

Title	What it does	Why it's significant
Title I	DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERAL ENERGY RESOURCES	
Subtitles A-B	¹ Along with terminating the moratorium in the Eastern Gulf, it directs the Secretary to conduct all lease sales in Table A of the Draft Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2010-2015. Source: http://www.boem.gov/Oil-and-Gas-Energy-Program/Leasing/Five-Year-Program/DPP_FINAL-pdf.aspx	Currently less than 3% of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) is leased for production. Expand will ensure that no less than 10% of offshore and onshore lands are leased for production by 2018 (Subtitle F, Section 162).
Subtitle B	² Directs the Secretary to finally finish the EIS to allow for seismic testing in the Atlantic.	Seismic testing is the first step towards production, and we need an updated assessment with updated technology. In the Gulf, we discovered 500% more resource potential than we originally estimated.
Subtitle B	³ Establishes a 37.5% revenue sharing program to the states participating in the leases	According to data compiled by Quest Offshore Resources, if revenue sharing is enacted for South Carolina at 37.5%, it could “reach \$850 million per year by 2035. The cumulative effect on the state budget from 2017-2035 is projected to be over \$3.7 billion.” Source: http://www.noia.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/The-Economic-Benefits-of-Increasing-US-Access-to-Offshore-Oil-and-Natura....pdf
Subtitle C	⁴ Opens ANWR for production	At peak production on ANWR’s North Slope, we could extract more oil in a day than we import from Saudi Arabia. Potential production: http://www.eia.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/analysis_publications/arctic_national_wildlife_refuge/html/execsummary.html Imports: http://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.cfm?id=727&t=6
Subtitle D	⁵ Allows state control of energy development and production on federal lands (Diane Black’s H.R. 2511, Federal Land Freedom Act)	The federal government owns one-third of U.S. land and generally takes about 7 times longer than states to approve permits for production; rejects sweeping regulations across <i>all</i> federal lands, from Alaska to Florida. Read more: http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/06/energy-production-on-federal-lands-handing-keys-over-to-the-states
Subtitle E	⁶ Requires Congressional approval to designate new Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas on lands administered by BLM	BLM already administers 221 Wilderness Areas covering 8.7 million acres - a combined area larger than the state of Maryland. Read more: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/blm_special_areas/NLCS/wilderness2/Wilderness_FAQ.html
Subtitle E	⁷ Eliminates requirement of Secretarial approval for leasing of natural resources on Indian lands	"Native Americans and Alaska Natives hold 5 percent of land in the United States while holding 10 percent of the nation's renewable energy potential." Read more: http://democrats.naturalresources.house.gov/issue/renewable-energy-native-lands "We estimate that an additional 15 million acres of undeveloped energy and mineral resources may exist on individual Indian and tribal lands." Read more: http://www.indian.senate.gov/news/press-release/indian-affairs-oversight-hearing-highlights-energy-development-potential-indian Oil and gas potential: http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/DEMD/oilgas/index.htm
Subtitle F	⁸ Grants FERC exclusive permitting authority over any federal leasing program involving exploration within oil shale and tar sands	Intention of being more efficient and speeding up the approval process.

<p>Subtitle G ⁹ Studies National Forest System Land to analyze the impacts of solar and wind projects on the land; looks at military installations for potential solar, wind, geothermal, or other sources of energy production; establishes a pilot program for wind and solar on public land</p>	<p>Opens the door for energy production from <u>all sources</u> on federal lands</p>
<p>Title II CONTINENTAL PIPELINE APPROVAL</p>	
<p>¹⁰ Approves the Keystone XL Pipeline in its entirety (Lee Terry's H.R. 3, Northern Route Approval Act)</p>	<p>Keystone XL Pipeline Project has the potential to reduce the amount of oil America imports from Venezuela, the Middle East and other unstable regions of the world by up to 40 per cent. - See more at: http://keystone-xl.com/about/energy-security/#sthash.mhcb2LF4.dpuf</p>
<p>Title III RADIOLOGICAL MATERIAL REPOSITORY</p>	
<p>¹¹ Re-opens Yucca Mountain to receive nuclear waste</p>	<p>The Department of Energy was required by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to begin removing used fuel from reactor sites by 1998. The government's failure to do so has resulted in nearly \$2 billion in court-awarded damage settlements being paid from the taxpayer-funded Judgment Fund to compensate energy companies for storing the used fuel onsite. Damages could reach more than \$20 billion by 2020 and up to \$500 million annually after 2020. Source: http://www.nei.org/Issues-Policy/Nuclear-Waste-Management/Disposal</p>
<p>Title IV RELIEF FROM REGULATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS THAT CAUSE ARTIFICIAL PRICE INCREASES</p>	
<p>SEC 402 ¹² Repeals EPA's climate change regulation</p>	<p>Among other regulations of CO2, the latest from the EPA would dramatically raise energy costs by killing existing plants and making construction of new plants much more difficult, requiring science that hasn't been proven instead of letting the market create and innovate. Read more: http://blog.heritage.org/2013/09/20/epas-new-co2-regulations-time-for-congress-to-step-up/</p>
<p>SEC 404 ¹³ Repeals ethanol mandates/the Renewable Fuel Program</p>	<p>Not only does Congress lack constitutional authority to mandate the blend of fuel, higher volumes of ethanol could be disastrous for many vehicles. Higher blends are also less efficient, lowering miles per gallon. Source: http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2013/08/renewable-fuel-standard-congress-should-scale-back-to-zero</p>
<p>Title V REFINERY REFORM</p>	
<p>¹⁴ Streamlines the refinery permitting process; requires the president to designate 3 closed military installations for a refinery (Mr. Pitts' language from the 111th Congress, HR896)</p>	<p>"Since 1990, refineries have spent \$128 billion to comply with federal environmental regulation. To put that in context, that works out to over \$850 million per operating refinery in 2011." Read more: http://www.instituteforenergyresearch.org/2013/02/13/hearing-preview-iers-simmons-to-testify-on-gasoline-prices/</p>

