

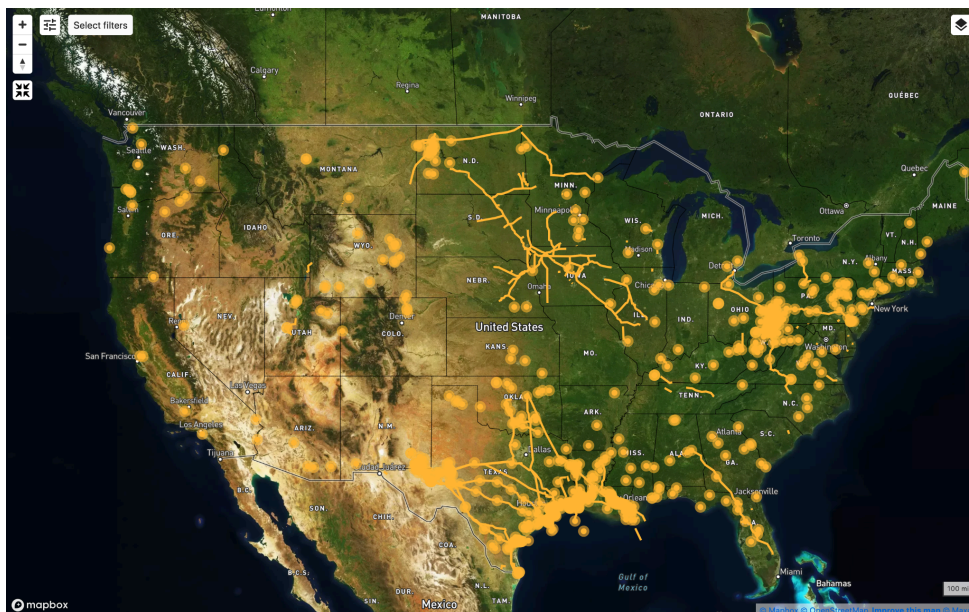
The Energy Independence and Security Act is for Dirty Projects

Harmful Mining, Fossil Fuel and False Climate Solutions that would be permitted by Manchin's Dirty Deal

The text of the Manchin/Schumer deal is finally out, and it's worse than we expected and is a direct attack on our communities and climate - full of handouts to the fossil fuel industry, gutting judicial review, permitting MVP, The bill requires the President to designate 25 energy projects of "strategic national importance for priority Federal review" that must be updated twice per year for 10 years.

Topline:

- About 413 proposed new and expanding oil, gas, and petrochemical infrastructure projects have been built over the last decade and are permitted to release up to 132,876,610 tons of greenhouse gases per year.
- An additional 446 projects have not yet been constructed, but have the potential to release an additional 213,768,486 tons of greenhouse gases per year.
- The greenhouse gas emissions that would result from those projects would be a climate disaster that will perpetuate environmental racism and toxic pollution in frontline communities.
- If completed, the polluting projects would significantly increase U.S. GHG emissions for the next 30 years or more, far beyond any reductions from improving the energy grid for renewable energy.



Source: [Oil and Gas Watch](#)

The annual greenhouse gas pollution from 24 major fossil fuel projects currently under consideration for permitting would be equivalent to approximately 20% of all U.S. emissions in 2019.

- This total is equal to the average annual emissions from 404 U.S. coal-fired power plants, larger than all 294 coal plants operating in the continental United States.
- The vast majority of these potential emissions — equivalent to 17% of 2019 U.S. emissions, or 316 coal power plants — are associated with projects that have not received full federal approval, not started construction, or not finished construction.
- The emissions would be larger than all current U.S. coal power plants combined, moving the United States away from Paris Agreement commitments

Source: [Oil Change International](#)

Pipelines

- **The greenhouse gas emissions from five major pipeline projects is estimated at 458 million metric tons annual CO₂e.**
- The EISA would approve the Mountain Valley Pipeline, a 300-mile fracked gas pipeline that crosses over nearly 1,000 streams and wetlands and would have the equivalent emissions of 26 coal fired power plants.
- NextEra Energy, a major stakeholder in the Mountain Valley Pipeline, is a major donor for Senator Manchin and Senator Schumer, who has received more than \$281,000 from NextEra this election cycle.
- Manchin is trying to bypass the regular review process and run over communities in Appalachia so he can get this pipeline built for his wealthy political donors.
- The EISA could also prioritize construction of proposed pipelines like Line 5 and revive canceled or stalled pipeline projects.

