To lower gasoline prices for the American family by increasing domestic onshore and offshore energy exploration and production, to streamline and improve onshore and offshore energy permitting and administration, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 19, 2014

Mr. Hastings of Washington (for himself, Mr. Lamborn, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Tipton, Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. Johnson of Ohio, Mrs. Lummis, Mr. Flores, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Wittman, Mr. Duncan of South Carolina, Mr. Bishop of Utah, and Mr. Cramer) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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A BILL

To lower gasoline prices for the American family by increasing domestic onshore and offshore energy exploration and production, to streamline and improve onshore and offshore energy permitting and administration, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

ives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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Sec. 2. Table of contents.

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Sec. 10102. Domestic oil and natural gas production goal.
Sec. 10103. Development and submittal of new 5-year oil and gas leasing program.
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Subtitle B—Directing the President To Conduct New OCS Sales

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Sec. 10401. Establishment of Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals and Assistant Secretary of Ocean Energy and Safety.
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Sec. 10406. Abolishment of Minerals Management Service.
Sec. 10407. Conforming amendments to Executive Schedule pay rates.
Sec. 10408. Outer Continental Shelf Energy Safety Advisory Board.
Sec. 10409. Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees.
Sec. 10410. Prohibition on action based on National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order No. 13547.

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Subtitle F—Miscellaneous Provisions


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TITLE I—OFFSHORE ENERGY
AND JOBS
Subtitle A—Outer Continental
Shelf Leasing Program Reforms

SEC. 10101. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING PRO-
GRAM REFORMS.

Section 18(a) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands
Act (43 U.S.C. 1344(a)) is amended by adding at the end
the following:

“(5)(A) In each oil and gas leasing program
under this section, the Secretary shall make avail-
able for leasing and conduct lease sales including at
least 50 percent of the available unleased acreage
within each outer Continental Shelf planning area
considered to have the largest undiscovered, tech-
nically recoverable oil and gas resources (on a total
btu basis) based upon the most recent national geo-
logic assessment of the outer Continental Shelf, with
an emphasis on offering the most geologically pro-
spective parts of the planning area.

“(B) The Secretary shall include in each pro-
posed oil and gas leasing program under this section
any State subdivision of an outer Continental Shelf
planning area that the Governor of the State that
represents that subdivision requests be made avail-
able for leasing. The Secretary may not remove such a subdivision from the program until publication of the final program, and shall include and consider all such subdivisions in any environmental review conducted and statement prepared for such program under section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)).

“(C) In this paragraph the term ‘available unleased acreage’ means that portion of the outer Continental Shelf that is not under lease at the time of a proposed lease sale, and that has not otherwise been made unavailable for leasing by law.

“(6)(A) In the 5-year oil and gas leasing program, the Secretary shall make available for leasing any outer Continental Shelf planning areas that—

“(i) are estimated to contain more than 2,500,000,000 barrels of oil; or

“(ii) are estimated to contain more than 7,500,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

“(B) To determine the planning areas described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall use the document entitled ‘Minerals Management Service Assessment of Undiscovered Technically Recoverable Oil and Gas Resources of the Nation’s Outer Continental Shelf, 2006’.”.
SEC. 10102. DOMESTIC OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION GOAL.

Section 18(b) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) DOMESTIC OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION GOAL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing a 5-year oil and gas leasing program, and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall determine a domestic strategic production goal for the development of oil and natural gas as a result of that program. Such goal shall be—

“(A) the best estimate of the possible increase in domestic production of oil and natural gas from the outer Continental Shelf;

“(B) focused on meeting domestic demand for oil and natural gas and reducing the dependence of the United States on foreign energy; and

“(C) focused on the production increases achieved by the leasing program at the end of the 15-year period beginning on the effective date of the program.

“(2) PROGRAM GOAL.—For purposes of the 5-year oil and gas leasing program, the production
goal referred to in paragraph (1) shall be an increase by 2032 of—

“(A) no less than 3,000,000 barrels in the amount of oil produced per day; and

“(B) no less than 10,000,000,000 cubic feet in the amount of natural gas produced per day.

“(3) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall report annually, beginning at the end of the 5-year period for which the program applies, to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the progress of the program in meeting the production goal. The Secretary shall identify in the report projections for production and any problems with leasing, permitting, or production that will prevent meeting the goal.”.

SEC. 10103. DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMITTAL OF NEW 5-
YEAR OIL AND GAS LEASING PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) by not later than July 15, 2015, publish and submit to Congress a new proposed oil and gas leasing program under section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344) for the
5-year period beginning on such date and ending
July 15, 2021; and
(2) by not later than July 15, 2016, approve a
final oil and gas leasing program under such section
for such period.
(b) CONSIDERATION OF ALL AREAS.—In preparing
such program the Secretary shall include consideration of
areas of the Continental Shelf off the coasts of all States
(as such term is defined in section 2 of that Act, as
amended by this title), that are subject to leasing under
this title.
(c) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Section 18(d)(3) of
the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
1344(d)(3)) is amended by striking “or after eighteen
months following the date of enactment of this section,
whichever first occurs,”.
SEC. 10104. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize
the issuance of a lease under the Outer Continental Shelf
Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) to any person des-
ignated for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to—
(1) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C.
1701 note), the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Ac-
countability and Divestiture Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C.
8501 et seq.), the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria
Subtitle B—Directing the President
To Conduct New OCS Sales

SEC. 10201. REQUIREMENT TO CONDUCT PROPOSED OIL
AND GAS LEASE SALE 220 ON THE OUTER
CONTINENTAL SHELF OFFSHORE VIRGINIA.

(a) In general.—Notwithstanding the exclusion of
Lease Sale 220 in the Final Outer Continental Shelf Oil
& Gas Leasing Program 2012–2017, the Secretary of the
Interior shall conduct offshore oil and gas Lease Sale 220
under section 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act

Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.), section 1245 of the National Defense Author-
zation Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a),
or the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act
of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.);

(2) Executive Order No. 13622 (July 30, 2012), Executive Order No. 13628 (October 9, 2012), or Executive Order No. 13645 (June 3, 2013);

(3) Executive Order No. 13224 (September 23, 2001) or Executive Order No. 13338 (May 11, 2004); or

(43 U.S.C. 1337) as soon as practicable, but not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO MAKE REPLACEMENT LEASE BLOCKS AVAILABLE.—For each lease block in a proposed lease sale under this section for which the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, under the Memorandum of Agreement referred to in section 10205(b), issues a statement proposing deferral from a lease offering due to defense-related activities that are irreconcilable with mineral exploration and development, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall make available in the same lease sale one other lease block in the Virginia lease sale planning area that is acceptable for oil and gas exploration and production in order to mitigate conflict.

(e) BALANCING MILITARY AND ENERGY PRODUCTION GOALS.—In recognition that the Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing program and the domestic energy resources produced therefrom are integral to national security, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Defense shall work jointly in implementing this section in order to ensure achievement of the following common goals:

(1) Preserving the ability of the Armed Forces of the United States to maintain an optimum state
of readiness through their continued use of the Outer Continental Shelf.

(2) Allowing effective exploration, development, and production of our Nation’s oil, gas, and renewable energy resources.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:


(2) VIRGINIA LEASE SALE PLANNING AREA.—The term “Virginia lease sale planning area” means the area of the outer Continental Shelf (as that term is defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (33 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.)) that is bounded by—

(A) a northern boundary consisting of a straight line extending from the northernmost point of Virginia’s seaward boundary to the point on the seaward boundary of the United States exclusive economic zone located at 37 degrees 17 minutes 1 second North latitude, 71
degrees 5 minutes 16 seconds West longitude;

and

(B) a southern boundary consisting of a straight line extending from the southernmost point of Virginia’s seaward boundary to the point on the seaward boundary of the United States exclusive economic zone located at 36 degrees 31 minutes 58 seconds North latitude, 71 degrees 30 minutes 1 second West longitude.

