

# 2022 Lobbying Report



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## Introduction

ExxonMobil engages in lobbying in the United States at both the federal and state levels to advocate our positions on issues that affect our Corporation and the energy industry. We have a responsibility to our customers, employees, communities and shareholders to represent their interests in public policy discussions that impact our business.



ExxonMobil has a rigorous process to determine which public policy issues are of most importance to the Corporation. This process includes soliciting input from internal businesses, such as low carbon solutions, product solutions, and upstream, as well as corporate departments including human resources, tax, and public and government affairs. We also engage with a wide range of third parties – both individuals and organizations – to ensure external perspectives are fully considered and taken into account. ExxonMobil’s Vice President for Public and Government Affairs, who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for the stewardship of identified key public policy issues which guide the company’s lobbying efforts and political contributions.

Lobbying and political engagement are included as part of the Board of Director’s stewardship of the company’s enterprise-risk framework. Each year, the Vice President for Public and Government Affairs presents the company’s political contributions, lobbying activities and lobbying expenditures to the full Board, along with the Board’s Environment, Safety and Public Policy Committee [formerly the Public Issues and Contributions Committee (PICC)], which is comprised entirely of independent directors. The directors review the efforts, associated expenditures, and consistency with company positions. In addition, in-depth reviews of the company’s priority issues are conducted by the Management Committee throughout the year. Lobbying is highly regulated in the United States. ExxonMobil fully complies with federal and state regulations by reporting its federal lobbying to the U.S. Congress and state-level lobbying to appropriate entities as required. The Board fully supports accountability, transparency, and the disclosure of lobbying activities and expenditures.

## Lobbying

ExxonMobil acknowledges the risks of climate change and has long expressed support for the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our policy principles and associated lobbying are consistent with helping society achieve its ambition for a net-zero future. Our direct lobbying activities are aligned with limiting average global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius and include strong support for policies that will incentivize carbon emission reductions while providing the energy security the world needs.

An example of this is ExxonMobil’s strong support for policies that will incentivize large-scale carbon capture and storage projects, a technology that both the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA) agree is one of the most important low-carbon technologies required to achieve society’s climate goals at the lowest cost.

ExxonMobil has also lobbied in support of strong methane regulations (including filing supportive comments to EPA’s proposed methane rule), and publicly supported the U.S. and European Union’s Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane emissions by 30% below 2020 levels by 2030. We introduced a model regulatory framework for industry-wide methane regulations and were the first company to file an application with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to use new technologies to detect methane emissions at oil and natural gas sites. We have advocated for policymakers globally to advance comprehensive, enhanced rules to reduce methane emissions in all phases of production.

This report provides details of our direct and indirect lobbying activities at the federal, state and local level, as well as our grassroots lobbying communications. In addition, the report provides all lobbying expenses that have been reported to us by all 501c6 and 501c4 organizations that we support. This includes more than 100 organizations and 100% of the lobbying expenses reported, as well as the issues lobbied.

The 2022 Lobbying Report also contains a “Lobbying Spotlight” that provides increased disclosure of the specific policy proposals that the company both supported and opposed in the Inflation Reduction Act.

## Positions and principles

ExxonMobil uses various channels - including this report, press releases, [exxonmobil.com](http://exxonmobil.com) and the Exxchange advocacy portal - to clearly and transparently articulate ExxonMobil’s policy positions. These positions inform and provide the basis for the Company’s lobbying and advocacy efforts.



In addition to our website and publication materials, the case studies below provide an illustration of our views on several important public policy issues that are currently being debated.

ExxonMobil has supported the goals of the Paris Agreement since its inception and has consistently voiced support for U.S. participation in the agreement. We have also actively engaged with government officials to encourage remaining in the Paris Agreement.

