DOMESTIC ENERGY PRODUCERS ALLIANCE

DEPA DRILLER

OCTOBER 2025

DEPA REPORT ON INDUSTRY, LEADERSHIP, LEGISLATION AND ENERGY REGULATION

RECLAIMING REASON IN THE CLIMATE DEBATE

BY JERRY SIMMONS, DEPA CEO/President

In recent days Bill Gates has joined what appears to be a tactical retreat from the hyper-apocalyptic view of climate change that has dominated much of the public discourse. “Although climate change will have serious consequences – particularly for people in the poorest countries – it will not lead to humanity’s demise,” Gates wrote. He further asserted: “People will be able to live and thrive in most places on Earth for the foreseeable future.”

Gates also critiqued what he described as a “doomsday view of climate change” and said the global response has focused “too much on near-term emissions goals” at the expense of broader human welfare.

Let me be clear: yes — the climate *is* changing. It always has. From medieval warm periods to little ice age episodes to the natural ebb and flow of glacial and interglacial cycles, Earth’s climate is dynamic. To deny change is folly. But to paint our future as one of inevitable collapse, one in which humanity is teetering on the edge of extinction because of rising temperatures and CO_2 levels, is equally misguided — and, I would argue, dangerous.

Gates’ admission that the “primarily biggest threats” to the poorest people remain poverty and disease, rather than climate alone, is, on the one hand, overdue — and on the other, a tacit acknowledgement of the damage wrought by the prior generations of alarm-driven policy. “Although climate change will hurt poor people more than anyone else, for the vast majority of them it will not be the only or even the biggest threat to their lives and welfare,” he writes.

What’s been harmful is the flood of apocalyptic narratives — the “we’re doomed in X years” warnings, the notion that civilization itself is on the brink. These narratives have had real consequences:

- They have distorted the public discourse, shifting policy debates toward fear and existential dread rather than realistic cost-benefit trade-offs.

- They have prioritized carbon-reduction targets without adequate regard for unintended consequences in places that cannot absorb disruption easily. Gates mentions one example: “A few years ago, the government of one low-income country set out to cut emissions by banning synthetic fertilizers. Farmers' yields plummeted, there was much less food available, and prices skyrocketed.”

- They have generated cynicism and fatigue among the public: when every year is “the last chance,” the inevitable delays and missed targets create distrust.

- They have misallocated scarce resources: when a large chunk of aid or governmental budget is directed toward emission-targets rather than basic human needs (health, clean water, stable power), the net human welfare outcome may be worse, not better.

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Congratulations to DEPA Chairman John Schmitz Named One of Houston's Most Admired CEOs

"On behalf of DEPA, I want to congratulate John Schmitz on being named one of Houston's Most Admired CEOs. John's leadership in our industry is exemplary—he combines effectiveness and strategic vision with genuine humility. We greatly admire his dedication, and it's a privilege to work alongside someone who leads with such integrity and inspires those around him." - Jerry Simmons, DEPA CEO/President

Select Water Press Release:

Recently, our CEO John Schmitz was named one of Houston's Most Admired CEOs, by Houston Business Journal, and Select was recognized on America's Greatest Companies 2025 list. We're grateful for strong leadership that continues to pave the way forward. Hear what John had to say in his recent HBJ interview.

Q: What are some top qualities you believe make a strong leader?
I believe a strong leader has to be accessible. An open-door mindset isn't just about being available — it's about genuinely knowing your people, listening to them and staying in touch with what's happening on the ground. Transparency is also important, especially when it comes to change. People respect clarity, even when the news is tough. And ultimately, you've got to deliver results. Leadership is earned through consistent follow-through, impact and value creation.

Q: How do you think leadership has changed in the past 10 years?
The pace and complexity of leadership have increased dramatically, largely due to technology. Staying current isn't optional — it's foundational. I strongly believe you need to be able to receive data on Tuesday and be in a position to make decisions based on that data on Wednesday. Efficiency has also become non-negotiable - doing more with less and delivering better results.

Q: What are your biggest drivers and motivators in your career? Have they changed with time?
I've always wanted to build something lasting and to leave behind value that outlives me. Over time, that's expanded with my growing family and a business focus around critical resources like water, land, oil and gas. I also carry a deep sense of responsibility to contribute to U.S. energy independence. Those drivers have only gotten stronger over time.

Q: What wisdom would you give to those who want to be a leader?
Stay true to your roots and to your word - consistency and character matter. And most importantly, don't lead from the office - get out there.

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Gates' call to "pivot" from pure emissions-focus to human welfare and innovation is welcome: "the world's primary goal should … be to prevent suffering, particularly for those in the toughest conditions in the world's poorest countries."

But let's be clear: the problem isn't simply the metrics we choose — it's the ideological framing. The framing that climate change is THE threat above all others, that we are irreversibly heading toward collapse, that unless every factory/farm/household is reconfigured by 2030 we are doomed — that framing is wrong, and the damage inflicted by that framing will be extremely difficult to right.

For example, when policy makers are told that time is literally running out, then radical, poorly assessed measures may be adopted in haste — and worse, political capital is burned when the promised catastrophe doesn't materialize. This erodes trust in institutions and in science. Meanwhile the people who suffer most — folks in poorer counties, small towns, rural areas, or resource-dependent industries like onshore oil and gas — feel alienated, dismissed, and targeted. That is not productive.

In my work representing the interests of the domestic onshore oil & gas industry, I have seen first-hand how this alarm-only narrative undermines trust, discourages investment in real resilience, and fosters policies that may hurt the very people they claim to help. The energy transition is critical, yes — the grid must evolve, innovation must continue, renewables must scale, storage must improve — but it must be grounded in reality, not fear.

Hence, I applaud Gates for his recalibration. Yet I also hold that we must now grapple with the damage done: the hype, the ideological crusade, the polarization. It won't vanish overnight. Policymakers, industry stakeholders, and the public will need to rebuild trust and recalibrate expectations.

Here are a few modest proposals:

Reframe the narrative — Instead of catastrophic doomsday, talk about human flourishing in a changing climate. Emphasize adaptation, resilience, economic opportunity.

Prioritize human welfare — Focus resources where they deliver the greatest return: health, energy access, food security, especially in the global-south.

Be honest about trade-offs — Every energy transition has costs and benefits. Recognize that rapid shifts without planning can hurt workers, communities, and economies.

Restore trust by delivering results — Once a policy is announced, hold it accountable for human-outcome metrics, not only for tons of CO_2 avoided.

Engage the "left behind" industries and regions — The on-shore oil & gas sector, small towns, coal/mining communities shouldn't be cast as simply villains. They are stakeholders in any realistic transition.

In closing, yes: climate change is real. But humanity's demise? Not on the cards. If we continue insistently to treat it as so, we risk squandering resources, dividing communities, and undermining the very resilience we purport to build. Bill Gates got the memo — perhaps now the rest of the public and policy-elite will catch up.

Banking-Regulator Revisions of Climate Risk Guidance

In a move that could ease some of the banking pressures faced by domestic energy producers, federal financial regulators have officially withdrawn their *Principles for Climate-Related Financial Risk Management for Large Financial Institutions.* The joint announcement came from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), effectively rescinding the guidance that had applied to banks with more than $100 billion in consolidated assets.

The now-withdrawn climate principles were originally issued in late 2023 and were designed to help large banks identify and manage the potential financial risks posed by climate change. These included “physical risks,” such as damage from severe weather events, and “transition risks,” related to shifting policy, regulation, or market preferences away from fossil fuels. The regulators said the guidance was intended to strengthen banks’ risk management, governance, and strategic planning around these issues.

