

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL  
OF BALTIMORE

Plaintiff,

v.

BP P.L.C., *et al.*

Defendants.

\* IN THE  
\* CIRCUIT COURT  
\* FOR BALTIMORE CITY  
\* Case No. 24-C-18-004219  
\*

CIVIL DIVISION

2025 FEB -7 P 3:13

RECEIVED  
CIRCUIT COURT FOR  
BALTIMORE CITY

\* \* \* \* \*

**DEFENDANTS' REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE  
IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS  
FOR LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION**

Defendants Chevron Corporation (#7), Chevron U.S.A. Inc. (#8), BP America, Inc. (#2), BP p.l.c. (#1), Exxon Mobil Corporation (#9), ExxonMobil Oil Corporation (#10), Shell Oil Company (#12), Royal Dutch Shell, plc (#11), CITGO Petroleum Corporation (#13), ConocoPhillips (#14), ConocoPhillips Company (#15), Phillips 66 (#17), Phillips 66 Company (#18), Marathon Petroleum Corp. (#21), Speedway LLC (#22), Hess Corp. (#23), Marathon Oil Corporation (#20), Marathon Oil Company (#19), CNX Resources Corporation (#24), CONSOL Energy Inc. (#25), and CONSOL Marine Terminals LLC (#26)<sup>1</sup>, by their undersigned attorneys and pursuant to Maryland Rule 5-201, hereby request that the Court, in consideration of Defendants' Joint Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction (the "Motion") filed concurrently herewith, take judicial notice of data reflected in the following public records and cited in Defendants' Motion. True and correct copies of the public records are attached hereto as Exhibits 1 – 4:

<sup>1</sup> The Joint Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction is joined by only these Defendants listed.

- Exhibit 1** U.S. Energy Info. Admin., *Table PT1. Primary Energy Production Estimates in Physical Units, Maryland, 1960 – 2017* (June 28, 2019), [https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep\\_prod/pdf/PT1\\_MD.pdf](https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_prod/pdf/PT1_MD.pdf).
- Exhibit 2** U.S. Energy Info. Admin., *Table P4. Primary Energy Production Estimates in Physical Units, Ranked by State, 2017* (June 28, 2019), [https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep\\_prod/pdf/P4.pdf](https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_prod/pdf/P4.pdf).
- Exhibit 3** U.S. Energy Info. Admin., *State Total Energy Rankings, 2017*, <https://www.eia.gov/state/>.
- Exhibit 4** Statement of A. Ross Hopper, Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Before the House Committee on Natural Resources (Mar. 2, 2016), <https://www.boem.gov/FY2017-Budget-Testimony-03-01-2016>.

### ARGUMENT

These documents are properly considered in connection with the Motion because they are public records, the contents of which are “capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Md. Rule 5-201(b).

Judicial notice “may be taken at any stage of the proceeding,” Md. Rule 5-201(f), and shall be taken “if requested by a party and supplied with the necessary information,” Md. Rule 5-201(d). When considering a motion to dismiss, a court “may take judicial notice of additional facts that are either matters of common knowledge or capable of certain verification.” *Faya v. Almaraz*, 329 Md. 435, 444 (1993) (citing McCormick, *Evidence*, §§ 329–330 (4th ed. 1992) and Murphy, *Maryland Evidence Handbook*, § 1000(A)(1–2) (1989)).

Public records “are some of the most common of the ‘types of information that can fall under the umbrella of judicial notice.’” *In re H.R.*, 238 Md. App. 374, 401–02 (2018) (quoting

*Abrishamian v. Washington Med. Grp., P.C.*, 216 Md. App. 386, 413 (2014)); *see also Kona Properties, LLC v. W.D.B. Corp., Inc.*, 224 Md. App. 517 (2015) (judicial notice of matters of public record appropriate); *Evans v. Cty. Council of Prince George's Sitting as District Council*, 185 Md. App. 251, 255-56 (2009) (taking judicial notice of public record documents on motion to dismiss); *Gravenstine v. Gravenstine*, 58 Md. App. 158, 175 (1984) (judicial notice of stock market reports of certain newspapers or trade journals appropriate because "considering the scientific sophistication that has evolved" over the past decades, such records are deemed "trustworthy and reliable"). This includes "publicly available legislative material." *Viles v. Bd. Of Mun. & Zoning Appeals*, 230 Md. App. 506, 510 n.2 (2016); *see also Kravitz v. United States Dep't of Commerce*, 336 F. Supp. 3d 545 (taking judicial notice of Secretary of Commerce's public congressional testimony). Further, it includes "governmental facts" and "legislative facts." *Smith v. Hearst Corp.*, 48 Md. App. 135, 136 n.1 (1981); *see also Hall v. Virginia*, 385 F.3d 421, 424 (4th Cir. 2004) (noting it was proper on motion to dismiss to consider "publicly available [statistics] on the official redistricting website of the Virginia Division of Legislative Services") (citation omitted).

The records for which Defendants seek judicial notice are records that are publicly available on the U.S. Energy Information Administration's ("EIA") and U.S. Department of the Interior ("DOI"), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's ("BOEM") websites. Specifically:

- **Exhibit 1** is a table of primary energy production estimates in physical units for Maryland from 1960 to 2017. This document is maintained as part of the EIA's interactive State Energy Data System relating to energy production and consumption in the United States, and is available on the EIA's website at the URL listed above. It reports that from 1960 to 2017, virtually no fossil fuels were produced in Maryland.

- **Exhibit 2** is a table of primary energy production estimates in physical units, ranked by state in 2017. This document is maintained as part of the EIA's interactive State Energy Data System relating to energy production and consumption in the United States, and is available on the EIA's website at the URL listed above. It reports that Maryland accounted for no oil production and substantially less than one-percent of coal and natural gas production in the United States in 2017.
- **Exhibit 3** is a table of total energy production, consumption per Capita, and expenditures per Capita, ranked by state in 2017. This table is maintained as part of the EIA's interactive State Profiles and Energy Estimates relating to energy production and consumption in the United States, and is available on the EIA's website at the URL listed above. This table reports that Maryland accounted for just 0.3% of total energy production in the United States 2017.
- **Exhibit 4** is a March 2, 2016 statement by Abigail Ross Hopper, Director of BOEM, before the House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources. This congressional testimony is maintained as part of BOEM's Congressional Testimony Archive. This testimony reports various DOI data points, including that approximately 16-percent of domestic oil production occurs on the Outer Continental Shelf.

