USEITI

The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

May 3, 2016

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EITI – The Basic Framework

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a **global standard** to promote open and accountable management of natural resources. It seeks to strengthen government and company systems, inform public debate, and enhance trust.

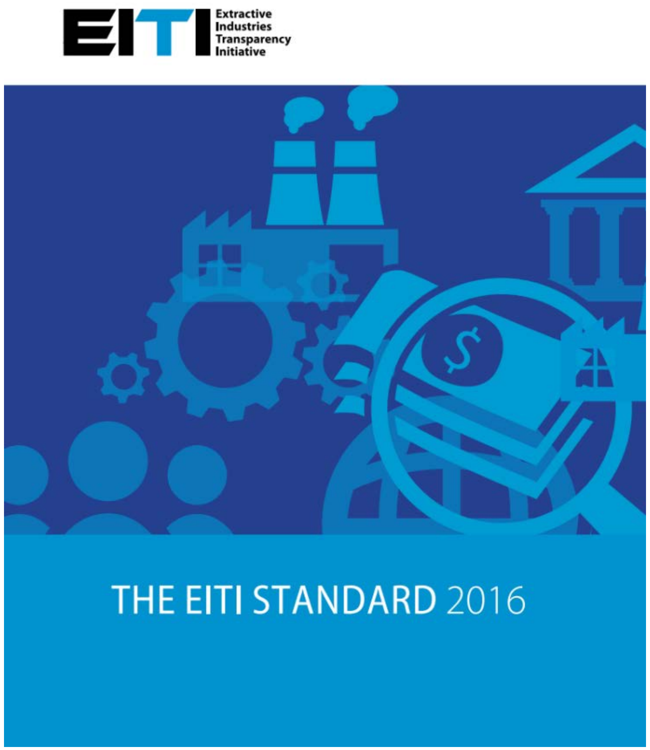
In each implementing country it is supported by a coalition of **governments, companies,** and **civil society** working together.

EITI – The Global Standard

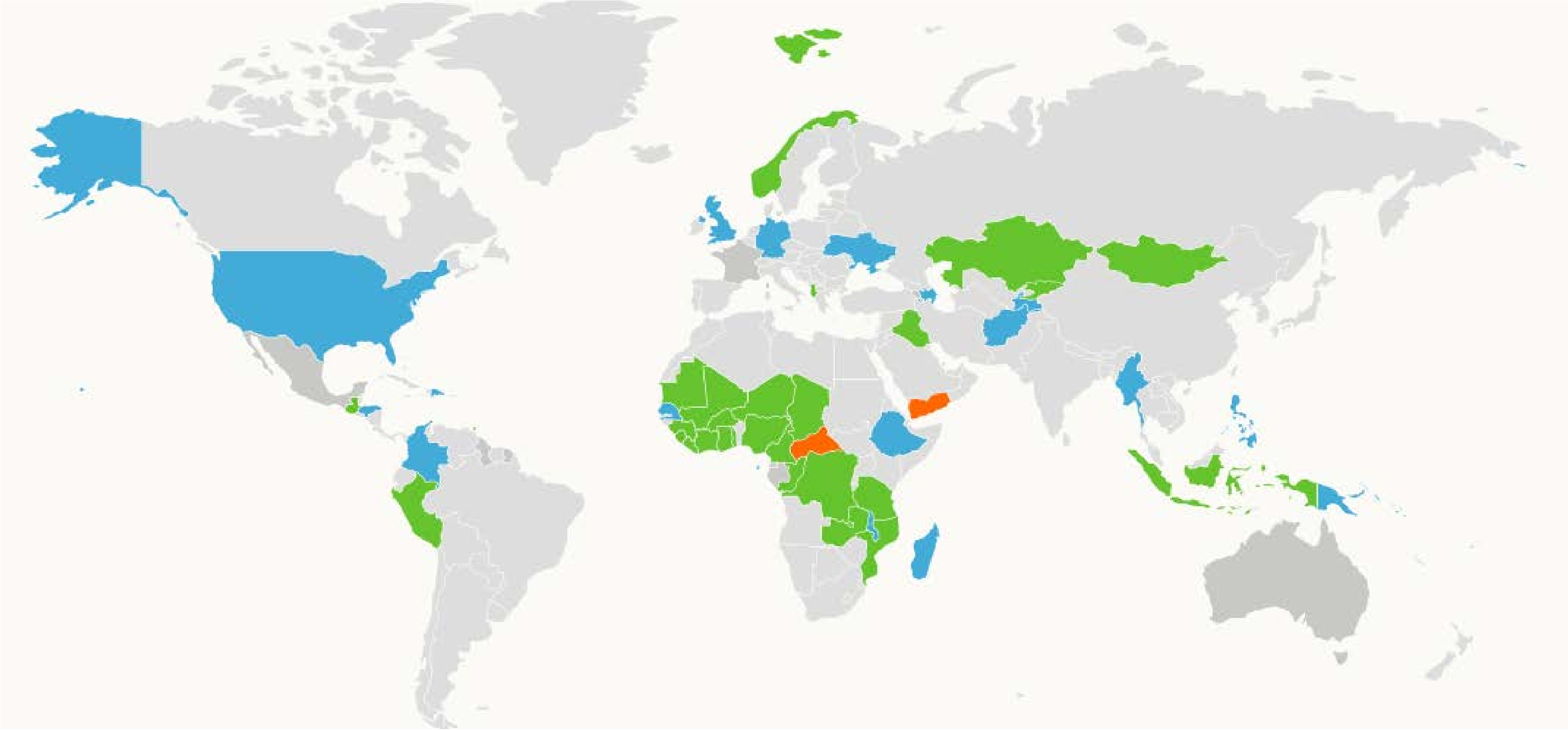
Countries implement the EITI Standard by disclosing **taxes** and **other payments** made by oil, gas, and mining companies to governments, via an annual EITI Report.