However, in their October 16 announcement, the agencies concluded that existing safety-and-soundness standards already require banks to manage all material risks — including those that might stem from climate-related factors. They stated that separate climate-specific guidance was unnecessary and could be distracting from the broader goal of maintaining a stable financial system. The OCC had already withdrawn from the interagency effort earlier this year, signaling internal disagreement about the need for such specialized principles.

For the oil and gas industry — especially the independent producers, midstream operators, and service companies that make up the backbone of America’s onshore energy sector — this decision represents a meaningful shift in the financial landscape.

Over the past few years, many energy producers have encountered growing difficulty accessing capital as banks began to incorporate climate-risk assessments and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) policies into lending decisions. Even though these policies were often voluntary, the existence of federal climate-risk guidance reinforced the idea that financing fossil energy projects carried regulatory and reputational risk. The result was a tighter credit environment, particularly for smaller independent operators who rely heavily on traditional bank financing.

By rescinding the climate-risk principles, federal regulators are signaling that they will not expect banks to treat climate-related concerns as a separate category of regulatory compliance. Instead, banks will return to evaluating borrowers under long-standing standards of creditworthiness, operational soundness, and collateral value — the fundamentals that have always underpinned lending in the energy sector.

For oil and gas producers, this change could make it somewhat easier to secure or expand credit lines, negotiate more favorable terms, or maintain financing relationships without facing the additional scrutiny that came with the climate-risk overlay. Service companies — from well-service providers and equipment suppliers to midstream partners — may also benefit indirectly, as producers with improved access to capital tend to invest more readily in drilling and production activity.

That said, this shift does not eliminate risk or external pressure entirely. Many banks, particularly large national and global institutions, continue to maintain internal ESG frameworks and may still assess borrowers’ exposure to regulatory or reputational climate risks. Moreover, state regulators, investors, and other stakeholders can still exert influence in this space. Oil and gas companies would be wise to remain proactive in managing environmental compliance, operational efficiency, and transparency — not because federal regulators are mandating it, but because the market increasingly expects it.

The withdrawal of the climate-risk guidance should be seen as an opportunity rather than a conclusion. It’s a reminder that the U.S. financial system can support energy producers based on traditional measures of soundness and performance, without layering on additional regulatory burdens that treat the industry’s core business model as inherently high-risk.

For the nation’s domestic energy producers and the service companies that support them, the regulators’ decision helps restore a degree of balance in the banking system — one that recognizes energy reliability, economic necessity, and the continuing importance of the U.S. onshore oil and gas industry in powering both local economies and national security.

DEPA On The Road

See You There!

Texas Alliance– Ft. Worth, TX

DEPA will be headed to Ft. Worth this fall to be part of the exhibitors at the Texas Alliance of Petroleum Producers Annual Meeting Nov. 10 & 11. This year at the event is back at the Crescent Hotel in Ft. Worth's cultural district. **Registration is open for this event!** We are grateful to the Texas Alliance for the opportunity to be there!

NAPE 2026 - Houston, TX

DEPA is excited to once again participate in the NAPE Expo! This premier industry gathering provides an excellent opportunity for us to reconnect with members and old friends, and to introduce new attendees to DEPA's mission of supporting America's domestic onshore producers. We look forward to seeing you in February!

D.C. Circuit Upholds FERC OK for Tennessee Gas Pipeline

"This ruling reinforces that careful agency review — not court second-guessing driven by advocacy — should control these technical decisions. And while people are free to have strong opinions about energy and the environment, just because it's your opinion doesn't make it true — or science."

—Jerry Simmons, DEPA President & CEO

On September 30, 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit denied Sierra Club's petition for review and upheld the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's certificate authorizing a 32-mile Tennessee Gas pipeline to serve a new TVA natural-gas turbine at the Cumberland Fossil Plant. The court concluded that FERC's 576-page environmental review and its Natural Gas Act analysis satisfied federal law, and it refused to overturn FERC's decision.

"The Sierra Club is entitled to the expansive view of NEPA … But the Sierra Club's understanding of NEPA is not shared by the Supreme Court."

The opinion applies the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Seven County Infrastructure Coalition v. Eagle County* and emphasizes deference to agency NEPA analyses. The D.C. Circuit rejected Sierra Club arguments on three main fronts:

1.) FERC's handling of downstream greenhouse-gas estimates (including crediting emission reductions tied to TVA's gas-for-coal swap);

2.) the adequacy of FERC's no-action and alternatives analysis; and

3.) the idea that FERC should have treated the TVA power-plant decision and the pipeline as a single "connected action."

The court found FERC's Environmental Impact Statement reasonable under NEPA and FERC's market-need and public-interest balancing adequate under the Natural Gas Act, the petitions were denied.

The opinion was by Judge Walker and relied explicitly on *Seven County* as displacing circuit precedent — the panel said some of Sierra Club's arguments rest on cases now abrogated.

Why this matters for the pipeline

- **Immediate legal effect:** The D.C. Circuit's decision leaves FERC's certificate in place. That removes a major legal obstacle to construction and operation — at least as to the issues the court reviewed — meaning the project can press forward with construction subject to any remaining permits or conditions.

- **Broader precedent:** By invoking *Seven County* and emphasizing deference to agency NEPA judgments, the opinion narrows the scope for challenges that argue agencies must analyze every downstream or connected action beyond their regulatory authority. That makes litigating NEPA claims against future pipeline approvals harder in this circuit (for now).

What happens next

There are two obvious procedural options for the petitioners:

1. **Rehearing at the D.C. Circuit.** A petition for rehearing must be filed according to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure — in civil cases involving the United States or an agency the time for rehearing is extended (Rule 40) — typically giving parties up to 45 days to seek rehearing en banc in a case like this. If rehearing is denied, the court will issue its mandate (and the mandate timetable can be affected by any timely rehearing motions).

2. **Petition for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court.** If rehearing is denied (or the petitioners skip rehearing), a petition for a writ of certiorari must generally be filed within 90 days of entry of the judgment (or the denial of rehearing). Whether the Supreme Court would take the case turns on whether the issues present a square conflict among circuits or raise a nationally important legal question — the *Seven County* decision makes that calculus more complicated.

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What Emissions Policy Restoration Mean for U.S. Oil & Gas

Trump's policy restoration agenda offers welcome relief for producers long burdened by costly and duplicative climate mandates. However, the path from policy promise to practical relief is paved with lengthy rulemaking, inevitable litigation, and bureaucratic slowdowns.

For now, the message is positive—but the full impact will unfold gradually. The domestic oil and gas industry stands to benefit, but companies should continue planning around regulatory uncertainty through 2026 while positioning themselves for long-term stability once the dust settles.

The Trump administration's rapid rollback of Biden-era emissions and climate rules marks a decisive return to energy dominance—and a major shift in the regulatory landscape for domestic oil and gas producers.

Key Restorations

- **Methane rule reversal** – Reduced federal oversight on methane leaks from wells and pipelines.

- **Power plant standards scrapped** – Repeal of costly carbon limits on gas and coal facilities.

- **Permitting fast-track** – Executive orders to streamline federal approvals and revive leasing on public lands and offshore areas.

- **EPA exemptions expanded** – Dozens of refineries and chemical plants now exempt from the overly strict emissions controls.

Short-Term Outlook: Opportunity Meets Bureaucratic Reality

While the tone from Washington is clearly more favorable to fossil fuel development, the timeline for tangible impact will depend heavily on how quickly agencies can translate executive directives into enforceable rules—and how courts interpret them.

1. Rulemaking Timelines
Many of the most consequential reversals—especially at EPA, Interior, and DOE—require formal rulemaking under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). This process includes drafting, public notice, comment periods, cost-benefit analyses, and finalization.

- **Methane standards**: Rolling back emissions limits and monitoring requirements must go through the same rulemaking process that created them, which could take 12–18 months.

