Treasury EITI FOIA

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November MSG DRAFT Meeting Summary Request for Comments

From:	"Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
To:	"Barnett, Bruce" <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, "Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Lenoir, Julie A" <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, "Matthews, Michael D" <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, "Smith, Mike" <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, "Steward, Jim" <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, "Voskanian, Marina" <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, "Ware, Claire" <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Mussenden, Paul" <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Charles Norfleet <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jerold Gidner <jerold.gidner@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>
Date:	Thu, 05 Jan 2017 11:19:55 +0000
Attachments:	USEITI MSG - Nov 2016 Mtg Summary v5 (170104).docx (244.27 kB)

Good morning Government Sector:

Please review the attached draft meeting summary from the November MSG Meeting, and let me know if you have any comments or requests for changes on or before COB January 12th.

Thank you,
Kim Oliver

Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
USEITI Secretariat
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Tushar Kansal** <tkansal@cbuilding.org>
Date: Wed, Jan 4, 2017 at 2:22 PM
Subject: USEITI Nov. 2016 meeting summary for sector review
To: Veronika Kohler <VKohler@nma.org>, "Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
Cc: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <Hague@api.org>, Kimiko Oliver <Kimiko.Oliver@onrr.gov>, Toby Berkman <tberkman@cbuilding.org>

All,
Best wishes for the new year.

I've attached a draft version of the meeting summary from the November 2016 MSG meeting. Could you please circulate to your sectors and provide to me any comments that you receive by next **Friday, January 13**?

Thanks, and please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Tushar

Tushar Kansal
Consensus Building Institute
716-907-2868
tkansal@cbuilding.org

RE: November MSG DRAFT Meeting Summary Request for Comments

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 05 Jan 2017 14:58:58 +0000

I don't have any comments.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Oliver, Kimiko [mailto:kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 05, 2017 6:20 AM
To: Barnett, Bruce; Carlson, Curtis; Gould, Greg; Lenoir, Julie A; Matthews, Michael D; Smith, Mike; Steward, Jim; Voskanian, Marina; Ware, Claire; Mussenden, Paul; Chris Mentasti; Judith Wilson; Robert Kronebusch; Nathan Brannberg; Charles Norfleet; Jerold Gidner; Treci Johnson
Subject: November MSG DRAFT Meeting Summary Request for Comments

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Date:	Wed, 11 Jan 2017 22:09:52 +0000
Attachments:	USEITI MSG - Nov 2016 Mtg Summary v5 (170104).docx (244.27 kB)

Reminder that if you have not already done so, please submit comments to me ASAP for the attached draft November MSG Meeting Summary.

Thanks,
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From: **Oliver, Kimiko** <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
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202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

UNITED STATES EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE
MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
NOVEMBER 16-17, 2016

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PREPARED: DECEMBER 2016

I. Introduction

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), with Paul Mussenden presiding as Acting Designated Federal Official (DFO), convened the nineteenth meeting of the U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Multi-Stakeholder Group Advisory Committee (MSG) on November 16-17, 2016, in Washington, DC. The purpose of the meeting was to review and endorse the 2016 USEITI Report and Executive Summary; make decisions regarding the request for extending Adapted Implementation and the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap; approve the June 2016 MSG meeting summary, the USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data, and the 2017 USEITI Workplan; receive updates on the work of MSG subcommittees including the Implementation Subcommittee, Communications Subcommittee and the State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee; and discuss miscellaneous issues including Independent Administrator recommendations for 2017, lease-level unilateral disclosure, mainstreaming, and U.S. validation.

Please note that, throughout this meeting summary, comments made by presenters, Independent Administrator (IA) team members, other non-MSG members, and those directly pertaining to an MSG decision are attributed to specific speakers. Other comments are provided without attribution in order to foster open discussion among MSG members excepting final deliberations prior to specific MSG decisions.

Interested parties are asked to contact USEITI at useiti@ios.doi.gov or 202-208-0272 with any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the content of this meeting summary.

The following items are included in this meeting summary:

II. Summary of Endorsements, Decisions, Approvals, Confirmations, and Action Items

A. Endorsements

- The MSG endorsed the 2016 USEITI Report, Executive Summary, and Appendix. *(see page 17)*

B. Decisions

- The MSG decided to submit the request for extending Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Board on or before January 1, 2017. *(see page 23)*
- The MSG decided to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Board. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017. *(see page 37)*

C. Approvals

- The MSG approved the June 2016 MSG meeting summary. *(see page 6)*
- The MSG approved the policy statement titled "USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data." *(see page 17)*
- The MSG provisionally approved the 2017 USEITI Workplan, with final approval pending from the MSG Co-chairs. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017. *(see page 10)*

D. Confirmations

- No confirmations were made by the MSG at the November 2016 MSG meeting.

E. Action Items

- **Co-Chairs:**
  - Review and distribute meeting summary from November 2016 MSG meeting to MSG members.
  - Develop agenda for February 2017 MSG meeting.
  - Invite auditors, ONRR staff, and company experts to explain and explore standard audit and assurance processes already in place by February 2017. *(see page 24)*
- **Implementation Subcommittee**

- Consider discussion of jobs data, multi-year metrics of progress, conversion to common energy units, and production data for some minerals like gold for 2017 report. *(see section beginning on page 12)*
- Discuss DOI audit procedures and their applicability to the reconciliation process at November 30, 2016 meeting, as well as timing and next steps; prepare presentation on these issues for February 1-2, 2017 MSG meeting. *(see page 24)*
- Review reporting of various streams of revenue, thresholds, and level of effort required for such reporting given past two year's experience by December 2016 or January 2017. *(see section beginning on page 27)*
- Consider including scope and margin of variance issues in the 2017 USEITI Report. *(see page 27)*
- Consider IA recommendations on improving efficiency of the reconciliation process. *(see page 28)*
- In preparation for the February 2017 MSG meeting, consider whether to add additional commodities by December 2016, consider and vet any new country case studies, and submit required materials to ONRR by January 2017. *(see sections beginning page 12 and page 28)*
- Begin implementing activities from the Beneficial Ownership Roadmap for 2017. *(see page 35)*
- Work on developing documentation to support USEITI validation, especially in more challenging areas. *(see page 42)*
- Implementation Subcommittee workgroups explore possible areas of agreement on which requirements could be classified as "green" versus "yellow." *(see page 42)*

- **Communications Subcommittee**
  - Prepare 2017 Communications Plan considering both 2016 outreach experiences and MSG input by February 2017. *(see section beginning on page 19)*
- **State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee**
  - Engage Colorado, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania as well as interested tribes. *(see page 21)*
  - Obtain final list of states and tribal opt-ins by April 2017, and advise ONRR on whether to exercise IA contract option. *(see page 28)*
- **Independent Administrator (Deloitte)**
  - Review whether DOI audit procedures would satisfy EITI reconciliation requirements, the relative cost-effectiveness of these audit procedures as compared to the current USEITI reconciliation process, and the timeline for implementing any revisions to the USEITI reconciliation process. *(see page 24)*
  - Consider whether careful review and description of DOI audit procedures might help demonstrate the potential for mainstreaming of USEITI reporting. *(see section beginning on page 24)*