SEC. 10202. SOUTH CAROLINA LEASE SALE.

Notwithstanding exclusion of the South Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf Planning Area from the Final Outer Continental Shelf Oil & Gas Leasing Program 2012–2017, the Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a lease sale not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act for areas off the coast of South Carolina determined by the Secretary to have the most geologically promising hydrocarbon resources and constituting not less than 25 percent of the leasable area within the South Carolina offshore administrative boundaries depicted in the notice entitled “Federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Administrative Boundaries Extending from the Submerged Lands Act Boundary seaward to the Limit of the United States Outer Continental Shelf”, published January 3, 2006 (71 Fed. Reg. 127).
SEC. 10203. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EXISTING INFRA- 
STRUCTURE LEASE SALE. 

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall 
offer for sale leases of tracts in the Santa Maria and 
Santa Barbara/Ventura Basins of the Southern California 
OCS Planning Area as soon as practicable, but not later 
than December 31, 2015. 

(b) USE OF EXISTING STRUCTURES OR ONSHORE-
BASED DRILLING.—The Secretary of the Interior shall in-
clude in leases offered for sale under this lease sale such 
terms and conditions as are necessary to require that de-
velopment and production may occur only from offshore 
infrastructure in existence on the date of the enactment 
of this Act or from onshore-based, extended-reach drilling. 

SEC. 10204. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT RE-
QUIREMENT. 

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of this title, the 
Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a multisale environ-
mental impact statement under section 102 of the Na-
tional Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) 
for all lease sales required under this subtitle. 

(b) ACTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.—Notwithstanding 
section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 
1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332), in such statement— 

(1) the Secretary is not required to identify 
nonleasing alternative courses of action or to analyze
the environmental effects of such alternative courses
of action; and

(2) the Secretary shall only—

(A) identify a preferred action for leasing
and not more than one alternative leasing pro-
posal; and

(B) analyze the environmental effects and
potential mitigation measures for such pre-
ferred action and such alternative leasing pro-
posal.

SEC. 10205. NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(a) NATIONAL DEFENSE AREAS.—This title does not
affect the existing authority of the Secretary of Defense,
with the approval of the President, to designate national
defense areas on the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to
section 12(d) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
(43 U.S.C. 1341(d)).

(b) PROHIBITION ON CONFLICTS WITH MILITARY
OPERATIONS.—No person may engage in any exploration,
development, or production of oil or natural gas on the
Outer Continental Shelf under a lease issued under this
title that would conflict with any military operation, as
determined in accordance with the Memorandum of Agree-
ment between the Department of Defense and the Depart-
ment of the Interior on Mutual Concerns on the Outer
Continental Shelf signed July 20, 1983, and any revision or replacement for that agreement that is agreed to by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior after that date but before the date of issuance of the lease under which such exploration, development, or production is conducted.

SEC. 10206. EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO NOT INCLUDED.


Subtitle C—Equitable Sharing of Outer Continental Shelf Revenues

SEC. 10301. DISPOSITION OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF REVENUES TO COASTAL STATES.

(a) In General.—Section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338) is amended—

(1) in the existing text—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “All rentals,” and inserting the following:

“(c) Disposition of Revenue Under Old Leases.—All rentals,”; and

(B) in subsection (e) (as designated by the amendment made by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph), by striking “for the period from
June 5, 1950, to date, and thereafter” and inserting “in the period beginning June 5, 1950, and ending on the date of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014’’;

(2) by adding after subsection (c) (as so designated) the following:

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COASTAL STATE.—The term ‘coastal State’ includes a territory of the United States.

“(2) NEW LEASING REVENUES.—The term ‘new leasing revenues’—

“(A) means amounts received by the United States as bonuses, rents, and royalties under leases for oil and gas, wind, tidal, or other energy exploration, development, and production on new areas of the outer Continental Shelf that are authorized to be made available for leasing as a result of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014 and leasing under that Act; and

“(B) does not include amounts received by the United States under any lease of an area located in the boundaries of the Central Gulf of...
Mexico and Western Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas on the date of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, including a lease issued before, on, or after such date of enactment.”; and

(3) by inserting before subsection (c) (as so designated) the following:

“(a) Payment of New Leasing Revenues to Coastal States.—

“(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), of the amount of new leasing revenues received by the United States each fiscal year, 37.5 percent shall be allocated and paid in accordance with subsection (b) to coastal States that are affected States with respect to the leases under which those revenues are received by the United States.

“(2) Phase-in.—

“(A) In general.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), paragraph (1) shall be applied—

“(i) with respect to new leasing revenues under leases awarded under the first leasing program under section 18(a) that takes effect after the date of enactment of
the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, by substituting ‘12.5 percent’ for ‘37.5 percent’; and

“(ii) with respect to new leasing revenues under leases awarded under the second leasing program under section 18(a) that takes effect after the date of enactment of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, by substituting ‘25 percent’ for ‘37.5 percent’.

“(B) EXEMPTED LEASE SALES.—This paragraph shall not apply with respect to any lease issued under subtitle B of the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014.

“(b) ALLOCATION OF PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of new leasing revenues received by the United States with respect to a leased tract that are required to be paid to coastal States in accordance with this subsection each fiscal year shall be allocated among and paid to coastal States that are within 200 miles of the leased tract, in amounts that are inversely propor-
tional to the respective distances between the point
on the coastline of each such State that is closest to
the geographic center of the lease tract, as deter-
mined by the Secretary.

“(2) MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM ALLOCATION.—
The amount allocated to a coastal State under para-
graph (1) each fiscal year with respect to a leased
tract shall be—

“(A) in the case of a coastal State that is
the nearest State to the geographic center of
the leased tract, not less than 25 percent of the
total amounts allocated with respect to the
leased tract;

“(B) in the case of any other coastal State,
not less than 10 percent, and not more than 15
percent, of the total amounts allocated with re-
spect to the leased tract; and

“(C) in the case of a coastal State that is
the only coastal State within 200 miles of a
leased tract, 100 percent of the total amounts
allocated with respect to the leased tract.

“(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Amounts allocated to
a coastal State under this subsection—

“(A) shall be available to the coastal State
without further appropriation;
“(B) shall remain available until expended;

“(C) shall be in addition to any other amounts available to the coastal State under this Act; and

“(D) shall be distributed in the fiscal year following receipt.

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a coastal State may use funds allocated and paid to it under this subsection for any purpose as determined by the laws of that State.

“(B) RESTRICTION ON USE FOR MATCHING.—Funds allocated and paid to a coastal State under this subsection may not be used as matching funds for any other Federal program.”.

(b) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.—This section and the amendment made by this section shall not affect the application of section 105 of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (title I of division C of Public Law 109–432; (43 U.S.C. 1331 note)), as in effect before the enactment of this Act, with respect to revenues received by the United States under oil and gas leases issued for tracts located in the Western and Central Gulf of Mexico
Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas, including such leases issued on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle D—Reorganization of Minerals Management Agencies of the Department of the Interior

SEC. 10401. ESTABLISHMENT OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR ENERGY, LANDS, AND MINERALS AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF OCEAN ENERGY AND SAFETY.

There shall be in the Department of the Interior—

(1) an Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals, who shall—

(A) be appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate;

(B) report to the Secretary of the Interior or, if directed by the Secretary, to the Deputy Secretary of the Interior;

(C) be paid at the rate payable for level III of the Executive Schedule; and

(D) be responsible for—

(i) the safe and responsible development of our energy and mineral resources on Federal lands in appropriate accordance with United States energy demands; and
(ii) ensuring multiple-use missions of the Department of the Interior that promote the safe and sustained development of energy and minerals resources on public lands (as that term is defined in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.));

(2) an Assistant Secretary of Ocean Energy and Safety, who shall—

(A) be appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate;

(B) report to the Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals;

(C) be paid at the rate payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule; and

(D) be responsible for ensuring safe and efficient development of energy and minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf of the United States; and

(3) an Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management, who shall—

(A) be appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate;

(B) report to the Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals;
(C) be paid at the rate payable for level IV
of the Executive Schedule; and

(D) be responsible for ensuring safe and
efficient development of energy and minerals on
public lands and other Federal onshore lands
under the jurisdiction of the Department of the
Interior, including implementation of the Min-
eral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and
the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation
Act (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.) and administra-
tion of the Office of Surface Mining.