- **Power plant rules**: The replacement for the Biden EPA's "Clean Power Plan 2.0" equivalent will face intense scrutiny, delaying implementation.

- **NEPA and permitting reforms**: The White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) must finalize rule changes to shorten review times, which may not take effect until late 2026.

Until these processes conclude, companies must continue operating under the previous rules or transitional guidance—limiting near-term benefits.

2. Court Challenges
Nearly every major rollback is expected to trigger lawsuits from environmental organizations and state attorneys general. These cases typically argue that agency actions are "arbitrary and capricious" or lack proper scientific justification under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, or APA.

Expected Legal Flashpoints:

- **Methane rule** – Environmental groups will argue EPA cannot simply erase the prior rule without demonstrating an equally rigorous emissions control strategy.

- **Power plant CO_2 standards** – Blue-state coalitions will claim the restoration violates EPA's duty to regulate greenhouse gases as pollutants.

- **Public lands leasing** – Conservation groups will challenge NEPA shortcuts, alleging insufficient environmental review.

•**EPA exemptions** – Lawsuits likely over selective exemptions granted to refineries and chemical plants under Section 112(i)(4).

Court injunctions could delay or freeze implementation, keeping regulatory uncertainty high for operators planning new investment or compliance strategies.

3. Agency and Staffing Lag
Many agencies were heavily re-staffed during the Biden years to prioritize climate enforcement. Reorienting personnel, budgets, and enforcement priorities will take months. Even with political leadership pushing deregulation, bureaucratic inertia will slow execution.

Long-Term Implications

•**Reduced compliance costs** will unburden smaller producers, especially those operating marginal wells or legacy fields.

•**Expanded permitting** could open new acreage for exploration and midstream development.

•**Investor confidence** remains cautious due to ESG pressures and fear of future policy swings.

•**State-level countermeasures** in blue states could create a patchwork of regulations, complicating interstate operations.

Bottom Line

Trump's policy restoration agenda offers welcome relief for producers long burdened by costly and duplicative climate mandates. However, the path from policy promise to practical relief is paved with lengthy rulemaking, inevitable litigation, and bureaucratic slowdowns.

For now, the message is positive—but the full impact will unfold gradually. The domestic oil and gas industry stands to benefit, but companies should continue planning around regulatory uncertainty through 2026 while positioning themselves for long-term stability once the dust settles.

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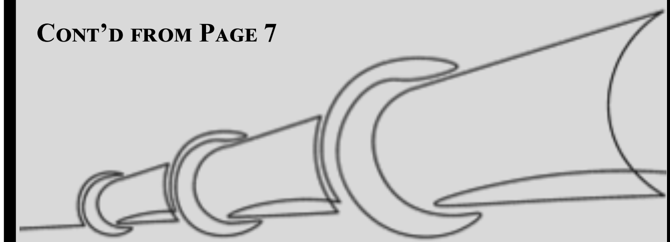

Realistically, petitioners may weigh the odds: the panel invoked *Seven County* (a recent Supreme Court decision), which tends to reduce the odds the Supreme Court will grant review on the same issue, so an en banc rehearing or settlement may be the more likely next move. Meanwhile, absent a successful rehearing or stay, the pipeline authorization stands and project sponsors can pursue construction and agency permits that remain outstanding.

The Sept. 30 D.C. Circuit ruling is a clear win for FERC and the pipeline developer — it preserves the agency's certificate and interprets *Seven County* in a way that limits the reach of broad NEPA challenges in this circuit. For opponents, the path forward is legally uphill: they can seek rehearing en banc or ask the Supreme Court to intervene, but both routes are uncertain. Practically speaking, this decision removes a principal legal roadblock and makes it more likely the pipeline will be built unless a later, different legal or permitting issue intervenes.

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Trump Administration Greenlights Alaska's Ambler Road:
What It Means for Domestic Producers

The Trump Administration has approved the long-debated Ambler Road Project in Alaska—reviving a major resource development initiative that could reshape access to America's critical minerals and signal a broader return to pro-development energy policy.

The 211-mile industrial access road will connect Alaska's Dalton Highway to the Ambler Mining District, unlocking vast deposits of copper, cobalt, zinc, gallium, and germanium—minerals essential to both defense and energy technologies. The decision reverses the Biden Administration's 2024 rejection of the project and includes a $35.6 million U.S. investment in Trilogy Metals, giving the federal government a 10% ownership stake and warrants for additional shares.

While the Ambler Road is aimed at mineral mining rather than oil and gas extraction, its approval carries significant implications for the domestic energy industry.

Regulatory Shift Toward Energy Development

The project approval is part of a broader Trump Administration effort to accelerate permitting and reduce regulatory barriers for energy and resource projects. The White House emphasized that the Ambler decision "restores rational permitting" and demonstrates a renewed commitment to U.S. energy and mineral independence.

For oil and gas producers, this signals a friendlier federal stance toward infrastructure expansion and project approval—an encouraging sign for companies facing long delays under the previous administration's environmental reviews.

Infrastructure and Regional Access

Improved access infrastructure in Alaska may indirectly support oil and gas logistics by enhancing transportation routes and reducing costs for servicing remote operations. While the Ambler corridor itself does not cross oil-producing regions, its development reinforces Alaska's strategic position as a hub for resource extraction and export.

All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy

By investing in both fossil fuels and critical minerals, the administration is emphasizing an "all-of-the-above" approach to energy security. The U.S. currently imports the majority of its copper and cobalt—minerals also vital to energy technologies such as electric systems, transmission infrastructure, and refining equipment used throughout the oil and gas value chain.