Title VI		REPEAL OF ENERGY TAX SUBSIDIES
SEC 601	¹⁵ Reduces the corporate tax rate and the 10% individual income tax rate by the same amount as increased revenues from repeal of tax credits in this act	America currently has the highest corporate tax rate in the industrialized world, and the income tax code is over 70,000 pages. Read more: http://taxfoundation.org/slideshow/putting-face-americas-tax-returns . The individual rate reduction covers smaller companies who file individually.
SECS 602-616	¹⁶ Repeals various tax credits and grants	
SEC 617	¹⁷ Allows taxpayers to treat the cost of any property used in the production of energy as an expense that is deductible for the taxable year in which the property is placed in service by adding IRS section 179F	Incentivizes risk taking to enhance exploration and production - "Immediate expensing for all new plant and equipment costs—for any industry or type of equipment—would allow newer equipment to come online faster, which would improve energy efficiency and overall economic efficiency." Read more: http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2011/05/whats-an-oil-subsidy
Title VII		REGULATORY RELIEF
SEC 701	¹⁸ Directs a complete rewrite and 15 month delay for the following rules: Boiler MACT, MACT, Coal Ash	Reins in the EPA's regulatory overreach
SEC 706	¹⁹ Prohibits the federal government from using the Social Cost of Carbon in cost-benefit analyses	The Social Cost of Carbon is used to over-estimate the benefit of regulations, and the models which the government uses aren't necessarily valid. Read more: http://blog.heritage.org/2013/11/06/white-house-reopens-the-scc/
SEC 707	²⁰ Updates the MBTA and BGEPA to ensure energy producers are not held criminally or civilly liable for accidental avian deaths resulting from an otherwise legal activity.	Treats all energy producers, from wind to oil, equally by ensuring that accidental avian deaths resulting from an otherwise legal activity are not prosecuted under the MBTA and that incidental take permits are actually granted under BGEPA. Under current laws, enacted in 1918 and 1940 respectively, energy producers could be held criminally and/or civilly liable for deaths of protected birds that result from collisions with energy producing equipment.
Title VIII		ATTAINMENT OF NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS
	²¹ Sets guidelines for air quality monitoring and regulation	Ensures down wind areas are not unjustly penalized.
Title IX		SUB-BASIN REPORT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
	²² Makes changes to reporting	Restricts how the EPA collects data on greenhouse gas emissions.
Title X		IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL OCEAN POLICY
SEC 1001	²³ Federal departments and agencies are prohibited from performing activities to implement Executive Order 13547	This provision will stop implementation of the National Ocean Policy, "a top-down, Washington, D.C.–based approval process that will hinder rather than promote ocean and inland activities and cost American jobs". Source: http://naturalresources.house.gov/news/documentsingle.aspx?DocumentID=330261
Title XI		OTHER PROVISIONS
SEC 1101	²⁴ Limits reviews or appeals to what's actually in an application for a Priority Energy Project	Protects energy producers from bureaucratic abuse
SEC 1102	²⁵ Requires OMB to report on the energy impacts of applications for energy projects	Forces federal government to honestly assess the impact on energy
Title XII		FUTURE NUCLEAR ENERGY
	²⁶ Expedites permitting processes for construction and creation of nuclear energy	Nuclear energy is a 24/7 source of power, and its operating efficiency, at 86%, is by far the highest of any energy source. Read more: http://www.nei.org/Why-Nuclear-Energy/Reliable-Affordable-Energy/Electricity-Supply