]

- **A 2021 Treasury Report Estimated A $80 Billion Investment Could Allow The IRS To "Hire 86,852 Full-Time Employees Over The Course Of A Decade."** "The 87,000 figure comes from a 2021 Treasury report that estimated the IRS could hire 86,852 full-time employees over the course of a decade with a nearly $80 billion investment – not solely enforcement agents." [CNN, 01/11/23]

- **According To A Senior Fellow At The Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center, The $80 Billion Investment Would "'Spread Throughout The Agency, With Money Flowing To Enforcement, Taxpayer Services, Operations, And Modernization.'"** "The money will flow to the IRS over a 10-year period. 'The reality is the $80 billion boost would be spread throughout the agency, with money flowing to enforcement, taxpayer services, operations, and modernization,' wrote Janet Holtzblatt, a senior fellow at the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center." CNN, 01/11/23]

In Addition To Eliminating The IRS, The FairTax Act Would "Eliminate All Personal And Corporate Income Taxes, The Death Tax, Gift Taxes, And The Payroll Tax," Replacing The Current Tax Code With A "Single National Consumption Tax." "First introduced into the U.S. Congress in 1999 by former Georgia Congressman John Linder, the Fair Tax is the leading tax reform movement in the country. In addition to eliminating all personal and corporate income taxes, the death tax, gift taxes, and the payroll tax, the Fair Tax would also eliminate the need for the Internal Revenue Service. The Fair Tax would repeal the current tax code and replace it with a single national consumption tax that is pro-growth and allows Americans to keep every cent of their hard-earned money. It is the only tax system that is simple, efficient, friendly to economic growth, non-discriminatory, unintrusive, and FAIR." [Representative Buddy Carter, 01/10/23]

Tax Experts Have Criticized The "Regressive" Proposal For "Cut[ting] Taxes For The Wealthy While Increasing Taxes Paid By Low- And Middle-Income Retirees" And Increasing The Federal Deficit "By Nearly $10 Trillion Over The Next Decade."

The Tax Policy Center Called The FairTax Act "Regressive," With Middle-Class Households "Likely [To] See A Net Tax Increase," While The High Tax Rate Would— Lead To A High "Incentive For Avoidance Or Evasion" And Encourage Businesses To "Find Gray Areas."

The Tax Policy Center Called The FairTax Bill's Proposal "More Regressive Than The Current Tax System," With Middle-Class Households "Likely [To] See A Net Tax Increase." "Starting with the obvious, it would be more regressive than the current tax system. That could be partially offset with a 'prebate' – a monthly cash allowance to households determined by the federal poverty level and family size. Nevertheless, middle-class households would likely see a net tax increase, while wealthier households would receive a sizeable cut." [Tax Policy Center, 01/12/23]

A Tax Rate Of 30 Percent Tax Rate Would Lead To A High "Incentive For Avoidance Or Evasion," While Businesses Would "Find Gray Areas That Put Tax Enforcement Officials (State Or Otherwise) To The Test." "As the Bush-era study and others have noted, at a tax rate of 30 percent or more the incentive for avoidance or evasion would be quite high. It wouldn't take long for businesses to find gray areas that put tax enforcement officials (state or otherwise) to the test." [Tax Policy Center, 01/12/23]

The Center For American Progress (CAP) Found That The FairTax Act Would Not Only "Cut Taxes For The Wealthy While Increasing Taxes Paid By Low- And Middle-Income Retirees," But Also "Eliminate[s] The Earned Income And Child Tax Credits That Currently Lift Millions Of Families Out Of Poverty."