In our latest [Advancing Climate Solutions](#) report, we provide additional information on our 2050 net-zero ambition, [2030 emission-reduction plans](#), and the [significant investments](#) we are making to reduce our own and others’ greenhouse gas emissions. It also details [our approach to advocating](#) for clear and consistent policies that will be key to decarbonizing manufacturing, transportation, and power generation – which together, account for 80% of energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

### **Manufacturing**

For the manufacturing sector, ExxonMobil’s focus is on advancing carbon capture and storage and hydrogen. The [International Energy Agency](#) and the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change have

identified both hydrogen and carbon capture and storage as vital to reducing emissions associated with manufacturing and heavy industry.

ExxonMobil is evaluating a number of carbon capture and storage opportunities that have the potential to be commercial with current technologies. However, to drive investment and deploy the technology at the pace and scale needed for society's net-zero future, governments must establish durable regulatory and legal frameworks as well as additional incentives, similar to those available for other more established low-emission technologies. In general, low-carbon policies should be clear, cost-effective, technology-neutral, and aligned with free-market principles.

ExxonMobil supports a policy and regulatory framework for carbon capture and storage that would:

- Sustain long-term government support for research and development.
- Provide standards to ensure safe, secure and permanent CO<sub>2</sub> storage.
- Allow for fit-for-purpose CO<sub>2</sub> injection well design standards.
- Provide legal certainty for pore space ownership.
- Ensure a streamlined permitting process for carbon capture and storage facilities.
- Provide access to CO<sub>2</sub> storage capacity owned or controlled by governments.
- Allow for trading of high-quality offsets generated from carbon capture and storage and low-carbon fuels, and carbon-removal projects.

ExxonMobil is actively engaging stakeholders and potential partners on these policy enablers that could unlock carbon capture and storage business opportunities.

ExxonMobil is also evaluating strategic investments to increase the use of hydrogen. We're already one of the largest hydrogen companies in the world, producing and consuming more than 1 million metric tons annually in our refining and chemical operations.

Hydrogen is a zero-carbon energy carrier that could serve as an affordable and reliable source of energy for heavy-duty trucking and energy-intensive industrial processes in the steel, refining and chemical sectors. We are participating in cross-industry groups to identify the technologies and policies required to deploy hydrogen at scale. For example, existing natural gas transmission infrastructure has the potential to be used for hydrogen transport. To rapidly develop a hydrogen economy, additional technology-neutral policy is required.

A technology-neutral, emissions-intensity standard is one example of a policy approach that could significantly reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the manufacturing sector by setting targets based on life-cycle carbon intensity. An emissions-intensity standard would incentivize the necessary infrastructure and lower-emission options, including natural gas, renewables, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, and negative-emission technologies such as bioenergy with CCS, and direct air capture.

## **Transportation**

A holistic Low Carbon Transport policy that combines a market-based, technology-neutral fuel standard with a life-cycle vehicle CO<sub>2</sub> emission intensity standard could drive emission reductions across the entire vehicle fleet.

ExxonMobil advocates for a carbon intensity-based fuel standard approach that can also be extended to the harder-to-decarbonize aviation and marine sectors. The company was a lead participant in developing the American Petroleum Institute's policy framework that includes an action plan to reduce life-cycle emissions in the U.S. transportation sector.

## **Power Generation**

A technology-neutral clean energy standard, or carbon intensity standard, could reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the electricity sector by setting targets based on carbon intensity and incentivizing necessary infrastructure and lower-emission options, including natural gas, renewables, carbon capture and storage and negative-emission technologies such as bioenergy with CCS, and direct air capture.

ExxonMobil participated in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's development of policy principles to underpin a U.S. clean energy standard for the electricity sector. We continue to support engagement with the U.S. government on this issue.

## **Lobbying spotlight – Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)**

ExxonMobil is committed to helping meet the demand for affordable energy, while reducing emissions and managing the risks of climate change. Our Low Carbon Solutions (LCS) business is providing solutions to help reduce society's emissions by developing markets in Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), hydrogen and low-emission fuels. ExxonMobil believes the LCS business will help accelerate the broad-scale development of CCS investments by leveraging our project expertise and operating experience understanding geology and reservoir management with the CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline infrastructure and sequestration sites we acquired through the Denbury acquisition to enable efficient and effective CCS solutions to be deployed across the Gulf Coast. While the company plans to invest more than \$17 billion on initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emission, it is critical that supportive policies facilitate commercial investment in CCS in a range of technologies that show promise to reduce emissions.