Export Terminals

- **The emission from 19 analyzed Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Export Terminals would total 1.144 billion metric tons annual CO₂e.**
- The annual emissions from one of the proposed oil export terminals, Sea Port Oil Terminal, would be over 230 million pounds of carbon dioxide pollution annually, equivalent to the emissions of over 80 operating coal plants.
- Industry plans to build a wave of LNG export terminals would set back the U.S. effort to reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

- Four export terminals to export crude oil are proposed in the Gulf Coast, all in industry exploited areas of coastal Texas. The exports from these terminals could produce 24 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide over the next 30 years.
- Communities of color and low-income households make-up about 38 percent of the people living within three miles of proposed LNG facilities.
- Front-line communities and communities of color are hit worst by the local impacts of the LNG production and export, particularly the emissions of toxic gas such as sulfur dioxide
- U.S. LNG exports have expanded massively over the last 7 years, from virtually zero in 2015. The United States has since become the world's largest exporter of liquefied natural gas, growing 12% in the first half of 2022.

Harmful Projects that Need Federal Permitting

The emission from major proposed fossil fuel projects, which could be prioritized under the EISA and fast tracked for permitting, could emit 2680 million metric tons CO₂e annually.

Pipelines

1. Mountain Valley Pipeline (fracked gas) - West Virginia to Virginia **89 million metric tons annual CO₂e**
2. Dakota Access / DAPL (oil) - North Dakota to Illinois **101 million metric tons annual CO₂e**
3. Line 3 Expansion (tar sands oil) - Alberta to Wisconsin **175 million metric tons annual CO₂e**
4. Line 5 (oil, natural gas liquids) - Wisconsin to Ontario **71 million metric tons annual CO₂e**
5. Mariner East 2 (natural gas liquids) - Ohio to Pennsylvania **22 million metric tons annual CO₂e**

Combined 458 million metric tons CO₂e

Oil and Gas Export being considered by Department of Transportation

Project	Impacted Communities	Proposed Capacity (annual)	Equivalent annual emissions MTCO ₂ e
1. Sea Port Oil Terminal (SPOT)	Freeport - Brazoria County, TX	730 million barrels oil	315,305,980 MTCO ₂ e or 84.4 coal plants
2. GulfLink Oil Export Facility	Jones Creek	365 million barrels	157,652,990 MTCO ₂ per day or 42.2 coal plants

Project	Impacted Communities	Proposed Capacity (annual)	Equivalent annual emissions MTCO ₂ e
3. Bluewater Oil Export Facility	Aransas, San Patricio & Nueces Counties, Port Aransas; Corpus Christi	700.8 million barrels	302,693,741 MTCO ₂ per day or 81 coals plants
4. Blue Marlin Oil Export Facility	Cameron Parish, LA and Jefferson County and Orange County, TX	700.8 million barrels	302,693,741 MTCO ₂ /day or 81 coal plants
5. West Delta LNG Gas Export Facility	Plaquemines Parish, LA	6.1 MMtpa LNG	~ 15.5 methane gas plants
6. New Fortress Energy Louisiana FLNG	Grand Isle, LA Jefferson Parish, LA	2.8 MMtpa LNG	~ 7 methane gas plants
Combined 1,078 MMTCO₂e from proposed oil terminals alone; Oil and Gas terminals are equivalent to the emissions from 288 coal + 22.2 plants annual operations			

Proposed LNG Export Terminals under FERC review

	Project (fossil fuels carried)	Location	State	Estimated GHG Pollution (million metric tons annual CO ₂ e)
1	Alaska *APPROVED*	Nikiski	AK	105
2	Cameron Train 4	Hackberry	LA	31
3	Commonwealth *Approved*	Cameron Parish	LA	47
4	Corpus Christi Phase 3	Corpus Christi	TX	51
5	Delfin	Gulf of Mexico	TX/LA	67
6	Driftwood	Calcasieu Parish	LA	143
7	Eagle	Jacksonville	FL	6
8	Fourchon	LaFourche Parish	LA	26
9	Freeport Train 4	Freeport	TX	28
10	G2	Cameron Parish	LA	72
11	Gulf	Pascagoula	MS	57
12	Lake Charles	Lake Charles	LA	78
13	Magnolia	Lake Charles	LA	41

