



The Domestic Energy and Jobs Act, H.R. 4480

The Domestic Energy and Jobs Act embraces this country's immense natural resources capabilities as it pertains to energy production. Specifically, much of this bill requires the federal government to be a cooperative partner in efforts to harness this country's full potential of energy production.

Topline Talking Points:

- May's abysmal employment report should be a wake-up call to the President and Senate Democrats. They cannot continue to sit on their hands while 13 million Americans remain out of work. The Domestic Energy and Jobs Act will help job creators in the energy industry invest more in American-made energy and American-made jobs. This legislation has the potential to spur the economic growth that will create hundreds of thousands of new jobs and bring down gas prices from the "new normal" of \$3.50 per gallon, the current national average.
- The greatest potential for economic growth in this country can be found in America's energy resources, and while the President is pre-occupied with telling Americans what he won't do on energy, the economy and jobs, House Republicans are showing what we can do.
- By working together, we can empower innovators to harness our domestic energy capabilities using new technologies. This will help put our country back on the road to recovery by creating jobs and growing our economy. With each discovery of American energy comes the immediate need for manufacturers, engineers, leasing specialists, rig operators and more. This is the type of employment demand that will get this country back to work.

Bills Included in Domestic Energy and Jobs Act:

Strategic Energy Production Act of 2012, H.R. 4480 (Rep. Cory Gardner, CO-4)

The Strategic Energy Production Act of 2012 (H.R. 4480) links tapping the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) to increasing energy production on federal lands. If the President releases oil from the SPR, the Administration will be required to develop a plan to lease more federal lands for exploration and production.

- Would address the growing problem of falling production of oil on federal lands.
- Would not limit the ability of the president to release oil from the SPR.
- Would not open more than 10 percent of federal lands to leasing.
- Would not allow leasing on federal lands managed under the National Park Service or National Wilderness Preservation System.

Gasoline Regulations Act of 2012, H.R. 4471 (Rep. Ed Whitfield, KY-1)

The Gasoline Regulations Act (H.R. 4471) would require an interagency committee to conduct a cumulative analysis on certain EPA rules and actions that impact the price of gasoline and diesel fuels. It will pause the implementation of the Tier 3 fuel standards, refinery New Source Performance Standards, and ozone standards until six months after the report is submitted to Congress, which should provide for a better understanding of the costs and consequences of these rules.

- The Gas Regs Act will require an interagency committee to assess the combined impacts of recent or planned major environmental regulations on the price of gasoline, and diesel fuels. It will

analyze the cumulative impact on jobs, our economy, global economic competitiveness of the United States, and the effect of regulations on capital investment.

- The Gas Regs Act will assess how regulations affect consumers, small businesses, state, local and tribal governments, local and industry-specific labor markets, and public health.
- An initial draft of the report will be made available for public comment within 90 days of enactment of the legislation, and a final report by the interagency committee will be due not later than 60 days after the close of the public comment period.
- In addition, the Gas Regs Act will delay implementation of several costly new EPA rules that would change the formulation of gasoline or add costly burdens on American refineries until the economic impacts of these rules are fully understood by regulators and the public, and require that EPA take cost and feasibility into account when setting new ozone standards.

Planning for American Energy Act of 2012, H.R.4381 *(Rep. Scott Tipton, CO-3)*

The Planning for American Energy Act of 2012 (H.R. 4381) would require the Secretary of the Interior to establish an all-of-the-above energy program for federal lands by reviewing the nation's energy needs and then establishing goals for federal land energy production to meet those needs from all energy sources, oil, natural gas, coal and renewables.

- Strengthens our energy security by requiring the Secretary of the Interior to develop a Quadrennial Federal Onshore Energy Production Strategy (a strategic action plan) every four years on how to responsibly develop our federal onshore energy resources in order to meet the United States' energy demands and promote the energy security of our Nation.
- Requires the Secretary to set production objectives for the development of our Federal resources. Also requires the Secretary to report annually to Congress on the progress of meeting these objectives.
- Ensures the development of a true all-of-the-above energy plan that embraces all of America's vast energy resources by requiring that oil, natural gas, coal, wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, oil shale and minerals be included in the plan.

Providing Leasing Certainty for American Energy Act of 2012, H.R 4382 *(Rep. Mike Coffman, CO-6)*

The Providing Leasing Certainty for American Energy Act of 2012 (H.R. 4382) would: 1) require a minimum annual acreage leasing plan that makes available at least 25 percent of the lands open for leasing each year for which there is interest in development and 2) set firm timelines for the Secretary of the Interior to issue leases and adjudicate lease protests. It would also prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from withdrawing leases and adding additional lease stipulations after they have been sold.

