



The Shale Gas Revolution in the United States

United Nations
Economic Commission for Europe
Committee on Sustainable Energy
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NAVIGANT

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SECTION I

THE MISSION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ACSF

The American Clean Skies Foundation



www.cleanskies.org



ACSF was founded in 2007 to advance America's energy independence and a cleaner, low-carbon environment through expanded use of natural gas, renewables and efficiency.

Gregory C. Staple, CEO



...stands by the back-lit Earth image in the Foundation's lobby.



Major Initiatives of ACSF

- 2008: Commissioned the Turning-Point Assessment of North American Natural Gas Supply.
- 2008 – 2010: Sponsored the Massachusetts Institute of Technology comprehensive study, “The Future of Natural Gas.”
- 2009: At the UN Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen, joined the UN Foundation and the Worldwatch Institute to sponsor a side forum focused on natural gas as a tool to address carbon.
- 2010: With the National Commission on Energy Policy, is sponsoring an 18-month examination of natural gas price volatility and potential responses.
- Then there is “Shale Gas and America’s Future,” released just this month. . .

“Shale Gas and America’s Future” – a 30-Minute Feature film about how the US natural gas industry is meeting the environmental challenge of shale gas production

SHALE GAS AND AMERICA'S FUTURE

A 30-MINUTE FEATURE FILM



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America's got gas... more than 100 year's worth say energy experts. But much of this natural gas is trapped in deeply buried shale rock formations, and can only be tapped with special drilling practices. That has led to an intense environmental debate over the risks and rewards of producing this home grown and clean burning fuel. But what is rhetoric? And what is reality?

"Shale Gas and America's Future" provides a unique look at how local communities in Pennsylvania are balancing the trade offs related to gas drilling for themselves and the nation. It's a story that affects all of us, and this film is the only one that provides an in depth look at the issue from both sides. It features unique drilling footage, community meetings and interviews with the state's top environmental regulator.

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**Available at: <http://www.shalegasfuture.com>
May be streamed on line, or ordered in disk form at no charge.**



SECTION II

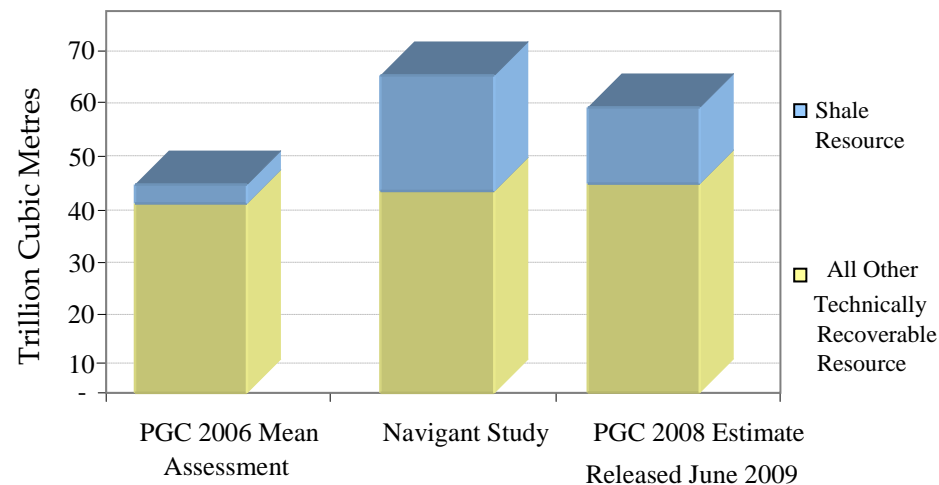
U.S. NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT AND ABUNDANCE

There Is Now Known to Be a Very Large Gas Resource-- The Recognition Started with ACSF and Its 2008 Study

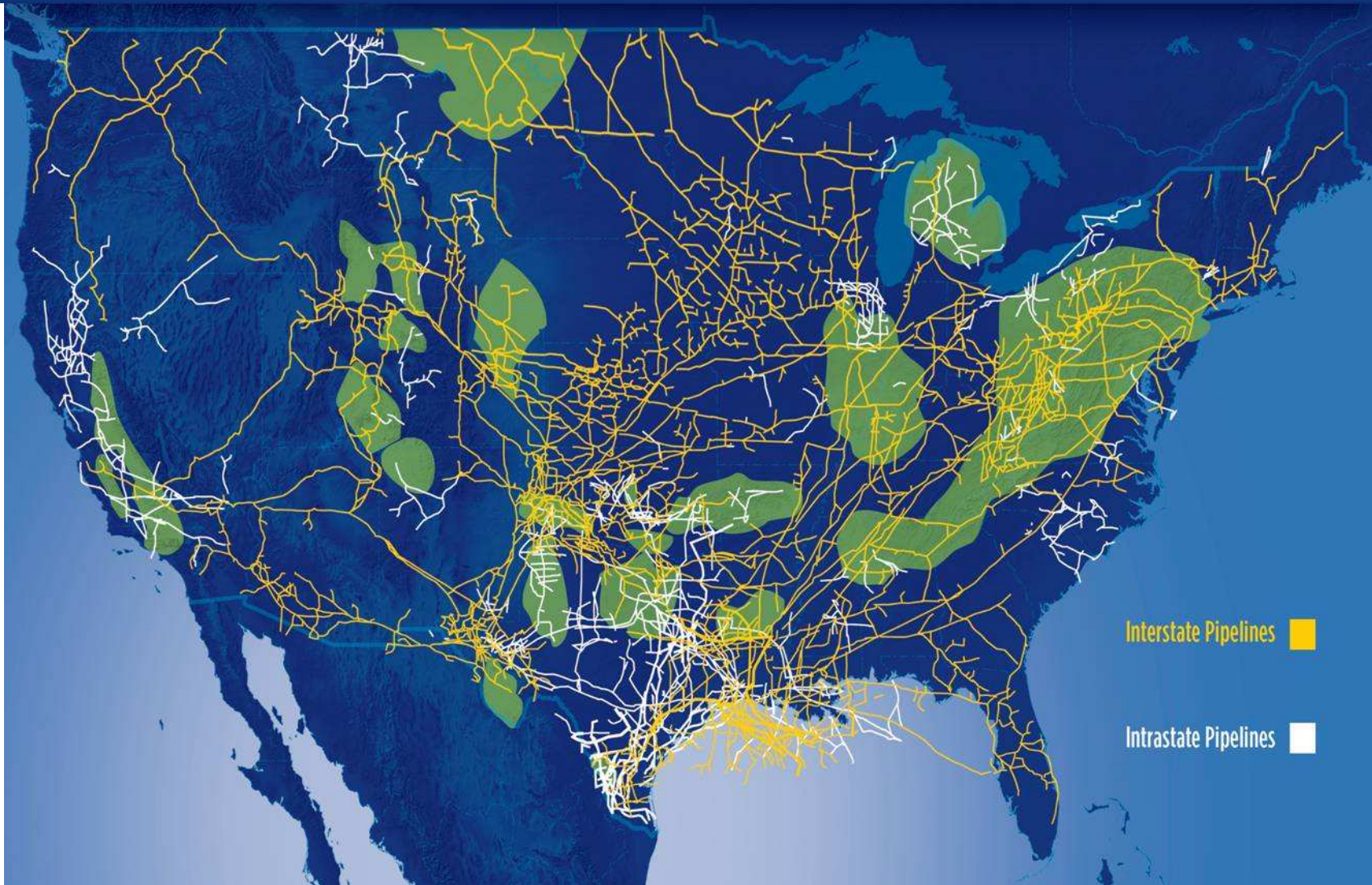
Proved Reserves Plus Assessed Resources—Life of the Gas Resource