This report **allows citizens to see for themselves** how much their government is receiving from their country's natural resources.

Transparency can only lead to accountability if there is **understanding** of what the figures mean and **public debate** about how the country's resource wealth should be managed. Therefore, the EITI Standard requires that EITI Reports are **comprehensible, actively promoted,** and contribute to public debate.

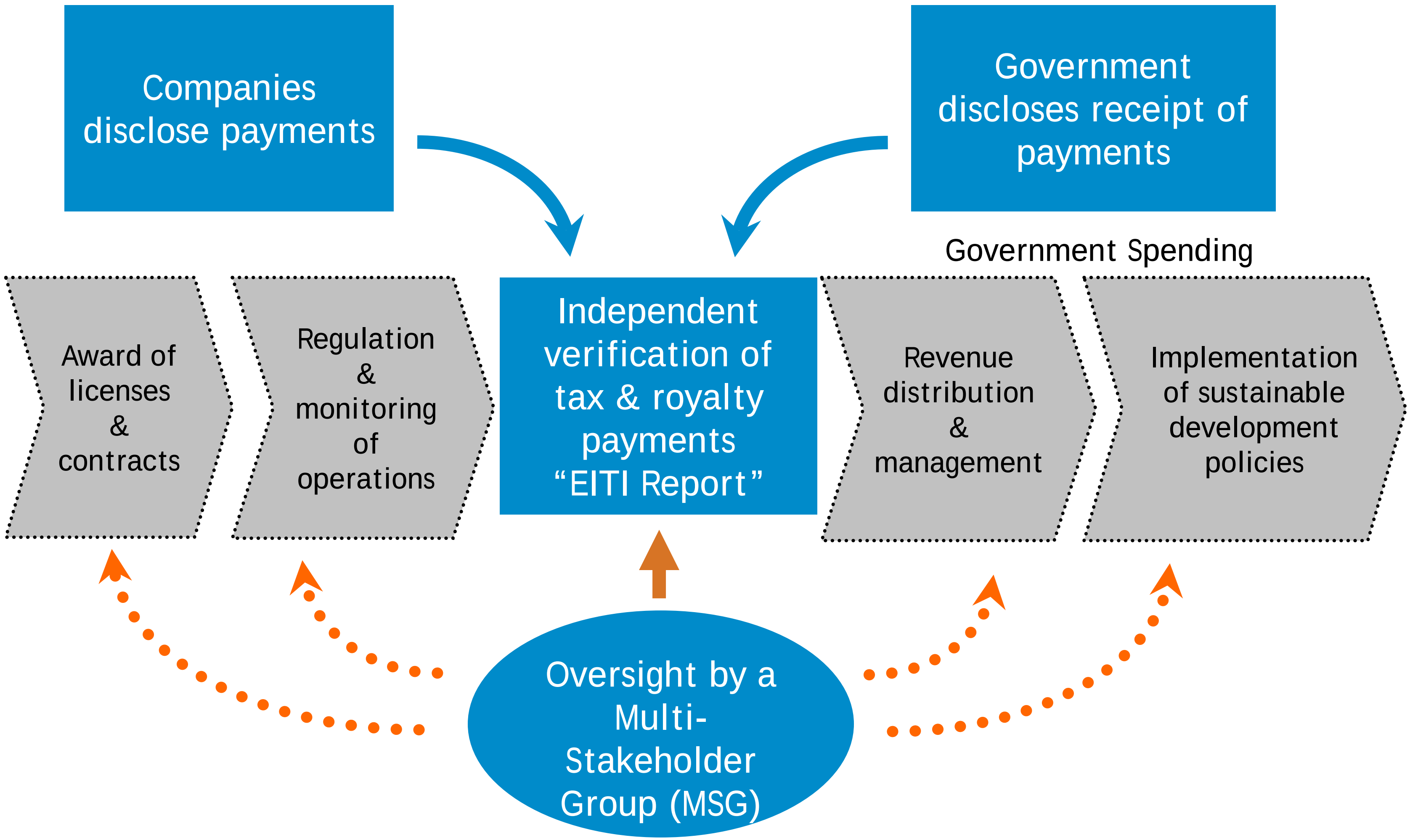


Who is in the EITI ?



EITI Implementing countries:
20 **Candidate** vs. 31 **Compliant**

How Does EITI Work ?



The EITI provides data that can inform public debate and ensure accountability

EITI & Open Government

- January 2009 – President Obama issued the Transparency Memorandum and Directive
- September 2011 – Open Government Partnership (OGP) launch by the U.S. and 7 other countries
- September 2011 – As part of U.S. OGP National Action Plan, President Obama announced the U.S. commitment to implement EITI and designated the Secretary of the Interior as the senior government official responsible for oversight

USEITI Timeline

- **July 2012 –** Secretary of the Interior establishes the USEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) of government, industry, and civil society representatives committed to oversee implementation
- **February 2013 –** Interior hosts the first of eight MSG public meetings in 2013, bringing together representatives who continue to meet
- **December 2013 –** On behalf of the MSG, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell submits USEITI Candidacy Application
- **March 2014 –** The EITI Board approves the application and admits U.S. as a Candidate Country
- **December 2014** – Interior launches the Natural Resources Data Portal where government first discloses 100% of revenues by company, commodity, and revenue type a year ahead of schedule
- **Summer 2015** – Independent Administrator reconciles company payments with government revenues revealing zero unexplained variances
