

LEAGUE OF  
CONSERVATION VOTERS  
TV:30 SECS  
01/26/24

*“BIG TIME”*

VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
<p><b>GFX: Big Oil faces scrutiny after huge jump in profits – CNN, 2/8/23</b></p>	<p><b>For years, big oil companies have jacked up prices.</b></p> <p><b>Price gouged people.</b></p>	<p><b>Headline: “Big Oil faces scrutiny after huge jump in profits”</b> Headline: “Big Oil faces scrutiny after huge jump in profits” (CNN, <a href="#">02/08/23</a>)</p> <p><b>Headline: “Exxon 3Q profits to climb from last quarter on higher prices”</b> Headline: “Exxon 3Q profits to climb from last quarter on higher prices” (Reuters, <a href="#">10/04/23</a>)</p> <p><b>Headline: “Big Oil was quick to jack up gas prices at the pump but slow to drop them: report”</b> Headline: “Big Oil was quick to jack up gas prices at the pump but slow to drop them: report” (Salon, <a href="#">07/25/22</a>)</p> <p><b>The Price Of Retail Gasoline Has Increased Nearly Three-Fold Since 1991.</b> According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the cost of “U.S. Regular All Formulations Retail Gasoline Prices (Dollars per Gallon)” has increased from \$1.094 in February 1991 to \$3.134 in December 2023, the last month of data available. (U.S. Energy Information Administration, accessed <a href="#">01/22/24</a>)</p> <p><b>Gas Companies Can Charge The Most Excessive Price They Want For A Gallon Of Gasoline, Save For “Emergency Situations.”</b> Patrick DeHaan, a “senior petroleum analyst for GasBuddy.com [...] criticized Florida government for not enacting consumer protections to prevent dealers from erecting ground-level signs camouflaged by shrubbery. Otherwise, it’s legal for gas stations to charge what they want in non-emergency situations.” (Philadelphia Inquirer, <a href="#">07/30/16</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>There Is “No Government Regulation Or Control Of Heating Oil Or Propane Prices” Either.</b> “The price you are being charged for heating oil or propane can vary widely from the prices that EIA publishes. EIA publishes the averages of the heating oil and propane prices reported by respondents to surveys (see learn more links below). The prices do not include taxes,</li> </ul>

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		<p>or any premiums or discounts that you may be charged or offered by a heating oil or propane supplier. The heating oil and propane prices that EIA publishes are only a general guide for prices in your area. EIA cannot tell you if you are being charged a reasonable or fair price for heating oil or propane. There is no government regulation or control of heating oil or propane prices.” (U.S. Energy Information Administration, <a href="#">01/10/24</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Energy Economists: “There Is A Roughly 40-Cent ‘Mystery Surcharge’ On California Gas Which Can’t Be Explained By Taxes And Regulations.”</b> “California drivers have long paid more on average for a gallon of gas than the rest of the country, due in part to the state’s isolated fuels market, environmental regulations and a 54-cent gas tax. But energy economists say there is a roughly 40-cent ‘mystery surcharge’ on California gas which can’t be explained by taxes and regulations.” (<i>Capital Public Radio</i>, <a href="#">03/27/23</a>) </li> </ul> <p><b>Latest Oil Profit Reports: Exxon Made A Company Record \$55.7 Billion, Chevron \$36.5 Billion, Marathon \$14.5 Billion, Valero \$11.6 Billion, And Phillips 66 \$11 Billion.</b> “Oil company profit reports for 2022 are rolling in and the numbers tell the story we’ve suspected all along: Big Oil reaped record amounts as California families were fleeced at the pump. Five major oil companies have reported their 2022 profits, smashing last year’s highs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exxon: \$55.7 billion — setting a company record and bringing in \$6.3 million an hour</li> <li>Chevron: \$36.5 billion – doubling their 2021 profits, with executives flaunting their ‘outstanding results’ in an earnings call</li> <li>Marathon: \$14.5 billion — Q4 profit of \$3.32 billion surged 331% from previous year</li> <li>Valero: \$11.6 billion – 866% higher than the previous year</li> <li>Phillips 66: \$11 billion — Q4 profit of \$1.9 billion up 46% over Q4 2021” (California Office of the Governor, <a href="#">01/31/23</a>)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>“Oil And Gas Giant Shell” Reported The Highest Profit “In Its 115-Year History.”</b> “Oil and gas giant Shell has reported record annual profits after energy prices surged last year following Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. Profits hit \$39.9bn </li> </ul>