SEC. 10402. BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the
Department of the Interior a Bureau of Ocean Energy (re-
ferred to in this section as the “Bureau”), which shall—

(1) be headed by a Director of Ocean Energy
(referred to in this section as the “Director”); and

(2) be administered under the direction of the
Assistant Secretary of Ocean Energy and Safety.

(b) DIRECTOR.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Director shall be ap-
pointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be
compensated at the rate provided for level V of the
Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) Duties.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out through the Bureau all functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary relating to the administration of a comprehensive program of offshore mineral and renewable energy resources management.

(2) Specific authorities.—The Director shall promulgate and implement regulations—

(A) for the proper issuance of leases for the exploration, development, and production of nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf;

(B) relating to resource identification, access, evaluation, and utilization;

(C) for development of leasing plans, lease sales, and issuance of leases for such resources; and

(D) regarding issuance of environmental impact statements related to leasing and post leasing activities including exploration, development, and production, and the use of third
party contracting for necessary environmental
analysis for the development of such resources.

(3) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not carry
out through the Bureau any function, power, or duty
that is—

  (A) required by section 10403 to be car-
ried out through the Ocean Energy Safety Serv-
ice; or

  (B) required by section 10404 to be car-
ried out through the Office of Natural Re-
sources Revenue.

(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAND MANAGEMENT
AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section shall affect the au-
thorities of the Bureau of Land Management under the
Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43
U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or of the Forest Service under the
National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law
94–588).

SEC. 10403. OCEAN ENERGY SAFETY SERVICE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the
Department of the Interior an Ocean Energy Safety Serv-
ice (referred to in this section as the “Service”), which
shall—

  (1) be headed by a Director of Energy Safety
(referred to in this section as the “Director”); and
(2) be administered under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Ocean Energy and Safety.

(b) DIRECTOR.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at the rate provided for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out through the Service all functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary relating to the administration of safety and environmental enforcement activities related to offshore mineral and renewable energy resources on the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) including the authority to develop, promulgate, and enforce regulations to ensure the safe and sound exploration, development, and production of mineral and renewable energy resources on the Outer Continental Shelf in a timely fashion.

(2) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—The Director shall be responsible for all safety activities related to
exploration and development of renewable and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf, including—

(A) exploration, development, production, and ongoing inspections of infrastructure;

(B) the suspending or prohibiting, on a temporary basis, any operation or activity, including production under leases held on the Outer Continental Shelf, in accordance with section 5(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1334(a)(1));

(C) cancelling any lease, permit, or right-of-way on the Outer Continental Shelf, in accordance with section 5(a)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1334(a)(2));

(D) compelling compliance with applicable Federal laws and regulations relating to worker safety and other matters;

(E) requiring comprehensive safety and environmental management programs for persons engaged in activities connected with the exploration, development, and production of mineral or renewable energy resources;
(F) developing and implementing regulations for Federal employees to carry out any inspection or investigation to ascertain compliance with applicable regulations, including health, safety, or environmental regulations;

(G) implementing the Offshore Technology Research and Risk Assessment Program under section 21 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1347);

(H) summoning witnesses and directing the production of evidence;

(I) levying fines and penalties and disqualifying operators;

(J) carrying out any safety, response, and removal preparedness functions; and

(K) the processing of permits, exploration plans, development plans.

(d) EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ensure that the inspection force of the Bureau consists of qualified, trained employees who meet qualification requirements and adhere to the highest professional and ethical standards.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The qualification requirements referred to in paragraph (1)—
(A) shall be determined by the Secretary, subject to subparagraph (B); and

(B) shall include—

(i) 3 years of practical experience in oil and gas exploration, development, or production; or

(ii) a degree in an appropriate field of engineering from an accredited institution of higher learning.

(3) ASSIGNMENT.—In assigning oil and gas inspectors to the inspection and investigation of individual operations, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the extent possible to their previous experience in the particular type of oil and gas operation in which such inspections are to be made.

(4) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The Director shall require that an individual to be hired as an inspection officer undergo an employment investigation (including a criminal history record check).

(5) LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS.—Individuals hired as inspectors must be able to read, speak, and write English well enough to—

(A) carry out written and oral instructions regarding the proper performance of inspection duties; and
(B) write inspection reports and statements and log entries in the English language.

(6) VETERANS PREFERENCE.—The Director shall provide a preference for the hiring of an individual as a inspection officer if the individual is a member or former member of the Armed Forces and is entitled, under statute, to retired, retirement, or retainer pay on account of service as a member of the Armed Forces.

(7) ANNUAL PROFICIENCY REVIEW.—

(A) ANNUAL PROFICIENCY REVIEW.—The Director shall provide that an annual evaluation of each individual assigned inspection duties is conducted and documented.

(B) CONTINUATION OF EMPLOYMENT.—An individual employed as an inspector may not continue to be employed in that capacity unless the evaluation demonstrates that the individual—

(i) continues to meet all qualifications and standards;

(ii) has a satisfactory record of performance and attention to duty based on the standards and requirements in the inspection program; and
(iii) demonstrates the current knowledge and skills necessary to courteously, vigilantly, and effectively perform inspection functions.

(8) LIMITATION ON RIGHT TO STRIKE.—Any individual that conducts permitting or inspections under this section may not participate in a strike, or assert the right to strike.

(9) PERSONNEL AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director may employ, appoint, discipline and terminate for cause, and fix the compensation, terms, and conditions of employment of Federal service for individuals as the employees of the Service in order to restore and maintain the trust of the people of the United States in the accountability of the management of our Nation’s energy safety program.

(10) TRAINING ACADEMY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain a National Offshore Energy Safety Academy (referred to in this paragraph as the “Academy”) as an agency of the Ocean Energy Safety Service.
(B) Functions of Academy.—The Secretary, through the Academy, shall be responsible for—

(i) the initial and continued training of both newly hired and experienced offshore oil and gas inspectors in all aspects of health, safety, environmental, and operational inspections;

(ii) the training of technical support personnel of the Bureau;

(iii) any other training programs for offshore oil and gas inspectors, Bureau personnel, Department personnel, or other persons as the Secretary shall designate; and

(iv) certification of the successful completion of training programs for newly hired and experienced offshore oil and gas inspectors.

(C) Cooperative Agreements.—

(i) In general.—In performing functions under this paragraph, and subject to clause (ii), the Secretary may enter into cooperative educational and training agreements with educational institutions, related
Federal academies, other Federal agencies, 
State governments, safety training firms, 
and oil and gas operators and related in-
dustries.

(ii) Training requirement.—Such 
training shall be conducted by the Acad-
emy in accordance with curriculum needs 
and assignment of instructional personnel 
established by the Secretary.

(11) Use of department personnel.—In 
performing functions under this subsection, the Sec-
retary shall use, to the extent practicable, the facili-
ties and personnel of the Department of the Interior. 
The Secretary may appoint or assign to the Acad-
emy such officers and employees as the Secretary 
considers necessary for the performance of the du-
ties and functions of the Academy.

(12) Additional training programs.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary shall 
work with appropriate educational institutions, 
operators, and representatives of oil and gas 
workers to develop and maintain adequate pro-
grams with educational institutions and oil and 
gas operators that are designed—
(i) to enable persons to qualify for positions in the administration of this title; and

(ii) to provide for the continuing education of inspectors or other appropriate Department of the Interior personnel.

(B) FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide financial and technical assistance to educational institutions in carrying out this paragraph.

(e) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not carry out through the Service any function, power, or duty that is—

(1) required by section 10402 to be carried out through the Bureau of Ocean Energy; or

(2) required by section 10404 to be carried out through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue.