- **December 2015 –** 1st USEITI Annual Report published on the Data Portal as the first ever fully online EITI Report, using open source software and open data
- **Fall 2016 –** 2nd USEITI Report to be published

Who is on the MSG?

21 primary and 17 alternate members, representing a broad range of organizations and a diverse set of stakeholders, serve on the USEITI MSG.

CIVIL SOCIETY

- Project On Government Oversight
- Center for Science in Public Participation
- Earthworks
- First Peoples Worldwide
- George Washington University
- Global Witness
- The Lugar Center
- Natural Resource Governance Institute
- North Star Group
- Oceana
- Oxfam America
- Pipeline Safety Coalition
- Public Citizen
- Publish What You Pay
- United Mine Workers of America
- United Steelworkers
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

GOVERNMENT

- Department of the Interior
- Department of Treasury
- California State Lands Commission
- State of Wyoming, Department of Audit
- Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission
- Blackfeet Nation
- Choctaw Nation
- Shoshone Arapaho Tribe

INDUSTRY

- National Mining Association
- American Petroleum Institute
- Anadarko Petroleum
- BHP Billiton Petroleum
- Chevron
- Exxon Mobil Corporation
- Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold, Inc.
- Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas, Inc.
- Independent Petroleum Association of America
- Newmont Mining
- Noble Energy Inc.
- Peabody Energy
- Rio Tinto
- Shell Oil Company

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Elements of the USEITI Report

Online data on oil, gas, coal, other leasable minerals, non-fuel minerals, geothermal, solar, and wind.

Revenues from rents, royalties, bonuses, fees, and taxes.

Contextual background information about U.S. extractive industries.

DOI unilaterally discloses online *All* reported revenues to the extent allowable by law.

State and tribal governments may "opt in" to USEITI if they choose.

The Independent Administrator reconciled company payments (for companies meeting the threshold) with DOI receipts.