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		<p>(£32.2bn) in 2022, double the previous year's total and the highest in its 115-year history. Energy firms have seen record earnings since oil and gas prices jumped following the invasion of Ukraine.” (BBC, <a href="#">02/02/23</a>)</p> <p><b>North Dakota State University Studies: Oil And Gas Turned In “More Than \$42.6 Billion In Gross Business Volume.”</b> “The oil and gas industry in North Dakota remains a powerhouse for the state’s economy, accounting for more than \$42.6 billion in gross business volume, nearly 50,000 jobs and \$3.8 billion in state and local tax revenues in 2021, according to two studies highlighted today by Gov. Doug Burgum, researchers from North Dakota State University and industry officials [...] North Dakota State University researchers Dean Bangsund and Nancy Hodur studied the economic contribution of oil and gas exploration, extraction, transportation, processing and capital investments to the state in 2021, the most recent data available. Similar studies have been conducted every two years since 2005 [...] Total gross business volume, which includes direct sales in the oil and gas industry and business generated from indirect and induced economic activity throughout North Dakota, was estimated at \$42.58 billion – an increase of \$2.38 billion over 2019 and over 30% of the state’s overall gross business volume.” (North Dakota Governor’s Office, <a href="#">03/07/23</a>)</p> <p><b>Headline: “Big Oil’s Price Gouging Is Pulling in Big Profits”</b> Headline: “Big Oil’s Price Gouging Is Pulling in Big Profits” (Jacobin, <a href="#">11/03/22</a>)</p> <p><b>Jacobin: \$40 billion in big oil profits in 2022 and “Americans’ pain at the pump from Big Oil’s price gouging.”</b> “Three of the biggest oil and gas companies posted more than \$40 billion in quarterly profits this week, as Americans’ pain at the pump from Big Oil’s price gouging continues to be a key factor in the election. Such outsized profits suggest Democrats’ attempts to curtail Big Oil’s profiteering through rhetoric alone have failed, and that the pain of high gas prices and other financial hardships plaguing a majority of Americans will continue. ExxonMobil posted its biggest quarter ever on Friday, with nearly \$20 billion in earnings during the third quarter of this year. This was a 191 percent increase from the \$6.75 billion it raked in during Q3 2021.” (Jacobin, <a href="#">11/03/22</a>)</p>

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		<p>the sector's financial secrecy, and its efforts to blame environmental regulations for the high cost of filling up, have made price gouging notoriously difficult to prove. Any legislative momentum to tax profits fizzled as attention shifted toward passing the Inflation Reduction Act. California, where gasoline hit an average of \$6.44 a gallon last summer, is changing that. Last week, Governor Gavin Newsom signed legislation bringing unprecedented transparency to how oil companies like Chevron, Phillips 66, and Valero operate in the state. It also creates a market oversight division within the California Energy Commission that could, depending upon its findings, limit gasoline refining margins — the amount refineries earn per barrel of gasoline after subtracting production costs. Any ceiling the commission establishes would come with a penalty for those that exceed it." (<i>Grist</i>, <a href="#">04/03/23</a>)</p>

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<p><b>STANDING UP TO BIG OIL</b></p> <p><b>BIG TIME</b></p> <p>Headline GFX: <b>Biden administration freezes gas export approvals</b></p> <p>- Politico Pro, 1/26/24</p>	<p>But now, we have a president standing up for us. Big Time.</p> <p>Telling big oil – It's time to slow their roll toward more dirty fossil fuel.</p>	<p><b>Headline: “Biden stalls natural gas exports that activists call ‘climate bombs’”</b> “Biden stalls natural gas exports that activists call ‘climate bombs’” (<i>Washington Post</i>, <a href="#">01/26/24</a> and Google search for Washington Post, <a href="#">01/26/24</a>)</p> <p><b>President Biden announced a review of “pending and future applications to export liquefied natural gas” which “will take months and then will be open to public comment.”</b> “U.S. President Joe Biden on Friday paused approvals for pending and future applications to export liquefied natural gas (LNG) from new projects, a move cheered by climate activists that could delay decisions on new plants until after the Nov. 5 election. The Department of Energy (DOE) will conduct a review during the pause that will look at the economic and environmental impacts of projects seeking approval to export LNG to Europe and Asia where the fuel is in hot demand. The review will take months and then will be open to public comment which will take more time, Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm told reporters in a teleconference. Biden said in a statement: ‘During this period, we will take a hard look at the impacts of LNG exports on energy costs, America’s energy security and our environment.’ The pause ‘sees the climate crisis for what it is: the existential threat of our time,’ said Biden, a Democrat.” (<i>Reuters</i>, <a href="#">01/26/24</a>)</p> <p><b>Calcasieu Pass 2 Was “An Enormous Liquefied-Natural-Gas Export Terminal [...] Proposed For The Louisiana Coast” That Would “Help Lock In The Planet’s Reliance On Fossil Fuels Long Past What Scientists Have Identified As The Breaking Point For The Climate System.”</b> “But the Willow field is not the only major fossil-fuel project in the works. Soon, you may also be hearing a good deal about C.P.2, or Calcasieu Pass 2, an enormous liquefied-natural-gas export terminal that’s been proposed for the Louisiana coast, and which the Biden Administration is likely to approve or reject this fall. The project, the largest of at least twenty L.N.G. terminals proposed by a handful of companies to take gas mostly from the Southwest’s Permian Basin to overseas customers, is a poster child for late-stage petrocapiatalism: it would help lock in the planet’s reliance on fossil fuels long past what scientists have identified as the breaking point for the climate system. And it will bring to the fore one of the most crucial—and least-discussed—parts of the climate fight: America’s rapidly increasing exports of oil and gas to the rest of the world. To give an idea of how big</p>