SEC. 10404. OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department of the Interior an Office of Natural Resources Revenue (referred to in this section as the “Office”) to be headed by a Director of Natural Resources Revenue (referred to in this section as the “Director”).

(b) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.
(2) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out, through the Office, all functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary and relating to the administration of offshore royalty and revenue management functions.

(2) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary shall carry out, through the Office, all functions, powers, and duties previously assigned to the Minerals Management Service (including the authority to develop, promulgate, and enforce regulations) regarding offshore royalty and revenue collection; royalty and revenue distribution; auditing and compliance; investigation and enforcement of royalty and revenue regulations; and asset management for onshore and offshore activities.

(d) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not carry out through the Office any function, power, or duty that is—

(1) required by section 10402 to be carried out through the Bureau of Ocean Energy; or
(2) required by section 10403 to be carried out through the Ocean Energy Safety Service.

SEC. 10405. ETHICS AND DRUG TESTING.

(a) Certification.—The Secretary of the Interior shall certify annually that all Department of the Interior officers and employees having regular, direct contact with lessees, contractors, concessionaires, and other businesses interested before the Government as a function of their official duties, or conducting investigations, issuing permits, or responsible for oversight of energy programs, are in full compliance with all Federal employee ethics laws and regulations under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) and part 2635 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, and all guidance issued under subsection (c).

(b) Drug Testing.—The Secretary shall conduct a random drug testing program of all Department of the Interior personnel referred to in subsection (a).

(c) Guidance.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue supplementary ethics and drug testing guidance for the employees for which certification is required under subsection (a). The Secretary shall update the supplementary ethics guidance not less than once every 3 years thereafter.
SEC. 10406. ABOLISHMENT OF MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE.

(a) Abolishment.—The Minerals Management Service is abolished.

(b) Completed Administrative Actions.—

(1) In general.—Completed administrative actions of the Minerals Management Service shall not be affected by the enactment of this Act, but shall continue in effect according to their terms until amended, modified, superseded, terminated, set aside, or revoked in accordance with law by an officer of the United States or a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(2) Completed administrative action defined.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “completed administrative action” includes orders, determinations, memoranda of understanding, memoranda of agreements, rules, regulations, personnel actions, permits, agreements, grants, contracts, certificates, licenses, registrations, and privileges.

(c) Pending Proceedings.—Subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior and the officers of the Department of the Interior under this title—

(1) pending proceedings in the Minerals Management Service, including notices of proposed rule-
making, and applications for licenses, permits, cer-
tificates, grants, and financial assistance, shall con-
tinue, notwithstanding the enactment of this Act or
the vesting of functions of the Service in another
agency, unless discontinued or modified under the
same terms and conditions and to the same extent
that such discontinuance or modification could have
occurred if this title had not been enacted; and

(2) orders issued in such proceedings, and ap-
peals therefrom, and payments made pursuant to
such orders, shall issue in the same manner and on
the same terms as if this title had not been enacted,
and any such orders shall continue in effect until
amended, modified, superseded, terminated, set
aside, or revoked by an officer of the United States
or a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation
of law.

(d) PENDING CIVIL ACTIONS.—Subject to the au-
thority of the Secretary of the Interior or any officer of
the Department of the Interior under this title, pending
civil actions shall continue notwithstanding the enactment
of this Act, and in such civil actions, proceedings shall be
had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered and enforced
in the same manner and with the same effect as if such
enactment had not occurred.
(c) REFERENCES.—References relating to the Minerals Management Service in statutes, Executive orders, rules, regulations, directives, or delegations of authority that precede the effective date of this Act are deemed to refer, as appropriate, to the Department, to its officers, employees, or agents, or to its corresponding organizational units or functions. Statutory reporting requirements that applied in relation to the Minerals Management Service immediately before the effective date of this title shall continue to apply.

SEC. 10407. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE PAY RATES.

(a) UNDER SECRETARY FOR ENERGY, LANDS, AND MINERALS.—Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to “Under Secretaries of the Treasury (3).” the following:

“Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals, Department of the Interior.”.

(b) ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Assistant Secretaries of the Interior (6).” and inserting the following:

“Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Interior (7).”.
(c) DIRECTORS.—Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Director, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.” and inserting the following new items:

“Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy, Department of the Interior.

“Director, Ocean Energy Safety Service, Department of the Interior.

“Director, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Department of the Interior.”.

SEC. 10408. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF ENERGY SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall establish, under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, an Outer Continental Shelf Energy Safety Advisory Board (referred to in this section as the “Board”)—

(1) to provide the Secretary and the Directors established by this title with independent scientific and technical advice on safe, responsible, and timely mineral and renewable energy exploration, development, and production activities; and

(2) to review operations of the National Offshore Energy Health and Safety Academy established under section 10403(d), including submitting to the Secretary recommendations of curriculum to
ensure training scientific and technical advancements.

(b) Membership.—

(1) Size.—The Board shall consist of not more than 11 members, who—

   (A) shall be appointed by the Secretary based on their expertise in oil and gas drilling, well design, operations, well containment and oil spill response; and

   (B) must have significant scientific, engineering, management, and other credentials and a history of working in the field related to safe energy exploration, development, and production activities.

(2) Consultation and Nominations.—The Secretary shall consult with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering to identify potential candidates for the Board and shall take nominations from the public.

(3) Term.—The Secretary shall appoint Board members to staggered terms of not more than 4 years, and shall not appoint a member for more than 2 consecutive terms.
(4) Balance.—In appointing members to the Board, the Secretary shall ensure a balanced representation of industry and research interests.

(c) Chair.—The Secretary shall appoint the Chair for the Board from among its members.

(d) Meetings.—The Board shall meet not less than 3 times per year and shall host, at least once per year, a public forum to review and assess the overall energy safety performance of Outer Continental Shelf mineral and renewable energy resource activities.

(e) Offshore Drilling Safety Assessments and Recommendations.—As part of its duties under this section, the Board shall, by not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section and every 5 years thereafter, submit to the Secretary a report that—

(1) assesses offshore oil and gas well control technologies, practices, voluntary standards, and regulations in the United States and elsewhere; and

(2) as appropriate, recommends modifications to the regulations issued under this title to ensure adequate protection of safety and the environment, including recommendations on how to reduce regulations and administrative actions that are duplicative or unnecessary.
(f) REPORTS.—Reports of the Board shall be submitted by the Board to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and made available to the public in electronically accessible form.

(g) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Members of the Board, other than full-time employees of the Federal Government, while attending meetings of the Board or while otherwise serving at the request of the Secretary or the Director while serving away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for individuals in the Government serving without pay.

SEC. 10409. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES.

Section 22 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1348) is amended by adding at the end of the section the following:

“(g) INSPECTION FEES.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the operators of facilities subject to inspection under subsection (c) non-refundable fees for such inspections—
“(A) at an aggregate level equal to the amount necessary to offset the annual expenses of inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities (including mobile offshore drilling units) by the Department of the Interior; and

“(B) using a schedule that reflects the differences in complexity among the classes of facilities to be inspected.

“(2) OCEAN ENERGY SAFETY FUND.—There is established in the Treasury a fund, to be known as the ‘Ocean Energy Enforcement Fund’ (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Fund’), into which shall be deposited all amounts collected as fees under paragraph (1) and which shall be available as provided under paragraph (3).

“(3) AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, all amounts deposited in the Fund—

“(i) shall be credited as offsetting collections;

“(ii) shall be available for expenditure for purposes of carrying out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities (including mobile offshore drilling units) and the ad-
ministration of the inspection program under this section;

“(iii) shall be available only to the extent provided for in advance in an appropriations Act; and

“(iv) shall remain available until expended.

“(B) USE FOR FIELD OFFICES.—Not less than 75 percent of amounts in the Fund may be appropriated for use only for the respective Department of the Interior field offices where the amounts were originally assessed as fees.