The Center For American Progress (CAP) Found That The FairTax Act Would "Cut Taxes For The Wealthy While Increasing Taxes Paid By Low- And Middle-Income Retirees." "By shifting the foundation of the federal tax system from income to consumption, the Fair Tax Act would cut taxes for the wealthy while increasing taxes paid by low- and middle-income retirees who live off of Social Security and savings, as well as families who would be forced to pay more taxes on everyday goods and services. Meanwhile, high-income families who spend less of their income on consumption and who have sufficient earnings to save a substantial fraction of their income would pay a smaller share of their income in tax." [Center for American Progress, 02/08/23]

Despite Including A "'Family Consumption Allowance'" Calculated As A Percentage Of The Federal Poverty Level, The FairTax Act Would "Eliminate The Earned Income And Child Tax Credits That Currently Lift Millions Of Families Out Of Poverty." "The Fair Tax Act includes a 'family consumption allowance' that would provide families with a 'prebate,' calculated as a percentage of the federal poverty level, designed to offset the taxes due on a baseline level of necessities. Yet it would also eliminate the earned income and child tax credits that currently lift millions of families out of poverty." [Center for American Progress, 02/08/23]

By Eliminating The IRS, The FairTax Act Would Shift Tax Administration Responsibilities Over To The States Whose Different State Tax Laws Would "Make It Difficult And Costly For States To Implement The Proposed Tax." "The Fair Tax Act would eliminate the IRS and turn most tax administration responsibilities over to the states. While the bill implicitly assumes that states could use existing state sales tax structures to administer the new tax, the proposed 'Fair Tax' is radically different from existing state sales tax laws. [...] Differences such as these would make it difficult and costly for states to implement the proposed tax and would likely impose costs that far exceed the 0.25 percent administrative fee provided as part of the proposal." [Center for American Progress, 02/08/23]

The Brookings Institution Argued That The FairTax Act "Does Not Add Up" And "Is Essentially Unworkable," Calculating It Would Increase The Federal Deficit "By Nearly $10 Trillion Over The Next Decade" Even With A 23% Tax-Inclusive Rate And Result In A Revenue Loss Of "$18 Trillion Over The Next Decade."

The Brookings Institution Argued That The FairTax Act "Does Not Add Up" And "Is Essentially Unworkable." "The FairTax does not add up and, as a fundamental tax reform, is essentially unworkable." [Brookings Institution, 03/01/23]

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[Brookings Institution, 03/01/23]

The FairTax Proposal Would Increase The Federal Deficit "By Nearly $10 Trillion Over The Next Decade" Even With A Tax-Inclusive Rate of 23%. "Correcting this mistake, we find that if the tax-inclusive rate remained 23%, federal deficits would rise by nearly $10 trillion over the next decade. The FairTax would require a tax-inclusive rate of about 28% over the next decade, corresponding to a 39% tax-exclusive rate but even that rate would only be deficit neutral under the extremely optimistic assumption that there would be no tax avoidance (which is legal) or evasion (which is not)." [Brookings Institution, 03/01/23]

Acknowledging That FairTax Bill Offers "Ample Opportunities" For Tax Evasion And Avoidance, The Brookings Institution Calculated That "The Revenue Loss Of A 23% Tax-Inclusive Rate Would Equal Almost $18 Trillion Over The Next Decade." "Of course, no tax is free of evasion or avoidance, and the FairTax offers ample opportunities for both. High-rate retail sales taxes are difficult to administer, most notably because there is no third-party reporting of tax liability. In the current income tax, the evasion rate is about 1% when there is third-party reporting and withholding (primarily on wages) but exceeds 50% when neither feature is present (primarily farms and sole proprietorships). Abolishing the IRS is not going to help enforcement or discourage tax cheats, either. If one assumes that the FairTax would generate the same 17% rate of evasion as the income tax, the required-tax inclusive rate rises to 34.1%, or a 51.7% markup at the cash register. Under these avoidance and evasion assumptions, the revenue loss of a 23% tax-inclusive rate would equal almost $18 trillion over the next decade." [Brookings Institution, 03/01/23]

In February 2023, Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL), Alongside 72 Original Cosponsors, Introduced The TCJA Permanency Act Making Several Provisions Of The 2017 Trump Tax Cuts Permanent Despite The Bill Primarily Benefiting The Wealthy With 60% Of Its Benefits Going To The Top 20% Of Earners While Failing To Increase Wages For Working People Or Boost Business Investments.

