

114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 3632

To prohibit drilling in the Arctic Ocean.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 28, 2015

Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. LOWENTHAL) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

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## A BILL

To prohibit drilling in the Arctic Ocean.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Stop Arctic Ocean  
5 Drilling Act of 2015”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that, as of the date  
8 of enactment of this Act—

9 (1) global climate change is occurring due  
10 largely to anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse

1 gases and will continue to pose ongoing risks and  
2 challenges to the people and the Government of the  
3 United States;

4 (2) the evidence of impacts and dangers of cli-  
5 mate change are supported by numerous reports and  
6 panels, such as the 2014 National Climate Assess-  
7 ment, the United States Global Change Research  
8 Program, and the 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review  
9 of the Department of Defense;

10 (3) the average temperature in the United  
11 States during the past decade was 0.8 degree Cel-  
12 sius (1.5 degrees Fahrenheit) warmer than the  
13 1901–1960 average, and the last decade was the  
14 warmest on record both in the United States and  
15 globally;

16 (4) a global temperature increase of 2 degrees  
17 Celsius will lead to increased droughts, rising seas,  
18 mass extinctions, heat waves, desertification,  
19 wildfires, and acidifying oceans;

20 (5) delaying action on climate change will result  
21 in severe economic losses, and global mitigation costs  
22 increase by approximately 40 percent for each dec-  
23 ade of delay;

24 (6) at least 80 percent of the carbon from  
25 known fossil fuel reserves must not be released to

1 the atmosphere to have an 80-percent chance of  
2 avoiding the worst effects of climate change stem-  
3 ming from a 2-degree-Celsius change in global tem-  
4 perature;

5 (7) developing oil and gas reserves in the Arctic  
6 Ocean is incompatible with staying within that glob-  
7 al carbon budget and avoiding the worst effects of  
8 climate change; and

9 (8) the Arctic Ocean is home to invaluable and  
10 fragile ecosystems, which are critical to fisheries, mi-  
11 gratory birds, indigenous populations, and subsist-  
12 ence hunters.

13 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the  
14 United States that the Arctic Ocean should be managed  
15 for the best interests of the people of the United States,  
16 including by keeping fossil fuels in the ground to avoid  
17 the dangerous impacts of climate change.

18 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION OF OIL AND GAS LEASING IN ARCTIC**  
19 **OCEAN AREAS OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL**  
20 **SHELF.**

21 Section 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act  
22 (43 U.S.C. 1337) is amended by adding at the end the  
23 following:

24 “(q) PROHIBITION OF OIL AND GAS LEASING IN  
25 ARCTIC PLANNING AREA OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL

1 SHELF.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act  
2 or any other law, the Secretary of the Interior shall not  
3 issue or renew a lease or any other authorization for the  
4 exploration, development, or production of oil, natural gas,  
5 or any other mineral in the Arctic Ocean, including the  
6 Beaufort Sea and Chukchi Sea Planning Areas.”.

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