14	Plaquemines	Plaquemines Parish	LA	104
15	Pointe	Plaquemines Parish	LA	31
16	Port Arthur	Port Arthur	TX	70
17	Gibbstown Logistics Center	Greenwich Township	NJ	26
18	Rio Grande *APPROVED*	Brownsville	TX	140
19	Texas *APPROVED*	Brownsville	TX	21
			Combined 1144 million metric tons annual CO2e	

Mining

- The legislation would require 4 of the 25 energy projects designated of strategic national importance for priority Federal review be mining or critical minerals projects.
- Approving mining projects under this legislation undermines communities and clean water.
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that the clean up cost for our nation's approximately 500,000 hardrock abandoned mine sites ranges around \$50 billion. Unlike with coal mining, the hardrock mining industry pays no federal reclamation fee.
- Needing a mineral resource does not mean we need mining. Reuse and recycling, minerals reduces or eliminates we need additional mining. This is particularly important given the harms and costs mining has on communities and the environment.
 - Recycling has the potential to reduce primary demand compared to total demand in 2040, by approximately 25% for lithium, 35% for cobalt and nickel and 55% for copper, based on projected demand.
- Hardrock mining frequently causes permanent damage to water quality.
 - According to the EPA, 40% of western watersheds have already been contaminated by hardrock mining.
- Proposed legislation would gut the National Environmental Policy Act and Clean Water Act in favor of mining companies. It would allow mining companies to request that federal agencies limit the time frame and scope of public reviews of environmental studies. This would hurt frontline communities' ability to have a voice in projects that will directly impact them.

- This would disproportionately harm Indigenous communities given that the majority of battery mineral reserves are located within 35 miles of Native American reservations.
- Per the mining industry, the US is already a friendly place to operate. Often the permitting process is slowed by the mining industry itself due to its failure to provide proper and timely information and studies regarding proposed projects.