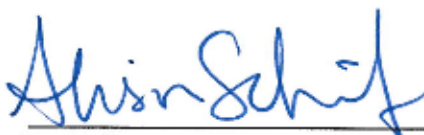
Because these exhibits are public records, the authenticity of which is not subject to reasonable dispute and the contents of which are "capable of accurate and ready determination," Md. Rule 5-201(b), each is the proper subject of judicial notice.

## CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Defendants respectfully request that the Court take judicial notice of the data contained in Exhibits 1 – 4, attached hereto, in connection with its consideration of the Motion. A proposed Order is attached.

Dated: February 7, 2020

Respectfully submitted,



---

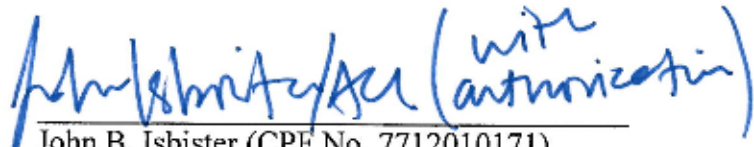
Ty Kelly Cronin (CPF No. 0212180158)  
Alison C. Schurick (CPF No. 1412180119)  
**BAKER, DONELSON, BEARMAN,  
CALDWELL & BERKOWITZ, P.C.**  
100 Light Street, 19<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Baltimore, MD 21202  
Telephone: (410) 862-1049  
Facsimile: (410) 547-0699  
Email: tykelly@bakerdonelson.com  
Email: aschurick@bakerdonelson.com

Theodore J. Boutrous, Jr. (*pro hac vice*)  
**GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP**  
333 South Grand Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90071-3197  
Telephone: (213) 229-7804  
Facsimile: (213) 229-6804  
Email: tboutrous@gibsondunn.com

Joshua S. Lipshutz (*pro hac vice*)  
Peter E. Seley (*pro hac vice*)  
**GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP**  
1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036-5306  
Telephone: (202) 955-8217  
Facsimile: (202) 530-9614  
Email: jlipshutz@gibsondunn.com  
Email: pseley@gibsondunn.com

Anne Champion (*pro hac vice*)  
**GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP**  
200 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10166-0193  
Telephone: (212) 351-5361  
Facsimile: (212) 351-5281  
Email: achampion@gibsondunn.com

*Counsel for Defendants CHEVRON CORP. (#7)  
and CHEVRON U.S.A. INC. (#8)*



John B. Isbister (CPF No. 7712010171)

Jaime W. Luse (CPF No. 0212190011)

**TYDINGS & ROSENBERG LLP**  
One East Pratt Street, Suite 901  
Baltimore, MD 21202  
Telephone: (410) 752-9700  
Facsimile: (410) 727-5460  
Email: jisbister@tydingslaw.com  
Email: jluse@tydingslaw.com

Nancy G. Milburn (*pro hac vice*)  
Diana E. Reiter (*pro hac vice*)

**ARNOLD & PORTER  
KAYE SCHOLER LLP**  
250 West 55<sup>th</sup> Street  
New York, NY 10019  
Telephone: (212) 836-7452  
Facsimile: (212) 836-8689  
Email: nancy.milburn@arnoldporter.com  
Email: diana.reiter@arnoldporter.com

Matthew T. Heartney (*pro hac vice*)

**ARNOLD & PORTER  
KAYE SCHOLER LLP**  
777 South Figueroa Street, 44<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90017-5844  
Telephone: (213) 243-4150  
Facsimile: (213) 243-4199  
Email: matthew.heartney@arnoldporter.com

*Counsel for Defendants BP p.l.c. (#1)  
and BP AMERICA INC. (#2)*

*Craig Thompson/ACS (with authorization)*

Craig A. Thompson (CPF No. 9512140211)

**VENABLE LLP**

750 East Pratt Street, Suite 900

Baltimore, MD 21202

Telephone: (410) 244-7605

Facsimile: (410) 244-7742

Email: cathompson@venable.com

Theodore V. Wells, Jr. (*pro hac vice*)

Daniel J. Toal (*pro hac vice*)

Jaren E. Janghorbani (*pro hac vice*)

Yahonnes Cleary (*pro hac vice*)

Caitlin E. Grusauskas (*pro hac vice*)

**PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND,**

**WHARTON & GARRISON LLP**

1285 Avenue of the Americas

New York, NY 10019-6064

Telephone: (212) 373-3089

Facsimile: (212) 492-0089

Email: twells@paulweiss.com

Email: dtoal@paulweiss.com

Email: jjanghorbani@paulweiss.com

Email: ycleary@paulweiss.com

Email: cgrusauskas@paulweiss.com

*Counsel for Defendants EXXON MOBIL  
CORPORATION (#9) and EXXONMOBIL  
OIL CORPORATION (#10)*



William Sinclair / *for* (with authorization)

William N. Sinclair (CPF No. 0808190003)

Abigail E. Ticse (CPF No. 1612140024)

**SILVERMAN THOMPSON**

**SLUTKIN & WHITE, LLC**

201 N. Charles Street, 26<sup>th</sup> Floor

Baltimore, MD 21201

Telephone: (410) 385-6248

Facsimile: (410) 547-2432

Email: [bsinclair@silvermanthompson.com](mailto:bsinclair@silvermanthompson.com)

Email: [aticse@silvermanthompson.com](mailto:aticse@silvermanthompson.com)

David C. Frederick (*pro hac vice*)

Brendan J. Crimmins (*pro hac vice*)

Grace W. Knofczynski (*pro hac vice*)

**KELLOGG, HANSEN, TODD,**

**FIGEL & FREDERICK, P.L.L.C.**

1615 M. Street, NW, Suite 400

Washington, DC 20036

Telephone: (202) 326-7900

Facsimile: (202) 326-7999

Email: [dfrederick@kellogghansen.com](mailto:dfrederick@kellogghansen.com)

Email: [bcrimmins@kellogghansen.com](mailto:bcrimmins@kellogghansen.com)

Email: [gknofczynski@kellogghansen.com](mailto:gknofczynski@kellogghansen.com)

Jerome C. Roth (*pro hac vice*)

Elizabeth A. Kim (*pro hac vice*)

**MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP**

560 Mission Street, 27<sup>th</sup> Floor

San Francisco, CA 94105

Telephone: (415) 512-4000

Facsimile: (415) 512-4077

Email: [Jerome.roth@mto.com](mailto:Jerome.roth@mto.com)

Email: [Elizabeth.kim@mto.com](mailto:Elizabeth.kim@mto.com)

Daniel B. Levin (*pro hac vice*)

**MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP**

350 S. Grand Avenue, 50<sup>th</sup> Floor

Los Angeles, CA 9071

Telephone: (213) 683-9100

Facsimile: (213) 687-3702

Email: [Daniel.levin@mto.com](mailto:Daniel.levin@mto.com)

*Counsel for Defendants SHELL OIL CO. (#12)  
and ROYAL DUTCH SHELL, PLC (#11)*



*Warren Weaver/ps (with authentication)*

Warren N. Weaver (CPF No. 8212010510)

**WHITEFORD TAYLOR &  
PRESTON LLP**

7 Saint Paul Street., Suite 1400

Baltimore, MD 21202

Telephone: (410) 347-8757

Facsimile: (410) 223-4177

Email: [wweaver@wtplaw.com](mailto:wweaver@wtplaw.com)

Nathan P. Eimer (*pro hac vice*)

Pamela R. Hanebutt (*pro hac vice*)

Lisa S. Meyer (*pro hac vice*)

**EIMER STAHL LLP**

224 S. Michigan Avenue, Suite 1100

Chicago, IL 60604

Telephone: (312) 660-7600

Facsimile: (312) 435-9348

Email: [neimer@eimerstahl.com](mailto:neimer@eimerstahl.com)

Email: [phanebutt@eimerstahl.com](mailto:phanebutt@eimerstahl.com)

Email: [lmeyer@eimerstahl.com](mailto:lmeyer@eimerstahl.com)

*Counsel for Defendant CITGO PETROLEUM  
CORPORATION (#13)*

*Peter Sheehan/ses (with authorization)*

Michael A. Brown (CPF No. 9006280027)

Peter W. Sheehan (CPF No. 0806170228)

Alexander L. Stimac (CPF No. 1706200178)

**NELSON MULLINS RILEY &  
SCARBOROUGH LLP**

100 S. Charles Street, Suite 1200

Baltimore, MD 21202

Telephone: (443) 392-9400

Facsimile: (443) 392-9499

Email: mike.brown@nelsonmullins.com

Email: peter.sheehan@nelsonmullins.com

Email: alex.stimac@nelsonmullins.com

Steven M. Bauer (*pro hac vice*)

Margaret A. Tough (*pro hac vice*)

**LATHAM & WATKINS LLP**

505 Montgomery Street, Suite 2000

San Francisco, CA 94111-6538

Telephone: (415) 391-0600

Facsimile: (415) 395-8095

Email: steven.bauer@lw.com

Email: margaret.tough@lw.com

Matthew J. Peters (CPF No. 1212120369)

Jonathan Chunwei Su (*pro hac vice*)

**LATHAM AND WATKINS LLP**

555 Eleventh Street NW, Suite 1000

Washington, DC 20004-1304

Telephone: (202) 637-2200

Facsimile: (202) 637-2201

Email: matthew.peters@lw.com

Email: jonathan.su@lw.com

Sean C. Grimsley (*pro hac vice*)  
Jameson R. Jones (*pro hac vice*)  
Daniel R. Brody (*pro hac vice*)

**BARTLIT BECK LLP**

1801 Wewatta Street, Suite 1200

Denver, CO 80202

Telephone: (303) 592-3123

Facsimile: (303) 592-3140

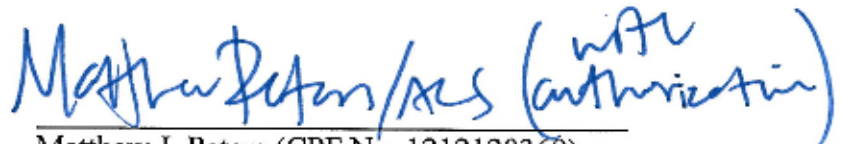
Email: sean.grimsley@bartlit-beck.com

Email: jameson.jones@bartlit-beck.com

Email: dan.brody@bartlit-beck.com

*Counsel for Defendants CONOCOPHILLIPS (#14)*

*and CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY (#15)*



Matthew J. Peters (CPF No. 1212120369)

Jonathan Chunwei Su (*pro hac vice*)

**LATHAM AND WATKINS LLP**

555 Eleventh Street NW, Suite 1000

Washington, DC 20004-1304

Telephone: (202) 637-1049

Facsimile: (202) 637-2201

Email: matthew.peters@lw.com

Email: jonathan.su@lw.com

Steven M. Bauer (*pro hac vice*)

Margaret A. Tough (*pro hac vice*)

**LATHAM & WATKINS LLP**

505 Montgomery Street, Suite 2000

San Francisco, CA 94111-6538

Telephone: (415) 391-0600

Facsimile: (415) 395-8095

Email: steven.bauer@lw.com

Email: margaret.tough@lw.com

*Counsel for Defendant PHILLIPS 66 (#17)*

*and PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY (#18)*

*Perie Reiko Koyama/AKS (with authorization)*

Perie Reiko Koyama (CPF No. 1612130346)

**HUNTON ANDREWS KURTH LLP**

2200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20037

Telephone: (202) 778-2247

Facsimile: (202) 778-2201

Email: PKoyama@huntonAK.com

Shannon S. Broome (*pro hac vice*)

**HUNTON ANDREWS KURTH LLP**

50 California Street, Suite 1700

San Francisco, CA 94111

Telephone: (415) 975-3700

Facsimile: (415) 975-3701

Email: sbroome@huntonak.com

Shawn Patrick Regan (*pro hac vice*)

**HUNTON ANDREWS KURTH LLP**

200 Park Avenue, 52<sup>nd</sup> Floor

New York, NY 10166

Telephone: (212) 309-1000

Facsimile: (212) 309-1100

Email: sregan@huntonak.com

*Counsel for Defendants MARATHON  
PETROLEUM CORPORATION (#21)  
and SPEEDWAY LLC (#22)*

Martha Thomsen / ACI (with authorization)

Martha Thomsen (CPF No. 1212130213)

Megan Berge (admitted *pro hac vice*)

**BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.**

700 K St. NW

Washington, D.C. 20001

Telephone: (202) 639-1308

Facsimile: (202) 639-1171

Email: martha.thomsen@bakerbotts.com

Email: megan.berge@bakerbotts.com

Scott Janoe (admitted *pro hac vice*)

**BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.**

910 Louisiana Street

Houston, Texas 77002

Telephone: (713) 229-1553

Facsimile: (713) 229-7953

*Counsel for Defendant HESS CORP. (#23)*

*Mark Saudek/JCS (with authorization)*

Mark S. Saudek (CPF No. 9512140123)