ExxonMobil's government affairs team engaged with Congress on a range of provisions within the Inflation Reduction Act (further details contained in detailed federal lobbying disclosure on following pages), and specifically the inclusion of 45Q, a tax credit to benefit CCS projects. Prior to the enactment of the IRA, the 45Q tax incentive was \$50/metric ton, which according to the National Petroleum Study, would only enable the capture and storage of about 50 million metric tons a year – mainly from highly concentrated sources of CO<sub>2</sub> such as natural gas plants and ethanol production facilities, which are considerably cheaper streams to decarbonize. ExxonMobil advocated for the 45Q tax credit to be increased to enable CCS investments at the pace and scale needed to reduce emissions at levels significant enough to help meet national goals.

In order to preserve the competitiveness of U.S. businesses, ExxonMobil also engaged Congress to oppose a specific tax provision that was being considered for inclusion in the IRA. By way of background, the U.S. implemented a Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) tax in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act aimed at ensuring foreign earnings of U.S.-based companies, especially income from highly mobile intellectual property was taxed at a minimum rate. Not a single other country had implemented a similar policy, leaving

the U.S. alone in putting its own companies at an international competitive disadvantage. Under the IRA, several proposals were being considered to the GILTI tax that would have put U.S. companies at an even further disadvantage. ExxonMobil, along with many other companies, advocated for U.S. competitiveness, productivity and jobs, and that any changes to international tax structure or GILTI tax go no further or faster than the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)<sup>1</sup> global minimum tax proposal or what the rest of the world implements.

## Federal lobbying

### Direct lobbying activities

ExxonMobil employs in-house and contract lobbyists, who undertake a range of engagements in order to pursue policy issues of importance to the corporation. This includes face-to-face, virtual, and one-on-one meetings, as well as participation in a range of trade and other organizations, at the federal, state and local level. Our federal internal lobbying is reported on a quarterly basis. These disclosures provide a summary of the issues lobbied, and the associated costs. The quarterly reports are available on our corporate website, as well as on the United States Senate website. For clarity and ease of reference, we have consolidated and reformatted these reports into one easy-to-read table below.



Please note the dollar amounts reported below refer to ExxonMobil’s direct federal lobbying expenses. All indirect lobbying expenses are reported under the “Trade Associations, think tanks and coalitions” section of this document. *The dollar amounts reported on the United States Senate website include direct and indirect federal lobbying expenses.*

Please note the dollar amounts reported below refer to ExxonMobil’s direct federal lobbying expenses. All indirect lobbying expenses are reported under the “Trade Associations, think tanks and coalitions” section of this document. *The dollar amounts reported on the United States Senate website include direct and indirect federal lobbying expenses.*

### 2022 Federal Lobbying: In-house and contract

#### January – March

Specific issues lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal Agencies
<p>Discussions related to plastics</p> <p>Discussions related to the Toxic Substance Control Act</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p> <p>U.S. Senate</p> <p>Food and Drug Administration</p>

<p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684-117<sup>th</sup> Congress): Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act; provisions related to capability of Department of Energy; carbon sequestration, and hydrogen</p> <p>Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation</p> <p>Discussions related to research engagement</p> <p>Discussions related to taxation</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Energy Department of State Department of Interior</p>
<p>Discussions related to emissions and energy</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon pricing and carbon capture and storage</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture and storage, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, hydrogen, and IRC Section 45Q</p> <p>Discussions related to plastics</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Interior Office of Science &amp; Technology Policy</p>
<p>Discussions related to global energy markets and energy regulation</p>	<p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>Discussions related to biofuels and refining</p>	<p>U.S. Senate</p>
<p>Discussions related to proposed marine sanctuary boundaries</p>	<p>Department of Commerce National Oceanic &amp; Atmospheric Administration</p>
<p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684-117<sup>th</sup> Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to Chemical Superfund</p> <p>H.R. 5376: Build Back Better Act; provisions related to international tax and IRC Section 45Q</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture and storage, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, and IRC Section 45Q</p> <p>Discussions related to Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684-117<sup>th</sup> Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act implementing regulations</p> <p>Discussions related to taxation</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Treasury Internal Revenue Service</p>