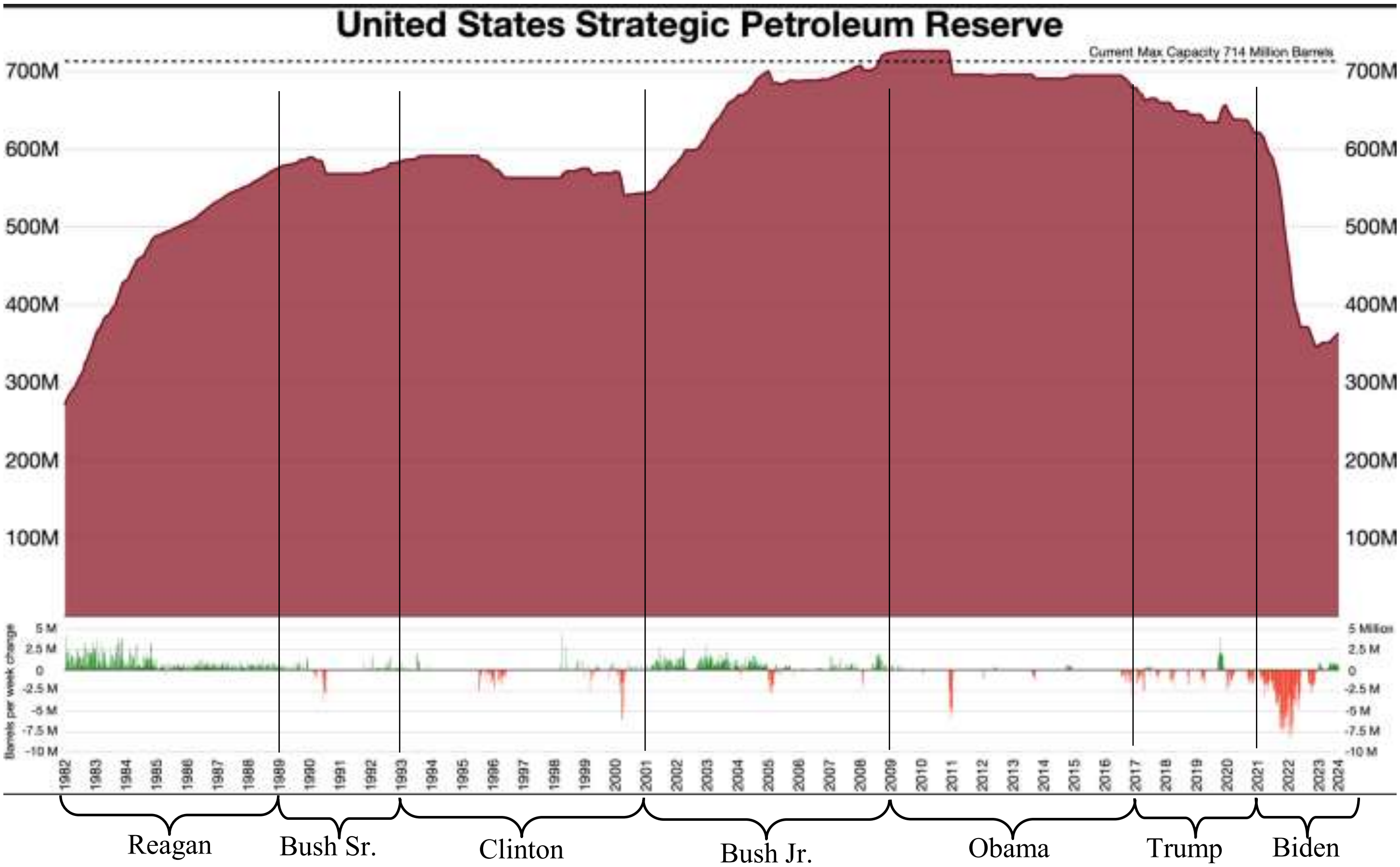
Challenges Remain

Environmental and tribal groups are expected to continue opposing the project, citing wildlife and habitat concerns. Those legal challenges could delay construction or add compliance requirements. Nonetheless, the administration's approval marks a clear policy reversal that prioritizes domestic development over federal land preservation restrictions.

The Ambler Road approval is not about oil and gas directly—but it reflects a policy environment once again leaning toward resource independence, streamlined permitting, and national energy security. For domestic producers, it's another indicator that Washington is moving back toward policies that enable rather than restrict American energy development.

Where the SPR Stands Now

After the unprecedented drawdowns under the Biden administration, the SPR has begun a very slow, politically charged and technically complicated recovery. As of late October 2025 the reserve holds about **409 million barrels** — well below its historical peak but recovering slowly — and the Trump administration has signaled the intent to refill the SPR, beginning with modest purchases and a DOE solicitation to buy crude.



- **Capacity vs. fill:** Storage capacity is roughly 700+ million barrels; the current inventory is therefore well below capacity.

- **Estimated rebuild cost/time:** Energy Department estimates and reporting indicate refilling to full capacity could cost on the order of $20 billion and take several years, depending on market conditions and Congressional funding.

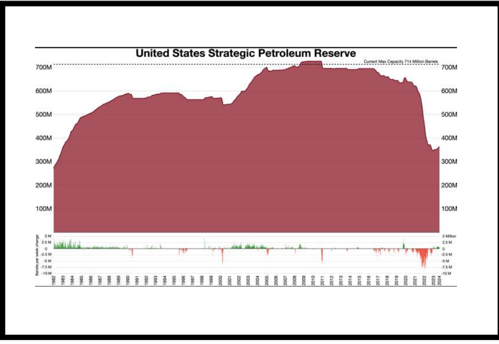
The Trump administration has issued a plan to replenish the SPR which is modest in scale and deliberately phased.

In **October 2025** the Department of Energy issued a solicitation and announced plans to purchase barrels for the SPR, reflecting a formal start to restocking activity under the current administration. DOE statements framed the purchases as the beginning of a multiyear effort to restore the reserve and tied the action to administration priorities for energy security and domestic producers.

Reports from major news outlets (Reuters, Bloomberg, others) indicate the administration began with a small, token purchase — on the order of 1 million barrels — scheduled for delivery in December 2025 and January 2026. The administration and Energy Secretary Chris Wright have described the buys as the first steps of a larger program that will require both additional funding and time.

DOE and the administration have emphasized that refilling the SPR will be paced by available funding, market prices, and the logistical limits of the storage sites (including ongoing maintenance). In March 2025 the department publicly acknowledged that restoring the SPR to prior levels would be costly and slow; the $20-billion / “several years” estimate has been widely cited.

Price signaling & market timing. Small, early purchases are unlikely to move global crude markets materially, but a sustained, funded refilling program would increase U.S. crude demand and could become a supportive factor for pric-



es — particularly if purchases are concentrated when prices are low. Monitor DOE solicitations and Congressional budget moves closely.

Logistics & refiners. Deliveries to SPR sites must align with storage capacity, pipeline availability and maintenance schedules. DOE has delayed some deliveries in 2025 because of site maintenance — a reminder that physical constraints matter.

Policy & politics. Replenishment is now framed in political terms: proponents present refilling as a national-security and domestic-industry win; opponents question cost and the wisdom of returning to large government stockpiles. Expect continued Congressional debate over appropriations and whether to cancel or continue prior, legislated SPR sales.

Energy Secretary Chris Wright, announcing the early purchases and DOE solicitations, put it plainly:

"These actions are an important step in strengthening our energy security and reversing the costly and irresponsible energy policies of the last administration."

That quote — and the administration's initial purchases — make the intent clear: begin refilling, but proceed slowly and seek funding to do it at scale.

Offshore Leasing Fight:
What Padilla's Letter Means to On-Shore Producers


Alex Padilla

Last week, senators and members of Congress led by Alex Padilla (D-CA) issued a letter demanding that President Trump and Secretary Doug Burgum immediately halt any plans to open new offshore oil and gas leases off the Atlantic coast, Pacific coast, Alaska's north Bering Sea and the Eastern Gulf.

In the letter they argue that the U.S. already holds more than 2,000 offshore leases covering over 12 million acres of federal waters, stating fewer than 500 are actively producing.

Why the letter matters for on-shore producers

Regulatory context: Although this is focused on offshore, it signals that access and leasing risks remain front-of-mind in Congress, including scrutiny of fossil fuel expansion.

Investment signaling: The broad opposition suggests that any large upstream expansion (off-shore or on-shore) may face heightened oversight, stakeholder opposition, and delays.

Competitive dynamics: Some policy makers might argue that instead of opening *new* offshore acreage, existing leases (on-shore or offshore) should be better utilized. That could shift focus and capital priorities.

Access is still politically charged. Even when upstream production gets support (from industry and some lawmakers), leasing of new acreage — especially sensitive regions — remains contested. The offshore letter is a precursor: if coastal areas raise backlash, on-shore or federal lands could also face opposition. Timing and certainty risk remain. The letter emphasizes that many current leases remain under-utilized — implying that new sales must clear additional hurdles (environmental, stakeholder, litigation). For on-shore producers, when planning new projects or acquisitions, the "approval timeline" risk is meaningful.

What we are watching for

Does the administration formally publish a schedule for new offshore lease sales (Atlantic, Pacific, Alaska) and how much acreage is involved? Does Congress act via statute or oversight to restrict or condition new offshore leasing (which could set precedent for on-shore).

While the October 30 letter focuses on off-shore, it is a significant signal of the broader upstream regulatory climate: leasing and access remain contested, even under an administration that supports fossil-fuel expansion. On-shore producers should not assume that drilling access or federal/state leasing is a free-pass. Rather, project planning must include contingencies for policy, stakeholder, and regulatory risks — including the indirect effects of major offshore debates.