USEITI REPORT

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2015 - 1st USEITI Report

2015 United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Report by the Numbers

USEITI Unique Aspects

100% of DOI in-scope revenue unilaterally disclosed by DOI in online report

12 extractive industries local community case studies

Publicly available data from 18 states with significant extractive industries

5 Multi-Stakeholder Group members representing Indian tribes and interests from civil society and government

Over 70 cross-sector collaboration meetings in 2015

Company Participation, Reporting, and Reconciliation Results

100% — 45 companies asked to report

69% — 31 companies out of those 45 reported and reconciled $8.5 billion in DOI revenue

29% — 12 out of a maximum of 41 applicable companies reported $190 million in corporate income taxes

100% of 17 material variances have been explained

Extractive Industries' Revenue in the United States

1 — 1st USEITI Report

In 2013, $12.64 billion Department of the Interior (DOI) revenue for extraction on federal lands

In 2013, $11.8 billion* in corporate income tax receipts from Mining and Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing industries

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*Sample-based calculation from US Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income, "Tax Stats — Returns of Active Corporations — Table 1," access the historical data here: http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Re-turns-of-Active-Corporations-Table-1

2015 Executive Summary

Executive Summary Contents

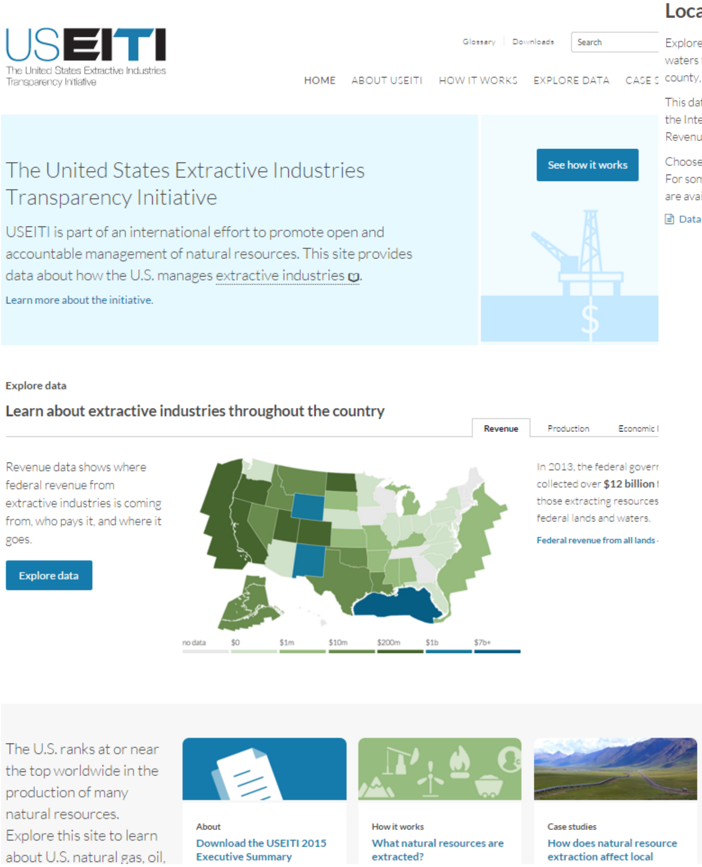
- Natural Resources in the United States
- Governance of U.S. Natural Resource Extraction
- How Natural Resources Result in Federal Revenue
- State Natural Resource Extraction Governance
- Tribal Natural Resource Extraction Governance
- Extractive Industries Impacts
- Revenue Payment Data Reporting and Reconciliation
- Independent Administrator Recommendations

