

House Calendar No.

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 17

[Report No. 118-]

Expressing the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should not impose any restrictions on the export of crude oil or other petroleum products.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 2023

Mr. GUTHRIE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

MARCH --, 2023

Reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed

[Strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic]

[Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[For text of introduced resolution, see copy of resolution as introduced on February 17, 2023]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should not impose any restrictions on the export of crude oil or other petroleum products.

Whereas the United States has enjoyed a renaissance in energy production, with the expansion of domestic crude oil and other petroleum product production contributing to en-

hanced energy security and significant economic benefits to the national economy;

Whereas, in 2015, Congress recognized the need to adapt to changing crude oil market conditions and repealed all restrictions on the export of crude oil on a bipartisan basis;

Whereas section 101 of title I of division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (42 U.S.C. 6212a) established the national policy on oil export restriction, prohibiting any official of the Federal Government from imposing or enforcing any restrictions on the export of crude oil with limited exceptions, including a savings clause maintaining the authority to prohibit exports under any provision of law that imposes sanctions on a foreign person or foreign government (including any provision of law that prohibits or restricts United States persons from engaging in a transaction with a sanctioned person or government), including a foreign government that is designated as a state sponsor of terrorism;

Whereas lifting the restrictions on crude oil exports encouraged additional domestic energy production, created American jobs and economic development, and allowed the United States to emerge as the leading oil producer in the world;

Whereas, in 2019, the United States became a net exporter of petroleum products for the first time since 1952, and the reliance of the United States on foreign imports of petroleum products has declined to historic lows; and

Whereas free trade, open markets, and competition have contributed to the rise of the United States as a global energy superpower: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Fed-*
3 *eral Government should not impose—*

4 (1) *overly restrictive regulations on the explo-*
5 *ration, production, or marketing of energy resources;*
6 *or*

7 (2) *any restrictions on the export of crude oil or*
8 *other petroleum products under the Energy Policy*
9 *and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), except*
10 *with respect to the export of crude oil or other petro-*
11 *leum products to a foreign person or foreign govern-*
12 *ment subject to sanctions under any provision of*
13 *United States law, including to a country the govern-*
14 *ment of which is designated as a state sponsor of ter-*
15 *rorism.*