Joseph C. Dugan (CPF No. 1812110109)

**GALLAGHER EVELIUS & JONES LLP**

218 North Charles Street, Suite 400

Baltimore, MD 21201

Telephone: (410) 347-1365

Facsimile: (410) 468-2786

Email: msaudek@gejlaw.com

Email: jdugan@gejlaw.com

Robert P. Reznick (*pro hac vice*)

**ORRICK, HERRINGTON &  
SUTCLIFFE, LLP**

1552 15<sup>th</sup> Street, NW

Washington, DC 20005-1706

Telephone: (202) 339-8409

Facsimile: (202) 339-8500

Email: rreznick@orrick.com

James Stengel (*pro hac vice*)

Mark R. Shapiro (*pro hac vice*)

**ORRICK, HERRINGTON &  
SUTCLIFFE, LLP**

51 West 52nd Street

New York, NY 10019-6142

Telephone: (212) 506-3775

Facsimile: (212) 506-5151

Email: jstengel@orrick.com

Email: mshapiro@orrick.com

Catherine Y. Lui (*pro hac vice*)

**ORRICK, HERRINGTON &  
SUTCLIFFE, LLP**

405 Howard Street

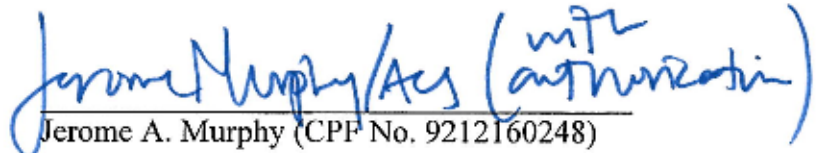
San Francisco, CA 94105-2669

Telephone: (415) 773-5571

Facsimile: (415) 773-5759

Email: clui@orrick.com

*Counsel for Defendants MARATHON  
OIL CORP. (#20) and MARATHON  
OIL CO. (#19)*



Jerome A. Murphy (CPF No. 9212160248)

Kathleen Taylor Sooy (*pro hac vice*)

Tracy A. Roman (*pro hac vice*)

**CROWELL & MORING LLP**

1001 Pennsylvania Ave, NW

Washington, DC 20004

Telephone: (202) 624-2500

Facsimile: (202) 628-5116

Email: jmurphy@crowell.com

Email: ksooy@crowell.com

Email: troman@crowell.com

Honor R. Costello (*pro hac vice*)

**CROWELL & MORING LLP**

590 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10022

Telephone: (212) 223-4000

Facsimile: (212) 223-4134

Email: hcostello@crowell.com

*Counsel for Defendants CNX RESOURCES  
CORPORATION (#24), CONSOL ENERGY  
INC. (#25) and CONSOL MARINE  
TERMINALS LLC (#26)*



MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL  
OF BALTIMORE

Plaintiff,

v.

BP P.L.C., *et al.*

Defendants.

\*

IN THE

\*

CIRCUIT COURT

\*

FOR BALTIMORE CITY

\*

Case No. 24-C-18-004219

\*

\* \* \* \* \*

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS'  
REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS'  
JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS FOR LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION**

Upon consideration of Defendants' Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Defendants' Joint Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction, it is this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020, hereby

ORDERED, that Defendants' Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Defendants' Joint Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction is GRANTED.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge Videtta A. Brown

cc: All counsel

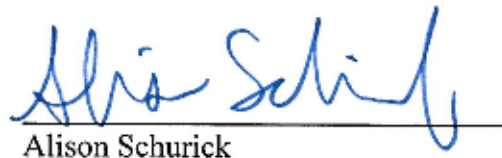
**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 7th day of February, 2020, a copy of the foregoing Defendants' Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Defendants' Joint Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction and proposed Order were served via email and first-class mail, postage-prepaid on the following:

Andre M. Davis  
Suzanne Sangree  
**BALTIMORE CITY LAW DEPT.**  
100 N. Holliday Street, Suite 109  
Baltimore, MD 21202  
Telephone: (443) 388-2190  
Facsimile: (410) 576-7203  
Email: Andre.davis@baltimorecity.gov  
Email: Suzanne.sangree2@baltimorecity.gov

Victor M. Scheer  
Matthew K. Edling  
Katie H. Jones  
**SHER EDLING, LLP**  
100 Montgomery Street, Suite 1410  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
Telephone: (628) 231-2500  
Email: vic@sheredling.com  
Email: matt@sheredling.com

*Counsel for Plaintiff*

  
Alison Schurick

# **EXHIBIT 1**

**Table PT1. Primary Energy Production Estimates in Physical Units, Maryland, 1960 - 2017**

Year	Fossil Fuels			Renewable Energy
	Coal <sup>a</sup> Thousand Short Tons	Natural Gas <sup>b</sup> Million Cubic Feet	Crude Oil <sup>c</sup> Thousand Barrels	Fuel Ethanol <sup>d</sup> Thousand Barrels
1960	748	4,065	0	NA
1961	757	3,578	0	NA
1962	821	2,472	0	NA
1963	1,162	1,633	0	NA
1964	1,136	1,381	0	NA
1965	1,210	408	0	NA
1966	1,222	696	0	NA
1967	1,305	621	0	NA
1968	1,447	664	0	NA
1969	1,368	978	0	NA
1970	1,615	813	0	NA
1971	1,644	214	0	NA
1972	1,640	244	0	NA
1973	1,799	298	0	NA
1974	2,337	133	0	NA
1975	2,606	93	0	NA
1976	2,830	75	0	NA
1977	3,036	82	0	NA
1978	2,908	88	0	NA
1979	2,616	28	0	NA
1980	3,760	68	0	NA
1981	4,452	56	0	0
1982	3,817	36	0	0
1983	3,184	31	0	0
1984	4,103	60	0	0
1985	2,985	39	0	0
1986	3,908	20	0	0
1987	3,962	44	0	0
1988	3,242	29	0	0
1989	3,375	34	0	0
1990	3,487	22	0	0
1991	3,773	29	0	0
1992	3,341	39	0	0
1993	3,355	28	0	0
1994	3,632	26	0	0
1995	3,687	22	0	0
1996	4,093	135	0	0
1997	4,160	118	0	0
1998	4,060	63	0	0
1999	3,837	18	0	0
2000	4,546	34	0	0
2001	4,644	32	0	0
2002	5,147	22	0	0
2003	5,056	48	0	0
2004	5,226	34	0	0
2005	5,183	46	0	0
2006	5,054	48	0	0
2007	2,801	35	0	0
2008	2,860	28	0	0
2009	2,305	43	0	0
2010	2,585	43	0	0
2011	2,937	34	0	0
2012	2,283	44	0	0
2013	1,926	32	0	0
2014	1,978	20	0	0
2015	1,922	38	0	0
2016	1,616	34	0	0
2017	1,808	32	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Beginning in 2001, includes refuse recovery.

