ECONOMIC IMPACT OF API’S “10 IN 2022” POLICY PLAN

If fully implemented, API’s “10 in 2022” policy plan could spur nearly $200 billion in direct investment and generate over 226,000 jobs by 2035.

Washington policymakers must confront the global mismatch between demand and supply that has driven higher fuel prices by supporting greater U.S. production. To address the growing crisis we face, Congress and the President must support energy investment, create new access and keep regulation from unnecessarily restricting energy growth.

PRODUCTION IMPACTS

- **4.8B** cubic feet per day of new natural gas production
- **127,000** barrels per day of new oil production
- **250M** tonnes per year of new CCUS capacity
- **30M** tonnes per year of new hydrogen capacity

**JOBS**

- **226K**

**DIRECT INVESTMENT**

- **$196B**

**FEDERAL REVENUES**

- **$4.8B**

**U.S. GDP**

- **$27B**
Regional natural gas prices reflect pipeline constraints between production areas and consumer markets.

Appalachia is home to an abundant supply of low-cost natural gas, but limited pipeline takeaway capacity has constrained production in recent years and driven prices higher in consuming regions that lack sufficient access to these resources. Enabling the construction of previously canceled and currently stalled projects – including the Atlantic Coast, Constitution, PennEast and Mountain Valley pipelines – could support 4.6 Bcf/d of new supply to key U.S. Northeast and Southeast markets.