“(4) INITIAL FEES.—Fees shall be established under this subsection for the fiscal year in which this subsection takes effect and the subsequent 10 years, and shall not be raised without advise and consent of the Congress, except as determined by the Secretary to be appropriate as an adjustment equal to the percentage by which the Consumer Price Index for the month of June of the calendar year preceding the adjustment exceeds the Consumer Price Index for the month of June of the calendar year in which the claim was determined or last adjusted.
“(5) **Annual Fees.**—Annual fees shall be collected under this subsection for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2013 shall be—

“(A) $10,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;

“(B) $17,000 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

“(C) $31,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

“(6) **Fees for Drilling Rigs.**—Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed under this subsection for all inspections completed in fiscal years 2015 through 2024. Fees for fiscal year 2015 shall be—

“(A) $30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 1,000 feet or more; and

“(B) $16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 1,000 feet.

“(7) **Billing.**—The Secretary shall bill designated operators under paragraph (5) within 60
days after the date of the inspection, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under paragraph (6) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days after billing.

“(8) Sunset.—No fee may be collected under this subsection for any fiscal year after fiscal year 2024.

“(9) Annual reports.—

“(A) In general.—Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2015, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the operation of the Fund during the fiscal year.

“(B) Contents.—Each report shall include, for the fiscal year covered by the report, the following:

“(i) A statement of the amounts deposited into the Fund.

“(ii) A description of the expenditures made from the Fund for the fiscal year, in-
including the purpose of the expenditures
and the additional hiring of personnel.

“(iii) A statement of the balance re-
remaining in the Fund at the end of the fis-
cal year.

“(iv) An accounting of pace of permit
approvals.

“(v) If fee increases are proposed
after the initial 10-year period referred to
in paragraph (5), a proper accounting of
the potential adverse economic impacts
such fee increases will have on offshore
economic activity and overall production,
conducted by the Secretary.

“(vi) Recommendations to increase
the efficacy and efficiency of offshore in-
spections.

“(vii) Any corrective actions levied
upon offshore inspectors as a result of any
form of misconduct.”.

SEC. 10410. PROHIBITION ON ACTION BASED ON NATIONAL
OCEAN POLICY DEVELOPED UNDER EXECU-
TIVE ORDER NO. 13547.

(a) Prohibition.—The Bureau of Ocean Energy
and the Ocean Energy Safety Service may not develop,
propose, finalize, administer, or implement, any limitation on activities under their jurisdiction as a result of the coastal and marine spatial planning component of the National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order No. 13547.

(b) REPORT ON EXPENDITURES.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate identifying all Federal expenditures in fiscal years 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 by the Bureau of Ocean Energy and the Ocean Energy Safety Service and their predecessor agencies, by agency, account, and any pertinent subaccounts, for the development, administration, or implementation of the coastal and marine spatial planning component of the National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order No. 13547, including staff time, travel, and other related expenses.
Subtitle E—United States
Territories

SEC. 10501. APPLICATION OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT WITH RESPECT TO TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (a), by inserting after “control” the following: “or lying within the United States exclusive economic zone and the Continental Shelf adjacent to any territory of the United States”;

(2) in paragraph (p), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(3) in paragraph (q), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(r) The term ‘State’ includes each territory of the United States.”.
Subtitle F—Miscellaneous
Provisions

SEC. 10601. RULES REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES UNDER GULF OF MEXICO ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 2006.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue rules to provide more clarity, certainty, and stability to the revenue streams contemplated by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note).

(b) Contents.—The rules shall include clarification of the timing and methods of disbursements of funds under section 105(b)(2) of such Act.

SEC. 10602. AMOUNT OF DISTRIBUTED QUALIFIED OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF REVENUES.

Section 105(f)(1) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (title I of division C of Public Law 109–432; 43 U.S.C. 1331 note) shall be applied by substituting “2024, and shall not exceed $999,999,999 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2055” for “2055”.

Subtitle G—Judicial Review

SEC. 10701. TIME FOR FILING COMPLAINT.

(a) In General.—Any cause of action that arises from a covered energy decision must be filed not later than
the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of the
covered energy decision. Any cause of action not filed with-
in this time period shall be barred.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
a cause of action brought by a party to a covered energy
lease.

SEC. 10702. DISTRICT COURT DEADLINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All proceedings that are subject
to section 10701—

(1) shall be brought in the United States dis-
trict court for the district in which the Federal prop-
erty for which a covered energy lease is issued is lo-
cated or the United States District Court of the Dis-
trict of Columbia;

(2) shall be resolved as expeditiously as pos-
sible, and in any event not more than 180 days after
such cause or claim is filed; and

(3) shall take precedence over all other pending
matters before the district court.

(b) FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DEADLINE.—If an
interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order has not
been issued by the district court by the deadline described
under this section, the cause or claim shall be dismissed
with prejudice and all rights relating to such cause or
claim shall be terminated.
SEC. 10703. ABILITY TO SEEK APPELLATE REVIEW.

An interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of the district court in a proceeding that is subject to section 10701 may be reviewed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The D.C. Circuit shall resolve any such appeal as expeditiously as possible and, in any event, not more than 180 days after such interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of the district court was issued.

SEC. 10704. LIMITATION ON SCOPE OF REVIEW AND RELIEF.

(a) Administrative Findings and Conclusions.—In any judicial review of any Federal action under this subtitle, any administrative findings and conclusions relating to the challenged Federal action shall be presumed to be correct unless shown otherwise by clear and convincing evidence contained in the administrative record.

(b) Limitation on Prospective Relief.—In any judicial review of any action, or failure to act, under this subtitle, the Court shall not grant or approve any prospective relief unless the Court finds that such relief is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of a Federal law requirement, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct the violation concerned.
SEC. 10705. LEGAL FEES.

Any person filing a petition seeking judicial review of any action, or failure to act, under this subtitle who is not a prevailing party shall pay to the prevailing parties (including intervening parties), other than the United States, fees and other expenses incurred by that party in connection with the judicial review, unless the Court finds that the position of the person was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust.

SEC. 10706. EXCLUSION.

This subtitle shall not apply with respect to disputes between the parties to a lease issued pursuant to an authorizing leasing statute regarding the obligations of such lease or the alleged breach thereof.

SEC. 10707. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle, the following definitions apply:

(1) Covered energy decision.—The term “covered energy decision” means any action or decision by a Federal official regarding the issuance of a covered energy lease.

(2) Covered energy lease.—The term “covered energy lease” means any lease under this title or under an oil and gas leasing program under this title.
TITLE II—ONSHORE FEDERAL LANDS AND ENERGY SECURITY

Subtitle A—Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security

SEC. 21001. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Federal Lands Jobs and Energy Security Act”.

SEC. 21002. POLICIES REGARDING BUYING, BUILDING, AND WORKING FOR AMERICA.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL INTENT.—It is the intent of the Congress that—

(1) this subtitle will support a healthy and growing United States domestic energy sector that, in turn, helps to reinvigorate American manufacturing, transportation, and service sectors by employing the vast talents of United States workers to assist in the development of energy from domestic sources;

(2) to ensure a robust onshore energy production industry and ensure that the benefits of development support local communities, under this subtitle, the Secretary shall make every effort to promote the development of onshore American energy, and shall take into consideration the socioeconomic impacts, infrastructure requirements, and fiscal sta-
bility for local communities located within areas containing onshore energy resources; and

(3) the Congress will monitor the deployment of personnel and material onshore to encourage the development of American manufacturing to enable United States workers to benefit from this subtitle through good jobs and careers, as well as the establishment of important industrial facilities to support expanded access to American resources.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall when possible, and practicable, encourage the use of United States workers and equipment manufactured in the United States in all construction related to mineral resource development under this subtitle.

CHAPTER 1—ONSHORE OIL AND GAS PERMIT STREAMLINING

SEC. 21101. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the “Streamlining Permitting of American Energy Act of 2014”.

Subchapter A—Application for Permits To Drill Process Reform

SEC. 21111. PERMIT TO DRILL APPLICATION TIMELINE.