California Oil Producers Lead the Way on Carbon Capture Innovation

Industry shows leadership in pioneering large-scale carbon storage to meet climate goals

California's oil and gas industry is taking a major step toward defining the future of responsible energy production. Last week, leaders from labor, local government, and industry gathered in Kern County to celebrate the groundbreaking of **Carbon TerraVault 1**, the state's first commercial-scale carbon capture and storage (CCS) project.

The project, a partnership between California Resources Corporation (CRC) and Brookfield Corp., marks a historic milestone for the Golden State — proving that carbon management technology can move forward even in states with the nation's most stringent climate policies.

For CRC, California's largest oil producer, the initiative represents a forward-looking investment in the technologies that will sustain energy reliability while helping the state meet its ambitious carbon neutrality goal by 2045. CEO Francisco Leon emphasized that the company will continue to produce the energy Californians depend on, but will also lead in developing solutions that lower emissions and support an "all-of-the-above" approach to energy.

"We will continue to produce oil and gas as long as the state needs it," Leon said. "But we also want to invest in the future — technologies that decarbonize and expand the sources of reliable energy."

Energy and Environmental Policy Converge

Even California regulators acknowledge that reaching mid-century climate targets will be impossible without carbon capture and storage. Steve Cliff, Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board, told the audience that engineered carbon removal must complement traditional emissions cuts and natural climate solutions if the state is to meet its goals.

Governor Gavin Newsom's recent decision to lift the moratorium on CO_2 pipelines reflects growing recognition that carbon management will play a central role in meeting climate commitments while preserving jobs and economic strength. The state's new framework will allow CCS projects to participate in the cap-and-trade program, with $85 million in funding allocated for advanced carbon management technologies.

Even some of California's strongest climate advocates, like Senator Henry Stern (D–Los Angeles), are urging policymakers to work with — not against — the energy sector to make progress. "The oil and gas sector is going to be a crucial decider in how the transition happens," Stern said.

Turning Oil Fields Into Carbon Storage Hubs

The TerraVault site, located west of Bakersfield, sits among familiar oil derricks that have long powered California's economy. Now, those same formations are being re-engineered to store carbon dioxide safely more than a mile underground — transforming a traditional oil field into a permanent carbon sink.

In its first phase, the project will capture and inject hundreds of thousands of tons of CO_2 annually from a CRC power to 1.6 million metric tons per year, positioning California as a

DEPA Supports Responsible Carbon Management

DEPA supports the advancement of responsible carbon management technologies that complement America's traditional energy strengths. Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) projects like TerraVault demonstrate that the domestic oil and gas industry is not standing still — it's innovating, investing, and leading.

DEPA advocates for balanced energy policies that recognize the essential role of onshore producers in achieving both **energy security and emissions reductions**. By supporting projects that pair reliable fossil energy with next-generation carbon solutions, DEPA continues to champion the U.S. industry's ability to power the nation while protecting the environment.

"We believe the best answers to our energy and environmental challenges come from American innovation — not regulation,"
—**Jerry Simmons, DEPA CEO & President**.

serious player in the growing carbon management sector.

CRC already has seven additional permits pending before the U.S. EPA for new injection wells — nearly half of all applications currently in review — underscoring how committed the company is to scaling this technology.

A Balanced Path Forward

Despite opposition from environmental activist groups, CRC's approach demonstrates how innovation, collaboration, and sound engineering can balance environmental progress with energy security. As the nation debates the best path toward lower emissions, California's oil and gas sector is showing that practical solutions come from partnership — not prohibition.

Kern County Mayor **Dave Noerr** summed it up best at the groundbreaking:

> "The world is coming to grips with the fact that we cannot completely decarbonize quickly. This is the proving ground. This is the opportunity."

For the energy industry, the message is clear: **carbon management is not a threat to oil and gas — it's an evolution of it.**

Cruz Introduces Bill to Expedite LNG Export Approvals

U.S. Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Texas), ranking member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, has reintroduced the Natural Gas Export Expansion Act, legislation aimed at expediting federal approval for liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports.

"Increasing U.S. energy exports is good for America, and there is no bigger energy producer than the state of Texas," said Sen. Cruz. "My legislation expedites permits for LNG exporters to ensure that Texas-produced gas can be sent to our allies around the world. It will enhance American energy dominance, create jobs, and drive investment. I call on my colleagues to pass this legislation expeditiously."

The bill, cosponsored by Sens. Kevin Cramer (R-N.D.) and Shelley Moore Capito (R-W.Va.), would amend the Natural Gas Act to streamline approval of LNG export applications to non–free trade agreement countries. Under the proposal, such applications would receive the same accelerated process currently granted to free trade partners, while maintaining restrictions on sanctioned or adversarial nations.

Sen. Cramer emphasized the global security benefits of LNG exports: "Energy security is national security, and exporting liquefied natural gas strengthens our geopolitical hand. Our bill eliminates onerous regulations surrounding the LNG industry and encourages producers to sell their premier product around the world."

Sen. Capito added, "Expediting the approval process to export American LNG to our allies will strengthen our economy, create jobs, and ensure that our friends abroad do not have to rely on adversaries for their energy needs. Unleashing American energy is a vital component of national security."

In the House, Rep. Michael Cloud (R-Texas-27) will introduce companion legislation. He said the measure "eliminates regulatory hurdles that put American energy independence and dominance at risk," ensuring stability for U.S. energy, trade, and job markets.

"The Natural Gas Export Expansion Act is a commonsense step to keep American energy competitive on the global stage. By cutting unnecessary red tape, this legislation helps domestic producers move U.S.-sourced LNG to our allies faster, supports good-paying jobs at home, and strengthens both our economy and national security. DEPA fully supports efforts that empower onshore producers and reinforce America's energy leadership,"
said Jerry Simmons, DEPA CEO/President.

Texas Launches STOPTHEFT Task Force

Thirteen Texans have been appointed to the newly created **State Taskforce on Petroleum Theft (STOPTHEFT)**, an initiative aimed at tackling the growing problem of petroleum theft in the state's energy sector.

The task force was established through **Senate Bill 494**, passed by the 89th Legislature, with the mission to study and recommend measures to prevent the theft of petroleum products in Texas. Members include representatives from key sectors of state, federal, and local law enforcement, as well as the energy industry.

Task Force Members:

- Tony Dickie – ConocoPhillips
- Judy Stark – SNW Operating Company
- Clete Buckaloo – Occidental Petroleum
- Allan Bloxsom – Fort Apache Energy
- Hollie Lamb – Ring Energy
- Carey Matthews – Diamondback Energy
- Karr Ingham – Texas Alliance of Energy Producers
- Ed Longanecker – Texas Independent Producers & Royalty Owners Association
- Michael Lozano – Permian Basin Petroleum Association
- Tulsi Oberbeck – Texas Oil & Gas Association
- Timothy Murphy – Texas Department of Public Safety
- Nathan Jeronimus – Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Stan Parker – Howard County Sheriff

Advisors:

- Bill Keffer – Texas Tech University
- Cole Harrison – Fiesta Energy

"According to the Dallas Federal Reserve, more than 40% of oil and gas operators indicated that theft has impacted their operations in the past year," said **Railroad Commission Chairman Jim Wright**. "Petroleum theft not only impacts oil and gas producers, it also impacts our state coffers – and it must STOP. I look forward to working with the STOPTHEFT members to recommend improvements that will protect our natural resources and Texas taxpayers."