In February 2023, Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL), Alongside 72 Original Cosponsors, Reintroduced Legislation Making Several Provisions Of The 2017 Trump Tax Cuts Permanent.

February 2023: Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL), Alongside 72 Original Cosponsors, Reintroduced H.R. 976, The TCJA Permanency Act, Which Would Make Several Provisions Of The 2017 Trump Tax Cuts Permanent Including Claimed "Tax Cuts For Individuals And Small Businesses." "Congressman Vern Buchanan announced today that he has reintroduced the TCJA Permanency Act (H.R.976), legislation to make permanent tax cuts for individuals and small businesses originally enacted as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of 2017. Buchanan was joined by 72 of his House Republican colleagues as original cosponsors in introducing this bill. Without Congressional action, 23 different provisions of the 2017 Republican tax law are set to expire after 2025." [Representative Vern Buchanan, 02/13/23]

- **As Of April 11, 2023, The TCJA Permanency Act Had 93 Cosponsors, All Of Whom Are Republicans.** [Congress, accessed 04/11/23]

The Tax Policy Center Previously Found That The Trump Tax Cuts Primarily Benefited The Wealthy With 60% Of Its Benefits Going To The Top 20% Of Earners—In November 2022, A New Tax Policy Center Analysis Found Making The Trump Tax Cuts Permanent Would Add Over $3 Trillion To The Debt Over A Decade.

Although The Trump Administration Claimed The Trump Tax Cuts Would Help Working People, A 2019 Tax Policy Center Analysis Found That 60% Of Its Benefits Went To The Top 20% Of Earners, In Addition To Cutting Corporate Taxes By 40%. "Passed on a party-line vote, the tax cut is the signature legislative accomplishment of President Trump's first term. He had campaigned hard for the measure, promising it would boost paychecks for working people. In fact, more than 60% of the tax savings went to people in the top 20% of the income ladder, according to the nonpartisan Tax Policy Center. The measure also slashed the corporate tax rate by 40%." [NPR, 12/20/19]

November 2022: Tax Policy Center Senior Fellow Howard Gleckman Released An Analysis That Found Making The Individual Tax Changes Of The Trump Tax Cuts Permanent Would "Add More Than $3 Trillion To The Federal Budget Deficit Over 10 Years." "During the recent congressional election campaign, House Republicans said one of their top priorities would be to make permanent the individual tax changes in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA). A new analysis by the Tax Policy Center estimates that such a move would add more than $3 trillion to the federal budget deficit over 10 years, excluding added interest on the debt. TPC estimates more than 60 percent of the benefits would go to the highest-income 20 percent of households, with more than 40 percent going just to those in the top 5 percent, who will make about $400,000 or more in 2026." [Tax Policy Center, 11/30/22]

- **Howard Gleckman Is A Senior Fellow At The Tax Policy Center.** [Tax Policy Center, accessed 04/12/23]

The Economic Policy Institute Previous Found That The Trump Tax Cuts Failed To Increase Wages For Working People Or Boost Business Investments But Succeeded in Decreasing Corporate Tax Revenues And Boosting Corporate Stock Buybacks In Its Immediate Wake.

According To the Economic Policy Institute, Within Its First Year, The TCJA "Did Not Increase Wages For Working People, Failed To Spur Business Investment, Decreased Corporate Tax Revenues, And Boosted Stock Buybacks In Its Wake." "Despite the Trump administration's claims of success, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) did not increase wages for working people, failed to spur business investment, decreased corporate tax revenues, and boosted stock buybacks in its wake." [Economic Policy Institute, 12/17/19]