Section 17(p)(2) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(p)(2)) is amended to read as follows:
“(2) APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL RE-
FORM AND PROCESS.—

“(A) TIMELINE.—The Secretary shall de-
cide whether to issue a permit to drill within 30
days after receiving an application for the per-
mit. The Secretary may extend such period for
up to 2 periods of 15 days each, if the Sec-
retary has given written notice of the delay to
the applicant. The notice shall be in the form
of a letter from the Secretary or a designee of
the Secretary, and shall include the names and
titles of the persons processing the application,
the specific reasons for the delay, and a specific
date a final decision on the application is ex-
pected.

“(B) NOTICE OF REASONS FOR DENIAL.—
If the application is denied, the Secretary shall
provide the applicant—

“(i) in writing, clear and comprehen-
sive reasons why the application was not
accepted and detailed information con-
cerning any deficiencies; and

“(ii) an opportunity to remedy any de-
ficiencies.
“(C) Application deemed approved.—If the Secretary has not made a decision on the application by the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date the application is received by the Secretary, the application is deemed approved, except in cases in which existing reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) are incomplete.

“(D) Denial of permit.—If the Secretary decides not to issue a permit to drill in accordance with subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

“(i) provide to the applicant a description of the reasons for the denial of the permit;

“(ii) allow the applicant to resubmit an application for a permit to drill during the 10-day period beginning on the date the applicant receives the description of the denial from the Secretary; and

“(iii) issue or deny any resubmitted application not later than 10 days after the
date the application is submitted to the Secretary.

“(E) Fee.—

“(i) In general.—Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary shall collect a single $6,500 permit processing fee per application from each applicant at the time the final decision is made whether to issue a permit under subparagraph (A). This fee shall not apply to any resubmitted application.

“(ii) Treatment of permit processing fee.—Of all fees collected under this paragraph, 50 percent shall be transferred to the field office where they are collected and used to process protests, leases, and permits under this Act subject to appropriation.”.

Subchapter B—Administrative Protest Documentation Reform

SEC. 21121. ADMINISTRATIVE PROTEST DOCUMENTATION REFORM.

Section 17(p) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(p)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:
“(4) Protest Fee.—

“(A) In general.—The Secretary shall collect a $5,000 documentation fee to accompany each protest for a lease, right of way, or application for permit to drill.

“(B) Treatment of fees.—Of all fees collected under this paragraph, 50 percent shall remain in the field office where they are collected and used to process protests subject to appropriation.”.

Subchapter C—Permit Streamlining

SEC. 21131. MAKING PILOT OFFICES PERMANENT TO IMPROVE ENERGY PERMITTING ON FEDERAL LANDS.

(a) Establishment.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall establish a Federal Permit Streamlining Project (referred to in this section as the “Project”) in every Bureau of Land Management field office with responsibility for permitting energy projects on Federal land.

(b) Memorandum of Understanding.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding for purposes of this section with—
(A) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(B) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(C) the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers.

(2) STATE PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may request that the Governor of any State with energy projects on Federal lands to be a signatory to the memorandum of understanding.

(c) DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the signing of the memorandum of understanding under subsection (b), all Federal signatory parties shall, if appropriate, assign to each of the Bureau of Land Management field offices an employee who has expertise in the regulatory issues relating to the office in which the employee is employed, including, as applicable, particular expertise in—

(A) the consultations and the preparation of biological opinions under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536);

(B) permits under section 404 of Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344);
(C) regulatory matters under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);
(D) planning under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a et seq.); and
(E) the preparation of analyses under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(2) DUTIES.—Each employee assigned under paragraph (1) shall—
(A) not later than 90 days after the date of assignment, report to the Bureau of Land Management Field Managers in the office to which the employee is assigned;
(B) be responsible for all issues relating to the energy projects that arise under the authorities of the employee’s home agency; and
(C) participate as part of the team of personnel working on proposed energy projects, planning, and environmental analyses on Federal lands.

(d) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—The Secretary shall assign to each Bureau of Land Management field office identified in subsection (a) any additional personnel that are necessary to ensure the effective approval and imple-
implementation of energy projects administered by the Bureau of Land Management field offices, including inspection and enforcement relating to energy development on Federal land, in accordance with the multiple use mandate of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(e) FUNDING.—Funding for the additional personnel shall come from the Department of the Interior reforms identified in sections 21111 and 21121.

(f) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section affects—

(1) the operation of any Federal or State law;

or

(2) any delegation of authority made by the head of a Federal agency whose employees are participating in the Project.

(g) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section the term “energy projects” includes oil, natural gas, and other energy projects as defined by the Secretary.

SEC. 21132. ADMINISTRATION OF CURRENT LAW.

Subchapter D—Judicial Review

SEC. 21141. DEFINITIONS.

In this subchapter—

(1) the term “covered civil action” means a civil action containing a claim under section 702 of title 5, United States Code, regarding agency action (as defined for the purposes of that section) affecting a covered energy project on Federal lands of the United States; and

(2) the term “covered energy project” means the leasing of Federal lands of the United States for the exploration, development, production, processing, or transmission of oil, natural gas, or any other source of energy, and any action under such a lease, except that the term does not include any disputes between the parties to a lease regarding the obligations under such lease, including regarding any alleged breach of the lease.

SEC. 21142. EXCLUSIVE VENUE FOR CERTAIN CIVIL ACTIONS RELATING TO COVERED ENERGY PROJECTS.

Venue for any covered civil action shall lie in the district court where the project or leases exist or are proposed.
SEC. 21143. TIMELY FILING.

To ensure timely redress by the courts, a covered civil action must be filed no later than the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the final Federal agency action to which it relates.

SEC. 21144. EXPEDITION IN HEARING AND DETERMINING THE ACTION.

The court shall endeavor to hear and determine any covered civil action as expeditiously as possible.

SEC. 21145. STANDARD OF REVIEW.

In any judicial review of a covered civil action, administrative findings and conclusions relating to the challenged Federal action or decision shall be presumed to be correct, and the presumption may be rebutted only by the preponderance of the evidence contained in the administrative record.

SEC. 21146. LIMITATION ON INJUNCTION AND PROSPECTIVE RELIEF.

In a covered civil action, the court shall not grant or approve any prospective relief unless the court finds that such relief is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of a legal requirement, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct that violation. In addition, courts shall limit the duration of preliminary injunctions to halt covered energy projects to no more than 60 days, unless the court finds clear reasons
to extend the injunction. In such cases of extensions, such
extensions shall only be in 30-day increments and shall
require action by the court to renew the injunction.

SEC. 21147. LIMITATION ON ATTORNEYS’ FEES.

Sections 504 of title 5, United States Code, and 2412
of title 28, United States Code, (together commonly called
the Equal Access to Justice Act) do not apply to a covered
civil action, nor shall any party in such a covered civil ac-
tion receive payment from the Federal Government for
their attorneys’ fees, expenses, and other court costs.

SEC. 21148. LEGAL STANDING.

Challengers filing appeals with the Department of the
Interior Board of Land Appeals shall meet the same
standing requirements as challengers before a United
States district court.

Subchapter E—Knowing America’s Oil and
Gas Resources

SEC. 21151. FUNDING OIL AND GAS RESOURCE ASSESS-
MENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall
provide matching funding for joint projects with States to
conduct oil and gas resource assessments on Federal lands
with significant oil and gas potential.

(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost
of activities under this section shall not exceed 50 percent.
(c) RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.—Any resource assessment under this section shall be conducted by a State, in consultation with the United States Geological Survey.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section a total of $50,000,000 for fiscal years 2015 through 2018.

CHAPTER 2—OIL AND GAS LEASING CERTAINTY

SEC. 21201. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the “Providing Leasing Certainty for American Energy Act of 2014”.

SEC. 21202. MINIMUM ACREAGE REQUIREMENT FOR ON-SHORE LEASE SALES.