<sup>b</sup> Marketed production.

<sup>c</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>d</sup> Includes denaturant. Estimated using production

and production capacity data.

NA = Not available.

Where shown, R = Revised.

Where shown, (e) = Less than 0.5 of published unit.

Sources: Data sources, estimation procedures, and assumptions are described in the documentation at <http://www.eia.gov/state/nats/scds-technical-notes-complete.php>

# **EXHIBIT 2**

Table P4. Primary Energy Production Estimates in Physical Units, Ranked by State, 2017

Rank	Fossil Fuels						Renewable Energy	
	Coal <sup>a</sup>		Natural Gas <sup>b</sup>		Crude Oil <sup>c</sup>		Fuel Ethanol <sup>d</sup>	
	State	Thousand Short Tons	State	Million Cubic Feet	State	Thousand Barrels	State	Thousand Barrels
	United States	774,609	United States <sup>e</sup>	29,197,042	United States <sup>f</sup>	3,413,375	United States	379,435
1	Wyoming	316,454	Texas	7,135,494	Texas	1,272,575	Iowa	97,966
2	West Virginia	92,821	Pennsylvania	5,463,888	North Dakota	392,127	Nebraska	52,081
3	Pennsylvania	49,131	Oklahoma	2,513,896	Alaska	180,457	Illinois	41,634
4	Illinois	48,303	Louisiana	2,136,918	California	174,107	Minnesota	28,497
5	Kentucky	41,807	Ohio	1,772,933	New Mexico	171,440	Indiana	28,360
6	Texas	36,362	Colorado	1,683,368	Oklahoma	165,920	South Dakota	25,806
7	Montana	35,232	West Virginia	1,601,047	Colorado	130,732	Wisconsin	13,364
8	Indiana	31,472	Wyoming	1,585,487	Wyoming	78,669	Ohio	13,249
9	North Dakota	28,788	New Mexico	1,293,040	Louisiana	52,024	Kansas	12,037
10	Colorado	15,047	Arkansas	707,292	Kansas	35,822	North Dakota	11,565
11	Utah	14,326	North Dakota	594,054	Utah	34,205	Texas	9,429
12	New Mexico	13,844	Alaska	344,385	Montana	20,705	Michigan	8,289
13	Virginia	13,702	Utah	314,733	Ohio	18,942	Missouri	6,189
14	Alabama	12,861	Kansas	214,480	Mississippi	17,781	Tennessee	5,440
15	Ohio	9,489	California	209,327	West Virginia	9,469	California	5,289
16	Arizona	6,221	Alabama	150,084	Illinois	8,314	New York	4,227
17	Mississippi	2,604	Virginia	115,452	Alabama	6,827	Colorado	3,071
18	Louisiana	2,079	Michigan	97,000	Pennsylvania	6,573	Georgia	2,901
19	Maryland	1,808	Kentucky	88,715	Michigan	5,318	Pennsylvania	2,660
20	Alaska	959	Montana	46,090	Arkansas	5,288	Idaho	1,451
21	Oklahoma	561	Mississippi	38,435	Kentucky	2,473	Virginia	1,451
22	Tennessee	431	New York	11,395	Nebraska	2,125	Mississippi	1,906
23	Missouri	244	Indiana	5,914	Florida	1,923	Arizona	1,209
24	Arkansas	43	Idaho	3,791	Indiana	1,779	Oregon	1,015
25			Tennessee	2,982	South Dakota	1,305	Kentucky	870
26			Illinois	2,131	Nevada	286		
27			Florida	709	Tennessee	271		
28			Oregon	659	New York	184		
29			South Dakota	476	Missouri	113		
30			Nebraska	455	Idaho	91		
31			Arizona	56	Arizona	13		
32			Maryland	32	Virginia	7		
33			Nevada	34				
34			Missouri	1				
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								
51								

<sup>a</sup> Includes refuse recovery.<sup>b</sup> Marketed production.<sup>c</sup> Includes lease condensate.<sup>d</sup> Includes denaturant. Estimated using production capacity data.<sup>e</sup> United States production includes federal offshore production of

natural gas in the Gulf of Mexico. Federal offshore production along the Pacific Coast is included in California.

<sup>f</sup> Includes federal offshore production of crude oil in the Gulf of Mexico and along the Pacific coast.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Data sources, estimation procedures, and assumptions are described in the documentation at <http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-technical-notes-complete.php>

# **EXHIBIT 3**





U.S. STATES

## U.S. STATES

State Profiles and Energy Estimates

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

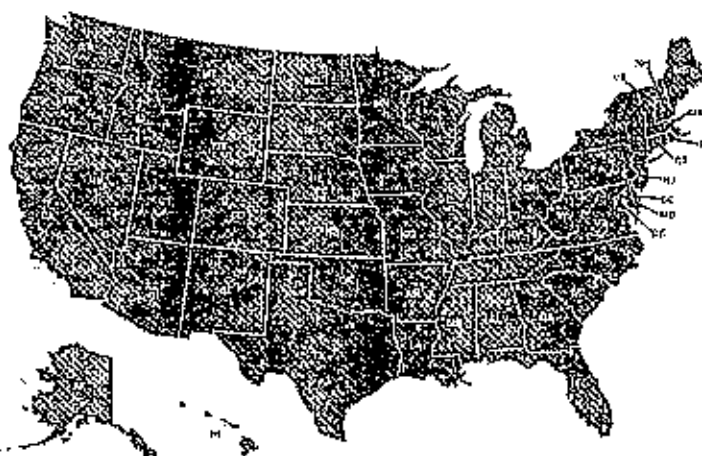
OVERVIEW

DATA

APPLY

Newly released in Beta: State Energy Portal featuring customizable dashboards and more state data.

### U.S. Overview



U.S. Territories: American Samoa | Guam | Northern Mariana Islands | Puerto Rico | U.S. Virgin Islands

#### Today in Energy

Coal-fired electricity generation in New England and New York has declined.  
Feb 03, 2020

EIA Publishes Highlights: State Energy Portal and State Energy Data System  
Dec 13, 2019

See all articles for this state.

