

Contextual Information in the First USEITI Report

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In addition to reconciled revenue data, the USEITI Report includes contextual information in both the Executive Summary and the Online Data Portal.

Some of this information goes beyond what is required by the EITI Standard.



Contextual Narrative Highlights:

Natural Resources in the United States

- **Overview of types of fossil fuels (oil, gas, coal), non-energy minerals (gold, copper, iron) and renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal)**
- **This range of natural resources surpasses the scope of most countries' EITI reports**



Contextual Narrative Highlights:

Governance of US Natural Resource Extraction

- **Descriptions of select laws and regulations that govern natural resource extraction on federal lands**

Select Laws Establishing the Fiscal Regime for Extractive Industries in the United States

Law Name and Code	Description	Relevant Lands	Relevant Natural Resources
The General Mining Law of 1872 as Amended¹ (30 USC § 29 et seq. and 43 CFR 3860)	Provides the right to patent, meaning transfer to private ownership, federal lands and natural resources for mining. Since October 1, 1994, Congress has imposed a budget moratorium on any new mineral patent applications.	Federal onshore (public domain)	Locatable hardrock minerals (e.g., gold, silver, and copper)
Leasing of Allotted Lands for Mining Purposes Act of	States that all lands allotted to Indians, except those made to members of the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage, may be leased	Indian (allotted)	Not specified



Contextual Narrative Highlights:

How Natural Resources Result in Federal Revenue

- Comparison of federal revenue streams and rates by natural resource
- Discussion of factors that affect revenues, including royalty relief and tax expenditures