- In 2006, the Potential Gas Committee (PGC) estimated 43.3 TCM of total Recoverable Resource.
- In 2008, ACSF had Navigant perform the North American Natural Gas Supply Assessment. This study found that shale and other unconventional supplies had increased the resource to as much as 63.6 TCM, including 23.8 TCM of shale gas.. This would be 118 years of production at 2007 levels.
- In June 2009, PGC issued its 2008 updated study—58.8 TCM, including 17.4 TCM of shale, also over 100 years' worth.

U.S. Total Gas Supply (TCM)



U.S. Shale Gas Basins Align with the Nationwide Pipeline Grid



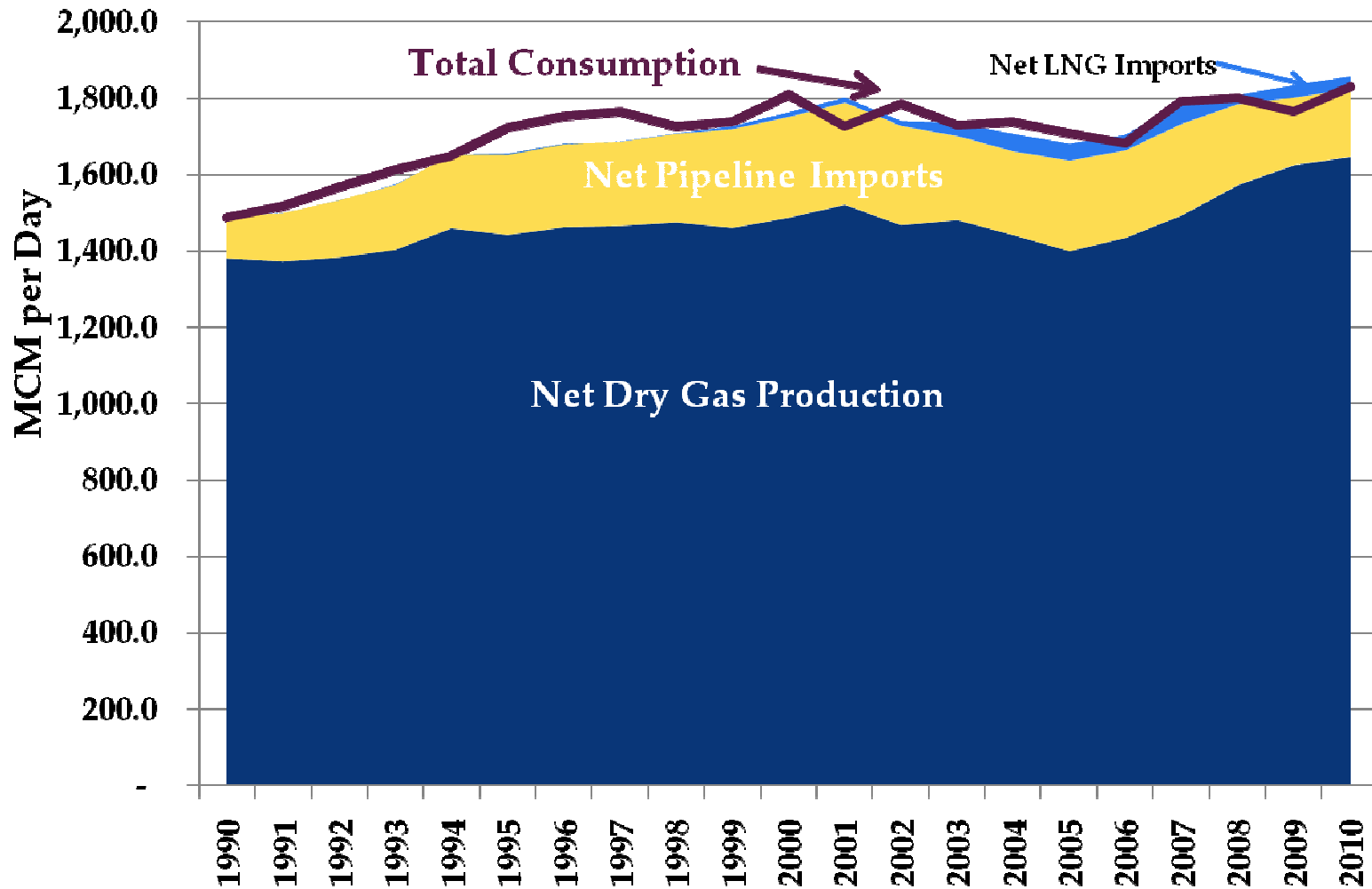
Sources: EIA, US Natural Gas Pipeline Network