  - Prepare proposal for additional visualizations/topics for the 2017 Report to be decided by the MSG at the February 2017 meeting by December 2016 or January 2017. *(see section beginning on page 30)*
  - Conduct mainstreaming feasibility assessment by February 2017. *(see page 37)*
  - Explore whether there adjustments to scope and margin of variance could reduce the level of effort required of companies and the government. *(see page 27)*
- **General Services Administration (GSA) 18F**
  - Provide information to the MSG on where to find detailed implementation notes on the USEITI website. *(see section beginning on page 12)*
- **USEITI Secretariat**
  - Conduct initial desk audit regarding validation pre-assessment and discuss with the MSG. *(see section beginning on page 38)*
- **USEITI Process Facilitator (Consensus Building Institute)**
  - Distribute action items from the November 2016 MSG meeting.
  - Create a meeting summary for the November 2016 MSG meeting by December 2016.

III. Presentations and Key Discussions

Greg Gould, Co-Chair of the USEITI MSG Government Sector and Director of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) at DOI, opened the meeting and welcomed participants. All individuals in attendance introduced themselves. A full attendance list can be found in Section VI – Meeting Participants, page 43.

A. Welcome, Introductions, and Agenda Review

Paul Mussenden, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Natural Resources Revenue Management, DOI, provided opening remarks. He noted several key milestones that would occur in the meeting, including approving the second annual EITI Report. He also suggested that the upcoming political transition was likely on the minds of many MSG members, and that those in government were focused on making sure it will be smooth and orderly. He reminded MSG members that this would be the last USEITI MSG meeting of the current administration; for this reason Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell and National Security Council Member Mary Beth Griffin would both be speaking to the group to thank members for their efforts.

Pat Field, facilitator from the Consensus Building Institute, then provided a broad overview of the agenda for the upcoming two days.

B. USEITI MSG Business

The MSG conducted the following items of business during the course of the MSG meeting.

1. Terminology and USEITI June 2016 Meeting Summary

Judy Wilson, USEITI Secretariat, reminded meeting participants that the MSG has agreed to employ three terms to differentiate between different types of actions that the MSG takes:

- "Decisions" will indicate significant actions and agreements by the MSG key to meeting EITI international standards.
- "Approvals" will indicate lower-level decisions by the MSG, such as approving work plans, meeting summaries, process changes or additions, etc.
- "Confirmations" will confirm decisions that the MSG has previously made.

The MSG approved the meeting summary of the June 2016 MSG Meeting. A copy of the final, approved meeting summary is available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/useiti_msg_-_june_2016_mtg_summary_v4_160913.pdf.

➢ **Approval: The MSG approved the meeting summary from the June 2016 USEITI MSG meeting.**

2. Update from EITI Board Meeting

Mary Warlick, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Energy Resources, U.S. Department of State and member of the EITI International Board Finance Committee, provided an update on the EITI Board meeting held in Kazakhstan in October 2016. She reported that it was a productive meeting that tackled a variety of issues, including internal governance, decision-making procedures, financial sustainability, and Candidate Status safeguard requirements.

Regarding internal governance issues, Ms. Warlick noted that the Governance and Oversight Committee, which she chairs, had been working to advance a series of reforms designed to help the organization function more effectively, including issues related to nominations for the next Chair of the EITI International Board, annual performance reviews for the Executive Director and Head of the Secretariat, and term limits for the Head of the Secretariat. The board conducted a performance review for the Head of the Secretariat in advance of the board meeting, and agreed to extend the term of the Head of the Secretariat for an additional two years until the end of 2018.

With respect to board decision-making procedures, Ms. Warlick noted that the board is a consensus-based organization but that there have been instances where members have not been comfortable with the nature of the consensus achieved. The Governance and Oversight Committee developed suggestions for providing greater clarity around how decisions are made. Most of the committee's resolutions on the issue were approved. The Oversight Committee is now working to clarify language in the board manual and drafting amendments to the relevant articles.

With respect to financial sustainability, Ms. Warlick noted that identifying sustainable funding sources for the EITI Secretariat represents a key challenge. While supporting countries have dedicated substantial funds to supporting EITI efforts, much of this has been distributed through a World Bank trust and through bilateral aid programs. The U.S. has not put money into funding the Secretariat even as there is a feeling that the Secretariat is taking on an increasing amount of work, in particular related to validation. The Board discussed how to obtain agreement on a minimum or mandatory funding level. Companies agreed to provide a range of $20,000-$60,000 in support depending on the size of the company, but the country constituencies were more divided. The U.S. would not commit to mandatory country contributions absent an expenditure review mechanism being put in place, even though the U.S. wants to support the EITI Secretariat and recognizes that the Secretariat's work is important and impactful. The U.S. hopes to make annual contributions for one to two years going forward. The U.S. also expressed a desire for the Secretariat to seek additional funding from foundations.

The board meeting also included a number of discussions on candidate status safeguard requirements. In advance of the meeting, Azerbaijan had taken a number of positive actions, for example dropping criminal charges against members of civil society. But the board still determined that Azerbaijan had not met EITI's civil society standards. John Harrington from Exxon Mobile, who also attended the board meeting, added that validation for Azerbaijan was not a close issue because the country had taken key actions only days before the board meeting. Ms. Warlick noted that the board was requiring Azerbaijan to take additional actions prior to the next board meeting to maintain its candidate status.

Ms. Warlick added that board members expressed concern about whether countries that have recently been validated — such as Mongolia, Indonesia, Peru, and Timor Leste — would be able to meet Candidate Status safeguard requirements moving forward. Similar concerns were expressed regarding the fourteen additional countries that will be ready for review in February 2017, and the seventeen country validations that will be initiated in 2017. There are concerns that a number of countries may eventually face suspension. Some board members suggested that it will be important to look to successful countries for lessons learned.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions following Ms. Warlick's presentation; *Ms. Warlick's responses to questions and comments are indicated in italics*:

- Countries are facing the application of new safeguards and are wondering what they mean. Countries must make satisfactory progress on all four key components of the safeguard requirements in order to avoid triggering a decision on whether they will be de-listed. Countries are facing significant challenges on the civil society engagement component, even though the meaning of this component is not fully defined. Eventually, the board will need to consider the criteria for this component more fully. However, with respect to

Azerbaijan, this was not a close issue. *The EITI Board will have to reassess this situation in a few months.*