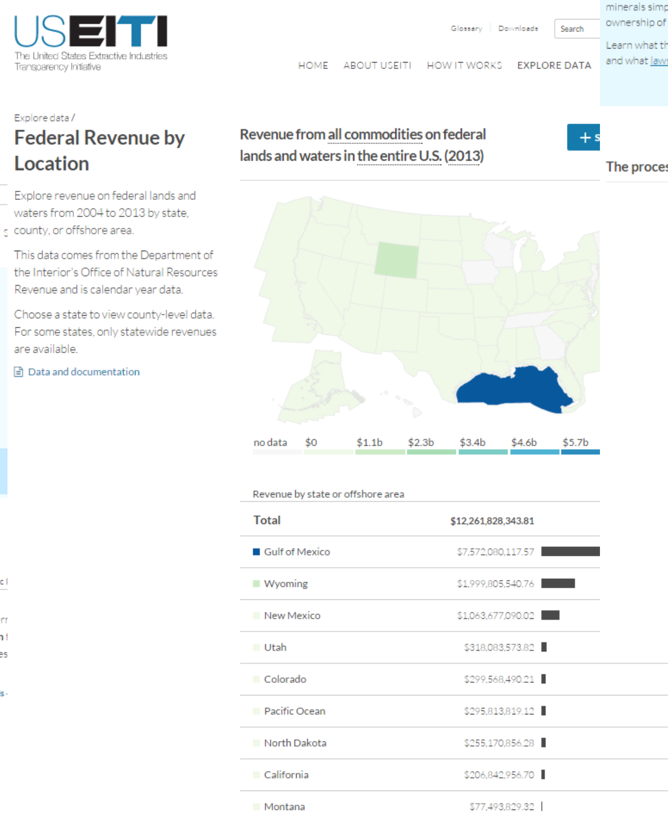
Extractive Revenue Appendices

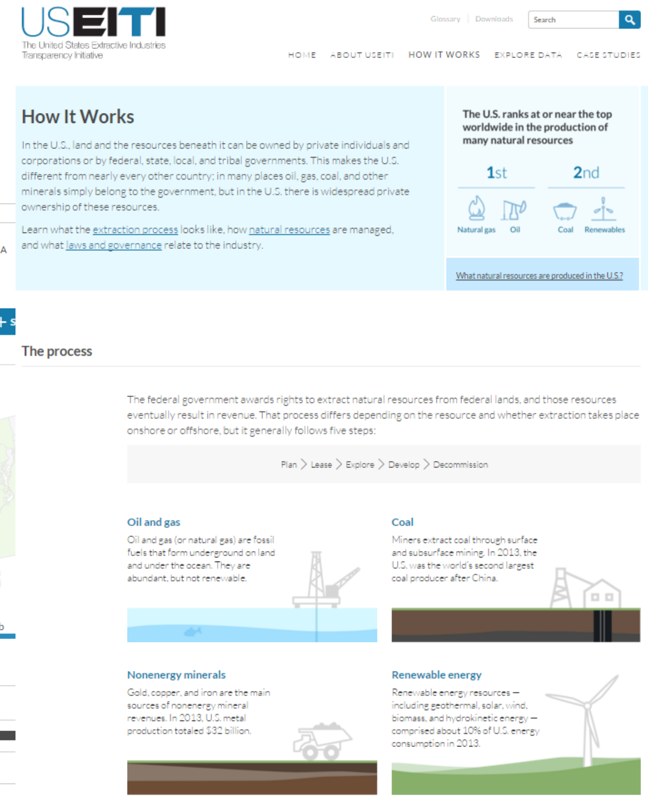
- Appendix A: Revenue Reporting Considerations
- Appendix B: In-Scope Revenue Streams
- Appendix C: Reporting and Reconciliation Results Detail

2015 Online USEITI Report

- Interactive elements
- Capacity building
- Open source
- Open data







Single Source for Federal Government Data and Information

Offshore | Onshore

How it works /

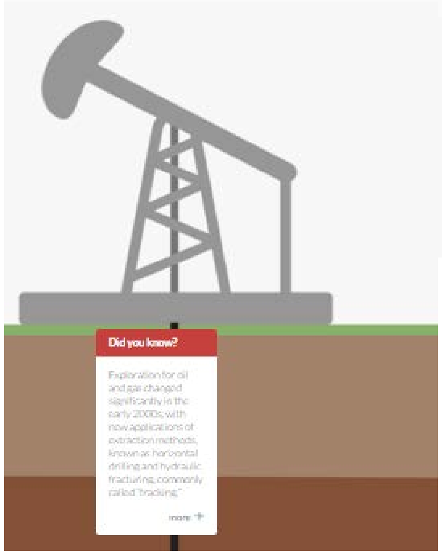
Onshore Oil & Gas

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 grant the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) the authority to manage federal lands, including leasing certain lands for oil and gas development. The Oil and Gas Management Program includes over 63,000 onshore oil and gas wells on federal lands.

Download PDF

Managed and regulated by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) manages some monetary transactions.



1 Plan

BLM field offices prepare comprehensive Resource Management Plans (RMPs) to guide leasing decisions on federal lands, including which lands are open to o
Currently 8% of all
available for extrac
RMPs in line with n
engaging the public

2 Lease

BLM field offices award leases for oil and gas resources on lands designated withir
auctions open to t
estimates the fair

During the live au
The BLM field off
the bid is equal to
the BLM field offi
well as the first ye

3 Explore

The lease holder must file an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) with the BLM field office in order to explore the leased land for oil and gas deposits. To apply for an APD, lease holders must submit an Exploration Plan that includes information about the well and associated rights of way, r
After the APD is filed, the
period before the permit

While reviewing the APD
environment using an Env
Environmental Assessme
Environmental Policy Act
the National Historic Pres
are met before awarding t

Once granted, the APD e
phase, companies pay ren

4 Develop

The APD is one of many permits a lease holder must obtain to move from exploration to development and production. Once operators and lease holders obtain all needed permits and licenses, companies build their operations a

During developm
number of inspec
safety, and enviro
extract oil or gas i
and starts paying

5 Decommission and reclaim

Even before the close of an oil and gas operation, operators and lease holders must begin reclamation. At the start of an operation, the operator includes a Reclamation Plan in the Surface Use Plan that must be approved by BLM before construction can start.