Discussions related to driver requirements	Department of Labor Department of Transportation
<b>First Quarter 2022 Total: \$868,988</b>	

**April – June**

<b>Specific issues lobbied</b>	<b>House(s) of Congress / Federal Agencies</b>
H.R. 8262: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023; provisions related to carbon capture and storage  Discussions related to Budget Reconciliation Package	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate
Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684-117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to capability with Department of Energy and Department of Interior, carbon sequestration, and hydrogen  Discussions related to energy technology  Discussions related to emissions and energy  Discussions related to research engagement  Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation, refining, oil and gas production	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Energy Department of Interior
H.R. 2238: Break Free from Plastic Pollution Act of 2021; provisions related to plastic recycling  Securing Protections Against Carbon Emissions (SPACE) Tax Act (Senate Draft); provisions related to carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration  Discussions related to emissions and energy  Discussions related to carbon pricing and carbon capture and storage	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy Department of Interior

Discussions related to carbon capture and storage, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, hydrogen, and IRC Section 45Q	
Discussions related to plastic recycling	
Discussions related to carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration and the La Barge, Wyoming facility	
Discussions related to Senate Appropriations Report language	
Discussions related to infrastructure	
Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation, refining, oil and gas production	U.S. Senate
Discussions related to cyber security	U.S. Senate
H.R. 5376: Build Back Better Act; provisions related to international tax	U.S. House of Representatives
Discussions related to corporate tax provisions	U.S. Senate
Discussions related to Chemical Superfund regulations implementation	Department of Treasury
Discussions related to carbon capture and storage, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, and IRC Section 45Q	Internal Revenue Service
<b>Second quarter 2022 Total: \$860,667</b>	

### July – September

Specific issues lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal Agencies
S. 4686: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023; provisions related to carbon capture and storage	U.S. House of Representatives
H.R. 8262: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023; provisions related to carbon capture and storage	U.S. Senate

Discussions related to Budget Reconciliation Package	
Discussions related to plastic recycling	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate General Services Administration
<p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376-117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to IRC Code 45Q and 45V</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684-117th Congress): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; provisions related to capability with Department of Energy and Department of Interior, carbon sequestration, and hydrogen</p> <p>Discussions related to emissions and energy</p> <p>Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation, refining, oil and gas production, and permitting</p> <p>Discussions related to research engagement</p> <p>Discussions related to hydrogen</p>	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Energy Department of Interior
<p>Securing Protections Against Carbon Emissions (SPACE) Tax Act (Senate Draft); provisions related to carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration</p> <p>Discussions related to emissions and energy</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon pricing and carbon capture and storage</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture, utilization and storage/sequestration, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, hydrogen, and IRC Section 45Q</p> <p>Discussions related to plastic recycling</p> <p>Discussions related to permitting</p>	U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Energy Department of Interior White House Office Environmental Protection Agency

Discussions related to Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376-117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to corporate tax provisions	U.S. House of Representatives
Discussions related to carbon capture and storage, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, and IRC Section 45Q	U.S. Senate Department of Treasury Department of Energy
Discussions related to IRC Section 45V	
Discussions related to international tax and IRC Section 45Q	
<b>Third quarter 2022 Total: \$852,098</b>	

### October – December

Specific issues lobbied	House(s) of Congress / Federal Agencies
<p>H.R. 8262: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023; provisions related to plastics, carbon capture and storage, and Budget Reconciliation Package</p> <p>S. 4686: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023; provisions related to plastics, carbon capture and storage, and Budget Reconciliation Package</p> <p>Discussions related to National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate</p>
Discussions related to plastic recycling	<p>U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate</p>
<p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; discussions related to IRC Code 45Q and 45V, energy, permitting, global markets, oil and gas production</p> <p>Public Law No: 117-58 (H.R. 3684): Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; discussions related to capability with Department of Energy and Department of Interior, carbon sequestration, and hydrogen</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Energy Environmental Protection Agency Department of Interior National Security Council</p>