- Civil society safeguards are very important and are also a significant cause of challenges to validation. Are there lots of examples of other countries where the civil society situation is as extreme as in Azerbaijan, or is the issue generally less significant elsewhere? *Everyone agrees that civil society engagement is central to EITI. Requirement 8.3(c) is the new standard; it was altered last year and gets revised every three years. While it is important to set high standards and Azerbaijan clearly had more work to do on this issue, the jury is out regarding the rest of the validations. If nine out of every ten countries end up not meeting the standard, then it might be necessary to reevaluate the grading.*
- Countries are concerned about what happens if a government does all it can to open up space for civil society, but civil society groups still do not participate in the EITI process. While some countries have definitely closed civil society space, in others it is not clear how to evaluate the lack of civil society engagement.
- What are other Board members asking about or commenting about regarding the candidacy of the U.S.? *There is interest in how the candidacy of the U.S. is progressing, and concerns about how the U.S. will meet some requirements. However, there is a broad cross section of countries that have expressed appreciation at the assistance the U.S. has provided and that have suggested USEITI is a model.*

3. Workplan

Chris Mentasti, ONRR, reviewed the 2017 USEITI Workplan. He noted that the MSG is required to update and approve its workplan every year. The workplan must be linked to EITI principles, reflect the results of consultations with stakeholders, involve measurable and time bound activities, identify funding, be available to the public, be reviewed and updated annually, and include a timetable for implementation that is aligned with reporting and validation deadlines. Mr. Mentasti then proceeded to review the various sections of the workplan narrative.

Mr. Field suggested that participants pay special attention to the list of goals for 2017 appearing on page 7 of the draft workplan. Participants offered the following comments and asked the following questions; *responses from Mr. Mentasti are in italics*:

- Veronica Slajer, North Star Group, suggested it would be helpful to institutionalize some of the language in the workplan, so it is not connected to any particular administration.
- Lynda Farrell, Pipeline Safety Coalition, suggested adding clarity to the first sentence in the background section, to avoid suggesting the initiative began in 2011.
- Dan Dudis, Public Citizen, suggested adding a goal around redefining the universe of companies that are considered "in scope" through some other means besides the 80% of revenues approach. He suggested the current list of companies is heavy on oil and gas, and light on mining.

- Mr. Harrington concurred with this request. He added that the goal should be to reevaluate the basis for selecting companies for inclusion in reporting.
  - Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, suggested this approach could involve reviewing the materiality threshold, which is based on payments to ONRR. *Mr. Mentasti commented that he believed that is how this issue is currently phrased in the document.*
- David Romig, Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas, requested that the third bullet on page 8 be changed from "pre-feasibility" to "feasibility."
- Paul Bugala, George Washington University, asked whether there might be additional detail about the beneficial ownership process in the more detailed work plan. *Mr. Mentasti replied that all of the action items at the end of the beneficial ownership section were included in the narrative draft.*
- Mr. Mussenden suggested adding a bullet under national priorities stating "Leadership by example."
- Ms. Slajer commented that it might be helpful to mention work that has been done with other countries, for example the bilateral work with Mexico, and note that this work is continuing into 2017. *Mr. Mentasti replied that this work is mentioned in the document in general terms.*
- Mr. Mussenden suggested adding a bullet under "funding and resource constraints" to request "any funding required to support validation," generally, in order to reflect a small, $10,000 contribution for validation. Mr. Gould noted that the desire is for this funding to be an annual payment.
- Mr. Romig asked whether, given that the MSG had discussed new work streams related to reviewing margin of variance, adding information to data portal, and other issues, it might be necessary to add those items into the workplan.
  - *Mr. Mentasti replied that it is possible to tentatively approve the document and then add these items after the fact.*
  - *Mr. Field clarified that the MSG can provisionally approve the workplan and then the Co-chairs can approve it with these additions.*
  - *Mr. Harrington added that it is a living document that is frequently changing.*

The 2017 USEITI Workplan was provisionally approved, pending the Co-chairs' final approval.

> **Provisional approval: The MSG provisionally approved the 2017 USEITI Workplan, with final approval pending from the MSG Co-chairs. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017.**

4. Committee Member Retirement

Mr. Gould announced that Mr. Harrington would be retiring and leaving the MSG. Mr. Gould and other committee members thanked Mr. Harrington for his service and wished him the best.

C. Comments from Senior US Government Officials

Two government officials — Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior, and Mary Beth Goodman, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Development and Democracy, National Security Council — offered comments to the MSG on the value of its work.

1. Remarks by Secretary Sally Jewell

Secretary Jewell offered remarks thanking the MSG for its work, praising the USEITI website, and noting the importance of the accomplishments and mission of the MSG. A full transcript of Secretary Jewell's remarks can be found in the appendix beginning on page 45.

2. Remarks by Mary Beth Goodman

Ms. Goodman provided additional words of thanks to the MSG. She noted that as a Senator, President Obama was inspired by EITI and its potential to transform economies in developing countries. There has been a huge amount of progress in the intervening years. When the Administration entered office there were 30 countries implementing EITI, mostly in the developing world. Now there are 51. The U.S. was the first of the world's major economies to announce its participation, and the results have been transformative.

Members of the MSG have been trailblazers in this effort, and have helped both to transform how we convey information in the U.S., and to expand and broaden EITI internationally. Internationally, President Obama has announced that this effort is part of an open government partnership, which involves seven heads of state. Within this partnership, there is a significant body of work involving private sector, civil society, and governments in anti-corruption efforts related to extractives. The USEITI online portal will be displayed at the next open government partnership meeting in December.

Ms. Goodman concluded by noting that she looks forward to hearing more about the MSG's work in the future.

D. Review and Approval of 2016 EITI Report and Executive Summary

Members of the Independent Administrator (IA) team from Deloitte and the team from GSA 18F provided updates on the reporting and reconciliation process and the 2016 EITI Report and Executive Summary. These updates and accompanying MSG discussions are summarized below.

1. Review of 2016 Reporting and Reconciliation

Alex Klepacz, IA team member from Deloitte, presented on the 2016 Reporting and Reconciliation Results. He noted that 25 companies reported and reconciled revenues out of 41 that were eligible, 12 companies reported taxes out of 38 eligible, and 7 out of 38 reconciled taxes. There were 21 explained variances, no unexplained variances, and 10 companies with variances. Compared to 2015, fewer companies reported and reconciled revenues, the same number reported taxes, and a greater number reconciled taxes. In 2016, 79% of total government non-tax revenue for in-scope companies was reconciled, versus 81% in 2015. Additional information is available in Mr. Klepacz's presentation slides, available online at: [XXXX].

Commented [TB1]: We were unable to locate a link to this presentation online. We are unsure whether it has been uploaded.