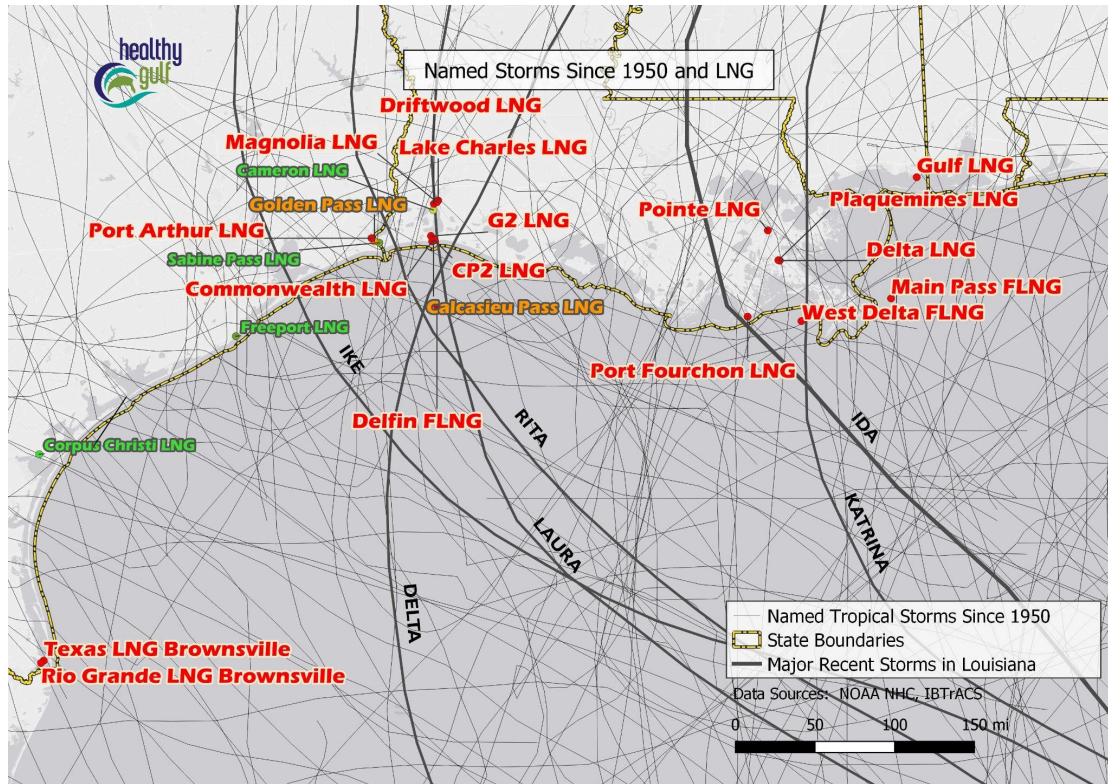
Hydrogen

- The legislation would redefine natural gas to include hydrogen and hydrogen mixed with natural gas. This would set a regulatory regime in place with no congressional guidance to address the many issues relating to hydrogen, especially climate impacts.
- FERC continues to give short shrift to climate impacts of major fossil fuel projects, ignoring cumulative and comprehensive analysis of these projects, as well as alternatives analysis. Given the fact that hydrogen from fossil fuels has a worse climate impact than coal, bringing hydrogen infrastructure under FERC jurisdiction without significant guidance from Congress to address these concerns.
- There are significant public safety risks with the storage and transportation of hydrogen as well, so fast tracking hydrogen projects will virtually ensure these projects are built with significant outstanding climate and safety issues.

