## **U.S. Natural Gas Outlook**

The 3rd London Gas & LNG Forum September 26 and 27, 2016 The Rag Army & Navy Club London

Lucian Pugliaresi
Energy Policy Research Foundation, Inc.
Washington, DC



#### **About EPRINC**

- Founded 1944
- Not-for-profit organization
- Studies intersection of petroleum economics and public policy
- Provides independent and technical analyses for distribution to the public
- Funded largely by the private sector, foundations and U.S. government
- Supports USG projects,
   e.g. Quadrennial Energy Review,
   DoD strategic outlook
- www.eprinc.org



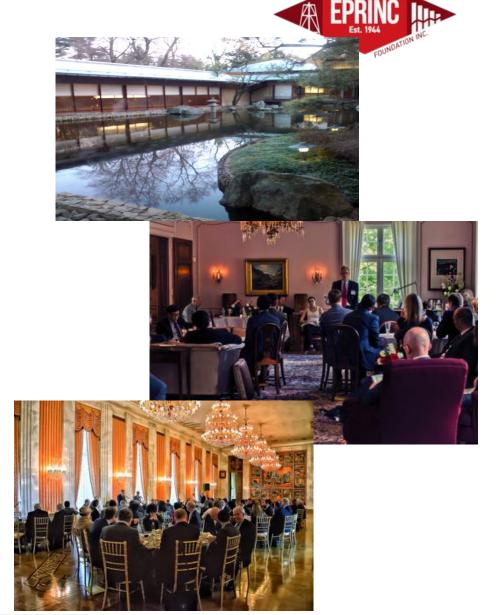
### ENERGY POLICY RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.

Unique Insight into the World of Petroleum Economics and Public Policy since 1944



# **EPRINC Embassy Series**

- Engagement with Washington's energy policy community
- Collaboration among diplomatic community provides interesting venue and constructive policy discussion
- Series offers opportunity to gain greater understanding of U.S. energy policy in an era of expanding U.S. supplies of oil and gas





### Main Themes

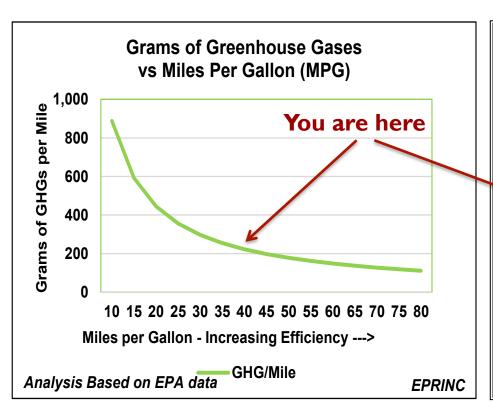
- A Quick Comment on the Law of Diminishing Returns
- We Have Lots of Gas and its Very Inexpensive
- Implications of New Environmental Regulations on Exploration & Development, i.e. what are the regulatory threats to supply
- Most important: What things cost is critical!!
   (actually a repeat of point one)

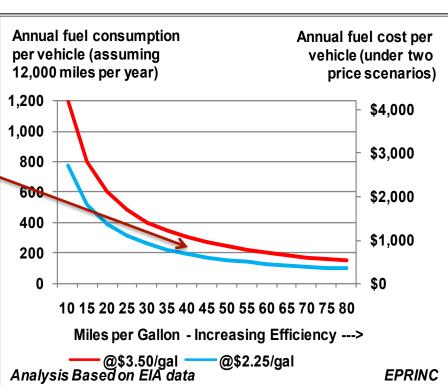




#### A Comment on Environmental Regulation

How Much Should We Pay for the Last 10 Yards?





Source: Pugliaresi, L. and Max Pyziur, CAFE, Gasoline Prices and the Law of Diminishing Returns, March 2016, EPRINC



# This is not a Defense of VW's Clean Diesel violation, but...

- Fuel economy is better than advertised for 2.0-liter diesel, averaging 45 miles per gallon on highway and 30 in city
- Output of GHG emissions, averaged at 50 percent or more below federal standards, but
   VW Violated the NOx standard, at a level of at least 15 times the standard
- But the average gasoline-powered pickup truck puts more NOx pollution than the typical Volkswagen diesel— and there are more than 10 million such trucks on the road
- Security delays on vehicles waiting to enter San Diego from Mexico produce
   157 tons of extra NOx pollution—VW's entire violation (for California) is approximately
   90 tons of Nox
- Next year, the average new car will have cut pollution by 99.4 percent compared to 1963 models