MSG members made the following comment and asked the following question following Mr. Klepacz's presentation; *Mr. Klepacz's response is indicated in italics*:

- Are the types of variances recurring, such as the timing issues that have occurred in the past, or are there signs that companies are learning to avoid them? *There was a new issue this year with pay.gov. BP corrected it and others will do so as well. However, the other variances are not new issues. They include timing issues and accounting issues such as royalties being placed in the bucket of bonuses.*
- In terms of the degree of eligible reporting by companies, the data look fairly consistent from 2015 to 2016. Given market conditions and the number of companies in bankruptcy, keeping these numbers fairly even should be considered an accomplishment.

2. Review of Executive Summary

Sarah Platts, IA team member from Deloitte, reviewed updates to the 2016 Report and Executive Summary. She noted that the 2016 Executive Summary is significantly abbreviated as compared to the Executive Summary in the 2015 USEITI Report. New sections in this year's summary include state and tribal opt-in information and three new additions approved by the MSG: abandoned mine lands (AML) visualization, coal excise additions, and audit controls processes in the U.S. At the start of each section there is a callout box that explains how to find more information in the full report online. The review process for the Executive Summary involved distributing multiple iterations to the Implementation Subcommittee, the Co-chairs, and the Online Advisory Workgroup for their review and feedback.

Mr. Gould expressed thanks to Ms. Platts, and reminded MSG members that the majority of the information from last year's report is still available online. He suggested that the combination of the brief Executive Summary and the larger online report represents an excellent way to provide information to the public.

Mr. Mussenden asked the group for feedback or suggestions on the 2016 Executive Summary, and MSG members offered the following comments:

- Moving forward, more should be done to make sure MSG members all agree that the Executive Summary and the online portal accurately reflect their

thinking. For example, in the Contextual Narrative Subcommittee, there was a decision to break out jobs in extractives by commodity, but this is not reflected in the Report. Jobs are the first issue that comes up in public outreach sessions.

- The Executive Summary is very strong. Moving forward, USEITI should develop a page where readers can see how many companies were eligible each year, how many reported, and what their revenues and taxes were. This would help readers identify overall trends and see whether participation is increasing.

3. USEITI Report/Data Portal

Michelle Hertzfeld and Corey Mahoney, GSA 18F, reported on progress and updates to the full 2016 USEITI Report and Data Portal. Ms. Hertzfeld noted that the website had benefitted from significant improvements over the past year, including process improvements that allowed the design team to get new usable information up on the site. She noted that because the MSG only meets two to four times a year, the Online Advisory Workgroup served a critical role in providing quick feedback, allowing the 18F development team to continuously test and add new information and develop new features.

Ms. Mahoney, a content designer with 18F, demonstrated various portions of the website. She noted that she and the other members of the team at 18F are very proud of the site and excited about what it can do. She explained that in a previous iteration, the website was organized by dataset. This confused users, who for the most part did not understand the datasets. Now, the site's "Explore Data" function is organized by location. The team discovered that users are interested in exploring data about the region in which they live. Currently, there is a national profile page and a series of regional profile pages.

Ms. Mahoney showed the page for Texas to the MSG, demonstrating how the page includes all location based datasets, walks users through these datasets in a logical way, and pulls in relevant contextual information. There is also improved mobile navigation and display, and connections between the state profiles and nearby offshore areas and case studies.

Ms. Mahoney suggested that the state profile pages are well set up to manage information coming from opt-in states. For Wyoming, Montana and Alaska the state-level data is incorporated seamlessly. There is also deep contextual information in a state governance section at the bottom of the page, and new color schemes and glossary items. Users can click on maps, expand them, see what numbers correspond to the maps, and see full tables of relevant information. The maps update by year.

There is also a "How It Works" section, which now has more of a Q&A format. This section contains all information that is non-location based, such as the AML reclamation program, company excise tax information, and audit and controls information.
Lastly, there is a "What's New" section, which summarizes what is new on the website.

Ms. Mahoney offered an explanation of the data on revenue, economic impact, and jobs. She noted that the revenue data has lots of contextual information, which was confusing users, so there is now a chart that organizes revenue according to process. The chart includes pre-production revenue, during-production revenue, and actual rates. For revenue from production on federal land, there is data down to the county level. There is a state revenue section, but in most cases contains no information, except for the three opt-in state pages. There are data on ONRR disbursements back to the state and, if relevant, the data are out by offshore and onshore disbursements. There are economic impact data mostly down to state level, covering the full state, not just federal lands. There are two types of jobs data: data on wage and salary jobs down to county level, and self-employment data at the state level only.

In the discussion following Ms. Hertzfeld and Ms. Mahoney's presentation, MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions, organized by theme; *direct responses to questions and comments are in italics, with the speaker indicated, as relevant.*

Clarifying questions

- Mr. Mussenden asked for clarification on the source of the underlying data activity at the state and county level. *Luke Hawbaker, IA team member, replied that they come from state and county level governments.*
- Mr. Mussenden next asked where production-level data is located on the website. *Robert Kronebusch, ONRR, answered that it is located in Explore Data → Production. It comes from ten years of data from ONRR Form 2014, reported to ONRR in its production and royalty reports. Royalty reports by county are also available in the USEITI Report.*
- Mr. Mussenden asked whether production on state land is included.
    - *Mr. Kronebusch replied that it is not included, at least not from federal ONRR sources.*
    - *Ms. Mahoney added that there are a number of different production data sets that feed into the USEITI Report. They have production on all lands, US Energy Information Administration (EIA) datasets, and federal lands production. In each section, they have a data and documentation link to detailed notes on where data comes from, data sources, and how they used the data.*
- Mr. Mussenden asked whether this information can be accessed both through the location-based portion of the site and through "Explore Data"; *Ms. Mahoney replied in the affirmative.*

Overall impressions

- Mike Matthews, State of Wyoming, noted that the website has exceeded expectations, in particular through its very usable and accessible use of rolled up data, and policymakers have begun referring to it already.