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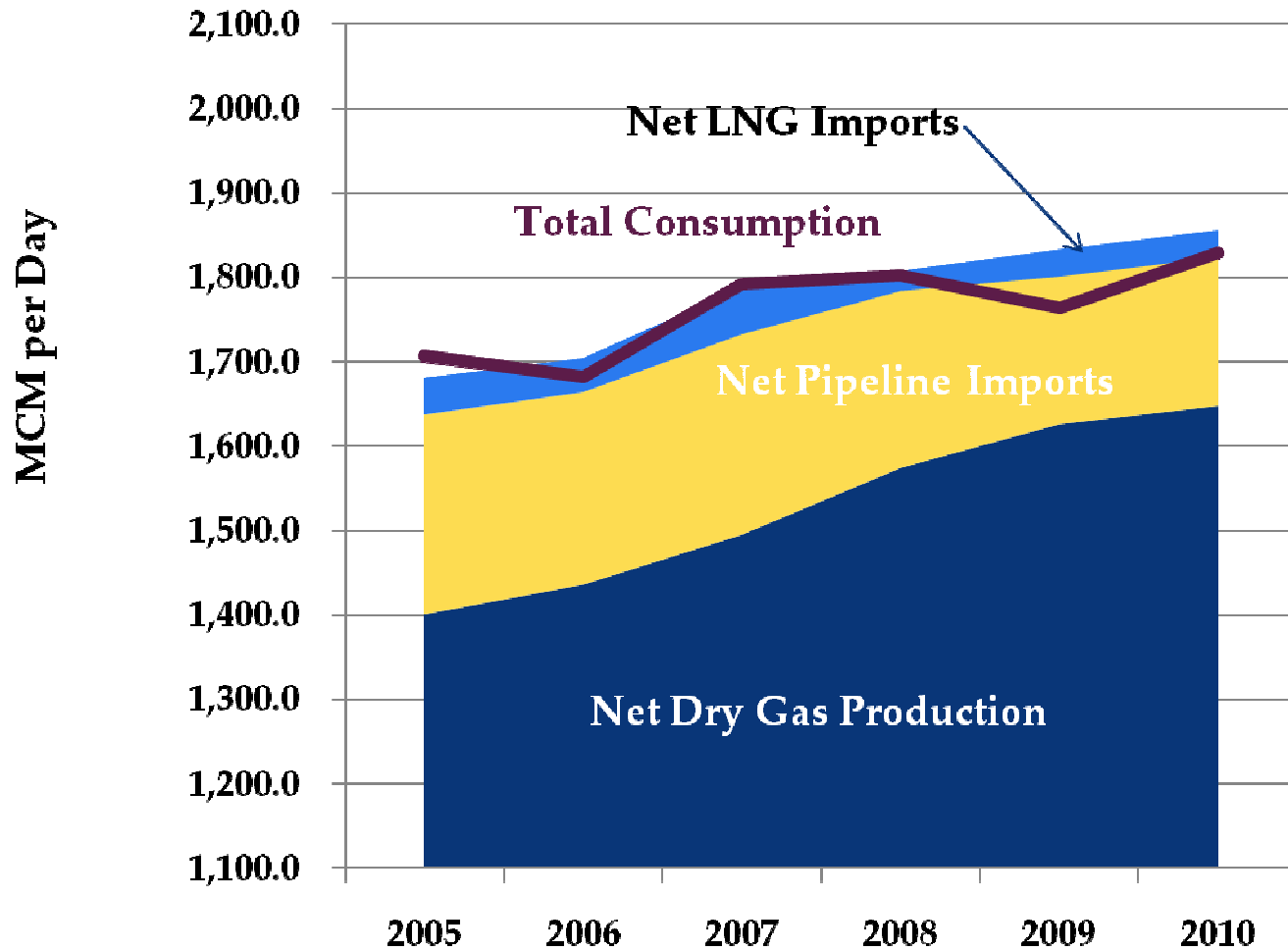
Total US Gas Supply: For 15 years, Domestic Production was Flat, with Growing Imports—Then in 2005, the Ramp-up Began

Sources of U.S. Gas Supply, 1990 to 2010

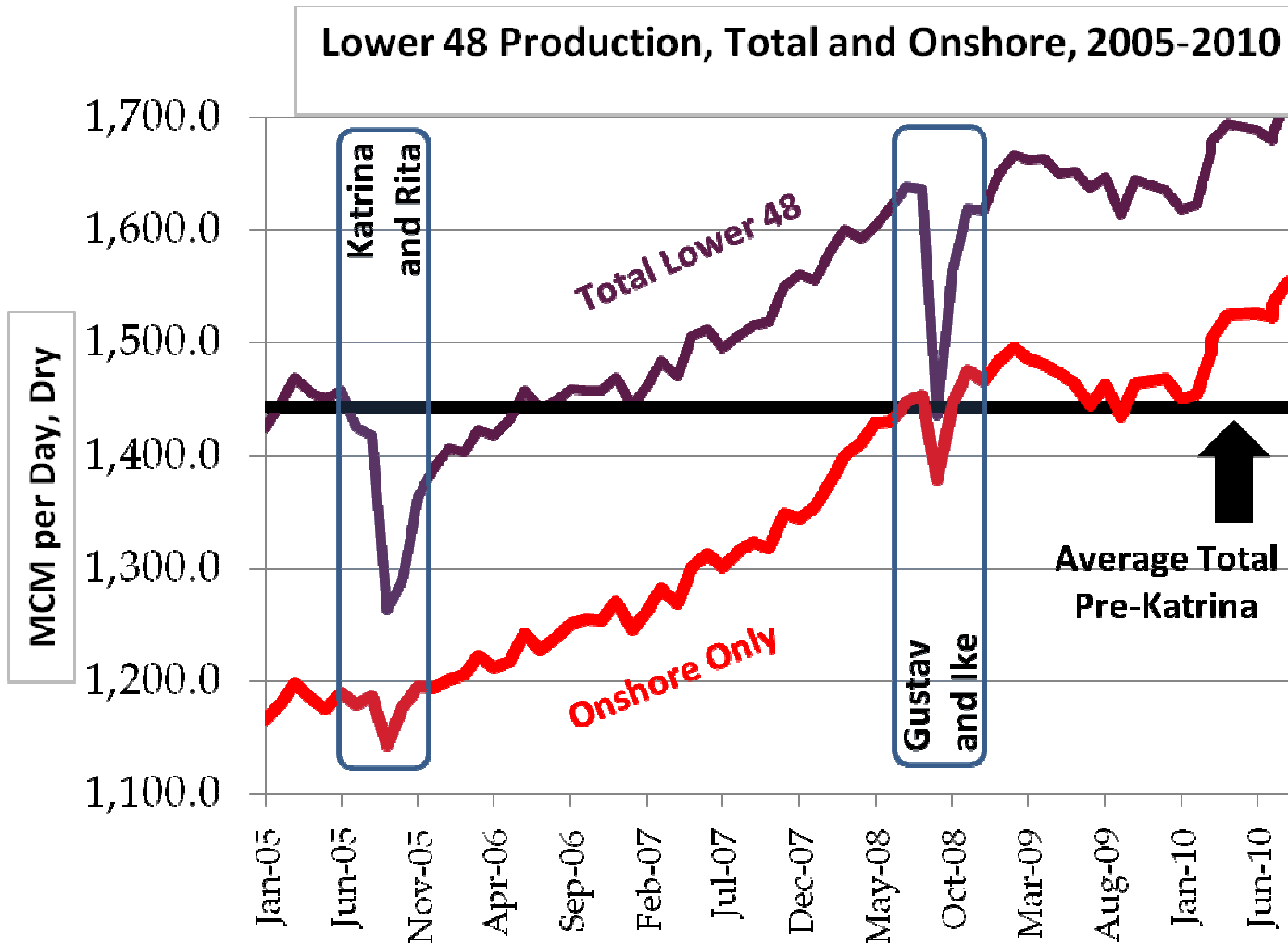


The Last Five Years Have Been Very Different—Thanks to Domestic Growth, Supply Now Exceeds Demand, and Imports are Shrinking

