

Energy Production and Project Delivery Act of 2013 Summary

Energy Production

- Requiring the Secretary of Interior 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 approximately \$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]
- Opens production along all our coasts and expedites a new 5-year lease plan that provides more than double the access of the current 5-year plan.
- Increases revenue sharing with offshore producing states along all our coasts, including an additional \$3 billion annually, fully offset with increased production and expedited leasing in areas currently off limits. Revenue sharing provisions as follows:
 - Gulf \$1 billion for 2017-2024
 \$2 billion for 2025-2055
 - Atlantic \$500 million 2024-2055
 - Pacific \$500 million 2024-2055
 - Arctic \$500 million 2024-2055
- Opens ANWR to oil and gas production which could create approximately 730,000 jobs.^[4]
- Leasing ANWR could generate over \$114 billion in royalty revenue plus another \$95 billion in corporate income tax revenue.^[5]

Regulatory Streamlining and Project Delivery

- Expedites judicial review of energy projects on federal lands so that they are not caught up in extended legal challenges. 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.^[6]

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

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

^[6] Congressional Budget Office, Letter to Senator Kent Conrad, January 28, 2009.

- The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has identified more than 300 projects around the United States that are tied-up in environmental lawsuits. All 300 could provide a significant number of jobs to workers and families in need.^[7]
- Prevents EPA from regulating CO2 under the Clean Air Act (CAA) until China, India and Russia are similarly willing. EPA regulation of CO2 under the CAA could result in the average loss of over 500,000 jobs annually and over \$7 trillion in GDP over the next 20 years.^[8]
- Requires EPA to do full economic analysis of the employment effects of EPA regulation under the Clean Air Act.
- The ESA was not intended to be used as a tool for climate change regulatory actions to further put American workers out of work, or to crush private landowners. This would prevent the consideration of greenhouse gases in ESA listings.
- Would prohibit another round of cutting off water to California farmers by the Department of Interior via action under the Endangered Species Act.
- Expedites the permitting of the Keystone XL Pipeline (20,000 jobs).
- Provides Drakes Bay Oyster Company an additional 10 years to operate the farm in Point Reyes National Seashore, CA (30 jobs).

Economic Impacts Over Next 30 Years (conservative)

- 2 million jobs, \$10 trillion to our GDP, and over \$2.2 trillion in federal taxes.

Supporting Organizations: U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Americans for Prosperity, Americans for Limited Government, Americans for Tax Reform, National Taxpayers Union, Western Business Roundtable

^[7] <http://pnp.uschamber.com/>

^[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