- Stella Alvarado, Anadarko Petroleum, added that the website is excellent and that it is especially helpful to put so much information on one page. She suggested it will benefit research, analysis, and policymaking.
- Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, suggested it is important to let the public know about the limits of the data, and whether it is confusing or potentially inaccurate. She added that it would be helpful to have more of an indication of the category of the state level information, such as whether it is from the coal or natural gas sector, and that the state level data should also include renewables. Next year, she said, USEITI should give some more careful consideration on how to present this data. Ms. Taylor also suggested it would be helpful to obtain notes from 18F on how decisions were made on what datasets to include on the website. *Ms. Hertzfeld promised to direct the MSG to the portions of the website that contain this information.*

Jobs and revenue data

- Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, asked whether jobs are identified. *Ms. Mahoney answered that jobs appear under "Economic Impact." If extractive industry jobs comprise more than 2% of state employment, that number is noted on the state page and there is a link to that data for the state. State pages will also note any significant "all lands" production information, and make note of the profile of landownership in the state. If a state ranks in the top five among states in production of any resource, that resource is listed on the state page. There is information on energy production across the state regardless of land ownership, and ten-year trend lines that update automatically. The state pages also include federal land production, for which there is county level data.*
- In response to a question from Mr. Mussenden on whether it is true that data from the state and county come from production on federal lands, *Ms. Mahoney answered yes, and Mr. Kronebusch added that the state data come from EIA. Ms. Mahoney further added that the EIA data generally do not include county level data.* Ms. Brian asked whether the economic impact data are for all extractives, not separated by commodity.
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld replied yes, and noted that they were uncomfortable using the commodity categorizations because they were different from what appears on the site elsewhere.*
    - *Mr. Hawbaker added that the datasets used for the "Economic Impact" section are very rarely broken out by commodity.*

Unit conversions

- Mr. Matthews suggested it would be helpful to add a feature allowing users to convert MBTUs to megawatt hours generated, which would make it possible to compare the cost of production of coal versus natural gas using the same units. *Ms. Mahoney replied that the website does not currently offer unit conversion, although it does have definitions of units. She suggested this is an area where they could improve usability going forward.*

- Mr. Dudis added that convertibility is important, but comparisons among energy types should not just be about price. There are other things that are important to the U.S.'s energy mix beyond just cost.
- Ms. Farrell suggested that for civil society, until USEITI takes into account the full spectrum of what "cost" means, the website needs to be clear about the limits of what it presents. Any cost analysis on the site should be clearly defined.
- Mr. Romig suggested that USEITI's focus should be on transparency of revenues as it relates to payments to the government, not other issues like cost.

Transition from 18F to the Department of Interior

- Paul Bugala, George Washington University, asked about what challenges are expected in light of the upcoming transition of creation of the USEITI Report from 18F to the Department of Interior, and what is being done to make sure the data remain as useful in the future as they are today.
    - *Mr. Gould commented that there should not be any changes. They do not intend to change the data gathering process or the technical expertise of the staff.*
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld added 18F will be working closely with the Department of Interior over the next fiscal year to help ensure a smooth transition.*

Usability

- Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, commented that the portion of the site that helps users navigate other websites is very helpful, and suggested a chat room would be another helpful addition. She also suggested they should consider the reusability of the info-graphics and the site overall. Currently, screen capture is the only way to capture some of the charts for use in Powerpoint. They should make it easier to reproduce the charts and print them out. *Ms. Hertzfeld replied that they are working on this last issue and that there are a few upcoming improvements but that these suggestions will need to be discussed further.*
- Ms. Brian asked whether it might possible to provide production data at less aggregated levels, as aggregated data is less useful.
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld replied that the ability to provide something less aggregated depends on the type of production data.*
    - *Ms. Mahoney added that there are two datasets. First, there are EIA data, which were available previously, and are nationwide for energy commodities only. Second, with EITI, they now have data on production on federal land down to the commodity. They have data on a lot of commodities, but on each state page they only show the commodities available in that particular state.*

Non-royalty bearing commodities and USGS data

- Mr. Gould asked whether the production data include only royalty bearing commodities, and Ms. Brian added that there is a concern that they may be inaccurately representing that production is not occurring just because there is no revenue data. *Ms. Mahoney replied that they have been as careful as possible about the phrasing on this issue. For example, they have said, "There are no data about production of gold and silver on federal lands."*
- Ms. Brian noted that USGS collects some data on non-royalty bearing commodities, and asked whether they could include that data in some form.
    - *Mr. Gould noted that the USGS data are accurate but not complete.*
    - *Ms. Mahoney added that they have discussed linking to the USGS pages.*
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld noted that the USGS data are released in the form of research reports in pdf form and with each commodity structured differently. She suggested it would be extremely labor intensive to integrate these data into the USEITI report without obtaining the data in a machine-readable format.*
- Ms. Brian asked whether it would be possible to speak with USGS to see if it has a dataset they could use. *Mr. Gould responded that the USGS data are typically compiled for research reports, and they may be many years out of date. The USGS reports provide useful historical data, but they are less useful as a source of yearly summary data.*
- Mr. Mussenden commented that considering the value of the USGS data, it might be helpful to better understand the data's shortcomings and how they could be enhanced. *Ms. Mahoney responded by noting that they link to the USGS data when possible and when they're available, for example in the contextual information for some opt-in states in contextual information. They have not found a way to do this programmatically for every state.*
- Mr. Dudis suggested that instead of saying there are no data for commodities like gold and silver, it might be more accurate for the site to say "N/A." He also asked why there are data on the site about obscure minerals, but not gold and silver. *Mr. Gould noted in response that they have information for royalty-bearing minerals on federal land, not minerals governed by statutes that do not require royalty payments to mine. The Mining Act does not require them to collect royalties, but all of those other obscure minerals are royalty bearing. And there is a lot of state production for which they do not receive revenue.*
- Ms. Taylor suggested that going forward they should conduct a systematic evaluation of the quality of the data, and bring key decisions to the MSG. She noted her concern that the pressure to get data up on the portal has led to quiet decisions on data quality, which has meant some data are not considered publicly available. If data that do not rise to the standards do not appear on the website, it makes it look like that data do not exist. She suggested they need a more systematic and thorough conversation on how to grade quality of data.

- *Mr. Field commented that the MSG had long conversations in previous years on USGS data, as well as the jobs data. Those were transparent decisions made by the MSG.*
- Ms. Taylor responded that when there is in fact production and they are simply not using a data source, they need to be careful not to represent that there is no production.

Final comments

Mr. Mussenden thanked the design team for reviewing the online report and the data with the MSG. He expressed excitement at how the website has been continuously improved and allows the MSG to respond in real time to user needs, and suggested that the report is less a final product than an evolving model for how to enhance public access to information. Even though the hard rock minerals data are incomplete, they can still generate important debate among users. Other countries, like Germany and Mexico, as well as EITI International, are already using the USEITI site as a model. The value of what the MSG and the design team have accomplished is being validated. The MSG then endorsed 2016 USEITI Report, Executive Summary, and Appendix.

> **Endorsement: The MSG endorsed the 2016 USEITI Report, including the online report, the executive summary, and the appendix.**

E. Meeting the EITI 7.1B Open-Data Requirement

Judy Wilson discussed and presented a draft USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data policy document. Under Requirement 7.1.b, which will come into force on December 31, 2016, the EITI International Board will require MSGs to "Agree on a clear policy on the access, release and re-use of EITI data." Ms. Wilson noted the key components of the USEITI approach to open data, including a January 2009 memorandum on rapid and accessible disclosure, a May 2013 Executive Order on open and machine readable government information, a December 2013 national action plan on open government, and a February 2015 discussion on open government data principles as the standard for contextual data in the USEITI Reports. Additional information can be found in Ms. Wilson's presentation slides, available online at:
https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/eiti_open_data_requirement.pdf.