#### U.S. Energy Mapping System



Choose your map scale: 1:100,000

1:100,000



[Sources & Uses](#) | 
 [Topics](#) | 
 [Geography](#)

Search eia.gov

[U.S. Territories: American Samoa | Guam | Northern Mariana Islands | Puerto Rico | U.S. Virgin Islands](#)

Choose your energy view...

## State Total Energy Rankings, 2017

[Download Table Data as CSV](#)

State	Production		Consumption per Capita		Expenditures per Capita	
	U.S. Share	Rank	Million Btu	Rank	Dollars	Rank
Alabama	1.7%	13	822	4	5,911	3
Alaska	1.4%	14	390	14	4,192	12
Arkansas	1.1%	17	352	17	3,765	22
Arizona	0.7%	29	203	44	2,811	48
California	2.9%	11	200	46	3,166	40
Colorado	3.7%	7	261	35	2,919	47
Connecticut	0.2%	40	283	46	3,508	28
District of Columbia	0.0%	51	241	38	2,832	49
Delaware	0.0%	50	282	30	3,485	29
Florida	0.6%	30	281	47	2,721	51
Georgia	0.7%	28	269	33	3,266	35
Hawaii	0.0%	48	199	49	3,897	17
Iowa	0.9%	23	498	5	4,418	6
Idaho	0.2%	42	322	22	3,672	23
Illinois	2.8%	12	303	25	3,168	39
Indiana	1.1%	18	406	11	4,059	15
Kansas	0.9%	24	368	16	3,841	20
Kentucky	1.4%	15	372	15	3,093	18
Louisiana	3.4%	8	560	1	6,860	4
Massachusetts	0.1%	45	288	45	3,384	33
Maryland	0.3%	38	218	42	3,077	43
Maine	0.2%	44	294	27	4,213	11
Michigan	0.8%	25	278	31	3,247	36
Minnesota	0.6%	32	329	18	3,604	24
Missouri	0.2%	41	283	28	3,464	30

### Reference

[State Profiles updates](#)

[State Profiles rules and sources](#)

[SEDS notes and documentation](#)



Play a short video to learn how to use this tool.

Mississippi	0.4%	26	394	13	4,300	7
Montana	1.1%	19	309	12	4,347	9
North Carolina	0.8%	27	244	37	2,992	46
North Dakota	4.2%	6	836	3	7,007	2
Nebraska	0.5%	34	457	7	4,299	10
New Hampshire	0.2%	43	235	41	3,847	19
New Jersey	0.5%	35	240	39	3,323	34
New Mexico	3.2%	9	327	20	3,520	27
Nevada	0.1%	46	238	46	3,100	42
New York	1.0%	22	188	50	2,762	50
Ohio	3.0%	10	312	23	3,461	31
Oklahoma	4.7%	5	418	9	3,959	16
Oregon	0.0%	33	249	36	3,140	41
Pennsylvania	9.3%	2	298	26	3,434	32
Rhode Island	0.0%	49	171	51	3,057	44
South Carolina	0.0%	26	327	19	3,776	21
South Dakota	0.3%	39	441	8	4,393	8
Tennessee	0.6%	31	323	21	3,991	25
Texas	28.0%	1	472	6	4,540	5
Utah	1.0%	21	267	34	2,900	40
Virginia	1.0%	20	372	32	3,215	38
Vermont	0.0%	47	218	43	4,145	13
Washington	1.2%	16	282	29	3,224	37
Wisconsin	0.4%	37	312	24	3,523	26
West Virginia	5.0%	4	416	10	4,111	14
Wyoming	8.8%	3	885	2	7,672	1

Federal offshore production is not included in the Production Shares.

- Collapse

## MORE STATE DATA & ANALYSIS

### by Source

[Electricity](#)
[Renewable & Nonrenewable Totals](#)

### Summary Reports

[Household Energy Use](#)

# **EXHIBIT 4**

**Statement of  
Abigail Ross Hopper  
Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management  
U.S. Department of the Interior**

**Before the  
House Committee on Natural Resources  
Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources**

**March 02, 2016**

Chairman Lamborn, Ranking Member Lowenthal and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the President's fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). Thank you for inviting me to appear here today with my counterparts from the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), and the Bureau of Land Management. BOEM coordinates and collaborates with BSEE in a variety of ways on a daily basis to ensure effective management of offshore energy activities. Through the sharing of applicable data and collaboration on cross-cutting topics, BOEM and BSEE work efficiently to ensure that the offshore energy resources belonging to the American public are managed in a safe and responsible manner that brings maximum benefit to the United States taxpayer.

BOEM is responsible for managing the development of U.S. offshore energy and mineral resources in a balanced way that promotes efficient and environmentally responsible development. BOEM's functions include offshore oil and gas leasing, resource evaluation, review and administration of oil and gas exploration plans and development and production plans, renewable energy development, National Environmental Policy Act analyses, and environmental studies. The Bureau is committed to applying the best available science to decision-making, using research and rigorous analysis to balance the Nation's need for offshore energy resources with the protection of the human, marine and coastal environments.

The FY2017 budget request is designed to provide the resources necessary to advance BOEM's commitment to effective and efficient management and oversight of the Nation's offshore resources, including safe and responsible domestic oil and gas exploration and development, as well as development of clean and abundant renewable energy resources. Through the President's energy strategy, the United States is safely and responsibly developing our traditional energy resources while advancing cleaner forms of energy, such as natural gas and renewables. Roughly two years ago, America hit a milestone of energy independence: For the first time in nearly two decades, the U.S. produced more oil domestically than it imported from foreign sources. The U.S. is now the number-one natural gas producer in the world. Thanks in part to these initiatives, America's dependence on foreign oil is at a 40-year low — and declining.

Furthermore, renewable electricity generation from wind, solar, and geothermal sources has doubled since 2009.

### **The FY 2017 Budget Request**

The FY 2017 budget requests \$175.1 million for BOEM operations, which includes \$94.9 million in offsetting collections (approximately \$88.5 million from rental receipts and over \$6 million from cost recovery fees). The President's request includes a \$6 million increase in direct appropriations, which is partially offset by a projected decrease in offsetting collections, for a net increase in BOEM's total budget authority of \$4.3 million. BOEM's FY 2017 request reflects a careful analysis of the resources needed to further develop the Bureau's capacity and to execute its functions carefully, responsibly, and efficiently. It also reflects modest increases that will support high priority offshore oil and gas activities, including those outlined in the 2012-2017 OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program and the 2017-2022 Program currently in preparation. Specifically, BOEM is requesting additional resources for its risk management program (discussed further below), for the workload primarily associated with deepwater activity in the Gulf of Mexico, and to fund the special salary rate for hard-to-fill geoscientist and petroleum engineer positions.

