

3-D: Domestic Jobs, Domestic Energy and Deficit Reduction Act of 2011

Title I- OCS Leasing

- Requiring Secretary Salazar to open closed areas of the OCS for mineral leasing could create **1.2 million long-term and well-paying jobs**.¹
- Over the next 30 years, increased OCS leasing could generate **\$8.2 trillion** in GDP, or approximately **\$273 billion** per year.²
- Potential to provide more than **\$2.2 trillion** in incremental tax receipts.³

Title II- ANWR Leasing⁴

- Opening up ANWR to oil and gas production could create approximately **730,000 jobs**.⁵
- Leasing ANWR could generate over **\$114 billion** in royalty revenue plus another **\$95 billion** in corporate income tax revenue.⁶
- Streamlines the process for review and immediately starts employing fellow Americans as inputs necessary to production must be engineered and manufactured all over the country.
- Provides a continual funding source for renewable and alternative energy with royalties dedicated to an Alternative and Renewable Energy Trust Fund.

¹ American Energy Alliance Study, *The Economic Contribution of Increased Offshore Oil Exploration and Production to Regional and National Economics*, Joseph R. Mason, February, 2009.

² Id.

³ Id.

⁴ CBO Letter, <http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10015/03-06-KindLtr.pdf>, sent on March 6, 2009 to Congressman Ron Kind listed ANWR as the first item of “Federal Assets That Could Be Sold or Leased to Raise Revenue.”

⁵ Arctic Power; <http://www.anwr.org/features/pdfs/employment-facts.pdf>

⁶ CRS Memorandum, *Possible Federal Revenue Estimates From Oil and Gas Production In Areas Currently Off-Limits*, September 5, 2008.

Title III- Expedited Permitting and Regulatory and Judicial Streamlining

Oil Shale Resources

- Requires the Secretary to annually identify whether or not there is interest in commercial leasing of oil shale, and to begin leasing upon showing of a commercial interest. Our economic analysis does not account for the revenue and job potential of the **1.8 trillion barrels** of oil shale resources⁷

Clean Air Act

- Prevents EPA from regulating CO₂ under the Clean Air Act (CAA). EPA regulation of CO₂ under the CAA would result in the average loss of over **500,000 jobs** annually and over **\$7 trillion** in GDP over the next 20 years.⁸

National Environmental Policy Act

- According to the CBO, the number one action that could have been taken to accelerate spending authorized in the “stimulus” package was streamlining the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental and judicial review processes.⁹ Our bill does just that.
- The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has identified more than 351 projects around the United States that are tied-up in environmental lawsuits. All 351 could provide a significant number of jobs to workers and families in need.¹⁰
- According to a recently commissioned economic study, entitled *Progress Denied: The Potential Economic Impact of Permitting Challenges Facing Proposed Energy Projects*,¹¹ expediting the permitting of this project inventory could produce a **\$1.1 trillion** short-term boost to the economy and create **1.9 million jobs** annually. Moreover, these facilities, once constructed, continue to generate jobs once built, because they operate for years or even decades. Based on their analysis, in aggregate, each year the operation of these projects could generate **\$145 billion** in economic benefits and involve **791,000 jobs**.

⁷ http://fossil.energy.gov/programs/reserves/npr/Oil_Shale_Resource_Fact_Sheet.pdf

⁸ Heritage Foundation, *CO₂-Emission Cuts: The Economic Costs of The EPA's ANPR Regulations*, David W. Kreutzer, Ph.D., and Karen A. Campbell, Ph.D., October 29, 2008

⁹ Congressional Budget Office, Letter to Senator Kent Conrad, January 28, 2009.

¹⁰ <http://www.projectnoproject.com/>

¹¹ <http://www.projectnoproject.com/progress-denied-a-study-on-the-potential-economic-impact-of-permitting-challenges-facing-proposed-energy-projects/>

Utah Leases

- Directs Interior to reissue all **77** leases for projects withdrawn in Utah in 2009.¹²

Spruce Creek No. 1, West Virginia

- Directs EPA to reissue the Clean Water Act permit it withdrew in 2011 for coal mine operations in West Virginia.¹³

Keystone XL Pipeline

- Directs State Department to issue permits for the Keystone XL Pipeline. Development of the Keystone XL pipeline could mean **13,000 construction jobs** in the United States, according to TransCanada, the pipeline owner. And overall, development of Canadian oil sands could lead to more than **340,000 U.S. jobs**, according to an analysis by the Canadian Energy Research Institute.¹⁴ Potential to move **1.5 million barrels** of Canadian oil daily to U.S. refineries.

Shell Offshore Alaska

- Directs EPA to issue final permits for Shell to drill in Alaska's Beaufort Sea. EPA's failure to issue a critical permit is just another delay in offshore production President Obama claims to support. Shell has spent more than \$4 million on the air permit process alone and more than **\$3 billion** on the Beaufort Sea and still isn't able to drill. Not drilling in the Beaufort this summer will cost Alaska about **800 jobs** and millions of dollars in contract work.¹⁵ The outstanding air quality permit is the only one lacking out of 34 approvals Shell needs to drill offshore Alaska.¹⁶

Endangered species Act

- The ESA was not intended to be used as a tool for climate change lawsuits to further put American workers out of work, including our **9.2 million** fellow Americans employed thanks to the domestic oil and gas industry.

¹² <http://westernenergyalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/05/News-Release-Judge-Rules-that-Decision-to-Withdraw-77-Utah-Leases-was-Wrong.pdf>

¹³ <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2011/2011-1013.htm>

¹⁴ <http://www.api.org/Newsroom/new-hurdle-pipeline.cfm>

¹⁵ <http://www.alaskadispatch.com/article/shells-offshore-air-permit-appeal-rejected>

¹⁶ <http://www.foxbusiness.com/markets/2011/02/03/shell-ceo-wont-drill-offshore-alaska-hopes/>