The Rapid Change from 2005

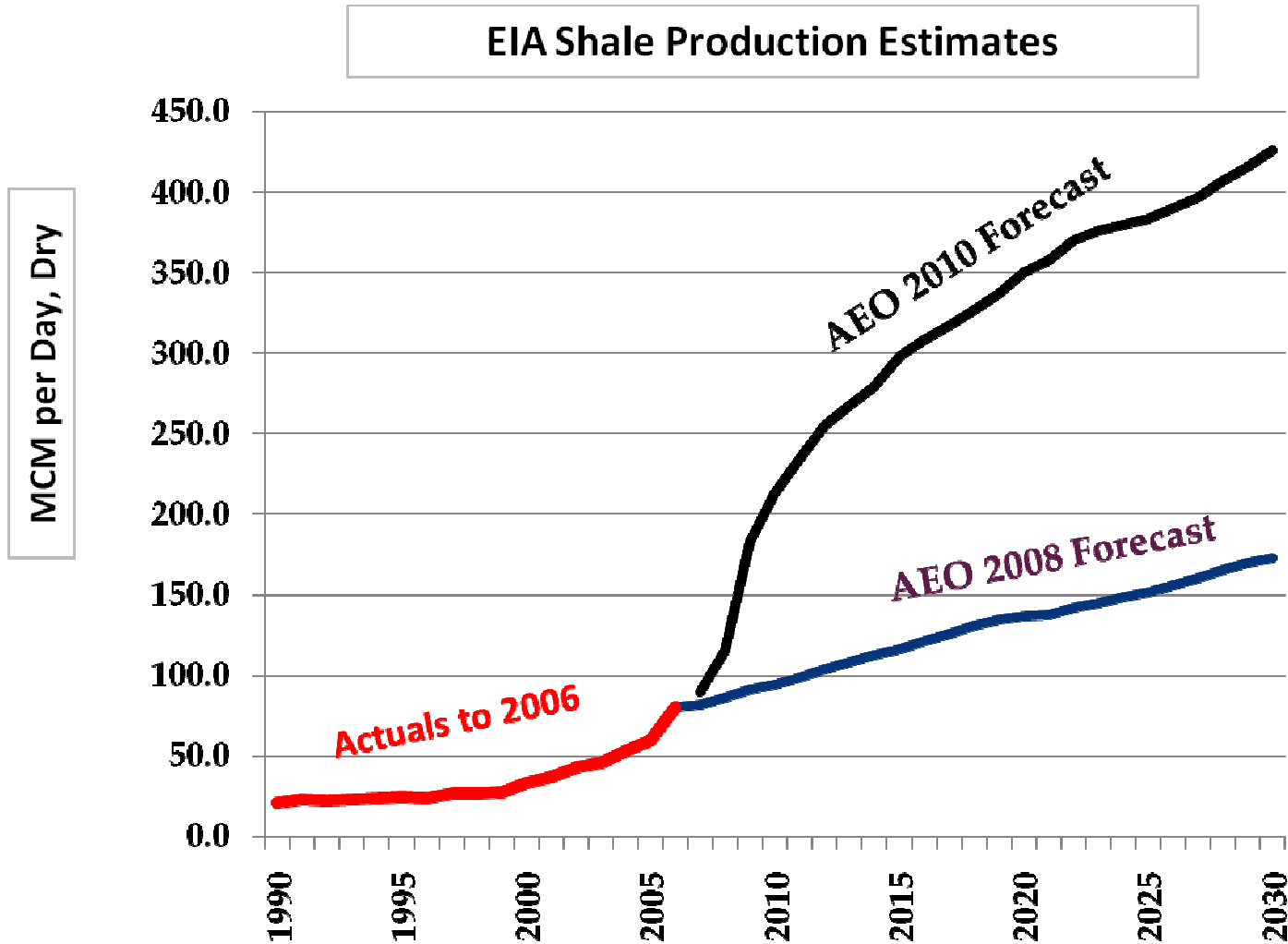


The Really Dramatic Story is Onshore, where Between 2005 and 2008, Enough Production Was Added to Replace Offshore