<p>Discussions related to hydrogen</p> <p>Discussions related to exports</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture and storage</p> <p>Discussions related to global energy markets and regulation</p> <p>Discussions related to research engagement</p> <p>Discussions related to permitting</p>	
<p>Discussions related to emissions and energy</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon pricing and carbon capture and storage</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture, utilization and storage/sequestration, the Houston Carbon Capture and Storage Innovation Zone project, hydrogen, and IRC Section 45Q</p> <p>Discussions related to plastic recycling</p> <p>Discussions related to permitting</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture and storage and leases</p> <p>Discussions related to outreach on carbon capture and storage in Louisiana</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate White House Office Department of Energy Department of Interior</p>
<p>H.R. 8262: Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023; provisions related to offshore carbon capture and storage</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives</p>
<p>Public Law No: 117-169 (H.R. 5376-117th Congress): Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; provisions related to corporate tax</p> <p>Discussions related to carbon capture and storage and IRC Section 45Q</p>	<p>U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Senate Department of Treasury Internal Revenue Service</p>
<p><b>Fourth quarter 2022 Total: \$792,666</b></p>	

# State lobbying

## Direct lobbying activities

ExxonMobil’s state lobbying activities and expenses are reported on various state websites, in accordance with the disclosure requirements of each state. In order to provide increased transparency, these activities and expenses have been consolidated below. This list includes states where ExxonMobil’s in-house and contract lobbyists engaged in lobbying activities during 2022, along with a description of the issues lobbied as reported to the relevant state agency. These descriptions vary depending on state laws, and where no description of lobbying activity is required, we have provided a general overview of our engagement.



State	Expenditure	Issues
Alaska	\$186,011	Alaska oil and gas policies, legislation, strategy, and regulatory issues.
California	\$469,216	SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act SB 260 Climate Corporate Accountability Act SB 1149 Civil actions: agreements settling actions involving public health or safety Oil and Gas Policy Issues Climate Policy Plastics
Illinois	\$51	Coal, Petroleum or Energy  Labor  Transportation
Louisiana	\$135,038	Manufacturing oil and gas; mining; refining; production; chemical industry
New Jersey	\$92,913	Bill S426: Requires producers of packaging products sold in New Jersey to adopt and implement packaging product stewardship plans.

New Mexico	\$29,775	Oil and gas policies, legislation, strategy, and regulatory issues.
New York	\$85,754	S7891: relates to advanced recycling and advanced recycling facilities.
Pennsylvania	\$78,441	Energy State Government Taxation Environment
Texas	\$142,403	Agriculture, business & commerce, city government Civil remedies & liabilities Coastal affairs & beaches Common carrier Consumer protection Corporation & associations County government Disaster preparedness & relief Economic & industrial development Education Energy Environment Fees & other non-tax revenue Highway & roads Insurance Labor Lawyers Mines & mineral resources Occupational regulation Oil & gas Parks & wildlife Political subdivisions Product liability Property liability Property interests Public lands Safety Special districts & authorities State agencies, boards & commissions State finances Taxation Tort reform Transportation Utilities

		Vehicles & traffic Water Weapons
Virginia	\$100	Registration fee
<b>2022 State Government Direct Lobbying Total: \$1,219,702</b>		

## Grassroots lobbying communications

**Exxchange** is ExxonMobil’s online, grassroots community made up of energy supporters from around the country who are interested in the industry and are willing to engage with their respective lawmakers on public policy issues.



In 2022, grassroots lobbying communications were limited to tax provisions within the Inflation Reduction Act – consistent with the information outlined in the IRA Spotlight section of this document. In total, \$21,634 was spent on this campaign.