# The Resilience of the U.S. Natural Gas Resource



## Understanding American Political Comments vs. Reality

"So by the time we get through all of my conditions, I do not think there will be many places in America where fracking will continue to take place." — Hillary Clinton, March 6, 2016

"The Marcellus Shale, the nation's largest play, will yield in March 2016 nearly 2 bcf/d more than EIA forecast just 30 days ago. New production from Pennsylvania caused the change from improvements in productivity and pipeline capacity."

—Josef Lieskovsky (EIA), March 9, 2016

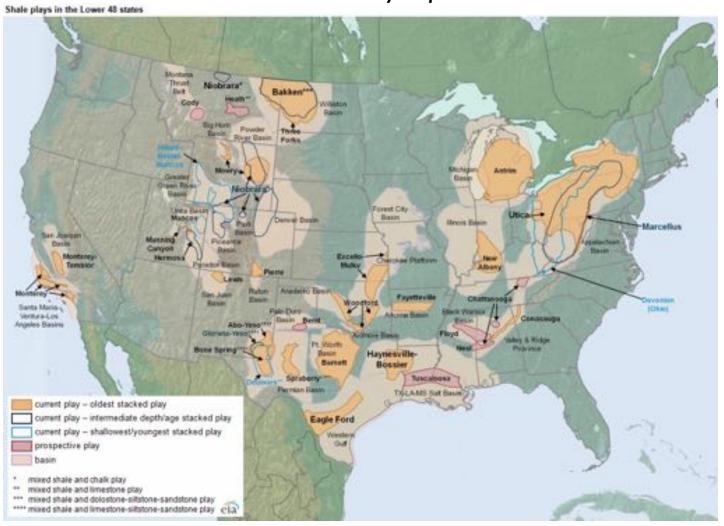


# WESTERN INTERIOR SEAWAY

Stanley, Steven M. (1999). Earth System History. New York: W.H. Freeman and Company.



#### Shale Gas Play Map

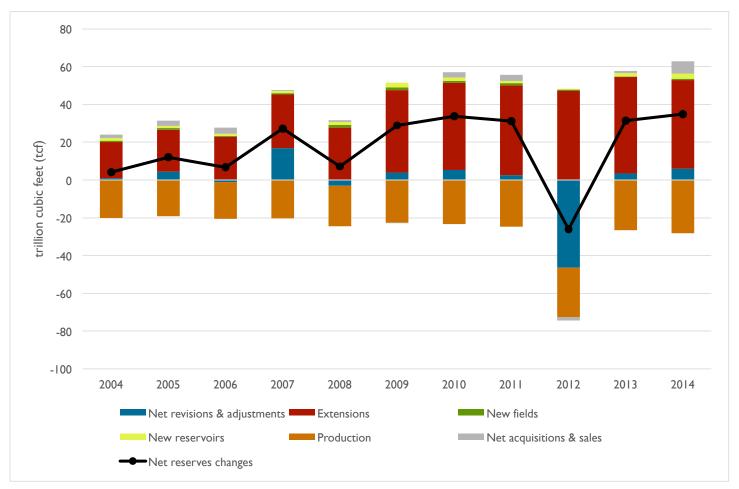


Source: EIA



#### Changes in Proved Reserves of the United States, 2004-2014

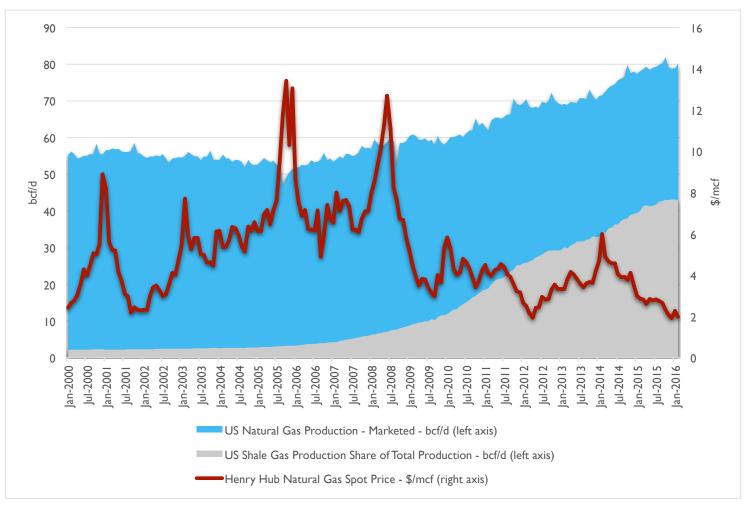
(trillions of cubic feet of natural gas)