The FY 2017 budget will support ongoing efforts and important initiatives that are vital to BOEM's mission and critical to advancing Administration priorities. BOEM's FY 2017 request reflects a careful analysis of the resources needed to develop the Bureau's capacity and to execute its functions carefully, responsibly, and efficiently.

### **Key Priorities and Accomplishments**

BOEM's FY 2017 request builds upon recent accomplishments and supports critical ongoing efforts.

#### ***Conventional Energy***

BOEM manages access to, and ensures fair return for, the energy and mineral resources of the OCS to help meet the energy demands and mineral needs of the Nation, while also balancing such access with the protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments. As the offshore energy and mineral resource manager, BOEM administers comprehensive analyses to provide the key information necessary for decisions about whether, where, and when offshore energy and mineral development can or should occur. BOEM's responsibilities are broad, beginning with identifying and calculating appropriate boundaries and legal descriptions; identifying, inventorying, and assessing offshore energy and mineral endowment; developing a transparent, systematic, and comprehensive schedule for OCS oil and gas resource offerings; developing appropriate financial terms to ensure the public receives fair market value for OCS resources; carefully reviewing requests for approval of comprehensive, detailed industry plans to explore, develop, and produce leased resources; and finally, ensuring OCS lessees have the financial capacity to fulfill decommissioning obligations.

As of January 2016, BOEM administers more than 5,000 active oil and gas leases on nearly 27 million OCS acres. In FY 2015, production from these leases generated \$4.4 billion of dollars in leasing revenue for the Federal Treasury, Land and Water Conservation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and state governments. The overall level of activity on the OCS related to this production, drilling, and development of new projects is estimated to support employment associated with approximately 650,000 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. In FY 2015, OCS leases provided more than 550 million barrels of oil and 1.35 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, accounting for about sixteen percent of the Nation's oil production and about five percent of domestic natural gas production, almost all of which is produced in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Bureau is currently implementing the 2012-2017 OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program. The 2012-2017 Program focuses on making OCS areas with the greatest resource potential available for oil and gas leasing. Together, the lease areas included in the 2012-2017 Program contain more than 75 percent of the undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and gas resources estimated to exist in Federal waters offshore the United States. The Program includes 12 potential lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico, of which eight have been held, and three off the coast of Alaska, of which two have been cancelled due to market conditions and lack of industry interest. During calendar year 2015, BOEM held two lease sales and issued 194 leases, which generated more than \$561 million in bonus bids. Three lease sales are planned for calendar year 2016, and two lease sales are planned for calendar year 2017 before the 2012-2017 Program expires.

BOEM is continuing efforts in the Atlantic to facilitate updated resource evaluation information. During FY 2014, BOEM developed a framework for the acquisition and management of geological & geophysical (G&G) data within the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic Planning Areas. BOEM also issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the PEIS for Atlantic G&G activities that establishes the highest practicable mitigation measures while allowing for potential G&G survey activities off the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic coast. Since issuance of the ROD, BOEM has received twelve applications for G&G permits. One permit (that did not require an Incidental Harassment Authorization (IHA) from National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)) was issued in July 2014, and three other permit applications have been withdrawn. Of the remaining eight permits, six are awaiting a decision from the NMFS on an IHA. One of the remaining two applications has not yet been submitted to NMFS, and the other application does not require review by NMFS. It was, however, only recently submitted to BOEM for its review.

BOEM is moving forward with the development of the 2017-2022 Program that will lay out the schedule of oil and gas lease sales that the Secretary of the Interior determines will best meet national energy needs and address energy security for that five-year period. The Department released the Draft Proposed Program (DPP) for the 2017-2022 OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program on January 27, 2015. The DPP is the first of three proposals to create an oil and gas leasing program that identifies offshore areas for potential lease sales during the 2017-2022 timeframe. The DPP continues the regionally-tailored planning employed in the current 2012-2017 Program, which aims to achieve the dual goals of promoting prompt development of the offshore oil and gas resources while protecting the marine, coastal, and human environments. The DPP includes 14 potential lease sales in 8 planning areas—10 sales in the Gulf of Mexico, three off the coast of Alaska (in 2020, 2021, and 2022), and one in portions of the Mid-Atlantic



and South Atlantic Planning Areas (2021). The DPP would make areas containing nearly 80 percent of undiscovered technically recoverable oil and gas resources in the OCS available for exploration and development. Following the release of the DPP, BOEM held 23 public meetings along the coasts and conducted extensive outreach with states, stakeholders and the public. FY 2016 will be a critical year for the Program, with the publication of the Proposed Program and Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) anticipated in the first quarter of calendar year 2016, followed by a public comment period and public meetings. The Proposed Final Program and final PEIS are expected to be published in late 2016 with the Program to take effect in July 2017.

In order to better align regulatory requirements with the realities of aging offshore infrastructure, as well as to ensure that lease obligations, such as decommissioning, do not fall to the taxpayer, BOEM is proactively implementing a comprehensive Risk Management and Financial Assurance Program to modernize our regulatory regime. BOEM's efforts in this regard will continue throughout FY 2016 and FY 2017. The Risk Management Program will provide essential financial risk protection to the U.S. government through use of a flexible, comprehensive mitigation effort to decrease risk to taxpayers. It will also develop risk governance structures, including revised bonding and financial assurance regulations, as well as general and project-specific risk management strategies and procedures. Finally, it will monitor and track the financial strength of lessees for offshore activities and infrastructure to ensure that BOEM is requiring the proper level of bonding or other acceptable financial risk mitigation measures to protect taxpayers. The requested funds will allow us to fully implement the recommendation of the Government Accountability Office to "ensure that BOEM completes its plan to revise its financial assurance procedures" (Offshore Oil and Gas Resources: Actions Needed to Better Protect Against Billions of Dollars in Federal Exposure to Decommissioning Liabilities (GAO-16-40)).

The requested FY 2017 funds, which will be fully offset by cost recovery fees, combined with funding received in FY 2016, should bring the Risk Management Program to full staffing capacity and allow it to become fully operational. A total investment of less than \$6 million (for both FY16 and FY17), partially offset by industry fees, has the potential to save the American taxpayers from *billions* in contingent liabilities that could result from industry bankruptcies and associated decommissioning costs. (Estimated total liabilities in the Gulf could be as high as \$50 billion.)