In addition, Exxchange provided broad information and education on a range of public policy issues. While no advocacy action was proposed or taken, in the interests of transparency, we provide below a list of all topics that were communicated with Exxchange members:

- Carbon capture and storage
- Advanced recycling
- Technology and climate change
- Economic impact of energy
- Oil and gas production
- Energy security



## Trade associations, think tanks, and coalitions

ExxonMobil provides support to a variety of trade associations, think tanks, and coalitions in order to promote informed dialogue and sound public policy in areas relevant to the Corporation’s interests and operations. These areas include a wide range of topics, among them: corporate governance, environment (including climate change), education, economic

development, fiscal policy, international trade, labor/pension matters, civil justice reform, public health, regulatory issues, sustainability and workplace safety.



Given the diversity of ExxonMobil’s global business and the unique operating environment in the dozens of countries we operate in, we are members of a wide range of organizations, from general business associations to others more specific to our industry. A portion of the support provided to these organizations may be used by the organizations for lobbying.

Below is a list of all U.S.-based organizations that reported a percentage of the 2021 funding they received from ExxonMobil (Corporation or affiliates) as a lobbying expense. The expenditures listed for each organization below include federal, state, local and grassroots lobbying expenses and exceeds the specific disclosure requirements of the Lobbying Disclosure Act. As a result, the amounts reported below will exceed other legal disclosures made by the Company.

### 2022 Lobbying expenditure (grassroots, local, state and federal) via organizations

ExxonMobil lobbying expenditure (USD range)	National / Regional / Local Trade association memberships	Primary issue/s
\$7.5 million - \$9.99 million	American Petroleum Institute	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; trade; workplace safety; regulatory issues
\$5 million - \$7.499 million	None	
\$2.5 million - \$4.99 million	None	

\$1 million - \$2.49 million	American Chemistry Council (ACC)	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$1 million - \$2.49 million	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$500,000 - \$999,999	National Association of Manufacturers	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$500,000 - \$999,999	U.S. Chamber Institute for Legal Reform	Civil justice reform
\$100,000 - \$499,999	American Exploration & Production Council	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; regulatory issues
\$100,000 - \$499,999	American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers	Energy and environment; workplace safety
\$100,000 - \$499,999	Business Roundtable	Governance; economic development; fiscal policy; trade
\$100,000 - \$499,999	Independent Petroleum Association of America	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$100,000 - \$499,999	New Mexico Oil & Gas Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$50,000 - \$99,999	Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$50,000 - \$99,999	Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$25,000 - \$49,999	American Council for Capital Formation	Fiscal policy; governance

\$25,000 - \$49,999	Bipartisan Policy Center Action	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Civil Justice Reform Group	Civil justice reform
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Louisiana Coalition for Common Sense	Civil justice reform
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Marcellus Shale Coalition	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Natural Gas Supply Association	Energy and environment; economic development
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Texans for Lawsuit Reform	Civil justice reform
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Texas Association of Manufacturers	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Texas Oil & Gas Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$25,000 - \$49,999	Western States Petroleum Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Alaska Oil and Gas Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$10,000 - \$24,999	American Benefits Council	Employee benefits policies
\$10,000 - \$24,999	American Highway Users Alliance	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$10,000 - \$24,999	American Tort Reform Association	Civil justice reform

\$10,000 - \$24,999	Americans for Tax Reform	Fiscal Policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	California Manufacturers and Technology Association	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Florida Petroleum Marketers Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Greater Houston Partnership	Economic development; education; public health
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Grow Louisiana Coalition, Inc.	Energy and environment; fiscal policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Louisiana Chemical Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; workplace safety
\$10,000 - \$24,999	National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.	Fiscal policy; regulatory issues; trade
\$10,000 - \$24,999	National Ocean Industries Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry	Fiscal policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Texas Association of Business	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Texas Civil Justice League	Civil justice reform
\$10,000 - \$24,999	Trans-Atlantic Business Council	Economic development; regulatory issues; trade and investment