Ms. Wilson suggested one minor revision to the language in the draft USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data, and requested the MSG endorse the policy with this revision. Ms. Johanna Nesseth, Chevron, suggested adding a sentence on documentation of which datasets are being used and why. With these two changes, the MSG approved the Endorsement of Open Data.

> **Approval: The MSG approved the policy statement titled "USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data."**

F. Communications Subcommittee Update

1. Results of October Montana and Louisiana Outreach

Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association (NMA) and Chair of the Communications Subcommittee, reported on the outreach and listening sessions the subcommittee has implemented. She noted that the MSG is now conducting what it terms "listening sessions." On September 15, 2016, it conducted a session with Congress to showcase the USEITI report. The overall reaction was positive, and participants asked thoughtful questions on a variety of topics from USEITI's relationship to Dodd-Frank to the selection of the materiality threshold.

There were two listening sessions in Montana from October 5-6, 2016, and another listening session in Louisiana on October 19, 2016. The sessions were used to highlight the case studies that the subcommittee believed would attract greater participation. The Communications Subcommittee publicized the events through flyers, email lists, local media contacts, and social media blasts, and worked with the State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee. The Communication Subcommittee's email list alone now has over 600 personal and organizational recipients. The Communication Subcommittee also distributed information to roughly 20 local organizations.

Although there were good discussions in these meetings, the level of participation is still lower than they want. Ms. Kohler suggested it is possible they may not be doing a good enough job disseminating information, but noted that they engaged in substantial additional effort and it did not result in additional participation.

2. Status of 2016-17 Communications Strategy

Ms. Kohler suggested that the MSG might rethink its strategy for outreach and the listening sessions. She noted that the Communications Subcommittee tried to be strategic in its outreach and planning for the Montana and Louisiana listening sessions, for example by making them easy for participants to attend, holding them at convenient times, and engaging with local leaders or conveners, but these approaches did not increase the level of public participation as compared to the previous round of outreach sessions. The subcommittee might need to consider overhauling its approach. For example, it might opt not to send representatives from all sectors, it might utilize the MSG more, or it might rethink which stakeholders to target. Additional information can be found in Ms. Kohler's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/outreach_communication_presentation_nov2016_msg.pdf.

Ms. Kohler highlighted three main questions for future consideration:

- How can the Communications Subcommittee address limited turnout? Should it use forums with built in audiences?
- What kind of focused advertising works best on the local level?

- Which stakeholder groups is USEITI trying to attract, people from the county, students, members of Congress, or others?

During the facilitated discussion following Ms. Kohler's presentation, Mr. Field suggested participants think about successful meetings where lots of people have shown up, and the factors that made these meetings successful. MSG members made the following comments, organized by theme; *direct responses from Ms. Kohler are indicated in italics*.

Messaging

- People show up when they are angry about something, when there is a decision about to be made, when there is controversy surrounding an issue like corruption, or when the meeting involves something very local and directly connected to them. It is hard to get people to come out to "good news" events. Unless there is interest in both the subject matter and the people involved, meetings are unlikely to succeed. For these reasons, USEITI should try to directly link its information to a local policy issue or ongoing policy conflict, in which the data could help create a platform for debate. However, it should avoid being locked into any one controversy. In addition, it should message by geography and demographic, and not publicize using a one size fits all model.
- Targeting people through organizations can be effective. People may be open to new ideas or points of view endorsed by organizations with which they are affiliated. In addition, in the current political climate, communities likely will be paying a lot more attention to how development is conducted. This may present an opportunity for USEITI to foster increased interest in its work.

Advice for more effective meetings

- USEITI should explore engaging in preexisting events, conferences or public meetings, and working with partner institutions such as a local university, local representatives at a high school, or a rotary meeting. However, it should be aware that partnering and joining other events involves a longer planning timeline. In addition, industry representatives may have greater difficulty reaching out to people and getting on a meeting agenda as an EITI member, and it may be easier using a different rationale.
- The best events on complicated policy issues are held in Washington, because people in Washington understand what you are talking about and they know how to translate it back to their constituents back in the states. It is difficult, and more resource intensive, to do events outside Washington even if you use a local partner.
- The Communications Subcommittee should market its meetings by highlighting data of local concern, like the number of jobs created in your county, or the money being brought into your county. *For these most recent sessions, the*

Communications Subcommittee created one-pagers with this kind of information, and it was not effective in increasing participation.

- How does the Communications Subcommittee currently work to keep those people who do show up engaged? *The subcommittee uses sign up sheets at all events and if someone calls in it gets their information and puts them on its email list. Except for in Louisiana and with Congressional outreach, for the most part there have not been repeat attendees*. An MSG member suggested that instead of providing a flier that provides answers, the Communications Subcommittee could ask provocative questions like, "How many jobs have been created?" or "How much money is being generated and how much is coming back?"
- The Communications Subcommittee should do more to document the discussions at the listening sessions, so it can share the key messages that come out or the controversies that interest people with the MSG.

Representation at USEITI meetings

- The MSG may want to revisit the Terms of Reference stating that individuals should not represent the EITI process, so that all subsectors do not need to be represented at every outreach event. Historically, civil society and industry come from different perspectives, with industry trying to justify the value of its work to local communities, and civil society groups being somewhat hostile to industry interests. Over the past few years, members have built a lot of trust within the MSG, and at this point USEITI may be able to have representatives speak across constituencies, for example civil society could speak to the role of industry. *The subcommittee has not proposed this yet, and if it did so it would come back to the MSG first for input. The subcommittee may have a proposal on this issue in February.*

Targeting stakeholders

- USEITI should consider whether it is engaged in a "wholesale" or "retail" activity in collecting and disseminating information, and target more specific sets of stakeholders. It might try to speak more directly to undergraduates, graduate students and others in the communities and states it is working in who may have the time to actually use the data and but do not know it exists. USEITI could also ask university professors to integrate it into their work. Graduate school professors are always looking for datasets for their students to mine and analyze. Other potential target stakeholder groups include policymakers in Washington, DC or state capitals, legislative staff, state civil society, auditors, and landowners interested in pricing data.
- USEITI should explore developing partnerships with schools and universities. However, there is a question as to whether USEITI can go directly on campuses. USEITI cannot go on private campuses, but it may be able to go on public university campuses. The issue is about receiving gifts. However, USEITI has engaged in some outreach to universities. It has developed a list of deans at

particular schools, focusing on 18 priority states, and sent out emails. There may be a need to reach out in a more personal way, such as by phone.
- As USEITI moves forward with this work, it will be critical for MSG members to use their existing networks. For example, with Alaska and Wyoming in 2017, USEITI should put MSG people in the lead who are from those states.