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		<p>the battle at C.P.2 could turn out to be: according to the veteran energy analyst Jeremy Symons, the greenhouse-gas emissions associated with it would be twenty times larger than those from the oil drilling at Willow [...] Venture Global also says that it will help in the climate fight by deploying ‘carbon capture’ technology at the C.P.2 site, ‘compressing CO2 at its sites and then transporting the CO2 and injecting it deep into subsurface saline aquifers where it will be permanently stored.’ But that would only capture the carbon produced in the process of liquefying the gas and loading it on ships; it wouldn’t capture any of the far greater amounts of carbon produced when that gas is later burned overseas, or the heat-trapping methane released by the fracking process in the first place.” (<i>New Yorker</i>, <a href="#">09/22/23</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>Liquefied Natural Gas “Is A Major Driver Of The Climate Crisis” As It “Involves The Leaking Of Large Quantities Of Methane, A Potent Greenhouse Gas.”</b> “Joe Biden’s administration is under mounting pressure to block construction of what would be one of the world’s largest gas export hubs, and which would be perched near the rapidly eroding Louisiana shoreline, due to concerns over its impact on the climate and communities living amid an unprecedented expansion of new gas infrastructure along the Gulf of Mexico [...] Environmental groups have warned that Biden risks blowing apart his own efforts to combat the climate crisis in the US and endanger international climate goals by allowing terminals such as CP2, which is likely to be decided upon by federal regulators within the next month [...] Critics point out that the production of LNG, when drilling, production and burning are considered, is a major driver of the climate crisis. Studies have shown that while gas emits less carbon dioxide than coal, it often also involves the leaking of large quantities of methane, a potent greenhouse gas.” (<i>Guardian</i>, <a href="#">10/23/23</a>)</p> </li> </ul> <p><b>New Research Shows LNG “Has An Even Bigger Impact On Climate Change Than Burning Coal” And “Over A 20-Year Span, Methane Is 80 Times More Potent Than Carbon Dioxide — Heating The Atmosphere Much More Quickly.”</b> “One of the world’s biggest sources of energy, thought to be a replacement for coal, might be even worse for the environment than the</p>



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		<p>energy sources it wants to replace and could be responsible for heating the planet faster than other known polluters. New research from Cornell University shows liquefied natural gas, known as LNG, has an even bigger impact on climate change than burning coal. ‘A broader conclusion is the need to move away from any use of LNG as a fuel as quickly as possible, and to immediately stop construction of any new LNG infrastructure,’ wrote Robert Howarth, the author of the analysis. The findings have major implications for global climate goals and for the United States, which became the world’s largest exporter of liquefied natural gas earlier this year. LNG exports were banned until 2016, and now, more than 60 members of Congress are urging the Department of Energy to reconsider shipping the fossil fuel abroad [...]</p> <p>Nevertheless, Howarth claims short-term energy needs are better met by reopening closed coal facilities temporarily, instead of expanding LNG use. Howarth's assertion is based on the repeated methane emissions throughout the lifecycle of natural gas — from drilling and fracking, to liquefying, shipping, and eventually burning the gas. According to Howarth, even in the most sophisticated systems, methane is leaked or directly emitted at virtually every step, and over a 20-year span, methane is 80 times more potent than carbon dioxide — heating the atmosphere much more quickly.” (<a href="#">NBC Bay Area, 11/30/23</a>)</p> <p><b>Study: “Extensive Methane Leaks At Just About Every Stage” Of LNG/’Natural’ Methane Production, “From Drilling To Transportation,” Show Best Case, It Could Be “24 Percent Worse For The Climate Than Coal,” Or In “The Worst-Case Scenario—When LNG Makes Long Journeys On Old, Polluting Tankards—The Fuel Is 274 Percent Worse For The Environment Than Coal Is.”</b></p> <p>“Natural gas may be worse for the world than coal, but it’s got two important things on its side: the word natural and the seemingly unconditional support of the United States government. Preliminary research by Cornell University’s Robert Howarth, reported in The New Yorker by Bill McKibben this week, finds that ‘natural’ (methane) gas may be 24 percent worse for the climate than coal in the best-case scenario. That’s thanks to extensive methane leaks at just about every stage of its production, from drilling to transportation. In the worst-case scenario—when LNG makes long journeys on old, polluting tankards—the fuel is 274 percent worse for the environment than coal is.” (<a href="#">New Republic, 11/02/23</a>)</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="716 296 1419 600"> <b>LNG Exports Were Banned Until 2016.</b> “The findings have major implications for global climate goals and for the United States, which became the world’s largest exporter of liquefied natural gas earlier this year. LNG exports were banned until 2016, and now, more than 60 members of Congress are urging the Department of Energy to reconsider shipping the fossil fuel abroad.” (<i>NBC Bay Area</i>, <a href="#">11/30/23</a>) </li> </ul> <p data-bbox="667 632 1419 730"> <b>Methane, Due To Its Structure, Is “80 Times More Harmful Than CO2 For 20 Years After It Is Released,” As It “Traps More Heat In The Atmosphere.”</b> </p> <p data-bbox="667 737 1419 1003"> “Colourless, odourless and invisible to the naked eye, methane is a potent greenhouse gas. It is responsible for more than 25 per cent of the global warming we are experiencing today. Due to its structure, methane traps more heat in the atmosphere per molecule than carbon dioxide (CO2), making it 80 times more harmful than CO2 for 20 years after it is released.” (United Nations Environment Programme, <a href="#">10/18/22</a>) </p> <p data-bbox="667 1035 1419 1507"> <b>“Methane Is Responsible For Around 30% Of The Rise In Global Temperatures Since The Industrial Revolution, And Rapid And Sustained Reductions In Methane Emissions Are Key To Limit Near-Term Warming.”</b> “Methane is responsible for around 30% of the rise in global temperatures since the industrial revolution, and rapid and sustained reductions in methane emissions are key to limit near-term warming and improve air quality [...] The concentration of methane in the atmosphere is currently around two-and-a-half times greater than its pre-industrial levels. The increase has accelerated in recent years, and preliminary analysis indicates 2021’s rise is likely to be amongst the largest ever recorded.” (International Energy Agency, <a href="#">2022</a>) </p>