The lease holder also posts a bond of at least $10,000 that BLM holds during the operation to enforce lease terms and reclamation. The operator must conduct interim reclamation throughout the life of the operation, concluding with appropriately plugging wells and restoring the ecosystem.

The BLM field office performs inspections throughout the operation to ensure that interim reclamation takes place, wells are appropriately plugged, and the ecosystem returns.

Revenue collected by BLM and ONRR

Bonus	Rent	Royalty
The amount the highest bidder paid for a natural resource lease.	$1.50 per acre for five years $2.00 per acre thereafter	12.5%

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Company Level Payment Disclosure

2013 2014 2015

Explore data /

Federal Revenue by Company

Explore revenues on federal lands and waters in 2015 by commodity, revenue type, and company.

This data comes from the Department of the Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue and is calendar year data.

Choose a commodity or revenue type to filter the list of revenues. To search for a specific company, start typing the name of the company.

Data and documentation

All revenue from all resource extraction on federal lands (2015)

+ Show filters

Total revenues by type

Royalties	$6,102,063,423
Bonus	$1,135,803,709
Rents	$243,596,855
AML Fees including Audits and Late Charges	$194,620,766
Permit Fees	$98,641,499
Inspection Fees	$52,239,172
Civil Penalties	$8,035,048
Civil Penalties including Late Charges	$2,118,276
Other Revenues	-$33,846,751

Companies

Filter by company name:

SHELL	$601,428,564 total
Royalties	$535,415,811
Bonus	
Rents	
Inspection Fees	
Other Revenues	

- ✓ Download data
- ✓ Filter and sort by year, company, revenue type, or commodity
- ✓ Analyze

Calendar Year	Corporate Name	Revenue Type	Commodity	Revenues
2015	SHELL	ONRR - Inspection Fees	Oil & Gas	$2,898,700
2015	SHELL	ONRR - Other Revenues	N/A	$671
2015	SHELL	ONRR - Other Revenues	Oil & Gas	$448,301
2015	SHELL	ONRR - Other Revenues	Sodium	$6,561
2015	SHELL	ONRR - Royalties	Gas	$61,663,316
2015	SHELL	ONRR - Royalties	Oil	$473,752,495
2015	SHELL	ONRR/BLM - Bonus	Oil & Gas	$37,887,325
2015	SHELL	ONRR/BLM - Rents	Oil & Gas	$24,771,195
2015	SHERIDAN PRODUCTION CO LLC	BLM - Permit Fees	Oil & Gas	$65,000
2015	SHERIDAN PRODUCTION CO LLC	ONRR - Other Revenues	Oil & Gas	($4,194)
2015	SHERIDAN PRODUCTION CO LLC	ONRR - Royalties	Gas	$30,914
2015	SHERIDAN PRODUCTION CO LLC	ONRR - Royalties	Oil	$2,034,865
2015	SHERIDAN PRODUCTION CO LLC	ONRR/BLM - Rents	Oil & Gas	$1,690

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What are the Revenues ?

Select Federal Revenue Streams and Statutory and Regulatory Rates

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: amount paid for the lease by the highest bidder	$1.50 annual rent per acre for the first 5 years $2.00 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.
Fossil Fuels	Oil and Gas	Offshore	Bonus: 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	
Fossil Fuels	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	
Fossil Fuels	Coal	Subsurface	Bonus[2]: amount paid for the lease by the highest bidder	$3.00 annual rent per acre	8% of production in royalties $0.12[3] per ton in 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]	
Nonenergy Minerals	Hardrock Minerals	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[8]	Onshore (solar and wind)	Bonus: amount paid for the lease by the highest bidder (inside designated leasing areas) $15 per acre Application Filling Fee (outside designated leasing areas)	Rent determined by acreage and land value	$6.21[6] Megawatt Capacity Fee per KW from wind $3.55–$5.32[7] Megawatt Capacity Fee per KW from solar	
Renewable Energy	Solar and Wind Energy[8]	Offshore (wind)	Bonus: amount paid for the lease by the highest bidder (competitive lease) $0.25 per acre for Acquisition Fee (uncompetitive lease)	$3.00 annual rent per acre	2%, unless otherwise specified or waived, of anticipated value of wind energy produced in Operating Fee	