Under The Trump Tax Cuts, Stock Buybacks "Rose From $368 Billion On Average In 2016 And 2017 To $560 Billion In 2018, An Increase Of More Than 50 Percent In A Single Year." "Stock buybacks rose from $368 billion on average in 2016 and 2017 to $560 billion in 2018, an increase of more than 50 percent in a single year. Buybacks in 2019 look on-pace to hit $500 billion again." [Economic Policy Institute, 12/11/19]

The Center For American Progress Noted That From 2018 To 2019, Corporate Tax Revenue Came In At $435 Billion—$233 Billion Less Than What The Congressional Budget Office Originally Predicted. "Several months before the TCJA was enacted, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projected that corporate tax revenues for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 would total $668 billion. In the forecast published soon after the TCJA was enacted, however, the CBO projected $519 billion in corporate tax revenue over those two years—a $149 billion decrease. Actual corporate tax revenue over that period came in significantly lower, at $435 billion—a $233 billion drop. Essentially, corporations have already received $233 billion in tax cuts, $84 billion more than the CBO projected." [Center for American Progress, 12/19/19]

An Institute For Taxation And Economic Policy Study Found That In 2018, 379 Profitable Corporations Paid An Effective Federal Income Tax Rate Of 11.3%, With 91 Corporations—Including "Amazon, Chevron, Halliburton And IBM"—Not Paying Any Federal Income Tax. "The 379 profitable corporations identified in this study paid an effective federal income tax rate of 11.3 percent on their 2018 income, slightly more than half the statutory 21 percent tax rate. 91 corporations did not pay federal income taxes on their 2018 U.S. income. These corporations include Amazon, Chevron, Halliburton and IBM." [Institute for Taxation and Economic Policy, 12/16/19]

In June 2022, The Republican Study Committee Released A Budget Proposal For FY 2023 Calling For Indexing Capital Gain Taxes To Inflation, A Move That Had Been Previously Criticized As Benefiting The Wealthy, With 86% Of The Benefits Going To The Top 1 Percent Of Households, While Adding As Much As $200 Billion To The Deficit Over The Next Decade.

In June 2022, The Republican Study Committee—Accounting For A Majority Of The House Republican Conference With 176 Members As Of April 2023—Released A Budget Proposal For FY 2023 That It Described As A "Comprehensive Blueprint For Conservative Governance."

June 2022: The Republican Study Committee Released Its "Annual Alternative Budget For Fiscal Year 2023," Which It Described As A "Comprehensive Blueprint For Conservative Governance." "Today, the Republican Study Committee released its annual alternative budget for fiscal year 2023. The budget serves as a comprehensive blueprint for conservative governance and was produced by the RSC Budget and Spending Task Force. Rep. Kevin Hern (R-OK) currently chairs that task force." [Republican Study Committee, 06/09/22]

The Republican Study Committee Has Over 170 Members And "Accounts For A Majority Of The House Republican Conference." "The Republican Study Committee, which has more than 150 members and accounts for a majority of the House Republican Conference, will mark its 50th anniversary next year." [The Hill, 09/29/22]

- **As Of April 11, 2023, The Republican Study Committee Listed 176 Members On Its Website.** [Republican Study Committee, accessed 04/11/23]

In Its FY 2023 Budget Proposal, The Republican Study Committee Called For Indexing Capital Gains Taxes To Inflation, A Move The Center On Budget And Policy Priorities (CBPP) Previously Criticized In September 2018 As Adding Up To $200 Billion To The Deficit Over A Decade And Primarily Benefiting The Wealthy, With 86% Of The Benefits Going To The Top 1 Percent Of Households.