G. State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee Update

1. Report Out and Update on Engagement with States and Tribes

Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight (POGO), Co-Chair, provided an update on engagement with states and tribes. Ms. Brian thanked MSG members for helping get Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana to agree to opt in to USEITI. She asked MSG members to reflect on which states it should be targeting in the future. For example, last year they connected with a representative from North Dakota who was enthusiastic about further engagement, and North Dakota already has a lot of information online.

Ms. Brian provided an update on tribal opt in. She noted that the Subcommittee recently had a meeting with the Blackfeet Tribe, which invited them to come back for a day-long meeting to talk about what opt-in would mean. They are also planning to try to reengage with the Osage tribe in 2017, which has expressed interest. They are hopeful there will be at least one tribe opt-in in 2017.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions; *direct responses to questions and comments are indicated in italics, with the speaker indicated, as appropriate*:

- USEITI should target specific contacts. Dennis Roller, state auditor for contracting in North Dakota, should be its next target for engagement in North Dakota. Rinn Peterson from Colorado is another potential contact.
- The MSG should continue to use the process that Deloitte has developed for state and tribal outreach. How many states are in the Deloitte contract? *Deloitte representative: The current contract has three states and five total if tribes are included.*
- The USEITI should consider counties that stood out when MSG members were conducting calls to states about counties that were going to be featured, and use the information and contacts it gained from those calls. However, it is hard to say definitively which stood out without documentation. *Ms. Brian: In addition, there is a goal to target more East Coast states because currently USEITI is concentrated in the West.*
- USEITI should think about using a regional approach, since pipelines cross state lines.
- If there is interest from states outside the list of 18 states, could those be brought to the subcommittee? For example, in Virginia parts of the state would be very interested. *Yes, the subcommittee would not turn people away.*

2. Presentation of Request for Extending Adapted Implementation

Mia Steinle, Project on Government Oversight, summarized a draft document being developed to request an extension of Adapted Implementation for USEITI's subnational and tribal opt-in. She noted that the MSG is requesting an extension for subnational reporting to the EITI International Board in light of the barriers to getting all states involved in USEITI. The document also notes that tribes are not subnational governments in the U.S. and USEITI does not believe they fall under the scope of EITI. Because the international audience might not understand the structure of tribal governance and sovereignty in the U.S., and why tribes should not be part of EITI unless they agree to it voluntarily, the document tries to lay this case out carefully.

The document also attempts to show how and why the MSG's view of what opt-in entails has evolved. Before, they had outlined three steps to the process: first they establish a point of contact, second they get a state member on the MSG, and third they move forward with enhanced opt in. Now, they no longer believe they can have members of subnational governments on the MSG because it would not be possible for the MSG to function with an additional 50 members. They have worked and will continue to work to ensure that subnational governments are involved even if they are not on the MSG, and the document describes the various degrees of engagement by Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana.

Jerry Gidner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, provided further detail as to why tribes cannot be considered "subnational entities" under EITI standards. Tribes are sovereign entities and own their mineral resources. When the federal government collects revenue on these lands, it does so as a trustee and directs all of it back to the tribes. This trust responsibility prohibits the federal government from releasing data or compelling the tribes to release it. The document also notes important progress that has been made on these issues, such as the fact that three tribal governments have representatives on the MSG, and reports that they are in continued discussions with tribes.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions; *direct responses to questions and comments are indicated in italics*:

- Mr. Mussenden commented that initially they referred to this as a request for partial adapted implementation because they can satisfy the requirement for disclosure of payments from the federal government to states. He noted that, in the document, he did not see much discussion of this fact.
    - *Ms. Steinle replied that they took the relevant language from the USEITI candidacy application and bolded the relevant portions of the requirement.*
    - Mr. Mussenden added that USEITI can satisfy the language in Requirement 5.2(a) because USEITI fully discloses transfers from the federal government to the states. He suggested noting this in the request for adapted implementation.

- Mr. Romig suggested that they should include in this request more about voluntary reporting and the government's move towards unilateral disclosure. Unilateral disclosure is a strong pillar of their application process, he suggested, and they have built most of the website around it.
- Mr. Harrington noted that since the U.S.' validation has been deferred until 2018, USEITI may want to look at this issue more closely next year and see if it can make the argument persuasively. *Ms. Steinle responded that this is a renewed request for an extension and it doesn't include a specific date.*
- Mr. Mussenden asked whether there was a decision to separate out the unilateral disclosure argument from this request.
    - *Ms. Brian responded that no such decision had been made to her knowledge, and noted that they can look to add more information on unilateral disclosure into this request.*
    - *Ms. Steinle suggested that this would be a good idea as long as they are clear that it is a Department of the Interior disclosure and not an MSG disclosure.*
- Mr. Romig commented that this document has been developed and vetted, and he did not want to delay it. However, given that they have talked a lot about this topic over the last 1.5 years, and emphasized that their data is reliable, he suggested they should include language about the strength of their unilateral disclosure.

The MSG agreed to add language to the document explaining that federal transfers to states have been unilaterally disclosed. Subsequently, the document was amended and the MSG decided to submit the Application for Extension of Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board.

- **Decision: The MSG decided to submit the Application for Extension of Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Board on or before January 1, 2017.**

H. IA Recommendations for 2017

There were a series of presentations and discussions on IA recommendations for 2017.

1. Improving the Efficiency of the Reconciliation Process

John Mennel and Alex Klepacz, IA team members from Deloitte, presented ideas on how to make the reconciliation process more efficient over time without losing the value of transparency or disclosure. Mr. Klepacz noted that EITI Requirement 4 asks for reconciliation of data, taxes, and revenue. The question is how to meet that requirement more efficiently. The U.S. has now gone through the process for two years, and 19 of the 21 issues that came up in year two were also seen in year one. The IA team had considered three ideas to improve efficiency: sampling, review of the Department of Interior (DOI) audit process, or addressing margins of variance.

a) Sampling

With respect to sampling, the IA recommended a sample size of 27 companies, including all 10 of the companies in the largest size strata, 9 of 13 companies in the middle size strata, and 8 of 18 companies in the bottom size strata. They then looked at the data they received for the full reconciliation process and compared it to what they would have received through sampling. Under the sampling procedure, total government non-tax revenues for in-scope companies went down, as did the total number of companies reconciled.

Mr. Mennel noted that IA was recommending not to go forward with sampling for at least another year for two reasons: 1) EITI countries are required to have a representative sample but because of the voluntary nature of reporting, USEITI might not have enough companies to create such a sample; and 2) right now USEITI has 80% of revenue accounted for, and that percentage would go down under sampling. This could result in bad optics before the EITI Board.