\$10,000 - \$24,999	U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$10,000 - \$24,999	US-Colombia Business Partnership	Trade and investment
\$5,000 - \$9,999	California Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	Center for Liquefied Natural Gas	Energy and environment; trade
\$5,000 - \$9,999	Consumer Energy Alliance	Economic development; regulatory issues
\$5,000 - \$9,999	Louisiana Association of Business and Industry	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	National Petroleum Council	Economic development; regulatory issues
\$5,000 - \$9,999	National Taxpayers Union	Fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	North Dakota Petroleum Council	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$5,000 - \$9,999	Permian Basin Petroleum Association	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$5,000 - \$9,999	Texas Taxpayers and Research Association	Economic development; fiscal policy

\$5,000 - \$9,999	The Petroleum Alliance of Oklahoma	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$5,000 - \$9,999	The Vinyl Institute	Regulatory issues
\$5,000 - \$9,999	U.S. India Business Council	Trade and investment
\$5,000 - \$9,999	U.S.-Colombia Business Partnership	Trade and investment
\$5,000 - \$9,999	U.S.-Qatar Business Council	Trade and investment
\$5,000 - \$9,999	Western Energy Alliance	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$1,000 - \$4,999	American-Central European Business Association	Trade and investment
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Arkansas Independent Producers & Royalty Owners	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; investment
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Association of Washington Business	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; regulations
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Business Council of New York	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; regulations
\$1,000 - \$4,999	California Business Roundtable	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Civil Justice Association of California	Civil justice reform
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Colorado Civil Justice League	Civil justice reform

\$1,000 - \$4,999	Council of the Americas	Economic development; trade and investment
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Council on State Taxation	Fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	ERISA Industry Committee	Employee benefits policies
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Illinois Manufacturers Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Lawyers for Civil Justice	Civil justice reform
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Louisiana Oil & Gas Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Maryland Chamber of Commerce	Fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Montana Petroleum Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	NATSO	Regulatory issues
\$1,000 - \$4,999	New Jersey Civil Justice Institute	Civil justice reform
\$1,000 - \$4,999	New Mexico Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Texas Alliance of Energy Producers	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$1,000 - \$4,999	U.S.-Japan Business Council	Trade and investment
\$1,000 - \$4,999	U.S.-Kazakhstan Business Council	Trade and investment

\$1,000 - \$4,999	United States Council for International Business	Regulatory issues; trade
\$1,000 - \$4,999	Virginia Chamber of Commerce	Fiscal policy
\$500 - \$999	American Waterways Operators	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$500 - \$999	Ardmore Chamber of Commerce	Economic development
\$500 - \$999	Dallas Regional Chamber	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$500 - \$999	Environmental Federation of Oklahoma	Energy and environment; regulatory issues
\$500 - \$999	Greater Irving - Las Colinas Chamber of Commerce	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$500 - \$999	Michigan Petroleum Association	Energy and environment; workplace safety; fiscal policy
\$500 - \$999	Mid Atlantic Petroleum Distributors Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$500 - \$999	Montana Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$500 - \$999	New Jersey Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; regulations
\$500 - \$999	Plastics Pipe Institute	Regulatory issues
\$500 - \$999	U.S. India Strategic Partnership Inc.	Trade and investment



\$500 - \$999	US-ASEAN Business Council, Inc.	Economic development; trade and investment
\$500 - \$999	West Virginia Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$1 - \$499	American-Romanian Business Council	Trade and investment
\$1 - \$499	Business Council of Alabama	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Chlorine Institute	Regulatory issues; workplace safety
\$1 - \$499	Greater Oklahoma City Chamber	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Joliet Region Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Economic development; fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Louisiana Oil Marketers & Convenience Store Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$1 - \$499	Marion County Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$1 - \$499	North Carolina Petroleum & Convenience Marketers	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Petroleum Association of Wyoming	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; workplace safety
\$1 - \$499	PSCA Plan Sponsor Council of America	Fiscal policies; regulatory issues

\$1 - \$499	South Dakota Petroleum and Propane Marketers Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$1 - \$499	Tax Council	Fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Tennessee Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Economic development; regulatory issues; fiscal policy
\$1 - \$499	Texas Food & Fuel Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade
\$1 - \$499	Vermont Chamber of Commerce	Energy and environment; fiscal policy; regulations
\$1 - \$499	West Virginia Oil Marketers & Grocers Association	Energy and environment; regulatory issues; trade