The Republican Study Committee's FY 2023 Budget Proposal Calls For Indexing Capital Gains Taxes To Inflation To "Ensure Taxpayers Are Not Forced To Pay For Phantom Gains Caused By Inflation." "Index Capital Gains Taxes to Inflation – The destructive policies implemented by President Biden and Congressional Democrats have created the highest inflation in more than 40 years. This inflation is a crushing burden on middle-class families and creates a hidden tax on capital investment. While assets are currently taxed partially on price changes caused by inflation, the RSC Budget would ensure taxpayers are not forced to pay for phantom gains caused by inflation by applying capital gains taxes only to the real growth in the value of investments." [Republican Study Committee, accessed 04/11/23]

In September 2018, A Center On Budget And Policy Priorities (CBPP) Paper Found That An Effort To Index The Capital Gains Tax To Inflation Would "Increase Budget Deficits, Disproportionately Benefit The Very Well-Off, And Create New Opportunities For Wealthy Filers To Avoid Taxes By Gaming The Tax Code." "Republican lawmakers are considering 'indexing' capital gains for inflation, a change that, like the 2017 tax law, would increase budget deficits, disproportionately benefit the very well-off, and create new opportunities for wealthy filers to avoid taxes by gaming the tax code." [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 09/06/18]

CBPP Noted That The Tax Policy Center And The Penn Wharton Budget Model Found Indexing Capital Gains To Inflation Would Cost Between $100 Billion And $200 Billion Over The Decade, With 86% Of The Benefits Going To The Top 1 Percent Of Households. "Indexing capital gains for inflation would ultimately cost roughly $100 billion to $200 billion over ten years, Tax Policy Center (TPC) and Penn Wharton Budget Model (PWBM) estimates suggest. The top 1 percent of households would receive an estimated 86 percent of the tax benefits, PWBM estimates." [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 09/06/18]

- **CBPP Noted That Low- And Moderate-Income Taxpayers Are Rarely Subject To Capital Gains Taxes Due To Their Use Of "Tax-Preferred Retirement Accounts Such As 401(k)s And Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)."** "Low- and moderate-income people hold much of their savings in tax-preferred accounts that are already not subject to capital gains taxes if the accounts grow in value. To the extent that low- and moderate-income people have savings, they hold a large share of them in tax-preferred retirement accounts such as 401(k)s and Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). The growth in the value of assets in these accounts isn't reported as capital gains, and hence doesn't face the capital gains rate schedule." [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 09/06/18]

The Republican Study Committee FY 2023 Budget Calls For The Elimination Of Tax Breaks To Green Energy Producers While Containing Dozens Of Provisions Benefiting The Oil & Gas Industry—Unsurprisingly, During The 2022 Election Cycle, Congressional Republicans Received Over $23.7 Million From The Oil & Gas Industry, Nearly Four Times As Much As Congressional Democrats.

The Republican Study Committee's FY 2023 Budget Proposal Called For The Elimination Of Tax Breaks To Green Energy Producers Yet Contains Dozens Of Provisions Benefiting The Oil & Gas Industry.

The Republican Study Committee's FY 2023 Budget Proposal Calls For The Elimination Of Tax Breaks To Green Energy Producers. "The RSC Budget also seeks to eliminate tax breaks for the inefficient and unreliable producers of so-called 'green energy,' many of which are extended periodically through 'tax extender' packages. Despite exorbitant – and unjustified – support from taxpayers, President Biden and Congressional Democrats continue to push for an additional $550 billion in new taxpayer subsidies for these energy sources." [Republican Study Committee, accessed 04/11/23]

Meanwhile, The Republican Study Committee's FY 2023 Budget Proposal Contained Dozens Of Provisions Benefiting The Oil And Gas Industry, With The RSC Stating, "We Should Be Exploring And Unleashing Our Vast Reserves Of Energy And Mineral Resources." "The RSC knows that hard working Americans deserve better than out of control inflation and unaffordable gasoline. We should be exploring and unleashing our vast reserves of energy and mineral resources. Tapping our domestic energy resources will reduce inflation, promote job creation, and decrease dependence on foreign oil, both at home and for our allies around the world. The RSC Budget vehemently stands opposed to the so-called 'Build Back Better' agenda, which includes $80 billion in new taxes on domestic energy producers and more than $555 billion in climate giveaways to liberal special interests that would raise utility costs, kill jobs, and force working-class Americans to foot the bill." [Republican Study Committee, accessed 04/11/23]