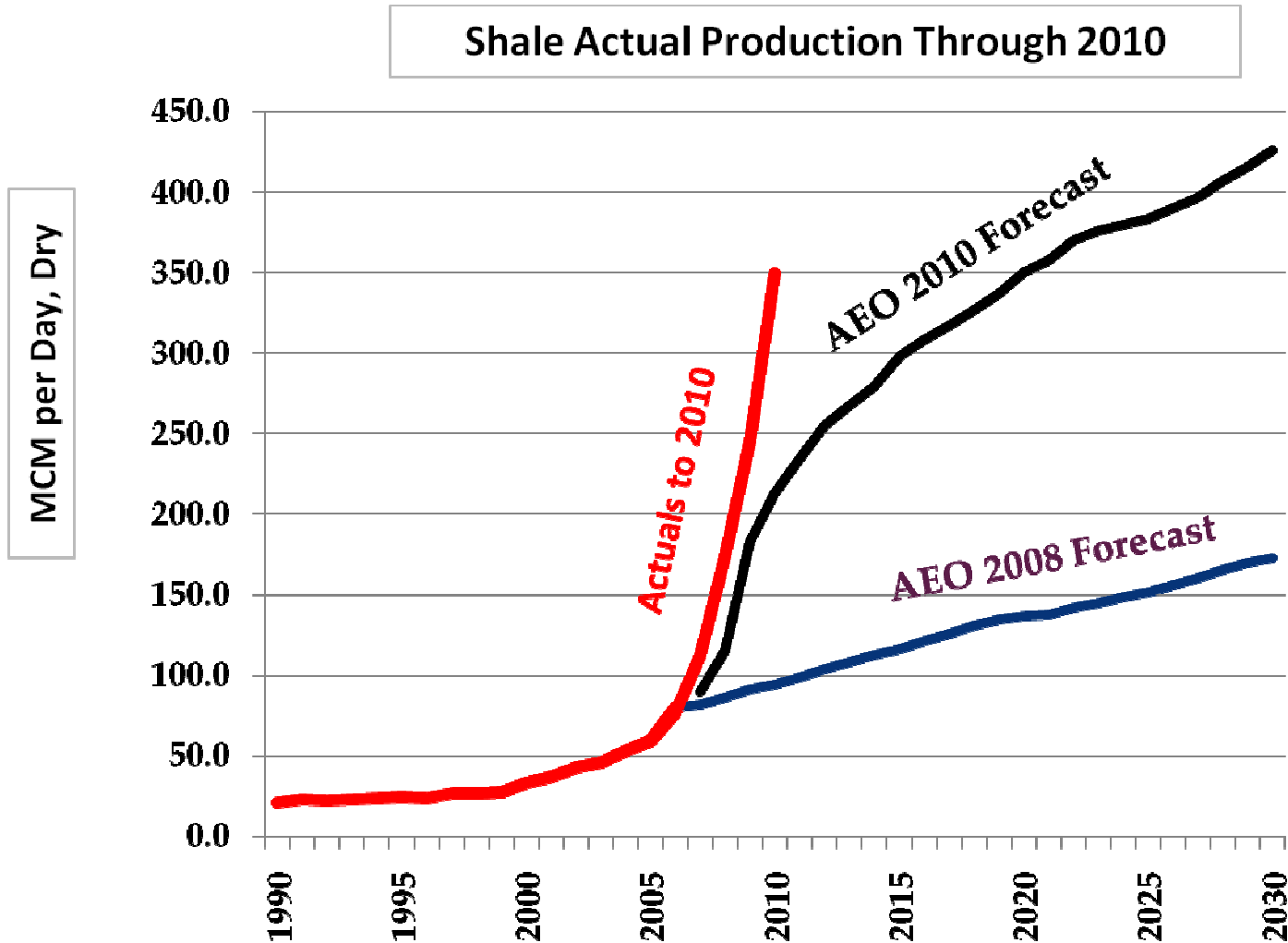


From 2005 to 2008, the daily energy added from onshore sources exceeds the thermal content of all the oil we import from Saudi Arabia.

What about Shale Gas? The U.S. Energy Information Administration Developed a Robust Forecast in 2010, Compared with its 2008 View

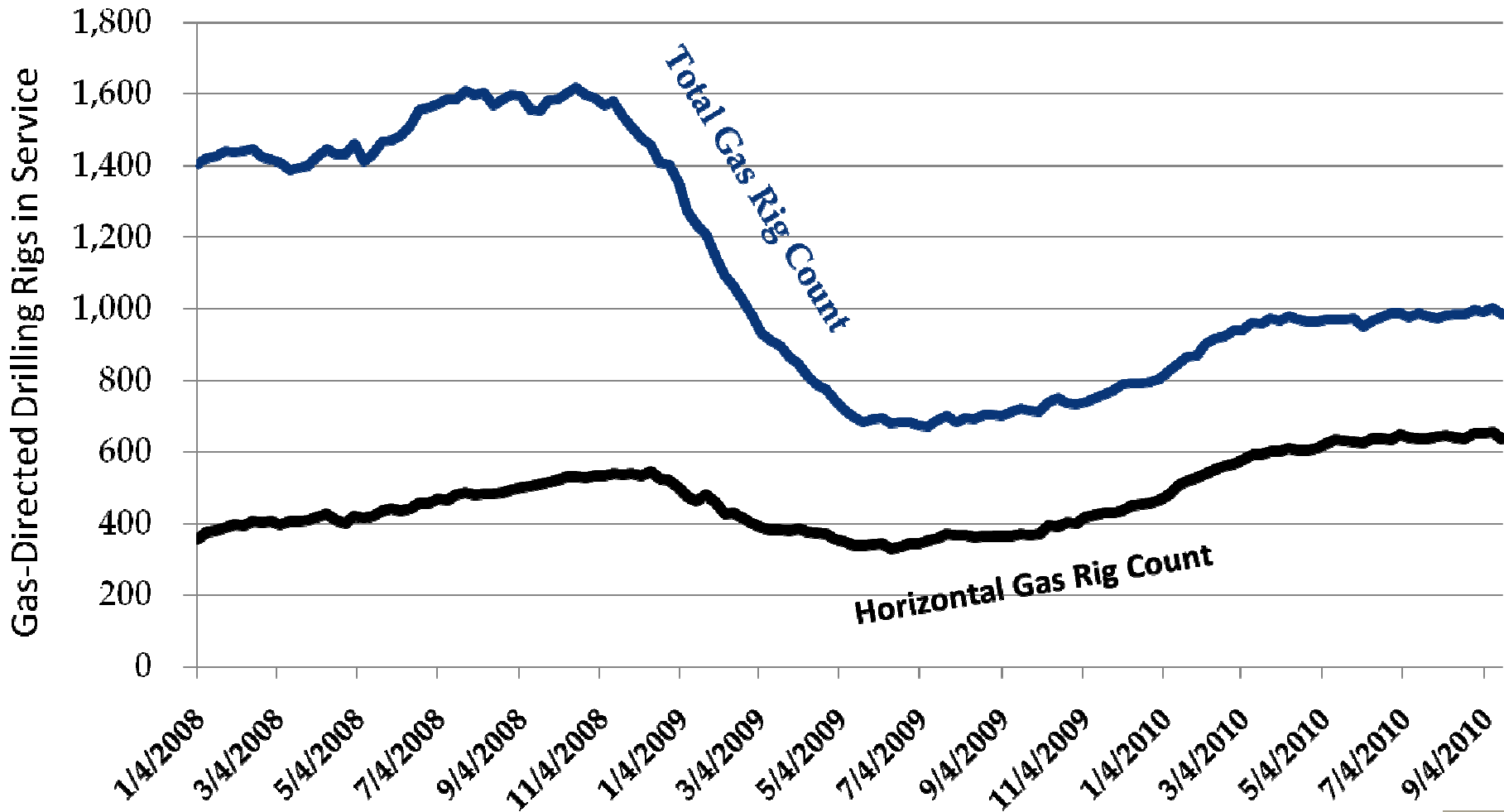


But Actual Production has Far Exceeded Even the Aggressive 2010 Forecast



Why? Didn't drilling drop off a lot since 2008?

Yes, in total—but horizontal drilling for gas is above 2008 levels...