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<p>Headline GFX: <b>Methane big part of 'alarming' rise in planet-warming gases - AP, 4/6/23</b></p>	<p><b>It's costing us too much money.</b></p> <p><b>Causing too much pollution.</b></p>	<p><b>Headline: "Methane big part of 'alarming' rise in planet-warming gases"</b> Headline: "Methane big part of 'alarming' rise in planet-warming gases" (<i>Associated Press</i>, <a href="#">04/06/23</a>)</p> <p><b>The Price Of Retail Gasoline Has Increased Nearly Three-Fold Since 1991.</b> According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the cost of "U.S. Regular All Formulations Retail Gasoline Prices (Dollars per Gallon)" has increased from \$1.094 in February 1991 to \$3.134 in December 2023, the last month of data available. (U.S. Energy Information Administration, accessed <a href="#">01/22/24</a>)</p> <p><b>Latest Oil Profit Reports: Exxon Made A Company Record \$55.7 Billion, Chevron \$36.5 Billion, Marathon \$14.5 Billion, Valero \$11.6 Billion, And Phillips 66 \$11 Billion.</b> "Oil company profit reports for 2022 are rolling in and the numbers tell the story we've suspected all along: Big Oil reaped record amounts as California families were fleeced at the pump. Five major oil companies have reported their 2022 profits, smashing last year's highs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exxon: \$55.7 billion — setting a company record and bringing in \$6.3 million an hour</li> <li>Chevron: \$36.5 billion – doubling their 2021 profits, with executives flaunting their 'outstanding results' in an earnings call</li> <li>Marathon: \$14.5 billion — Q4 profit of \$3.32 billion surged 331% from previous year</li> <li>Valero: \$11.6 billion – 866% higher than the previous year</li> <li>Phillips 66: \$11 billion — Q4 profit of \$1.9 billion up 46% over Q4 2021" (California Office of the Governor, <a href="#">01/31/23</a>)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>"Oil And Gas Giant Shell" Reported The Highest Profit "In Its 115-Year History."</b> "Oil and gas giant Shell has reported record annual profits after energy prices surged last year following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Profits hit \$39.9bn (£32.2bn) in 2022, double the previous year's total and the highest in its 115-year history. Energy firms have seen record earnings since oil and gas prices jumped following the invasion of Ukraine." (<i>BBC</i>, <a href="#">02/02/23</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Headline: "Big Oil's Price Gouging Is Pulling in Big Profits"</b> Headline: "Big Oil's Price Gouging Is Pulling in Big Profits" (Jacobin, <a href="#">11/03/22</a>)</p>

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		<p><b>consumers, forcing them to pay more than market forces would require,” and “overcharged Kansans \$50 million and profited handsomely in the process.”</b>  “Kansas Attorney General Kris Kobach today refiled a price gouging lawsuit against Macquarie Energy. The federal suit seeks to recover money for Kansas consumers after Macquarie manipulated natural gas prices during Winter Storm Uri in February 2021 and overcharged Kansans [...] The suit alleges that Macquarie, the nation’s second-largest gas marketer, manipulated natural gas prices by overpaying for natural gas from the state’s largest supplier. Macquarie passed the inflated costs on to Kansas consumers, forcing them to pay more than market forces would require. The AG’s complaint alleges that Macquarie overcharged Kansans \$50 million and profited handsomely in the process.” (Kansas Attorney General, <a href="#">12/13/23</a>)</p> <p><b>2017: Texas GOP Attorney General sued multiple gas stations in Dallas-Fort Worth and Laredo for “unlawful price gouging while consumers were in need of fuel” during Hurricane Harvey, including charging “\$6.99 a gallon for regular unleaded gas [...] even while displaying signs with prices in the \$3-\$4 range” and charging “customers \$8.99 and \$9.99 a gallon for regular unleaded gas.”</b> “Attorney General Ken Paxton today filed lawsuits against three Texas businesses, accusing them of unlawful price gouging while consumers were in need of fuel, shelter and other essentials as a result of Hurricane Harvey [...] Bains Brothers, owners of Texaco-branded gas stations in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Two of the stations allegedly charged \$6.99 a gallon for regular unleaded gas on Aug. 31, even while displaying signs with prices in the \$3-\$4 range. Encinal Fuel Stop, a Chevron-branded gas station just outside Laredo, allegedly charged customers \$8.99 and \$9.99 a gallon for regular unleaded gas on Aug. 31.” (Texas Attorney General, <a href="#">09/12/17</a>)</p> <p><b>2022: New York Attorney General Letitia James “launched a wide-ranging investigation Thursday into whether the oil industry has engaged in gas price gouging.”</b> “New York Attorney General Letitia James launched a wide-ranging investigation Thursday into whether the oil industry has engaged in gas price gouging, a person familiar with the matter told CNN. The probe is believed to be the first in the nation directed at the industry for the ongoing bout of high pump prices and comes as some Democrats question whether oil companies are</p>