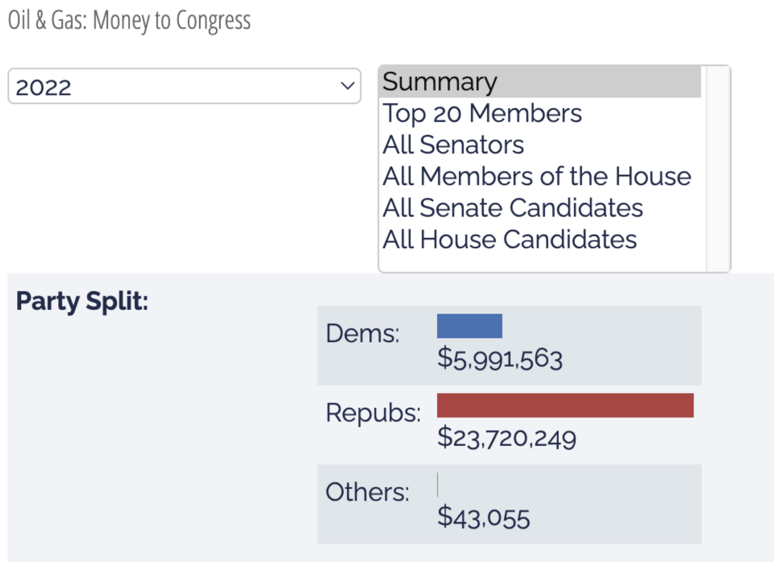
The RSC Budget Proposal Includes Support Of Reversing The Halt In Drilling Activities In Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Resuming Oil & Gas Lease Sales, And Requiring The Department Of Interior To Process Applications For Drilling Permits, Among Other Provisions:

- Reverse President Biden's executive actions to halt drilling activity in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).
- Reverse President Biden's executive action to halt new oil and gas leasing on federal lands, including the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Rep. Jerry Carl's (R-AL) Unleashing American Energy Act would require a minimum of two oil and gas lease sales to be held annually in available federal waters in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Area and in the Alaska Region of the Outer Continental Shelf.
- Rep. Matt Rosendale's (R-MT) Restore Onshore Energy Production Act would immediately resume oil and gas lease sales on eligible federal lands and require a minimum of four lease sales per year in each state with an oil and gas program.
- Rep. Beth Van Duyne's (R-TX) Strategy to Secure Offshore Energy Act would require the publication of the 2022-2027 plan for offshore oil and gas lease sales by the time the current plan expires on June 30, 2022.
- Rep. Garret Graves' (R-LA) Securing American Energy and Investing in Resiliency Act would require DOI to conduct all remaining offshore oil and gas lease sales in the current leasing plan and issue leases won as a result of Lease Sale 257.
- Rep. Yvette Herrell's (R-NM) Energy Permitting Certainty Act would require DOI to process Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) under a valid existing lease regardless of any unrelated civil action.
- Rep. Blake Moore's (R-UT) Promoting Energy Independence and Transparency Act would require any pending permits for which required views have been completed be issued within 30 days of enactment.
- Rep. Steve Scalise's (R-LA) American Energy First Act would reform the onshore and offshore energy leasing and permitting processes for conventional and renewable energy development to reduce uncertainty, avoid unnecessary delays, and prevent large unilateral land grabs by the Biden administration.

[Republican Study Committee, accessed 04/11/23]

<u>During the 2022 Election Cycle, Congressional Republicans Received Over $23.7 Million From The Oil & Gas Industry, Nearly 4 Times As Much As Congressional Democrats.</u>

According To Open Secrets, Congressional Republicans Received Over $23.7 Million From The Oil & Gas Industry During The 2022 Election Cycle, Nearly 4 Times As Much As Congressional Democrats:



[OpenSecrets, accessed 04/11/23]