Commissioners Christi Craddick and Wayne Christian echoed the importance of the task force:

> "Oilfield theft has become increasingly organized and sophisticated, costing Texans millions and threatening the integrity of our state's energy sector. STOPTHEFT brings together law enforcement, industry leaders, and local officials to coordinate a comprehensive strategy to stop these crimes before they happen."
>
> – Christi Craddick

> "Petroleum theft isn't petty crime — it's organized, often tied to border security failures, and it threatens Texas' economic security and America's reliable energy supply. I stand with STOPTHEFT to send a clear message: Texas will protect its producers, defend taxpayers, and bring criminals to justice."
>
> – Wayne Christian

STOPTHEFT's duties will include:

- Reviewing product theft laws and regulations from other U.S. states and internationally.
- Analyzing the impact of theft on state tax collections and long-term economic growth.
- Recommending law enforcement training to combat petroleum theft.
- Preparing a report to submit to the Governor and Legislature.

Task force members were selected from a pool of applicants. Chairman Jim Wright will lead the group, which is scheduled to hold its first meeting later this month.

Petroleum theft poses a real threat to Texas' energy industry, taxpayers, and communities. With STOPTHEFT in place, state officials and industry leaders are taking a united step toward safeguarding Texas energy and the jobs it supports.

FERC Removes Construction Stay on Gas Infrastructure

A Win for Industry Certainty and Reliability

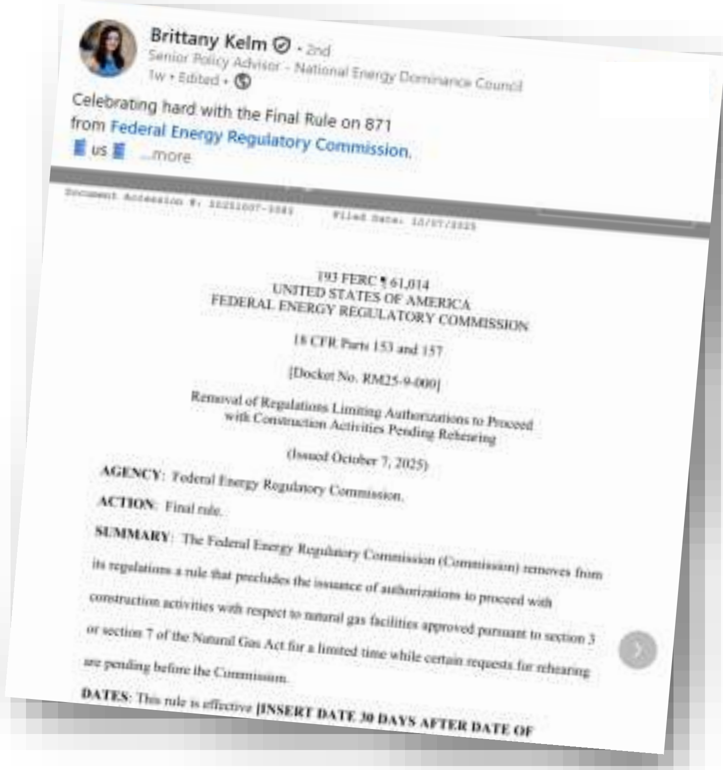
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has adopted a final rule that permanently rescinds a regulation originally promulgated under Order No. 871, which prohibited authorizations for construction of natural-gas facilities under the Natural Gas Act until rehearing or appeal rights had expired or been resolved.

Under the new rule, project developers may proceed to construction after they receive FERC authorization, even while legal challenges remain pending—thereby removing an earlier regulatory pause.

For readers who haven't followed this issue closely, here's a breakdown of how this rule developed and its implications:

- In June 2020, FERC adopted Order 871, adding § 157.23 of its regulations. That rule barred issuance of authorizations to begin construction of natural gas facilities (such as pipeline projects or LNG export-facilities) until the 30-day rehearing period had run and any requests for rehearing had been disposed of.

- The objective at the time was to protect landowners and parties threatened with infrastructure projects: by preventing construction from commencing before rehearing or appeal rights were meaningfully concluded, the rule aimed to reduce risk of irreversible harm.



- In June 2025, FERC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR) and a temporary waiver of § 157.23 while it studied elimination of the rule, citing the need to avoid unnecessary delays to infrastructure essential to meeting growing energy demand.

> **"This decision by FERC meaningfully reduces regulatory drag and gives companies the certainty they need to invest, build and deliver.**
>
> **For America's on-shore oil and natural-gas industry, timely infrastructure means we can meet demand, support the grid and ensure our nation's energy security."**
>
> **—Jerry Simmons, DEPA President & CEO**

- Over time, pipeline developers, midstream operators and energy infrastructure firms raised concerns: they argued the construction stay effectively delayed projects that FERC had already found to be in the public interest—adding cost, creating scheduling uncertainty, and risking the loss of seasonal windows for construction.

- The final rule now removes § 157.23 altogether (with an effective date set in the Federal Register) and makes clear that authorizations to proceed in construction may issue immediately after certificate issuance (subject to the usual conditions).

For on-shore natural gas producers, mid-stream operators, and companies tied to pipeline and infrastructure build-out, this regulatory change carries several tangible benefits:

- **Reduced delay risk**: Projects no longer face an automatic regulatory pause solely because a rehearing is requested. That means less idle time between certificate and shovel in the ground.
- **Better cost and scheduling certainty**: Construction contractors often plan around seasonal factors, equipment mobilization, and labor windows. Removing a multi-month regulatory waiting window helps align timelines with those market realities.
- **Improved infrastructure responsiveness**: As demand for gas-fired generation, LNG exports, and other gas infrastructure grows, the ability to execute build-out more quickly enhances reliability and responsiveness—not just for producers, but for electric-grid stability and supply diversification.
- **Better investment environment**: For companies evaluating projects now, clearer regulatory path means fewer risk premiums baked into schedules and contracts—that helps strengthen project economics and lowers the hurdle for build-out decisions.

FERC Chair Mark Christie noted that: "New and expanded natural-gas infrastructure is essential to help America avoid a grid reliability crisis. As the demand for electrical power continues to grow, getting more natural gas generation built is critically important, and that means we must get the natural-gas infrastructure to supply that generation built more quickly."

The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) has long argued that the stay created under Order 871 added up to five months of unnecessary delay, with increased cost for families, businesses and manufacturers reliant on natural gas.

What to Watch / Next Steps

- **Permitting remains key**: While the stay is removed, developers still must obtain all substantive authorizations—FERC certificate, state permits, environmental review, routing, land-rights. This change is procedural, not a removal of those substantive requirements.
- **Stakeholder tactics may shift**: With construction potentially able to start earlier, parties opposed to projects may adjust strategy—perhaps increasing early-stage engagement or expediting appeals.
- **Monitor project time-savings**: Industry watchers will be tracking whether the removal of this stay translates into actual 6- to 12-month schedule and cost savings (as some sources estimate).
- **Assess regional impact**: For states like Oklahoma with active shale plays, gathering systems and pipelines, this rule supports quicker infrastructure link-up, which supports production volumes, local jobs, and tax base.
- **Legislative/constitutional oversight**: Future challenges may arise if parties argue the removal of the stay undermines property rights or statutory review processes—so companies should continue to monitor litigation and regulatory filings.

The removal of the construction-stay regulation under Order 871 represents a meaningful procedural reform for natural gas infrastructure development. While it does not eliminate the need for certificates, routing, environmental review or state permits, it removes a regulatory choke-point that had real consequences for project cost, schedule and certainty. For the domestic oil and gas industry—as represented by DEPA—it adds a valuable tool in the broader push to streamline energy infrastructure, support reliability, foster investment and ensure the U.S. remains a competitive producer in the global energy marketplace.

Where the Vermont Climate Superfund Act Fight Stands

Vermont's Climate Superfund Act — the nation's first statute that seeks to make major fossil-fuel companies pay for climate-driven damages in the state — is at the center of a high-stakes federal showdown. The Trump administration's Justice Department has moved aggressively to block enforcement, arguing the law is unconstitutional and preempted by federal authority; Vermont and environmental advocates are mounting a vigorous defense. Here's a succinct briefing for on what the administration has done, where the litigation stands right now, what comes next, and how industry stakeholders should be thinking about it.