In conducting lease sales as required by section 17(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(a)), each year the Secretary of the Interior shall perform the following:

(1) The Secretary shall offer for sale no less than 25 percent of the annual nominated acreage not previously made available for lease. Acreage offered for lease pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to protest and shall be eligible for categorical exclusions under section 390 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15942), except that
it shall not be subject to the test of extraordinary circumstances.

(2) In administering this section, the Secretary shall only consider leasing of Federal lands that are available for leasing at the time the lease sale occurs.

SEC. 21203. LEASING CERTAINTY.

Section 17(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(a)) is amended by inserting “(1)” before “All lands”, and by adding at the end the following:

“(2)(A) The Secretary shall not withdraw any covered energy project issued under this Act without finding a violation of the terms of the lease by the lessee.

“(B) The Secretary shall not infringe upon lease rights under leases issued under this Act by indefinitely delaying issuance of project approvals, drilling and seismic permits, and rights of way for activities under such a lease.

“(C) No later than 18 months after an area is designated as open under the current land use plan the Secretary shall make available nominated areas for lease under the criteria in section 2.

“(D) Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary shall issue all leases sold no later than 60 days after the last payment is made.
“(E) The Secretary shall not cancel or withdraw any lease parcel after a competitive lease sale has occurred and a winning bidder has submitted the last payment for the parcel.

“(F) Not later than 60 days after a lease sale held under this Act, the Secretary shall adjudicate any lease protests filed following a lease sale. If after 60 days any protest is left unsettled, said protest is automatically denied and appeal rights of the protestor begin.

“(G) No additional lease stipulations may be added after the parcel is sold without consultation and agreement of the lessee, unless the Secretary deems such stipulations as emergency actions to conserve the resources of the United States.’’.

SEC. 21204. LEASING CONSISTENCY.

Federal land managers must follow existing resource management plans and continue to actively lease in areas designated as open when resource management plans are being amended or revised, until such time as a new record of decision is signed.

SEC. 21205. REDUCE REDUNDANT POLICIES.

Bureau of Land Management Instruction Memorandum 2010–117 shall have no force or effect.
SEC. 21206. STREAMLINED CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.

Section 31(e) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 188(e)) is amended in the matter following paragraph (4) by striking “at least thirty days in advance of the reinstatement” and inserting “in an annual report”.

CHAPTER 3—OIL SHALE

SEC. 21301. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the “Protecting Investment in Oil Shale the Next Generation of Environmental, Energy, and Resource Security Act” or the “PIONEERS Act”.

SEC. 21302. EFFECTIVENESS OF OIL SHALE REGULATIONS, AMENDMENTS TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS, AND RECORD OF DECISION.

(a) REGULATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, the final regulations regarding oil shale management published by the Bureau of Land Management on November 18, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 69,414), are deemed to satisfy all legal and procedural requirements under any law, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Secretary of the Interior shall implement those regulations, including
the oil shale leasing program authorized by the regulations, without any other administrative action necessary.

(b) Amendments to Resource Management Plans and Record of Decision.—Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, the November 17, 2008 U.S. Bureau of Land Management Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments/Record of Decision for Oil Shale and Tar Sands Resources to Address Land Use Allocations in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement are deemed to satisfy all legal and procedural requirements under any law, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Secretary of the Interior shall implement the oil shale leasing program authorized by the regulations referred to in subsection (a) in those areas covered by the resource management plans amended by such amendments, and covered by such record of decision, without any other administrative action necessary.

SEC. 21303. OIL SHALE LEASING.

(a) Additional Research and Development Lease Sales.—The Secretary of the Interior shall hold a lease sale within 180 days after the date of enactment
of this Act offering an additional 10 parcels for lease for
research, development, and demonstration of oil shale re-
sources, under the terms offered in the solicitation of bids
for such leases published on January 15, 2009 (74 Fed.
Reg. 10).

(b) COMMERCIAL LEASE SALES.—No later than Jan-
uary 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Interior shall hold no
less than 5 separate commercial lease sales in areas con-
sidered to have the most potential for oil shale develop-
ment, as determined by the Secretary, in areas nominated
through public comment. Each lease sale shall be for an
area of not less than 25,000 acres, and in multiple lease
blocs.

CHAPTER 4—MISCELLANEOUS

PROVISIONS

SEC. 21401. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to author-
ize the issuance of a lease under the Mineral Leasing Act
(30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) to any person designated for the
imposition of sanctions pursuant to—

(1) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C.
1701 note), the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Ac-
countability and Divestiture Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C.
8501 et seq.), the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria
Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et
seq.), section 1245 of the National Defense Author-
ization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a),
or the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act
of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.);

(2) Executive Order No. 13622 (July 30, 2012), Executive Order No. 13628 (October 9, 2012), or Executive Order No. 13645 (June 3, 2013);

(3) Executive Order No. 13224 (September 23, 2001) or Executive Order No. 13338 (May 11, 2004); or

(4) the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sov-
ereignty Restoration Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2151
note).

Subtitle B—Planning for American Energy

SEC. 22001. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Planning for Amer-

SEC. 22002. ONSHORE DOMESTIC ENERGY PRODUCTION

STRATEGIC PLAN.

(a) In General.—The Mineral Leasing Act (30
U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by redesignating section
44 as section 45, and by inserting after section 43 the
following:
“SEC. 44. QUADRENNIAL STRATEGIC FEDERAL ONSHORE ENERGY PRODUCTION STRATEGY.

“(a) In General.—

“(1) The Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this section referred to as ‘Secretary’), in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to lands administered by the Forest Service, shall develop and publish every 4 years a Quadrennial Federal Onshore Energy Production Strategy. This Strategy shall direct Federal land energy development and department resource allocation in order to promote the energy and national security of the United States in accordance with Bureau of Land Management’s mission of promoting the multiple use of Federal lands as set forth in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

“(2) In developing this Strategy, the Secretary shall consult with the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration on the projected energy demands of the United States for the next 30-year period, and how energy derived from Federal onshore lands can put the United States on a trajectory to meet that demand during the next 4-year period. The Secretary shall consider how Federal lands will contribute to ensuring national energy security,
with a goal for increasing energy independence and production, during the next 4-year period.

“(3) The Secretary shall determine a domestic strategic production objective for the development of energy resources from Federal onshore lands. Such objective shall be—

“(A) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic production of oil and natural gas from the Federal onshore mineral estate, with a focus on lands held by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service;

“(B) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic coal production from Federal lands;

“(C) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic production of strategic and critical energy minerals from the Federal onshore mineral estate;

“(D) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in megawatts for electricity production from each of the following sources: wind, solar,
biomass, hydropower, and geothermal energy produced on Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service;

“(E) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in unconventional energy production, such as oil shale;

“(F) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic production of oil, natural gas, coal, and other renewable sources from tribal lands for any federally recognized Indian tribe that elects to participate in facilitating energy production on its lands;

“(G) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in production of helium on Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service; and

“(H) the best estimate, based upon commercial and scientific data, of the expected increase in domestic production of geothermal, solar, wind, or other renewable energy sources from ‘available lands’ (as such term is defined
in section 203 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108 et seq.), and including any other lands deemed by the Territory or State of Hawaii, as the case may be, to be included within that definition) that the agency or department of the government of the State of Hawaii that is responsible for the administration of such lands selects to be used for such energy production.

“(4) The Secretary shall consult with the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration regarding the methodology used to arrive at its estimates for purposes of this section.

“(5) The Secretary has the authority to expand the energy development plan to include other energy production technology sources or advancements in energy on Federal lands.

“(6) The Secretary shall include in the Strategy a plan for addressing new demands for transmission lines and pipelines for distribution of oil and gas across Federal lands to ensure that energy produced can be distributed to areas of need.

“(b) TRIBAL OBJECTIVES.—It is the sense of Congress that federally recognized Indian tribes may elect to set their own production objectives as part of the Strategy
under this section. The Secretary shall work in cooperation with any federally recognized Indian tribe that elects to participate in achieving its own strategic energy objectives designated under this subsection.