Source: EIA Data



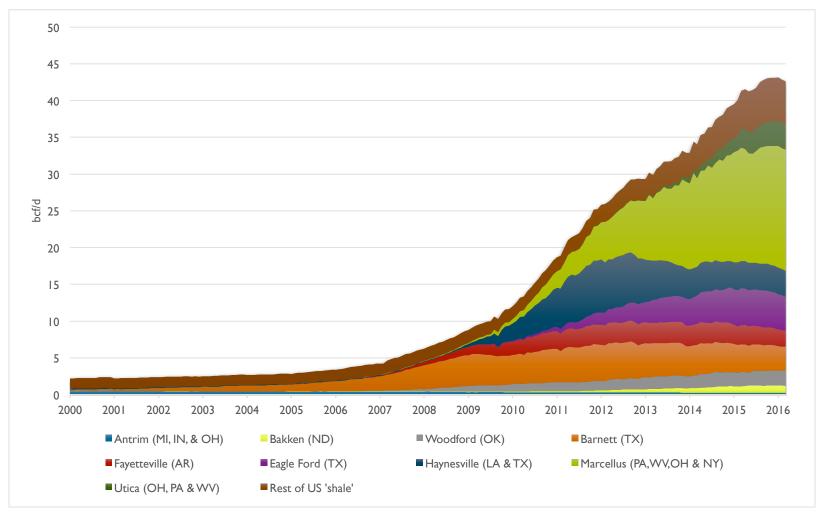
#### U.S. Natural Gas and Shale Gas Production with Henry Hub Prices



