Studies Misrepresent Future Oil Shale Impacts
National Oil Shale Association

There have been studies released by Colorado entities that misrepresent the potential impacts of future oil shale development. While the path of oil shale development is unclear, the studies referenced below portray large-scale growth scenarios that are based on overstated assumptions, and yet have been used by state officials and others to create misleading perceptions about the impacts from future oil shale development.

1) Northwest Colorado Socioeconomic Analysis and Forecasts, Associated Governments of Northwest Colorado (AGNC), April 2008, prepared by BBC.

This report forecasts two growth scenarios in northwestern Colorado. The base case projects growth associated with the current level of natural gas drilling and development, and the second scenario is the base case plus oil shale development.

In their formal presentation, BBC stated, “oil shale breaks our model”, meaning that there are not enough specifics known about future oil shale development in Colorado to use their model for predictions. So they simply assume that the population growth occurring with oil shale development will be the same as the growth that occurred in the remote area of Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada as the tar sands were being developed.

NOSA Response

There is no basis to assume that the BBC projections would accurately portray the growth patterns that might occur in Colorado, or that oil shale development will require the same levels of employment as tar sands development. Oil shale will develop incrementally and will have to meet all regulatory requirements as production levels increase over time. There is no assurance today that any significant shale oil production will be achieved, but studies such as this one tend to create public fear and may stymie the current efforts by industry to perfect technologies that can meet regulatory, economic and public expectations.


Western Resource Advocates (WRA) is a nonprofit environmental law firm. The theme of this report is that the diversion of water to Colorado’s front-range communities is a better use than using western slope water for oil shale development.

NOSA Response

In WRA’s inventory of water rights held by energy companies, they overstate the amount of water held by “oil shale interests” by adding in the entire water right holdings of the Colorado River Water Conservation District and the Yellow Jacket Water Conservancy District. The report states that because some part of their holdings could conceivably be used for oil shale purposes, it is justified to add the entire holdings of both Districts to the inventory. In reality, none of these holdings are
specifically intended or designated for oil shale development. WRA also includes numerous water rights in their total inventory that they acknowledge have been abandoned.

Because of these faulty assumptions, the report overstates the actual amount of rights held by energy companies by 74% in terms of flow, and by 187% in terms of reservoir storage capacity. This study also over projects water consumption, in barrels of water per barrel of shale oil, by citing the URS Phase I report.

Summary

None of these reports assess the anticipated benefits of oil shale development, such as revenue distribution of royalties and taxes, economic development opportunities, and sustainable employment opportunities (including potentially filling the employment gap when gas drilling is completed).

While it is acknowledged that the future levels of shale oil production are not clear, the mischaracterization of oil shale’s potential impacts only serves to unnecessarily heighten public anxiety. Realistically, this enormous domestic energy resource can play a role in reducing our reliance on foreign supplies of petroleum.