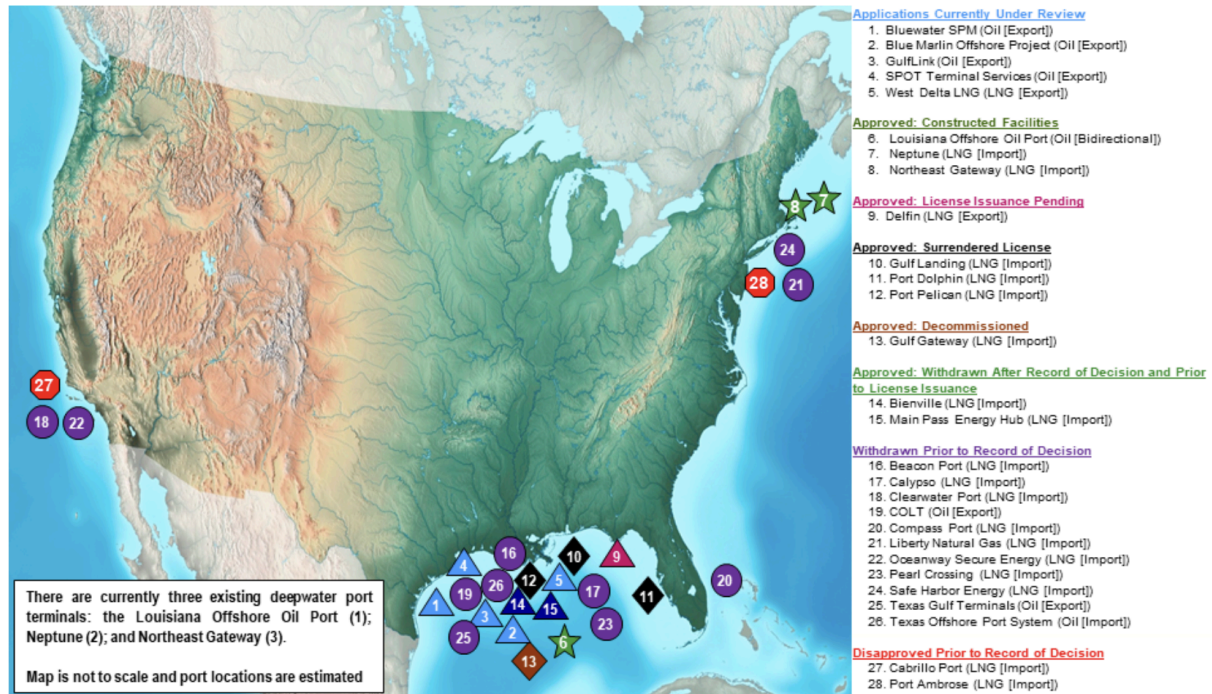
CCS

- There are plans by the fossil fuel industry to construct at least 60 new carbon capture projects, despite the fact that these projects do not work and can create new sources of harmful emissions.
- There are significant public safety risks with the storage and transportation of CO₂, so fast tracking CCS projects will virtually ensure these projects are built with significant outstanding climate and safety issues.

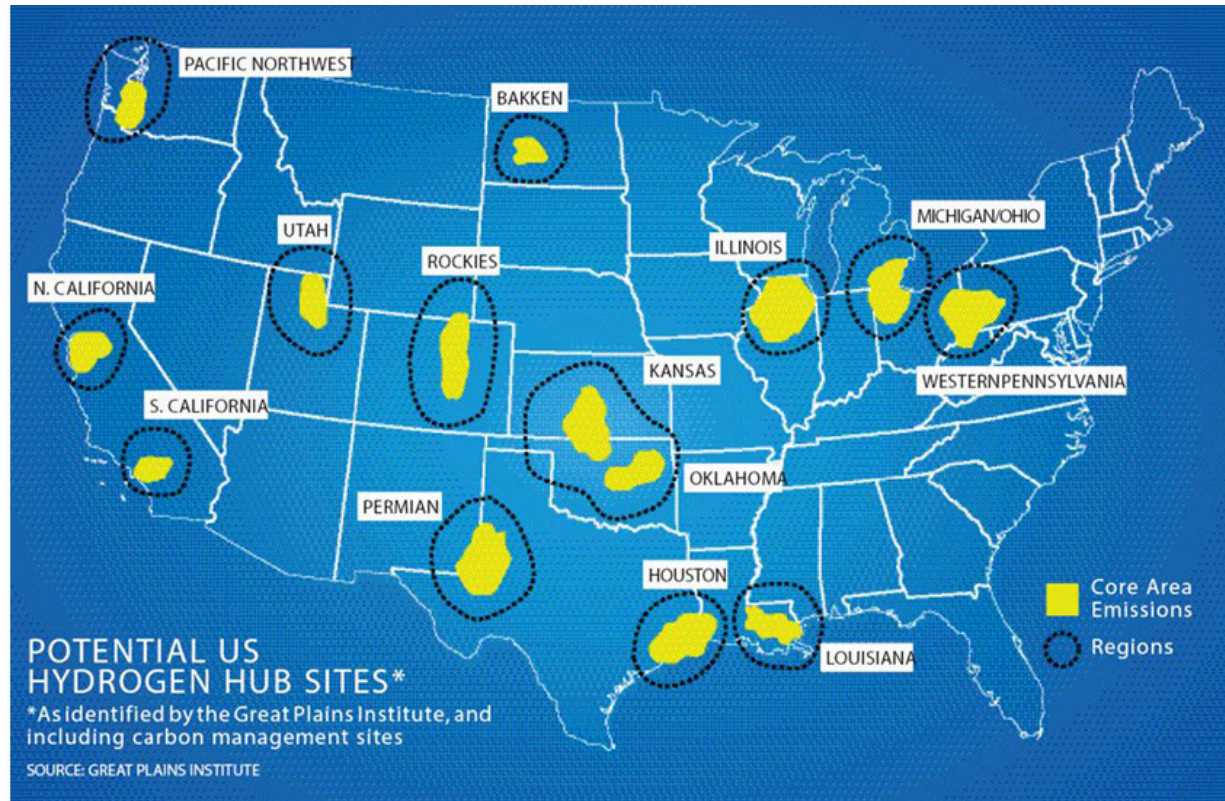
Figure 1. Proposed LNG Facilities and Historic Hurricane Paths since 1950



Proposed Deepwater Ports for Oil and Gas Export



Proposed Regional Hydrogen Hub Locations



Proposed Carbon Capture and Storage for Permitting