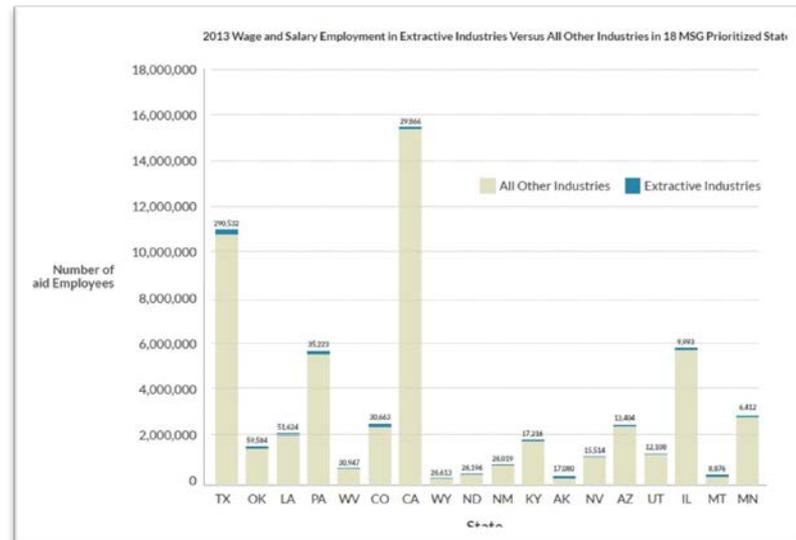
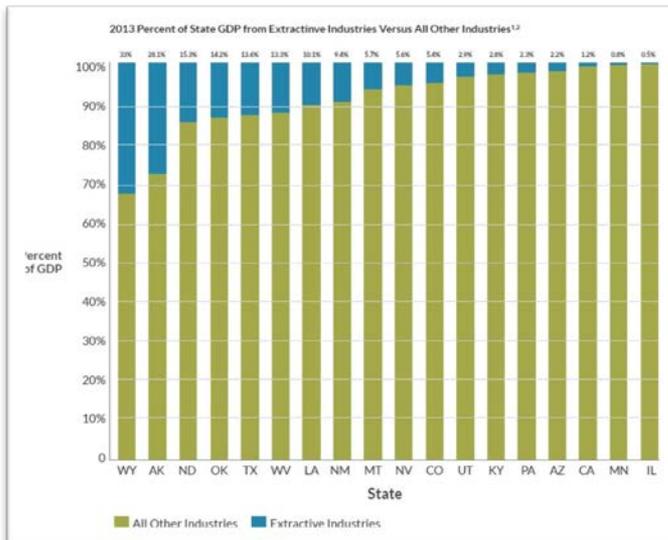
Natural Resource		DOI Revenue Streams and Rates ¹ During Extraction on Federal Lands and Waters			Additional Federal Revenue	
Category	Resource	Location	Securing a Lease or Claim	Pre-Production	During Production	Income Taxes
Fossil Fuels	Oil and Gas	Onshore	Bonus ² : amount paid for the lease by the highest bidder	\$1.50 annual rent per acre for the first 5 years \$3.00 annual rent per acre thereafter	12.5% of production value in royalties	Income Tax: C-corporations pay income taxes to the IRS. Depending on company income, federal corporate income tax rates can range from 15–35%. Public policy provisions, such as tax expenditures can decrease corporate income tax and other revenue payments in order to promote other policy goals.
		Offshore	Bonus ² : amount paid for the lease by the highest bidder	\$7.00 or \$11.00 annual rent per acre increasing over time up to \$44.00 per acre in some cases	12.5%, 16.7%, or 18.75% of production value in royalties	
	Coal	Surface	Bonus ² : amount paid for the lease by the highest bidder	\$3.00 annual rent per acre	12.5% of production value in royalties \$0.28 ³ per ton Abandoned Mine Land Fee	
Nonenergy Minerals	Hardrock Minerals	Public Domain Lands	\$20 Processing Fee \$37 Location fee \$155 Initial Maintenance Fee	\$155 Annual Maintenance Fee per claim	No royalties are required to be paid ⁴	
		Acquired Lands	\$6,500 Prospecting Permit Fee	\$0.50 Annual Prospecting Fee per acre \$1.00 annual rent per acre	Royalty rates are exempt from minimums and determined on an individual case basis by the authorized leasing officers	
Renewable Energy	Solar and Wind Energy	Onshore (solar and wind)	Bonus: amount paid for the lease by the highest bidder (inside designated leasing areas) \$15 per acre Application Filing Fee (outside designated leasing areas)	Rent determined by acreage and land value	\$6.21 ⁵ Megawatt Capacity Fee per KW from wind \$3.55–\$5.32 ⁵ Megawatt Capacity Fee per KW from solar	
		Offshore (wind)	Bonus: amount paid for the lease by the highest bidder (competitive lease) \$0.25 per acre for Acquisition	\$3.00 annual rent per acre	2%, unless otherwise specified or waived, of anticipated value of wind energy produced in the lease area	



Contextual Narrative Highlights:

State Natural Resource Extraction Governance

- Charts highlighting the impact of the extractive industries on 18 selected states' economies



Contextual Narrative Highlights:

Tribal Natural Resource Extraction Governance

- **Explanation of how the federal government manages natural resources on Indian lands**
- **One of USEITI's first steps in including data on Indian lands in this process**



Contextual Narrative Highlights:

Extractive Industry Impacts

- **Extractive industry contribution to GDP in dollars and as percentage of total US GDP**
- **Production and value for select natural resources on all lands**
- **Extractive industry employees on all lands**
- **US exports by value and by production units**

2013 US Production and Value for Select Natural Resources

Resource	Production	Value
Oil	2,720,782 thousand barrels ¹	~\$295 billion ²
Gas (marketed production)	25,690,878 million cubic feet ³	~\$98.2 billion ⁴
Coal	984,842 thousand short tons ⁵	~\$36.7 billion ⁴
Copper	1,250 thousand metric tons ⁷	~\$9 billion ⁸
Gold	230 metric tons ⁹	~\$10.2 billion ⁸
Iron ore	53 million metric tons ¹⁰	~\$5 billion ⁸
Renewables	534,286 GW hours ¹¹	Not available ¹⁴



Contextual Narrative Highlights:

Extractive Industry Impacts (continued)

- **Explanation of how the extractive industries impact local communities, including overview on revenue sustainability**
- **12 county narratives showing the revenues and costs that counties see as a result of extractive industry activity.**