[1] Though some of these rates are determined by statute or in regulations developed by the DOI, companies may pay lower effective rates due to tax expenditures or discretionary adjustments by DOI bureaus.
[2] For coal, companies pay one fifth of the bonus amount immediately when granted a lease. Companies pay each of the remaining fifths in each of the following four years.
[3] If the gross value per ton of the coal removed is less than 10 times the rate of the fee, the Abandoned Mine Lands Fee operates at an ad valorem rate of 10% of the gross value of the coal mined per ton.
[4] Mining locatable hardrock minerals falls under The General Mining Act of 1872 which does not require royalty payments.
[5] Mining hardrock minerals on acquired lands is exempt from minimum production and minimum royalty requirements under Title 43 in the Code of Federal Regulations.
[6] For wind energy, proposed fee of $6,209 per MW.
[7] For solar energy, proposed fee ranging from $3,548–$5,322 per MW.
[8] All values are for BLM's proposed rule available in the federal registrar here: http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS_REALTY_AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_/energy/solar_and_wind.Par.4208.File.dat/Solar%20and%20Wind%20Competitive%20Leasing%20Proposed%20Rule.pdf

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Where does the revenue go?

Federal budget process

Once revenue is collected by the federal government, it passes through a series of budgetary gateways before ultimately funding public services and community development. These gateways are described below, and you can explore disbursement data here.

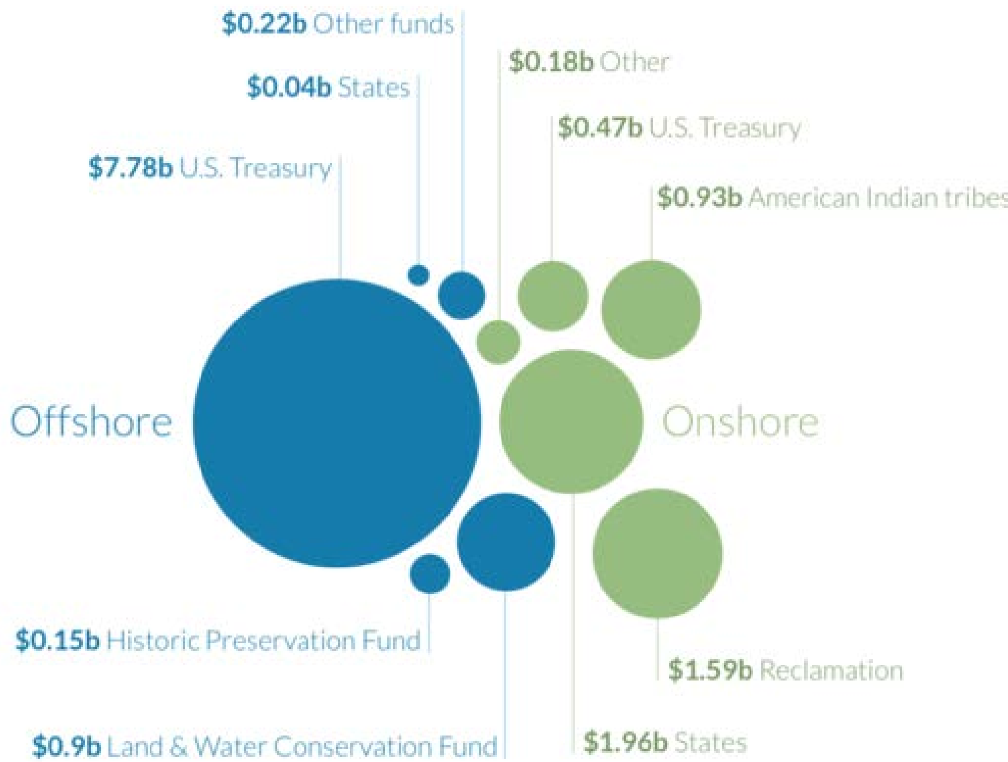
Statute
Federal statutes determine the maximum amount of funds that can be appropriated

Appropriation
Congress determines the amount that a given entity or agency will receive

