



Drilling Could Threaten Our National Parks

By Jessica Goad

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America's national parks are undoubtedly some of our "best ideas." They are unique places across our country where public lands are preserved for their natural, cultural, or historic value, as well as for the unique contributions they provide to local and regional economies and our national economic strength. This is why we have set aside national parks, national seashores, national memorials, and other places managed by the National Park Service for future generations.

Even though we have protected these national park units to allow them to achieve their full environmental, cultural, historical, and economic potential, threats to their preservation do arise. One of those threats today is the potential for future oil and gas development within national parks. We requested data from the National Park Service, which identified 42 park units where non-federal oil and gas drilling is or could be occurring in the future. Of these, 12 units currently have oil and gas operations within them,¹ while 30 units may be threatened in the future with drilling. (see map on following page)

This data was compiled by the National Park Service by assessing three factors:

- The parks' proximity to oil and gas resources
- Drilling activity already occurring near the parks' boundaries
- The existence of non-federal mineral rights within the parks

These existing mineral rights are either inholdings—where an individual owns a piece of property completely surrounded by a park unit—or are non-federal subsurface mineral rights, which are frequently referred to as "split estate" where the federal government owns the surface of the land and a private entity owns the right to access the minerals below the ground. Private individuals or companies owned these mineral rights before the parks were created and have the legal right to access them.

Currently, any development activity on public lands, including national parks, must take place in accordance with various federal environmental laws to protect air, water, wildlife, and public health. Additionally, operators must comply with National Park Service oil and gas regulations within park units.²

The potential for future drilling within national parks is a real threat when seen through the lens of today's political context. The American people deserve the right to have their say in the development of our national parks and public lands through their elected representatives in Washington. Rolling back federal regulations and having the states make these decisions would be exceedingly dangerous.

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Endnotes

- 1 "Nonfederal Oil and Gas Wells in Units of the National Park System," (last accessed September 2012), available at http://nature.nps.gov/geology/oil_and_gas/documents/2012-03-16%20Nonfederal%20Oil%20and%20Gas%20Wells%20in%20NPS%20Units.pdf
- 2 "36 Code of Federal Regulations Subpart 9B," (last accessed September 2012), available at http://nature.nps.gov/geology/oil_and_gas/documents/9B%20Regs.pdf
- 3 Nicholas Kusnetz, "Drilling Company Says It Will List Hazardous Chemicals Used in Fracking," *ProPublica*, July 15, 2010, available at <http://www.propublica.org/article/drilling-company-says-it-will-list-hazardous-chemicals-used-in-fracking>.
- 4 Minority Staff of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, "Chemicals Used In Hydraulic Fracturing" (2011), available at <http://democrats.energycommerce.house.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Hydraulic%20Fracturing%20Report%204.18.11.pdf>.
- 5 Nicholas Kusnetz, "North Dakota's Oil Boom Brings Damage Along With Prosperity," *ProPublica*, June 7, 2012, available at <http://www.propublica.org/article/the-other-fracking-north-dakotas-oil-boom-brings-damage-along-with-prosperi#>.