### *Marine Minerals*

In carrying out its mission to manage the responsible development of offshore resources, BOEM considers resources other than conventional or renewable energy. Pursuant to the OCS Lands Act, BOEM is the steward of OCS sand, gravel, and shell resources. Through its Marine Minerals Program, BOEM manages the responsible use of these resources, which are critical for the long-term success and cost-effectiveness of many shore protection, beach nourishment, and wetlands restoration projects along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. The Marine Minerals Program provides the Bureau with the capability to provide sand and gravel resources to protect and improve coastal resources and the environment locally, regionally and nationally. To date, BOEM (and its predecessor the Minerals Management Service) has conveyed the rights to more

than 112 million cubic yards of OCS sediment by executing 48 leases for projects that have restored 269 miles of coastline in seven states.

Looking forward, BOEM's conventional energy and marine mineral activities will continue to meet the high standards set by the Administration, Congress, and the public through appropriate planning, development and protection of the Nation's offshore resources in response to the Nation's energy and coastal resilience needs.

### *Renewable Energy Development*

The President's energy strategy includes the development of the readily-available renewable energy resources that are vital to our Nation's long-term economic development and energy security. Securing clean sources of energy not only benefits the environment, but also creates American jobs and promotes innovation in the United States.

BOEM continues to work diligently to oversee responsible renewable energy development. BOEM facilitates environmentally responsible offshore wind development along the OCS by identifying wind energy areas using a coordinated approach with extensive environmental analysis, public review, and large-scale planning. As of February 2016, BOEM has issued eleven commercial offshore wind energy leases, including two issued through the non-competitive lease negotiation process (one for the Cape Wind project proposed for Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts, and another for a potential project offshore Delaware) and nine through the competitive lease sale process (two offshore Rhode Island-Massachusetts, two offshore Maryland, one offshore Virginia, two offshore Massachusetts, and two offshore New Jersey). Competitive lease sales have generated more than \$16.4 million in bonus bids for more than 1.18 million acres in Federal waters. If fully developed, these eleven leases could generate enough energy to power over 4 million homes. BOEM has also executed 6 limited/research leases (three offshore New Jersey, one offshore Delaware, one offshore Florida, and one offshore Virginia). BOEM has received three commercial wind lease requests from two different companies for offshore Hawaii, as well as one unsolicited lease request for a commercial wind lease offshore California. In FY 2015, \$2.2 million in rent payments were collected on OCS renewable energy leases, and BOEM estimates annual rent payments of more than \$3.5 million in FY 2016 and \$4.7 million in FY 2017. BOEM is currently engaged in renewable energy planning efforts for areas offshore North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, Oregon, and Hawaii. BOEM is also making progress on siting demonstration and technology testing projects for wind and marine hydrokinetic energy offshore both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Through detailed planning and analysis, and partnerships with states, other governmental agencies and stakeholders, BOEM has advanced the Renewable Energy Program nationwide and will continue to do so in FY 2017. Offshore wind leasing activities, including both commercial and research leases, have increased, contributing to the Administration's goal of promoting clean energy development. BOEM continues to demonstrate science-based decision-making by initiating and funding research. The studies directly benefit BOEM, other energy and mineral programs, renewable energy stakeholders and individual states. State interest in pursuing offshore renewable energy development is readily apparent in the increased involvement of the states through BOEM's intergovernmental renewable energy task forces – there are now 13 such

task forces consisting of representatives from Federal, state, local and tribal governments. BOEM anticipates the Renewable Energy Program will continue to grow and is prepared to support this valuable effort in response to the Nation's energy needs.

### *Environmental Programs*

BOEM, in coordination with BSEE, is responsible for assessing the impacts of and providing effective environmental safeguards for the exploration and development of energy and mineral resources on the OCS. Utilizing science as the foundation for sound policy decisions, and managing offshore energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way, BOEM facilitates top-quality research by talented scientists from a range of disciplines that is targeted to support policy needs and priorities.

These responsibilities require BOEM to assess the environmental impacts of planned and proposed OCS development and to provide guidance to developers and other stakeholders concerning the place, time, and nature of activities to be authorized. BOEM's environmental programs provide information for decision-makers and the public about potential environmental impacts of OCS energy and mineral resource development, how to prevent or mitigate those impacts, and how to monitor impacts. This information supports and guides decision-making not just within BOEM, but also by BSEE and other government authorities.

BOEM will continue environmental reviews of mission-critical activities and lease sales included in the current Five Year OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program (2012-2017). Within the past year, BOEM has published five draft and final Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) related to Gulf of Mexico oil and gas lease sales. In addition, BOEM completed almost 700 NEPA analyses during FY 2015 related to oil and gas plans and permits, renewable energy leasing, and marine minerals leasing activities across all OCS regions. In FY 2016 and early FY 2017, BOEM plans to finalize the Programmatic EIS in support of the next Five Year OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program (2017-2022). In FY 2016, BOEM plans to publish the Draft Programmatic EIS for Gulf of Mexico Geophysical & Geological (G&G) Activities, support environmental reviews for potential G&G permits in the Atlantic OCS, continue preparing an EIS for the Liberty Development and Production Plan in the Beaufort Sea, and continue working with BSEE on the programmatic assessment of well stimulation treatments in the Pacific OCS.

Because of its quality, scale, and duration, BOEM's Environmental Studies Program is a leading contributor to the growing body of scientific knowledge about the nation's marine and coastal environment. In its applied research program, BOEM has leveraged partnerships with academic institutions and other Federal agencies to extend its allocated research budget, and will continue to advance those partnerships and produce top-tier scientific work in the coming year. The FY 2017 budget builds on the work done on landscape-level and ecosystem-wide conservation, oceans policy, and climate adaptation and resilience, and moves toward institutionalizing these Administration priorities.

BOEM's management of the Nation's OCS oil and gas, marine minerals and renewable energy resources will continue to be informed through the environmental assessments, studies and partnerships conducted under the Environmental Program. These efforts are vital to ensuring that

the impacts of OCS activities on the environment are understood and that effective protective measures are put in place.

## **Conclusion**

BOEM plays a vital role in advancing safe and responsible offshore energy development and in helping to secure our energy future. In a time when serious fiscal constraints demand difficult tradeoffs, we appreciate the critical resources provided this fiscal year – including investment in robust science to inform decisions relating to ocean energy policy and management and appropriate environmental safeguards. It is important to sustain this level of investment moving into the next fiscal year, and the FY 2017 request reflects a careful analysis of the resources needed for the Bureau to carry out the important mission with which we are charged.

Thank you once again for the opportunity to testify here today, and for your consistent support for BOEM's programs. I look forward to our continued work together and to answering your questions today.