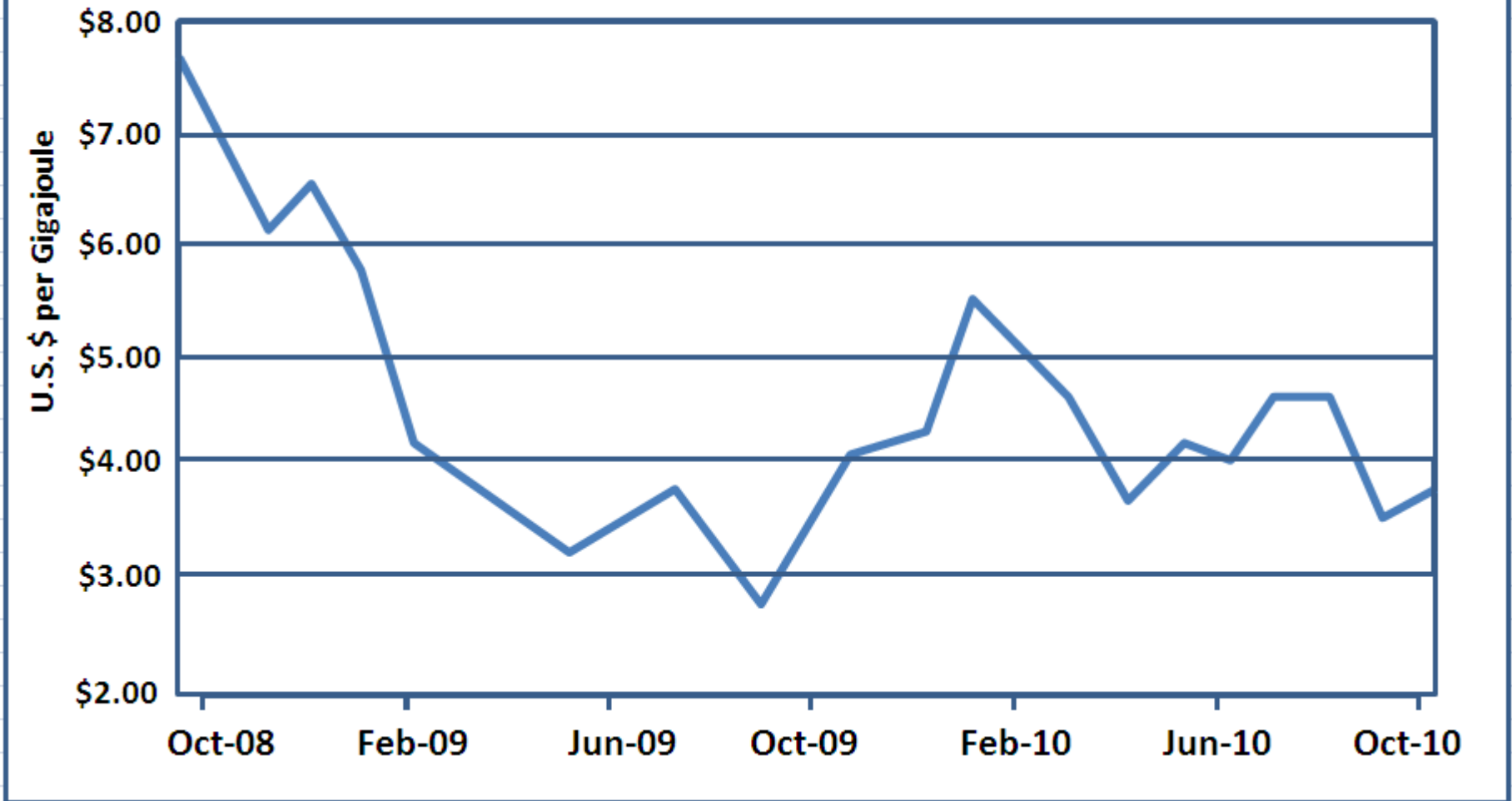


Source: Smith Bits

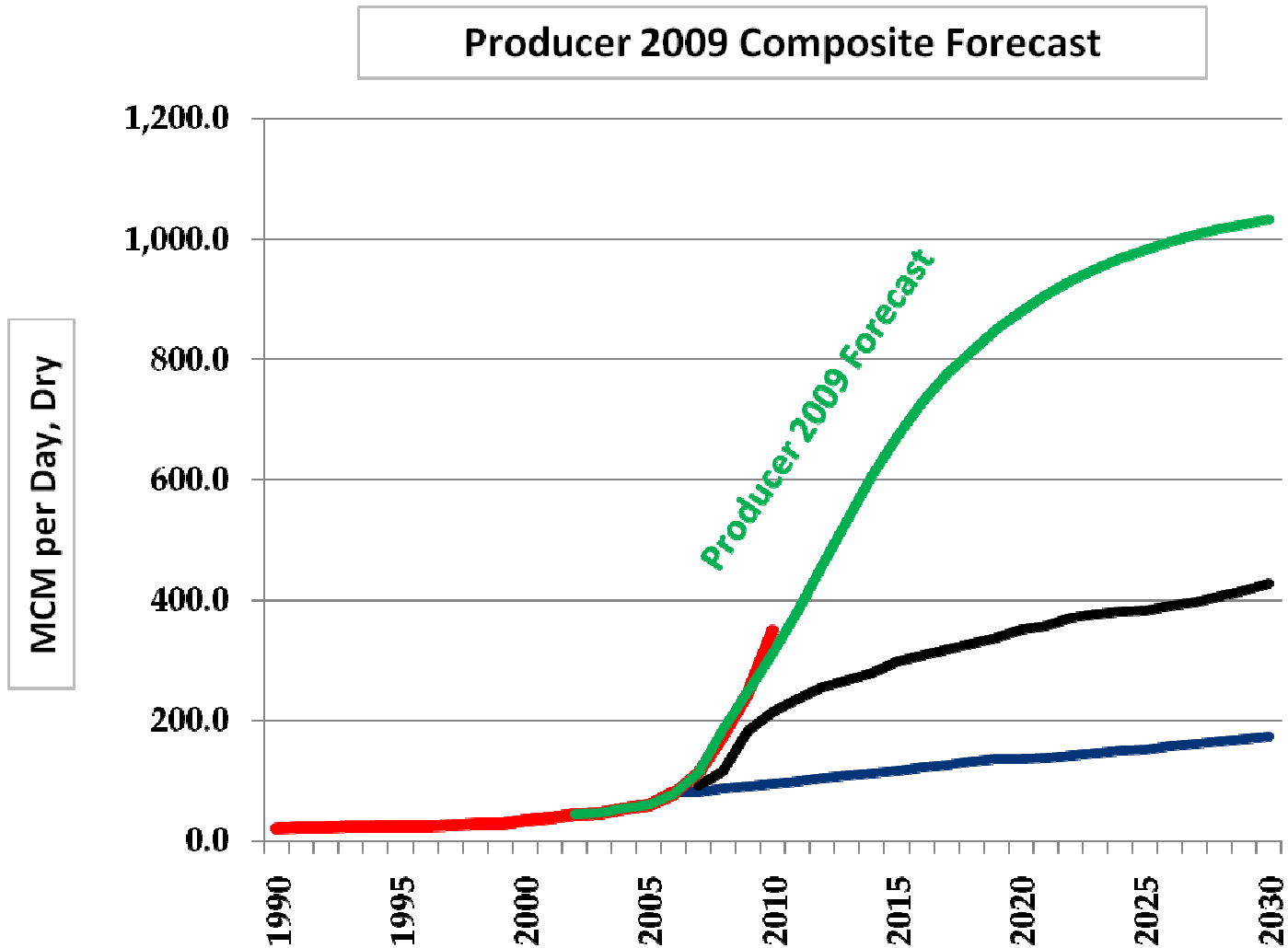


Prices Have Stabilized in a Modest Range

Henry Hub Monthly Prices, October 2008 - October 2010

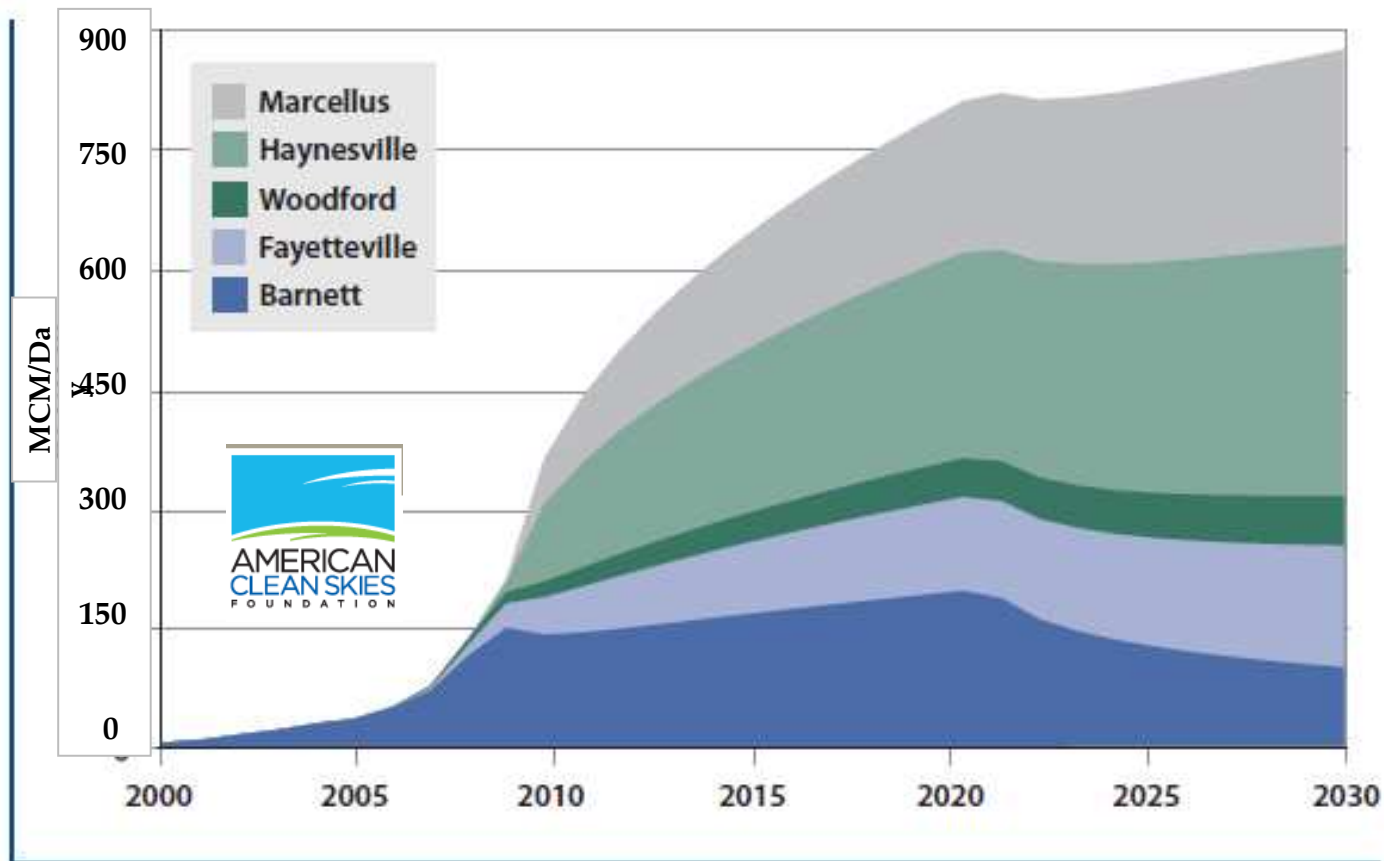