- Since taking office, the Obama Administration has repeatedly hindered development on federal lands, preventing the production of our energy resources and blocking the creation of American jobs. Under the Obama Administration, 2010 had the LOWEST number of onshore leases issued since 1984.
- Expands onshore energy production by requiring the Interior Secretary to conduct new lease sales in areas identified with the greatest energy potential. □ In 2011, the Interior Department, in several states, only conducted lease sales on a small fraction of new land that was identified as having the greatest energy potential: 3 percent in Colorado, 8 percent in California, 7 percent in Utah and zero in Alaska and Arizona.
- Provides certainty to American energy producers by prohibiting the Interior Secretary from taking away leases already sold, setting firm timelines for the Secretary to issue leases, and prohibiting the Secretary from changing the rules after the leases and contracts have been finalized.
- Ensures that leasing on federal lands is not delayed while the federal government rewrites or adjusts local Resource Management Plans (RMP). □ The RMP is used to guide all resource decisions in an area of federal lands. The development of RMPs often takes years of planning

and public comment, which allows it to be used as a “de facto” excuse to block new American energy production.

Streamlining Permitting of American Energy Act of 2012, H.R. 4383 (Rep. Doug Lamborn, CO-5)

The Streamlining Permitting of American Energy Act (H.R. 4383) would ensure a reliable permitting process to increase American energy production. It would remove government roadblocks and bureaucratic red tape that hinder and delay American energy production and American job creation. It streamlines and reforms the process for energy permitting, once a lease is in hand, to encourage the timely development of our federal onshore oil, natural gas, and renewable resources.

- Ensures the timely approval of permits by setting a firm 30-day timeline for the Interior Secretary to act on a permit to drill. The Secretary may request an extension if the applicant is given written notice of the reason for delay and specific date of final decision.
- Directs a portion of permit processing fees and rights of way fees to the local office where they were collected in order ensure the permitting agencies have the personnel, expertise and resources to keep American oil, natural gas, wind and solar production on track by processing permits, leases and protests in a timely manner.
- Ensures American energy projects are not indefinitely delayed by frivolous lawsuits by setting reasonable time limits for litigation.
 - Sets a 90 day time limit to file a legal challenge to an energy project, requires the venue for actions challenging the energy project to be the judicial district where the project is located.
 - Limits any preliminary injunctions to halt energy projects to 60 days unless the court finds clear reason to extend the injunction.

National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Access Act, H.R. 2150 (Rep. “Doc” Hastings, WA-4)

The National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Access Act (H.R. 2150) will create new jobs, support current energy jobs in Alaska, expand American energy production and lower energy costs by ensuring that oil and natural gas resources in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A) are developed and transported in a timely, efficient manner.

- The NPR-A was specifically established as a petroleum reserve in 1923 and again in 1981 when stewardship was passed from the Navy to the Interior Department. According to conservative estimates by the U.S. Geological Survey, there are over 2.7 billion barrels of oil and 114.36 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the NPR-A.
- Clearly state and affirm that the NPR-A is explicitly designated for the purpose of providing oil and natural gas resources to the United States.
- Require that annual lease sales be held in the NPR-A in areas with the most oil and natural gas resources.
- Streamline the permitting process to ensure lease sales actually lead to energy being produced and transported out of the NPR-A and delivered to the continental U.S.
- Set firm timelines for infrastructure permits to be approved to ensure that bureaucratic delays do not prevent oil and natural gas resources from being transported out of the NPR-A. It establishes a 60 day timeframe to approve infrastructure permits for leases where the Secretary has already issued a permit to drill and a 6 month timeframe to approve infrastructure permits for all other existing and future Federal leases.
- Require the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a right-of-way plan detailing how existing and future leases will be within 25 miles of an approved road or pipeline.
- Require an updated comprehensive assessment, in consultation with the State of Alaska and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, of all oil and natural gas resources in the NPR-A. The current data for available resources is based on conservative estimates and may not reflect NPR-A’s true potential.

BLM Live Internet Auctions Act, H.R. 2752 (Rep. Bill Johnson, OH-6)

The BLM Live Internet Auctions Act (H.R. 2752) gives the Secretary of the Interior the authority to conduct Internet-based auctions for onshore leases to ensure the best return to the Federal taxpayer, reduce fraud, and secure the leasing process.

By the Numbers:

1 million: number of potential jobs in related industrial and manufacturing activity

600,000: Direct jobs in oil and gas production

64,800: Number of jobs that are sidelined because of BLM permits tangled in red tape

14: The percentage decrease in oil production on federally owned lands from 2010 - 2011

3: The current unemployment rate in North Dakota where domestic energy production is thriving

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