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		<p>taking advantage of consumers. The New York investigation is broad, examining the state’s entire supply chain, from production to pump, CNN has learned.” (CNN, <a href="#">04/14/22</a>)</p> <p><b>2023 study: big oil has “substantial adverse impacts on air quality, human health, and health costs,” and contributed to “7,500 excess deaths, 410,000 asthma attacks, and 2,200 new cases of childhood asthma” just in 2016, and was “responsible for \$77 billion in annual health costs.”</b> “Despite global efforts to transition from fossil fuels to clean energy, oil and gas (O&amp;G) production is nearing record levels in the United States, posing concern among health experts about what this O&amp;G growth means for air quality and human health. While there is extensive research on the climate effects of O&amp;G-produced methane—a key contributor to air pollution—few studies have measured the health effects of the air pollution that O&amp;G activity generates. A new study led by the School of Public Health, the University of North Carolina Institute for the Environment (UNC-IE), PSE Healthy Energy, and Environmental Defense Fund fills this gap. Published in the journal Environmental Research: Health, the study found that air pollution from the oil and gas sector in the United States has substantial adverse impacts on air quality, human health, and health costs. The findings show that the pollutants nitrogen oxide , fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and ozone (O3) from U.S. oil and gas production contributed to 7,500 excess deaths, 410,000 asthma attacks, and 2,200 new cases of childhood asthma across the U.S. in 2016. Factoring in related respiratory and cardiovascular-related hospitalizations, adverse pregnancy outcomes, and other health challenges oil and gas production was responsible for \$77 billion in annual health costs.” (Boston University School of Public Health, <a href="#">05/08/23</a>)</p> <p><b>In May 2023, Seven “Gulf-Based Organizations” Petitioned The EPA To “Investigate And Correct Systematic Abuse Of Clean Air Act Permitting Standards Violations In Louisiana,” As The Louisiana Department Of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) “Routinely” Authorizes “Major New Sources Of Pollution In Areas Where Air Quality Is So Poor That It Does Not Meet Federal Standards.”</b> “Today, seven Gulf-based organizations petitioned the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to investigate and correct systematic abuse of Clean Air Act permitting</p>

VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
		<p>standards violations in Louisiana and Texas. Under the Clean Air Act, EPA limits harmful air pollutants from major industrial sources like oil and gas facilities under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The Clean Air Act forbids any new major sources from constructing if it would 'cause or contribute' to air pollution in excess of the NAAQS. Louisiana and Texas permitting agencies are abusing an EPA policy, known as Significant Impact Levels (SILs), meant to apply only in areas without serious air quality and environmental justice concerns — which are both well-documented issues in the respective states. Instead of protecting public health, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's (TCEQ) — state agencies who issue air permits with EPA oversight — routinely authorize major new sources of pollution in areas where air quality is so poor that it does not meet federal standards, ultimately abusing their authority to issue Clean Air Act permits. 'The violation of air pollution permitting standards in Louisiana and Texas is not just a legal issue, it's a matter of public health,' stated Roishetta Sibley Ozane, executive director of the Vessel Project of Louisiana based in Lake Charles, Louisiana. 'Children and families living in these areas are exposed to harmful pollutants that can lead to respiratory problems, heart disease, and other serious health issues. As a mom of six, I know this first hand. It's time for these states to prioritize the health and well-being of their residents over the profits of polluting industries.' In Southwest Louisiana where Ozane lives, the impact of Louisiana's abuse of the SILs guidance is particularly problematic because of the buildout of LNG (Liquified Natural Gas) facilities to export 'natural' gas (methane), which accounts for millions of tons of permitted GHG (Greenhouse Gas) and other pollutant emissions in the area each year. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality has been permitting these LNG terminals, one after another in close proximity, while circumventing the Clean Air Act by asserting the SILs Guidance lets it overlook and avoid accounting for these major sources' pollutant emissions — even where the air quality is already so poor that it is or is expected to violate the NAAQS public health-based standards for those same pollutants. The build out includes at least eight LNG terminals operating or proposed in the Lake Charles area alone and bears a disproportionately large impact on environmental justice communities. For example, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission recognized that no less than six of the eight census block groups within 15</p>

VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
		<p>miles of three terminals at the mouth of the Calcasieu River in Cameron Parish — including the existing Calcasieu Pass LNG, the recently approved Commonwealth LNG, and the proposed CP2 LNG — are majority communities of color and/or low income communities. ‘It’s past time that our communities in Southwest Louisiana were protected by the laws that were put in place to do just that,’ said James Hiatt, director of For a Better Bayou. ‘I envision a place where my kids and family and friends can live, work, and play safely. Polluting facilities that threaten our health should be held accountable until we are all able to live and thrive in this beautiful place.’ ‘The LDEQ and TCEQ are putting lives at risk in Black and Latino communities by allowing industrial air pollution above mandated levels. We are calling on the EPA to hold these agencies accountable for this injustice,’ said Monique Harden, director of law and public policy at the Deep South Center for Environmental Justice. ‘Louisiana and Texas state agencies continue to abuse SILs for the benefit of polluters and at the cost of our overburdened communities,’ said Healthy Gulf staff scientist Naomi Yoder. ‘Many people living in the shadow of existing refineries, LNG terminals, and petrochemical plants already experience negative health impacts, and these communities can’t afford any more air pollution.’” (EarthJustice, <a href="#">05/30/23</a>)</p> <p><b>“Leading Health Organizations, Including The American Lung Association, The American Academy Of Pediatrics And Physicians For Social Responsibility,” Said Methane Emissions From Oil And Gas Operations “All Contribute To [...] Pollution Like Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) And Toxic Gases,” Which “Pose Serious Threats To Human Health, Directly As In The Case Of Exposure To Toxic Gases As Well As The Smog Formed From VOCs, And Due To Methane’s Contribution To Climate Change.”</b></p> <p>“But leading health organizations, including the American Lung Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics and Physicians for Social Responsibility, wrote to EPA Administrator Michael Regan in July 2021, urging more stringent measures to reduce methane emissions from oil and gas operations. ‘Extraction, processing, transport and distribution of methane all contribute to emissions, both of methane and of accompanying pollution like volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and toxic gases,’ the letter said. ‘These emissions pose serious threats to human health, directly as in the case of exposure to toxic gases</p>



VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
		<p>as well as the smog formed from VOCs, and due to methane’s contribution to climate change.” (<i>Mississippi Today</i>, <a href="#">06/19/22</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Methane Storage Facilities Can Leak Up To Half A Ton Of Methane Into The Air Every Hour.</b> “The Petal Gas Storage Station lies halfway between the winding banks of the Leaf River and the International Checker Hall of Fame. It’s a warren of pipes, wellheads and metal buildings where noisy compressors pump gas underground and then suck it back up to the surface again. In the process, the Petal plant releases half a ton of a potent greenhouse gas into the atmosphere every hour—more than any other gas storage facility in the country. The Petal storage plant is relatively small as gas storage facilities go: It ranks as the 41st largest underground gas storage facility in the country. However, its emissions of methane, the primary component of natural gas, are far and away the highest of all such facilities in the nation. In 2020, Petal emitted 4,947 metric tons of methane, according to reports submitted by the facility’s owner, Gulf South Pipeline, and its parent company, Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The emissions were three-and-a-half times higher than the methane released that year from any other U.S. gas storage facility [...] The Petal storage plant is relatively small as gas storage facilities go: It ranks as the 41st largest underground gas storage facility in the country. However, its emissions of methane, the primary component of natural gas, are far and away the highest of all such facilities in the nation. In 2020, Petal emitted 4,947 metric tons of methane, according to reports submitted by the facility’s owner, Gulf South Pipeline, and its parent company, Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The emissions were three-and-a-half times higher than the methane released that year from any other U.S. gas storage facility.” (<i>Mississippi Today</i>, <a href="#">06/19/22</a>) </li> </ul>

VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
<p>Headline GFX:  <b>“President Biden has done more than any president to tackle climate change”</b>  New York Times 1/27/24</p> <p><b>2023 was the hottest year on record by a long shot</b>  - Scientific American 1/12/24</p> <p><b>THANK PRESIDENT BIDEN FOR STANDING UP TO BIG OIL 202-456-1111</b></p>	<p><b>See, Joe Biden’s done more to combat climate change than any President in history.</b></p> <p><b>Meeting the challenge of our times.</b></p> <p><b>Thank you President Biden - for standing up for us.</b></p>	<p><b>Headline: “Biden’s climate law has led to 86,000 new jobs and \$132 billion in investment, new report says”</b>  Headline: “Biden’s climate law has led to 86,000 new jobs and \$132 billion in investment, new report says” (<i>CNN</i>, <a href="#">08/14/23</a>)</p> <p><b>Headline: “2023 Was the Hottest Year on Record by a Long Shot”</b> Headline: “2023 Was the Hottest Year on Record by a Long Shot” (<i>Scientific American</i>, <a href="#">01/12/24</a>)</p> <p><b>President Biden Has Set The Goal Of A “Net Zero Emissions Economy By No Later Than 2050.”</b>  “President Biden has set an ambitious U.S. goal of achieving a carbon pollution-free power sector by 2035 and net zero emissions economy by no later than 2050. As a result of the historic investments in the Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law as well as other actions the Administration is taking, the United States is on a clear path to achieve this goal, while reducing costs for consumers, lowering harmful pollutants, mitigating climate change, and creating new economic opportunities.” (White House, <a href="#">04/20/23</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>If This Country And Planet Expect To Get To “Net Zero” Emissions By 2050, “We Shouldn’t Build Any New L.N.G. Export Terminals.”</b> “As the climate crisis has deepened, first scientists and then diplomats have understood that the necessary target is ‘net zero,’ which is why, in 2021, the International Energy Agency declared that, beginning that year, all new investment in fossil-fuel infrastructure should cease. ‘The pathway to net zero is narrow but still achievable,’ the I.E.A.’s Fatih Birol explained. ‘If we want to reach net zero by 2050 we do not need any more investments in new oil, gas and coal projects.’ That, clearly, means that we shouldn’t build any new L.N.G. export terminals and that, instead of exporting natural gas, we should be exporting—and helping to pay for—solar farms and wind turbines that can help get us somewhere nearer net zero. As <i>Scientific American</i> reported, the Gulf Coast state of Texas was able to keep its power grid running through this summer’s heat wave precisely because it had built so much solar power and battery capacity.” (<i>New Yorker</i>, <a href="#">09/22/23</a>)</li> </ul>

VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
		<p><b>President Biden’s plan “by far the most aggressive plan to address climate change in U.S. presidential history.”</b> “Joe Biden is pushing by far the most aggressive plan to address climate change in U.S. presidential history. His path reflects the convergence of science, energy and activism trends. Why it matters: The culmination shows the new permanence the problem has gained on the campaign trail despite President Trump’s dismissal of it. Although this election is more about other issues, its outcome will significantly shape future efforts on this front.” (<i>Axios</i>, <a href="#">09/14/20</a>)</p> <p><b>The Hill Op-Ed: President “Biden is not just the most successful president on climate, he is the most important climate policymaker in world history.”</b> “Biden has also pursued uniquely ambitious regulatory, security and diplomatic policies, reestablishing American global climate leadership. He has correctly characterized climate change as an existential crisis, crucial to America’s long-term domestic safety and global security, bringing climate policy to key levels of government, including emergency response like the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Security Council. He has rallied U.S. allies around the world, while both challenging and engaging with China, forcing Beijing to announce new pledges. In short, Biden is not just the most successful president on climate, he is the most important climate policymaker in world history.” (<i>The Hill</i>, <a href="#">01/26/24</a>)</p> <p><b>White House: “There is no President in history who has done more to tackle climate change than President Biden.”</b> “Today, during the 28th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s Conference of the Parties (COP28), the Biden-Harris Administration announced new actions to advance nature-based climate solutions. There is no President in history who has done more to tackle climate change than President Biden. As a result of his efforts, the United States is once again leading the world in addressing the climate crisis, building resilience, and preserving nature for communities today and for future generations.” (White House, <a href="#">12/09/23</a>)</p> <p><b>United Nations Environment Programme: “Climate change is THE challenge of our times.”</b> United Nations Environment Programme: “Climate change is THE challenge of our times. It is up to us all to demonstrate leadership” (United Nations, <a href="#">08/28/23</a>)</p>

VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
		<p><b>Pediatric Research: “Global climate change: the defining issue of our time for our children’s health.”</b>  “Global climate change: the defining issue of our time for our children’s health” (Nature.com, <a href="#">09/08/22</a>)</p> <p><b>MIT: “Addressing the impacts of climate change is the defining challenge of our time.”</b> “Addressing the impacts of climate change is the defining challenge of our time. The climate crisis, and the efforts to respond to it, touch the lives of almost everyone in a direct and tangible way – some more so than others. And in many parts of the world, those who are least equipped to handle their changing environment will be disproportionately impacted by it. Much can and must be achieved with existing technologies and policy approaches, but without game-changing advances in forefront innovations and multiple fields of science, engineering, and the social sciences, our collective efforts to tackle the climate challenge will not succeed.” (MIT, accessed <a href="#">01/26/24</a>)</p> <p><b>Forbes: “Time To Tackle Humanity’s Greatest Challenge: Climate Change.”</b> “Time To Tackle Humanity’s Greatest Challenge: Climate Change The climate change debate is over. For decades, scientists have known that humanity was changing the climate. A generation ago, world leaders agreed and pledged action. What is needed today is not more evidence, but political will. It is time to tune out the climate deniers and start acting on climate solutions.” (Forbes, <a href="#">04/20/20</a>)</p> <p><b>Headline: “Biden stalls natural gas exports that activists call ‘climate bombs’”</b> “Biden stalls natural gas exports that activists call ‘climate bombs’” (Washington Post, <a href="#">01/26/24</a> and Google search for Washington Post, <a href="#">01/26/24</a>)</p> <p><b>President Biden announced a review of “pending and future applications to export liquefied natural gas” which “will take months and then will be open to public comment.”</b> “U.S. President Joe Biden on Friday paused approvals for pending and future applications to export liquefied natural gas (LNG) from new projects, a move cheered by climate activists that could delay decisions on new plants until after the Nov. 5 election. The Department of Energy (DOE) will conduct a review during the pause that will look at the economic and environmental impacts of projects seeking approval to export LNG to Europe and Asia where the fuel is in hot demand. The review will take</p>

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		<p>months and then will be open to public comment which will take more time, Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm told reporters in a teleconference. Biden said in a statement: 'During this period, we will take a hard look at the impacts of LNG exports on energy costs, America's energy security and our environment.' The pause 'sees the climate crisis for what it is: the existential threat of our time,' said Biden, a Democrat." (<i>Reuters</i>, <a href="#">01/26/24</a>)</p> <p><b>Calcasieu Pass 2 Was “An Enormous Liquefied-Natural-Gas Export Terminal [...] Proposed For The Louisiana Coast” That Would “Help Lock In The Planet’s Reliance On Fossil Fuels Long Past What Scientists Have Identified As The Breaking Point For The Climate System.”</b> “But the Willow field is not the only major fossil-fuel project in the works. Soon, you may also be hearing a good deal about C.P.2, or Calcasieu Pass 2, an enormous liquefied-natural-gas export terminal that’s been proposed for the Louisiana coast, and which the Biden Administration is likely to approve or reject this fall. The project, the largest of at least twenty L.N.G. terminals proposed by a handful of companies to take gas mostly from the Southwest’s Permian Basin to overseas customers, is a poster child for late-stage petrocapiatalism: it would help lock in the planet’s reliance on fossil fuels long past what scientists have identified as the breaking point for the climate system. And it will bring to the fore one of the most crucial—and least-discussed—parts of the climate fight: America’s rapidly increasing exports of oil and gas to the rest of the world. To give an idea of how big the battle at C.P.2 could turn out to be: according to the veteran energy analyst Jeremy Symons, the greenhouse-gas emissions associated with it would be twenty times larger than those from the oil drilling at Willow [...] Venture Global also says that it will help in the climate fight by deploying ‘carbon capture’ technology at the C.P.2 site, ‘compressing CO2 at its sites and then transporting the CO2 and injecting it deep into subsurface saline aquifers where it will be permanently stored.’ But that would only capture the carbon produced in the process of liquefying the gas and loading it on ships; it wouldn’t capture any of the far greater amounts of carbon produced when that gas is later burned overseas, or the heat-trapping methane released by the fracking process in the first place.” (<i>New Yorker</i>, <a href="#">09/22/23</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Liquefied Natural Gas “Is A Major Driver Of The Climate Crisis” As It “Involves The Leaking Of</b></li> </ul>

VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
		<p><b>Large Quantities Of Methane, A Potent Greenhouse Gas.</b> “Joe Biden’s administration is under mounting pressure to block construction of what would be one of the world’s largest gas export hubs, and which would be perched near the rapidly eroding Louisiana shoreline, due to concerns over its impact on the climate and communities living amid an unprecedented expansion of new gas infrastructure along the Gulf of Mexico [...] Environmental groups have warned that Biden risks blowing apart his own efforts to combat the climate crisis in the US and endanger international climate goals by allowing terminals such as CP2, which is likely to be decided upon by federal regulators within the next month [...] Critics point out that the production of LNG, when drilling, production and burning are considered, is a major driver of the climate crisis. Studies have shown that while gas emits less carbon dioxide than coal, it often also involves the leaking of large quantities of methane, a potent greenhouse gas.” (<a href="#">Guardian, 10/23/23</a>)</p> <p><b>New Research Shows LNG “Has An Even Bigger Impact On Climate Change Than Burning Coal” And “Over A 20-Year Span, Methane Is 80 Times More Potent Than Carbon Dioxide — Heating The Atmosphere Much More Quickly.”</b> “One of the world’s biggest sources of energy, thought to be a replacement for coal, might be even worse for the environment than the energy sources it wants to replace and could be responsible for heating the planet faster than other known polluters. New research from Cornell University shows liquefied natural gas, known as LNG, has an even bigger impact on climate change than burning coal. ‘A broader conclusion is the need to move away from any use of LNG as a fuel as quickly as possible, and to immediately stop construction of any new LNG infrastructure,’ wrote Robert Howarth, the author of the analysis. The findings have major implications for global climate goals and for the United States, which became the world’s largest exporter of liquefied natural gas earlier this year. LNG exports were banned until 2016, and now, more than 60 members of Congress are urging the Department of Energy to reconsider shipping the fossil fuel abroad [...] Nevertheless, Howarth claims short-term energy needs are better met by reopening closed coal facilities temporarily, instead of expanding LNG use. Howarth’s</p>

VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
		<p>assertion is based on the repeated methane emissions throughout the lifecycle of natural gas — from drilling and fracking, to liquefying, shipping, and eventually burning the gas. According to Howarth, even in the most sophisticated systems, methane is leaked or directly emitted at virtually every step, and over a 20-year span, methane is 80 times more potent than carbon dioxide — heating the atmosphere much more quickly.” (<i>NBC Bay Area</i>, <a href="#">11/30/23</a>)</p> <p><b>Study: “Extensive Methane Leaks At Just About Every Stage” Of LNG/’Natural’ Methane Production, “From Drilling To Transportation,” Show Best Case, It Could Be “24 Percent Worse For The Climate Than Coal,” Or In “The Worst-Case Scenario—When LNG Makes Long Journeys On Old, Polluting Tankards—The Fuel Is 274 Percent Worse For The Environment Than Coal Is.”</b></p> <p>“Natural gas may be worse for the world than coal, but it’s got two important things on its side: the word natural and the seemingly unconditional support of the United States government. Preliminary research by Cornell University’s Robert Howarth, reported in <i>The New Yorker</i> by Bill McKibben this week, finds that ‘natural’ (methane) gas may be 24 percent worse for the climate than coal in the best-case scenario. That’s thanks to extensive methane leaks at just about every stage of its production, from drilling to transportation. In the worst-case scenario—when LNG makes long journeys on old, polluting tankards—the fuel is 274 percent worse for the environment than coal is.” (<i>New Republic</i>, <a href="#">11/02/23</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>LNG Exports Were Banned Until 2016.</b> “The findings have major implications for global climate goals and for the United States, which became the world’s largest exporter of liquefied natural gas earlier this year. LNG exports were banned until 2016, and now, more than 60 members of Congress are urging the Department of Energy to reconsider shipping the fossil fuel abroad.” (<i>NBC Bay Area</i>, <a href="#">11/30/23</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Methane, Due To Its Structure, Is “80 Times More Harmful Than CO2 For 20 Years After It Is Released,” As It “Traps More Heat In The Atmosphere.”</b></p> <p>“Colourless, odourless and invisible to the naked eye, methane is a potent greenhouse gas. It is responsible for more than 25 per cent of the global warming we are experiencing today. Due to its structure, methane traps</p>

VISUAL	AUDIO	BACKUP
		<p>more heat in the atmosphere per molecule than carbon dioxide (CO2), making it 80 times more harmful than CO2 for 20 years after it is released.” (United Nations Environment Programme, <a href="#">10/18/22</a>)</p> <p><b>“Methane Is Responsible For Around 30% Of The Rise In Global Temperatures Since The Industrial Revolution, And Rapid And Sustained Reductions In Methane Emissions Are Key To Limit Near-Term Warming.”</b> “Methane is responsible for around 30% of the rise in global temperatures since the industrial revolution, and rapid and sustained reductions in methane emissions are key to limit near-term warming and improve air quality [...] The concentration of methane in the atmosphere is currently around two-and-a-half times greater than its pre-industrial levels. The increase has accelerated in recent years, and preliminary analysis indicates 2021’s rise is likely to be amongst the largest ever recorded.” (International Energy Agency, <a href="#">2022</a>)</p>
<p><b>PAID FOR BY LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS</b></p>		