What the administration has done (short version)

- On September 16, 2025 the U.S. Department of Justice filed a motion for summary judgment asking a federal court to strike down Vermont's Climate Superfund Act and to stop Vermont from enforcing it. The DOJ's filings argue the law is preempted by the Clean Air Act, improperly regulates out-of-state conduct, and intrudes on federal powers including foreign affairs and interstate commerce.

Why the DOJ is pushing so hard

- DOJ officials frame the statutes in Vermont (and New York) as a direct challenge to federal authority over greenhouse-gas regulation and national energy policy. Acting Assistant Attorney General Adam Gustafson said Vermont's statute "threatens to throttle energy production" and amounts to unconstitutional state overreach — language repeated in DOJ's public materials.

Where the Vermont law came from

- Vermont's Climate Superfund Act (S.259) became law on May 30, 2024, after Gov. Phil Scott allowed it to become law without his signature. The statute authorizes the state to calculate climate damages dating back decades and to seek cost-recovery from a set of fossil-fuel companies for a share of those harms. Supporters describe it as a "polluter pays" mechanism to fund infrastructure resiliency and disaster recovery.

Voices on both sides

- From DOJ / federal side: "Like New York, Vermont is usurping the federal government's exclusive authority over nationwide and global greenhouse gas emissions… Vermont's flagrantly unconstitutional statute threatens to throttle energy production." — Acting Assistant Attorney General Adam Gustafson.

- From environmental proponents: "With the enactment of the Climate Superfund Act, we are entering a new era in the effort to hold Big Oil accountable for the damages they have caused." — Elena Mihaly, Vice President, Conservation Law Foundation

- From industry plaintiffs: trade groups including the American Petroleum Institute and the U.S. Chamber have separately sued or supported challenges to these state laws, arguing they exceed state authority and will cause harm to interstate energy markets.

Where the case stands right now

- DOJ has asked the federal district court in Vermont for summary judgment rather than waiting for the state to implement the law, arguing the legal issues are ripe for immediate resolution. Multiple motions and interventions have already been filed by both industry groups and environmental intervenors; the case remains active in the U.S. District Court for the District of Vermont.

"DEPA is tracking the litigation in Vermont. The outcome could set legal boundaries that affect domestic producers across the country. We believe any approach to climate liability should be predictable, nationally consistent, and shaped through federal policy — not a patchwork of retroactive state claims. That said, DEPA supports pragmatic solutions that protect communities and keep energy markets stable."

— Jerry Simmons, DEPA President & CEO

Key legal leverage points to watch

1. **Preemption under the Clean Air Act.** DOJ argues the Clean Air Act displaces state attempts to regulate greenhouse gases; defenders counter the Vermont law seeks cost recovery for local harms and does not directly regulate emissions. Recent federal actions around the EPA endangerment finding add complexity — if the federal regulatory baseline shifts, it could affect preemption arguments in unpredictable ways.
2. **Dormant Commerce/Extrality Claims.** Plaintiffs say Vermont is unlawfully regulating conduct and commerce that happen largely out of state (or overseas). Vermont and its allies argue the statute targets harms within the state and uses attribution science to allocate responsibility.
3. **Procedural posture.** Because DOJ seeks summary judgment, the district court's ruling could be dispositive and rapidly subject to appellate review — potentially landing the issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and ultimately the Supreme Court.

What's next (practical timeline & likely paths)

- The district court will decide the summary-judgment motion and related procedural matters. Expect a ruling that either (a) grants DOJ's request and blocks enforcement, (b) denies it and allows the state law to move forward (likely with immediate appeals), or (c) issues a narrower order (injunction or partial dismissal). Any decisive district court ruling will almost certainly be appealed. If the law survives the district court and the Second Circuit, the case could reach the Supreme Court — a multi-year prospect.

Implications for oil & gas executives and stakeholders

- **Legal exposure:** If Vermont (or New York) ultimately prevails, other states could adopt similar statutes and ramp up claims that seek billions in recovery — amplifying litigation risk and potential liabilities.
- **Policy strategy:** The industry should prioritize coordinated legal defense, monitoring of attribution science developments, and federal policy engagement to pursue uniform rules rather than state-by-state litigation.
- **Reputational and operational planning:** Prepare for parallel legal and public-affairs campaigns, and evaluate finance/legal contingencies in long-term planning.

Vermont's Climate Superfund Act is no longer a local policy experiment — it's the focal point of a national legal battle over the scope of state authority to shift climate costs onto fossil-fuel companies. The Trump administration's DOJ has escalated the fight by asking a federal court to strike the law down now; the court's decision and any appeals will shape how — and where — climate cost-recovery claims can proceed. For industry leaders, the moment calls for legal readiness, policy engagement, and careful messaging.

Puerto Rico Climate Lawsuit Dismissed: What It Means for Future Litigation

A federal judge recently dismissed a lawsuit filed by 16 Puerto Rican municipalities seeking to hold fossil fuel companies accountable for Hurricane Maria's destruction. The case, filed in 2022, was found untimely, as the hurricane struck in 2017 — well past the statute of limitations.

The lawsuit also alleged antitrust violations, claiming oil companies conspired to block renewable competitors and maintain control of the energy market, citing decades-old internal memos acknowledging greenhouse gases' impact on climate. While these claims made headlines, the legal outcome underscores a fundamental reality: timing matters, and courts are unlikely to entertain retrospective lawsuits for events that occurred years prior.

Beyond the legal hurdles, the case illustrates how far climate litigation has stretched. Holding fossil fuel companies directly responsible for a hurricane's damage stretches credibility. According to historical weather data, hurricane frequency and intensity along the U.S. and Caribbean coastlines have remained relatively consistent over the past 100+ years, and natural variability plays a major role in the severity of individual storms.

For municipalities and climate activists, the ruling signals that future lawsuits must be carefully timed and legally grounded, and that assigning blame for natural disasters to private energy companies may be more political than practical. Meanwhile, the broader lesson is clear: extreme weather is not a straightforward function of fossil fuel emissions, and legal strategies that attempt to link the two will continue to face steep challenges.

Social Media Posts and Articles You Shouldn't Miss

Continental Resources
86,949 followers
3d •

This week, Continental Resources officially launched the industry's largest Enhanced Oil Recovery Unit using the cyclic natural gas injection process.

This milestone represents years of innovation, teamwork, and a relentless drive to keep pushing the boundaries of what's possible in American energy.

Congratulations to every member of the Continental team who helped make this achievement a reality.

Liberty Energy
72,215 followers
5h •

Exciting News! Liberty Energy is honored to announce the dual listing of our common stock on NYSE Texas, the newly launched, fully electronic equities exchange headquartered in Dallas.

With a strong presence and more than 2,000 employees across Texas, Liberty is committed to empowering the communities where we live and work while delivering reliable energy solutions that better human lives.

Neil Chatterjee • Following
Chief of Governmental Affairs | Palmetto
1w •

This is my last post on this I promise! I was a terrible student at the Nichols School, Henry Clay High School, St. Lawrence University and the University of Cincinnati college of law. Was at the mid to bottom of my class at each institution. I'm embarrassed by it. But this week I gave a keynote address (brilliantly and without notes I'm told) at Harvard. So each of those schools should take a moment to flex that they prepared a dummy like me for life success. But more importantly I want young kids who are frustrated and maybe struggling in class right now to know... none of this is permanent. It's a marathon not a sprint. Just because you feel like you're behind today - don't give up. You can ALWAYS turn it around. I'm living proof. DM me if you need a mentor. I'm gonna pay it forward.