“(c) EXECUTION OF THE STRATEGY.—The relevant Secretary shall have all necessary authority to make determinations regarding which additional lands will be made available in order to meet the production objectives established by strategies under this section. The Secretary shall also take all necessary actions to achieve these production objectives unless the President determines that it is not in the national security and economic interests of the United States to increase Federal domestic energy production and to further decrease dependence upon foreign sources of energy. In administering this section, the relevant Secretary shall only consider leasing Federal lands available for leasing at the time the lease sale occurs.

“(d) STATE, FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC INPUT.—In developing each strategy, the Secretary shall solicit the input of affected States, federally recognized Indian tribes, local governments, and the public.

“(e) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall report annually to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources of the Senate on the progress of meeting the production goals set forth in the strategy. The Secretary shall identify in the report projections for production and capacity installations and any problems with leasing, permitting, siting, or production that will prevent meeting the goal. In addition, the Secretary shall make suggestions to help meet any shortfalls in meeting the production goals.

“(f) Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this section, in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)), the Secretary shall complete a programmatic environmental impact statement. This programmatic environmental impact statement will be deemed sufficient to comply with all requirements under that Act for all necessary resource management and land use plans associated with the implementation of the strategy.

“(g) Congressional Review.—At least 60 days prior to publishing a proposed strategy under this section, the Secretary shall submit it to the President and the Congress, together with any comments received from States, federally recognized Indian tribes, and local governments. Such submission shall indicate why any specific rec-
ommendation of a State, federally recognized Indian tribe, or local government was not accepted.

“(h) STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL ENERGY MINERALS DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘strategic and critical energy minerals’ means those that are necessary for the Nation’s energy infrastructure including pipelines, refining capacity, electrical power generation and transmission, and renewable energy production and those that are necessary to support domestic manufacturing, including but not limited to, materials used in energy generation, production, and transportation.”.

(b) FIRST QUADRENNIAL STRATEGY.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress the first Quadrennial Federal Onshore Energy Production Strategy under the amendment made by subsection (a).

Subtitle C—National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Access

SEC. 23001. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Access Act”.

SEC. 23002. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND REAFFIRMING NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA.

It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska
remains explicitly designated, both in name and legal
status, for purposes of providing oil and natural gas
resources to the United States; and

(2) accordingly, the national policy is to actively
advance oil and gas development within the Reserve
by facilitating the expeditious exploration, produc-
tion, and transportation of oil and natural gas from
and through the Reserve.

SEC. 23003. NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA:
LEASE SALES.

Section 107(a) of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Pro-
duction Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6506a(a)) is amended to
read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an
expeditious program of competitive leasing of oil and gas
in the reserve in accordance with this Act. Such program
shall include at least one lease sale annually in those areas
of the reserve most likely to produce commercial quantities
of oil and natural gas each year in the period 2014
through 2024.”.
SEC. 23004. NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA:

PLANNING AND PERMITTING PIPELINE AND
ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

(a) In General.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
sion of law, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation
with other appropriate Federal agencies, shall facilitate
and ensure permits, in a timely and environmentally re-
sponsible manner, for all surface development activities,
including for the construction of pipelines and roads, nec-
essary to—

(1) develop and bring into production any areas
within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska
that are subject to oil and gas leases; and

(2) transport oil and gas from and through the
National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska in the most
direct manner possible to existing transportation or
processing infrastructure on the North Slope of
Alaska.

(b) Timeline.—The Secretary shall ensure that any
Federal permitting agency shall issue permits in accord-
ance with the following timeline:

(1) Permits for such construction for transpor-
tation of oil and natural gas produced under existing
Federal oil and gas leases with respect to which the
Secretary has issued a permit to drill shall be ap-
proved within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Permits for such construction for transportation of oil and natural gas produced under Federal oil and gas leases shall be approved within 6 months after the submission to the Secretary of a request for a permit to drill.

(c) PLAN.—To ensure timely future development of the Reserve, within 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress a plan for approved rights-of-way for a plan for pipeline, road, and any other surface infrastructure that may be necessary infrastructure that will ensure that all leasable tracts in the Reserve are within 25 miles of an approved road and pipeline right-of-way that can serve future development of the Reserve.

SEC. 23005. ISSUANCE OF A NEW INTEGRATED ACTIVITY PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

(a) ISSUANCE OF NEW INTEGRATED ACTIVITY PLAN.—The Secretary of the Interior shall, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue—

(1) a new proposed integrated activity plan from among the non-adopted alternatives in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Integrated Activity
Plan Record of Decision issued by the Secretary of the Interior and dated February 21, 2013; and

(2) an environmental impact statement under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)) for issuance of oil and gas leases in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska to promote efficient and maximum development of oil and natural gas resources of such reserve.

(b) **Nullification of Existing Record of Decision, IAP, and EIS.**—Except as provided in subsection (a), the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Integrated Activity Plan Record of Decision issued by the Secretary of the Interior and dated February 21, 2013, including the integrated activity plan and environmental impact statement referred to in that record of decision, shall have no force or effect.

**Sec. 23006. Departmental Accountability for Development.**

The Secretary of the Interior shall issue regulations not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act that establish clear requirements to ensure that the Department of the Interior is supporting development of oil and gas leases in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.
SEC. 23007. DEADLINES UNDER NEW PROPOSED INTEGRATED ACTIVITY PLAN.

At a minimum, the new proposed integrated activity plan issued under section 23005(a)(1) shall—

(1) require the Department of the Interior to respond within 5 business days to a person who submits an application for a permit for development of oil and natural gas leases in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska acknowledging receipt of such application; and

(2) establish a timeline for the processing of each such application, that—

(A) specifies deadlines for decisions and actions on permit applications; and

(B) provides that the period for issuing each permit after submission of such an application shall not exceed 60 days without the concurrence of the applicant.

SEC. 23008. UPDATED RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall complete a comprehensive assessment of all technically recoverable fossil fuel resources within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, including all conventional and unconventional oil and natural gas.

(b) COOPERATION AND CONSULTATION.—The resource assessment required by subsection (a) shall be car-
carried out by the United States Geological Survey in co-
operation and consultation with the State of Alaska and
the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

(c) TIMING.—The resource assessment required by
subsection (a) shall be completed within 24 months of the
date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) FUNDING.—The United States Geological Survey
may, in carrying out the duties under this section, coop-
eratively use resources and funds provided by the State
of Alaska.

Subtitle D—BLM Live Internet
Auctions

SEC. 24001. SHORT TITLE.
This subtitle may be cited as the “BLM Live Internet
Auctions Act”.

SEC. 24002. INTERNET-BASED ONSHORE OIL AND GAS
LEASE SALES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 17(b)(1) of the Min-
eral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), in the third sentence,
by inserting “, except as provided in subparagraph
(C)” after “by oral bidding”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:
“(C) In order to diversify and expand the Nation’s
onshore leasing program to ensure the best return to the
Federal taxpayer, reduce fraud, and secure the leasing process, the Secretary may conduct onshore lease sales through Internet-based bidding methods. Each individual Internet-based lease sale shall conclude within 7 days.”.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the tenth Internet-based lease sale conducted under the amendment made by subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall analyze the first 10 such lease sales and report to Congress the findings of the analysis. The report shall include—

(1) estimates on increases or decreases in such lease sales, compared to sales conducted by oral bidding, in—

(A) the number of bidders;

(B) the average amount of bid;

(C) the highest amount bid; and

(D) the lowest bid;

(2) an estimate on the total cost or savings to the Department of the Interior as a result of such sales, compared to sales conducted by oral bidding; and

(3) an evaluation of the demonstrated or expected effectiveness of different structures for lease sales which may provide an opportunity to better maximize bidder participation, ensure the highest re-
turn to the Federal taxpayers, minimize opportunities for fraud or collusion, and ensure the security and integrity of the leasing process.