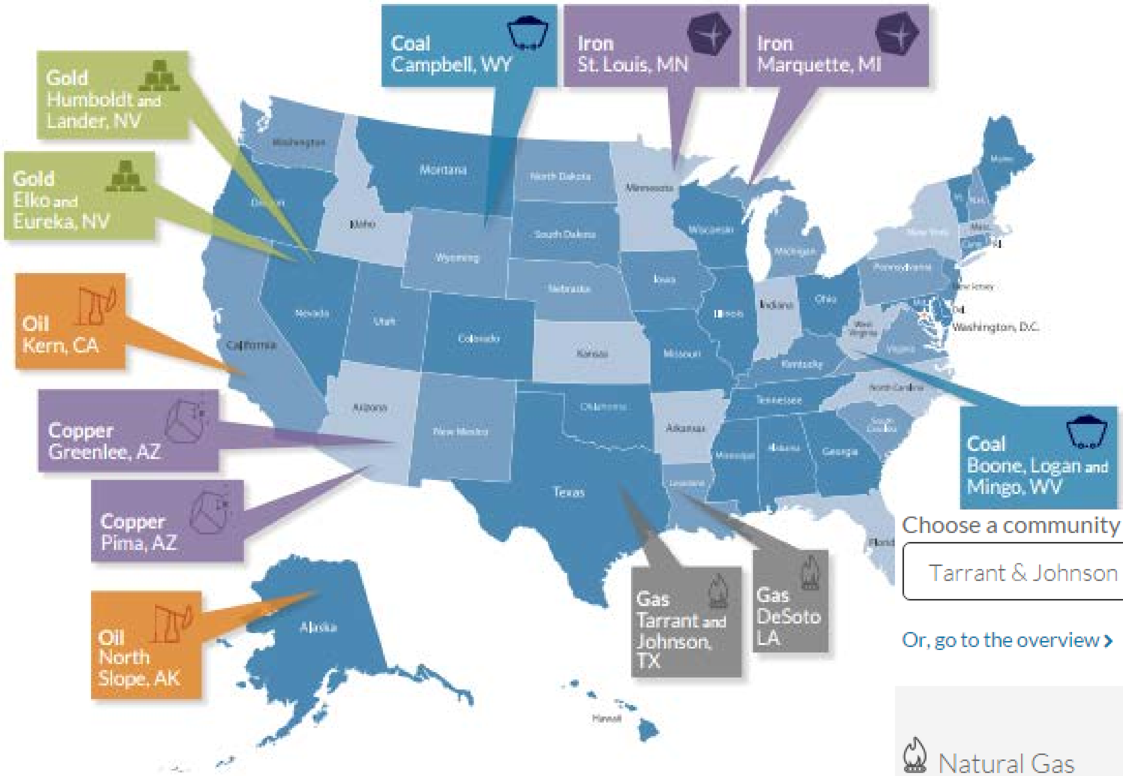
Grant
Recipient entities determine how much the funding will be allocated for use in their budgets

Disbursement
Recipient entities disburse funds over the course of fiscal year for budgeted purposes

Federal revenue disbursements by fund (2013)



Contextual Narrative: Sub-National Extractive Data



Choose a community

Tarrant & Johnson Counties, Texas

Or, go to the overview ›

Natural Gas

Tarrant and Johnson Counties, Texas

Texas leads the country in natural gas production, generating more gas on an annual basis than the next three highest producing states combined (Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming).[1] Tarrant and Johnson Counties contribute significantly to natural gas production due to their geographic positioning atop the rich reserves of the Barnett Shale field in the Bend Arch-Fort Worth Basin.

Geology and History

The Barnett Shale reserve spans approximately 5,000 square miles of sedimentary clay and

County Case Studies

Contextual Narrative Recap

- EITI Reports provide contextual information at the federal level and for selected states and tribes with high extractive industry activity
- The contextual information is from publicly available government sources, which are dispersed and often hard for the public to find, such as:
  - Legal frameworks and fiscal regimes, including land ownership structure and mineral rights
  - Exploration activities and geography of production
  - Contribution of the extractive industries to the economy, e.g., % GDP, public revenue, employment, and exports
  - Production volumes over 10 years
  - Links to online archives of permits and other licenses for extraction
- USEITI is the first to include local community case studies that focus on employment, public revenues, and fiscal impacts related to public services and infrastructure (transportation/roads, water, reclamation, emergency services, etc.)

Comments / Feedback ?

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ABOUT USEITI
- What is USEITI?
- What's New
- Executive Summary

HOW IT WORKS
- Natural Resources
- The Process
- Laws and Governance

EXPLORE DATA
- Production
- Revenue
- Economic Impact

CASE STUDIES
- Downloads

We want to hear from you!
Have time to help us improve this site?

Share your feedback

Questions?
Contact the USEITI Secretariat at USEITI@ios.doi.gov.

Built in the open
This site (v1.3.0) is powered by USEITI data and open source code.
We welcome contributions and comments on GitHub.

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