Looking Forward, Producers Expect the Trend to Continue if There's a Demand for the Gas—2010 Actuals Exceeded Even the Producers' 2009 Forecast



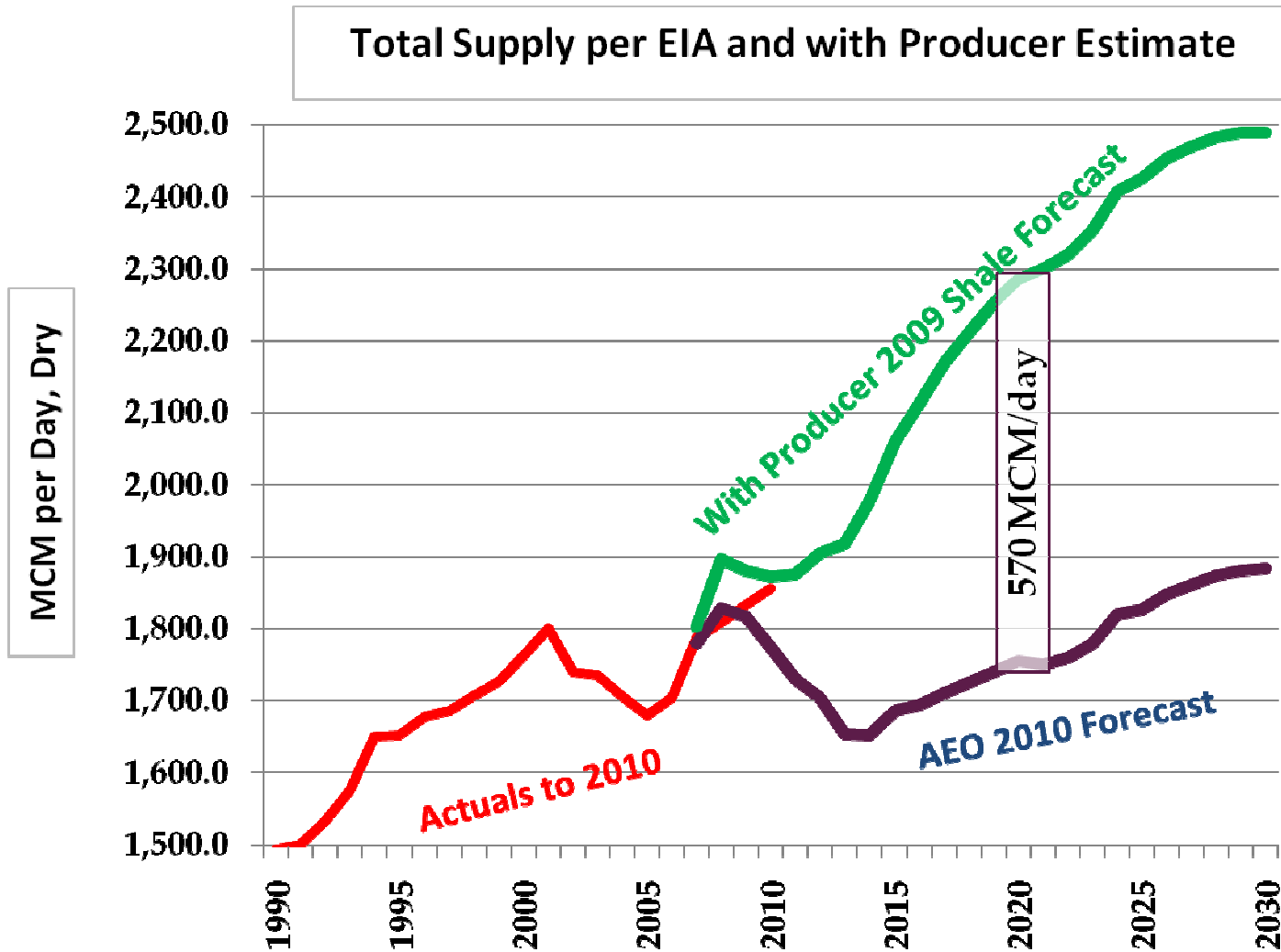
The Recent MIT Gas Study Sponsored by ACSF Shows Similar Rates of Increase, at least to 2020