Source: EIA Data, EPRINC/PetroNerds Calculations



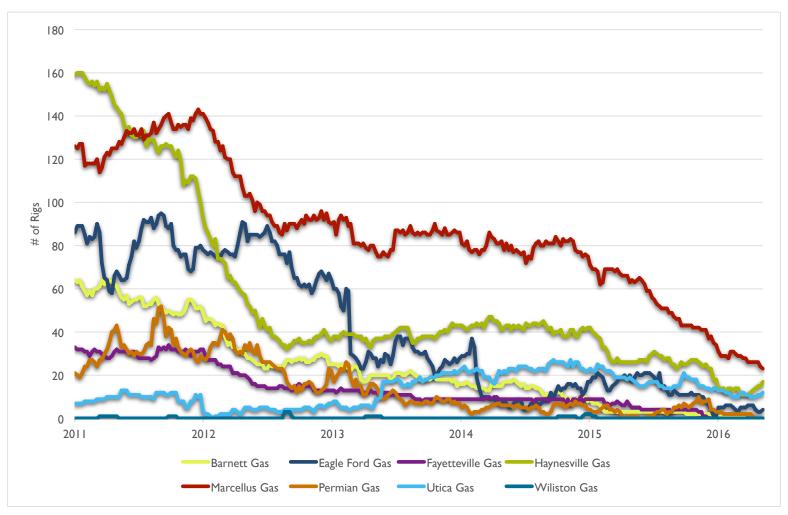
#### Gas Production by Major Shale Play



Source: EIA data, PetroNerds calculations



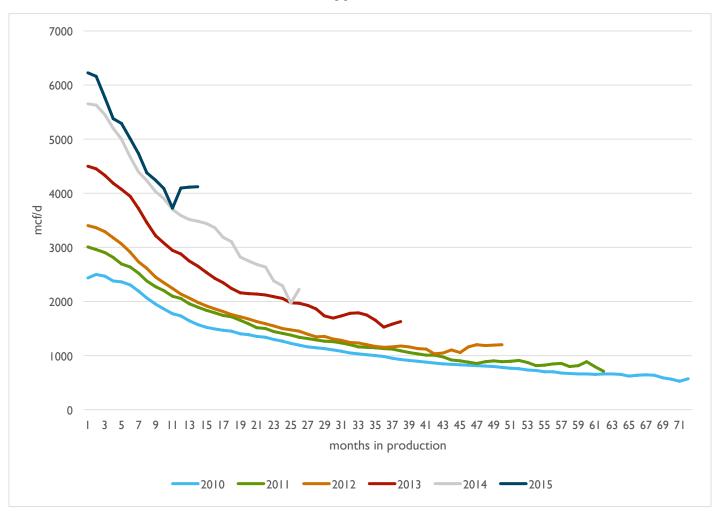
#### U.S. Gas Rig Count by Basin



Source: EPRINC Report Shale Gas; The Road Ahead (August 2016)



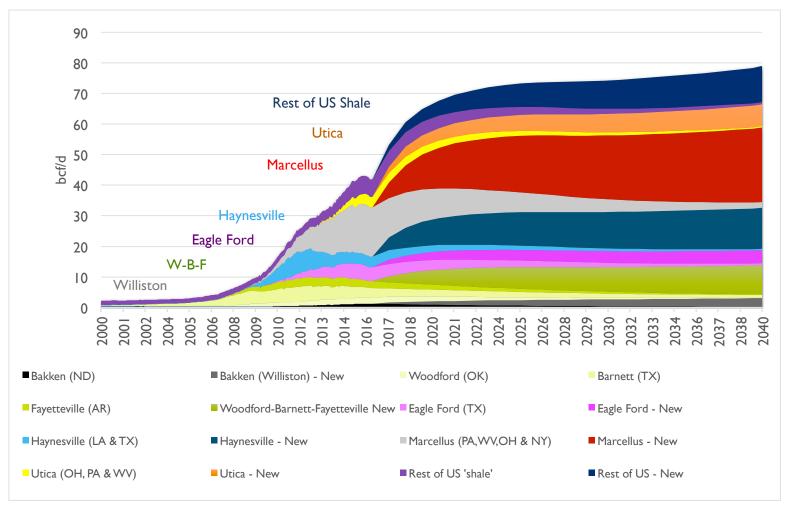
#### Marcellus Gas Type Curves 2010-2015



Source: EPRINC REPORT, Shale Gas: The Road Ahead (August 2016)



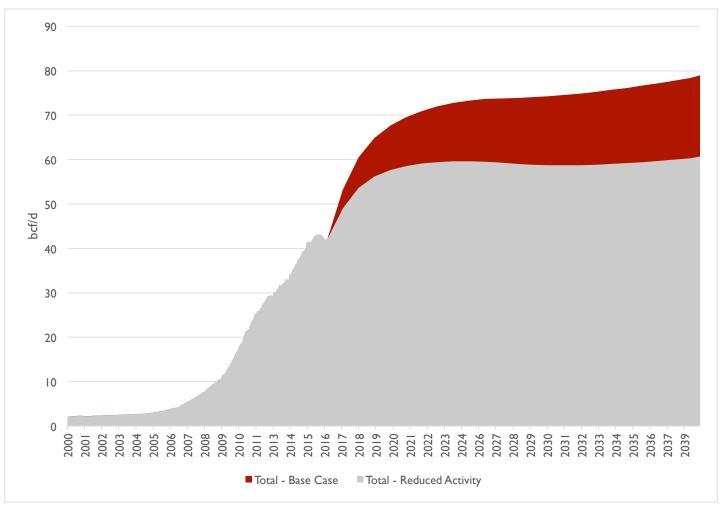
#### Base Case Shale Gas Forecast by Play



Source: EPRINC Report Shale Gas: The Road Ahead (August 2016)



#### **Shale Gas Production Under Two Scenarios**



Source: EPRINC REPORT, Shale Gas: The Road Ahead (August 2016)

# CAN US LNG EXPORTS REMAIN COMPETITIVE IN LOW PRICE ENVIRONMENT?

- Substantial number of facilities with relatively low development costs still exist (i.e., capital investments were made at sites for LNG import terminals)
- Most projects in planning are large train (5 million metric tons/yr), but have capability for cost-effective downsizing.
- In general, US has low inflation and low currency volatility risks
- Pending methane regulations could reduce supply and leave it in the ground movement also poses risks (Keystone Pipeline & Dakota Access Pipeline Syndromes)