DEPA is proud to have Diamondback Energy CEO Travis Stice on our Board of Directors. This social media post made us smile.

Ethan Garrett, CPA • 2nd
IT Reporting Supervisor at Diamondback Energy
1w •

A simple logo can speak volumes.

I was surprised at the OKC airport this morning when someone I'd never met initiated a conversation based on nothing more than the wordless brandmark on my Diamondback Energy pullover. For those outside our industry, we often fly under the radar.

But the stranger knew. His question, "Are you Diamondback OKC or Midland?" sparked an immediate conversation about our CEO. Turns out my new connection has also done some leadership coaching for us, including for our recent intern class.

It's moments like these that make me proud to be part of the Diamondback team. A brand isn't just about visual identity; it's about the reputation for operational excellence and community investment that we've built. It's a symbol of the pride we take in our work.

Thanks for introducing yourself, JP Warren! Glad we could connect.

Liberty Energy
71,629 followers
2h •

Liberty is proud to have partnered with bpx energy on the successful completion of the first Haynesville well with a 20,000-foot lateral. This milestone reflects true leadership in the basin and shows what can be achieved through innovation, collaboration, and a shared commitment to safety. Congratulations to bpx energy and the entire team on this incredible achievement.

Sarah Phillips • Following
Petroleum Engineer/ Business Development/ Energy Advocate/ Public Speaker Sha...
3d •

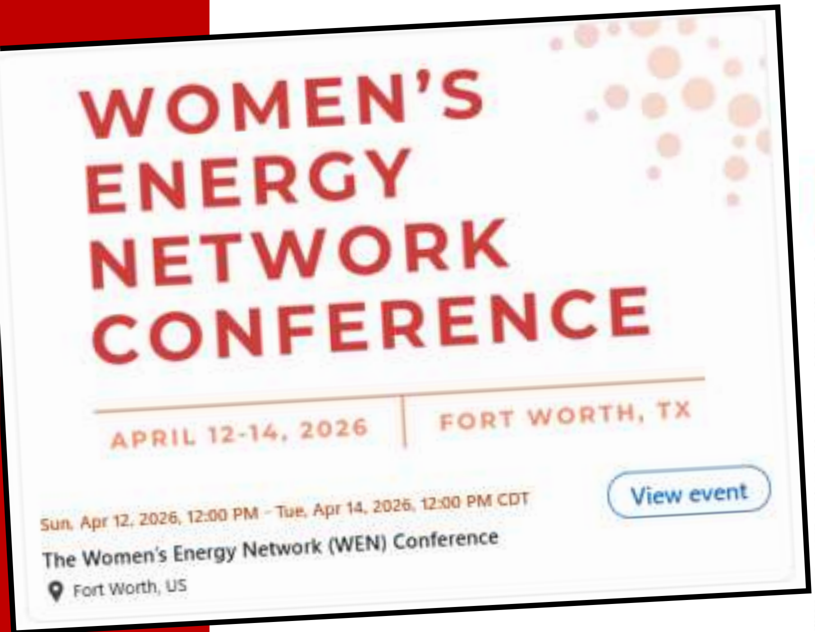
Three months ago, while I was in labor with my daughter, I had a conversation with my doctor that I'll never forget. Between contractions, I said, "Did you know that 200 years ago, the global child mortality rate was nearly 50%?"

Without missing a beat, she replied, "Yes — and many of the mothers died too."

That simple exchange hit me deeply. For her, as a physician, it's intuitive to thank the medical community for how far we've come. For me, as a petroleum engineer, it's just as intuitive to recognize that modern medicine is only possible because of hydrocarbons.

Everything in that room — the monitors, the IV tubing, the sterile instruments, the anesthesia, even the electricity keeping everything running — existed because of oil and gas.
And in my case, those technologies quite literally helped save my baby's life.

IW Features recently shared my story:
👉 https://lnkd.in/ejWvzMDG ✅



Women's Energy Network Global
7,938 followers
1d •

+ Follow

The Women's Energy Network (WEN) is an organization dedicated to supporting and advancing women in the energy sector. With chapters across North America, WEN focuses on education, networking, and professional development for individuals across the energy value chain.

The WEN Conference is an excellent opportunity for both emerging leaders and seasoned professionals to connect, share insights, and enhance their skills. The conference fosters an inclusive, welcoming environment for all who support its mission, with space for meaningful connection and shared growth in a field where diversity of experience and perspective is vital.

We look forward to seeing you April 12–14, 2026, in Fort Worth, Texas! https://lnkd.in/geFHwXck

Scott W. Tinker, PhD • 1st
Chairman, Switch Energy Alliance, CEO, Tinker Energy Associates, Chair...
4d • Edited •

I appreciate the post. To be clear, the quote "Poverty is the greatest form of violence" is not mine. As I showed on my slide, it's Gandhi.

The data are reasonably clear that access to Energy equates to income, and at a fundamental level income improves our physiological, safety, and security needs.

In our global documentary film Switch On, we take you to several countries and look at various levels and types of energy poverty.

https://lnkd.in/gVYvQQGd

For those interested in the slides showing the relationship between poverty, income and happiness, I make them available for downloading, each one with the data reference.

https://lnkd.in/g9ASRnBq

https://switchon.org/presentations

Texas Oil & Gas Association
39,464 followers
1d •

Great discussion with Fox News' Maria Bartiromo highlighting the Permian Basin's key role in fueling global energy needs and the push for more pipelines to deliver natural gas and expand domestic production. Check out the powerful response from Secretary Chris Wright in this video clip.

The welfare of the U.S. and the world begins with energy. With the change in administration, we now have leadership that understands the importance of domestic oil and gas production in achieving energy dominance and strengthening our economy. However, our work is far from over.

A pro-fossil fuel administration provides us with a unique opportunity to make meaningful strides, but it does not mean we can afford to sit back and relax. We must continue to engage, educate, and advocate to ensure that the foundation of our energy security remains strong for generations to come. Policies and regulations can shift quickly, and it is vital that we stay vigilant and proactive in defending our industry against misinformation and unnecessary regulatory hurdles.

DEPA remains committed to bringing facts and clear thinking to the table where energy challenges are being discussed. Our presence in Washington, D.C., is critical to ensuring that lawmakers understand the real-world impact of their decisions and the essential role our industry plays in the lives of all Americans.

The most powerful way you can make a difference is by becoming a DEPA member or renewing your membership. Your support strengthens our ability to advocate for policies that protect and promote American oil and gas. But membership is just the beginning—you can amplify DEPA's impact by staying engaged, spreading the word to your network, and ensuring that industry voices are heard where it matters most.

Thank you for your dedication to DEPA and for everything you do to support our mission. Together, we can secure a strong, thriving, and energy-dominant future for our nation.

Sincerely,

Jerry Simmons
DEPA President/CEO

DEPA PAC

DOMESTIC ENERGY PRODUCERS' ALLIANCE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

DEPA PAC CO-CHAIRMEN | DAVID LE NORMAN AND DAN BOREN

The DEPA PAC works to ensure there is a loud, clear voice for the industry. Reliable, clean, efficient, affordable, energy is vital to our country, and the world. We are unapologetic about being the driver of economic growth and security across the globe.

We believe the only way to accomplish our sharply focused agenda is to establish common ground. We consistently seek common sense solutions to the challenges that face us in business, including our relations with the legislative and executive branches of the Federal government.

Please support American Energy Independence with your DEPA PAC Donation.

AMERICAN ENERGY POLICY IS NOT A REPUBLICAN ISSUE OR A DEMOCRAT ISSUE. IT IS AN AMERICAN PROSPERITY AND A LEADERSHIP ISSUE.