Figure 2.6 Potential Production Rate that Could Be Delivered by the Major U.S. Shale Plays Up To 2030 – Given Current Drilling Rates and Mean Resource Estimates⁸



Source: "The Future of Natural Gas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2010

Based on that Producer Forecast, There Would Be Enough Additional Supply by 2020 to Displace Over Half of All U.S. Coal-Fired Generation



Challenges Faced in the United States

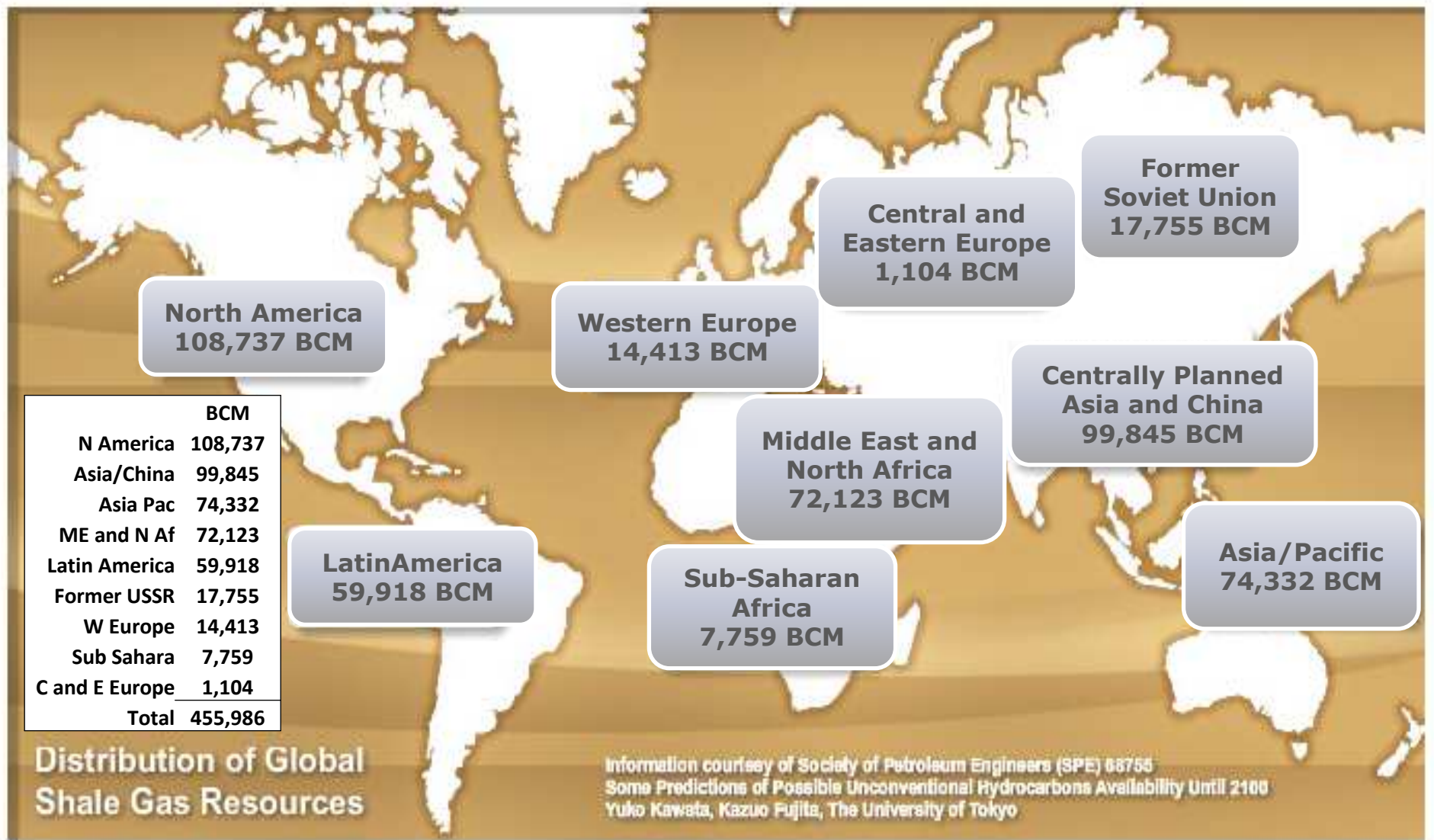
Market Impact

- The Market is oversupplied—So prices have been in the \$3 to \$4 range, when most think it takes \$6 for full development—We need more demand.
 - Until now, lease retention, NGL production, and being in the “Sweet Spots” has kept development going at a high pace.
 - But without a stronger market, the industry will redirect toward oil, slowing the pace of development .
- The added supply, on top of EIA’s highest estimates, is enough to replace half of all coal use by 2020! This is a huge opportunity, but it is also a huge amount of supply to accommodate.

Development Impact

- Meanwhile, land impact, water questions around hydraulic fracturing, and road impacts are causing opposition to development.
- Of all those issues, hydraulic fracturing has been the most controversial—water supply and produced-water handling are the biggest environmental issues faced by the industry.

Meanwhile, of course, Shale is a Global Resource— Where is the Next Major Development?



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