An MSG member asked the following question on sampling; *the response from Mr. Mennel is indicated in italics*:

- Is sampling intended as a one-time exercise to demonstrate whether it can meet the letter and spirit of the requirement, or would USEITI switch to it as means of reporting each year? *The idea was to assess whether USEITI should switch to it on an ongoing basis, and the IA team believes that this would not be advisable at this time.*

b) Review of DOI Audit Procedures

Mr. Klepacz reported on the IA's review of DOI audit procedures. As part of the annual DOI audit process, an independent auditor performs set of procedures, including sampling and testing, to make sure financial statements meet a certain standard. In October 2016, the IA was asked whether USEITI could repurpose this audit process and see if it might satisfy EITI requirements, potentially with some modifications. The IA is set to begin looking at this question, and whether it might be more cost-effective than the current reconciliation process.

Mr. Gould noted that the Implementation Subcommittee would address this issue at its November 30, 2016 meeting, and have a conversation on timing and next steps. There will be a presentation on it at the February 1-2, 2017 MSG meeting. Mr. Gould also reminded the MSG of its intention to include a broader discussion of these issues as part of the contextual narrative, so it can be well documented in the 2017 Report if the MSG decides the new approach workable. An IA representative cautioned that it is unlikely these issues could be resolved in time for reconciliation in 2017. Given that EITI Requirement 4 specifies that governments and companies must provide data, and those data must be reconciled, the approach would likely need Board approval.

Mr. Mussenden suggested that if the IA's analysis supports the view that the current processes are equivalent to reconciliation, then the MSG would promote these processes. He suggested that this analysis may not be completed in time for companies to utilize it in 2017, but if so then the MSG would aggressively pursue it.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on DOI's audit procedures, organized by theme; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker's identity noted as appropriate*.

Clarifications and overall reactions

- What does reconciliation actually involve and how deep is the review? *Mr. Klepacz: It involves looking at the payments made and reported by companies, and the information provided by government on revenues reported by companies. The IA reconciles the two numbers and both governments and companies confirm their information is correct. If the company and government both report the same numbers, it is considered reconciled. But if the numbers are different, and outside a margin of variance, then the IA works with both to determine the source of the discrepancy. For example, it could be an issue related to timing, to pay.gov, or to classification.*
- This new approach might not just be more efficient, but also more meaningful and thorough. Currently you get companies' data and DOI's data. But DOI's data has come from those same companies. This new approach would use Treasury Department data on money received, and match it with companies' reporting to DOI. *Mr. Mennel: That characterization of the current approach is not entirely correct. USEITI is not just reconciling company data with company data. It is reconciling what ONRR shows it is owed with what companies say they're providing.*

Safeguards in the current system

- ONRR has a well-developed system and might already be doing what has been suggested.
  - *ONRR Representative: ONRR has a process involving thorough up front edits and data mining to make sure reported figures are reconciled.*
  - *Mr. Mennel: The IA will take a look at this issue. It's a fairly complicated topic so the IA should look at it carefully. The IA is looking at transaction level detail and finding opportunities to clean things up. It's possible the audit procedures will involve a broader set of transactions and be more comprehensive.*
  - *Industry representative: ONRR receives reporting from Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGORs). Companies are required to submit volumetric information with meter statements, and they get audited on those meters. The auditor considers meters to be similar to cash registers, and they must match the money companies are reporting. The meters*

must have all the required technical specifications and controls, and the volumetric data are evaluated carefully.
  - *State Representative: Sometimes, states audit the federal system. In our state, for example, we initiated an audit and arrived at our own conclusions to make sure the state was getting its distributions as appropriate. The U.S. audit process exceeds anything EITI could ever hope to achieve. Reconciliation adds no value in the U.S., and the issue is simply whether to meet the EITI standard.*
- The initial reporting USEITI makes each year is from information reported by industry. It is not audited information. *Industry representative: The information has multiple safeguards to ensure it is accurate. Companies are required to notify the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) prior to any meter calibration on a transfer meter, and there are representatives from multiple institutions present witnessing the meter reading. BLM and BSEE get the meter statements and compare them against the reported data that companies file. They are looking monthly at the volume information on key company assets to ensure it matches both the company and the pipeline. Companies also need to show a pipeline statement and deliver it to BLM and BSEE for review. And when companies get audited, this information is turned over again.*
- USEITI needs to explicitly and carefully express where the data is being reported so that there are no questions about USEITI's process when the U.S. is validated. *Mr. Mennel: That is a good point. USEITI already does a fair amount of describing of the validation and controls process in the U.S. This process will help USEITI dig into details even more.*

Industry perspectives
- Industry has new evaluation rules and regulations coming into place in 2017. They will be costly and require realignment of resources. Industry is paying more attention to these requirements, which are mandatory, than to EITI, which is voluntary. In addition, companies are currently going through divestitures, which makes things even more complicated. With commodity prices at their current level, my company has 30% less staff than the first time it did this. Moving forward it will be difficult to maintain the same level of participation.
- The reconciliation process is labor intensive. It takes three or four man-weeks for big companies to do this. Just completing the report takes a lot of time, and then reconciliation takes even more time. The last few years that my company did it, it found nothing of substance. If USEITI were to make it easier it would find a lot more companies willing to participate.
- Companies have to be so careful that there are no inadvertent mistakes made with respect to their mandatory reporting requirements. They are working with fewer resources, managing new requirements, and trying to fulfill requirements that have stiff penalties for any inadvertent errors. They are unlikely to spend additional resources on something voluntary like EITI. *ONRR Representative:*

ONRR constantly tries to make changes and improvements to its process. ONRR tries not to penalize routine mistakes.

Timing

- Although the IA recommendation was to look at the audit process next and make any changes to the reconciliation process in 2018, the MSG should consider whether USEITI can implement recommendations on the DOI audit process and reconciliation in time for the 2017 Report.
    - This is unlikely to be possible in 2017. Unlike the recommendation on margin of variance, which is entirely within the control of the MSG, the recommendation on the audit process involves other parties and will take longer. The MSG needs to ask the Board if it can do what the IA is suggesting.

Concluding thoughts

- Initially, the review of DOI audit procedures was also for purposes of determining the potential for mainstreaming. USEITI should include some linkages to that issue in the report.
- It is clear there is a lot of interesting work at many levels to ensure this data is accurate. However, that is not clear to the public. More information on DOI's audit procedures would help build trust in USEITI's processes. It is critical to document these procedures comprehensively.
- Despite the rigor of the ONRR process and industry data, it might not be sufficient to meet the international standard.

c) Scope and margin of variance

Mr. Klepacz next discussed potential changes to the scope and margin of variance of reporting as part of the MSG's annual agreement on the reconciliation process. The IA found examples of variances where the low dollar values of particular transactions resulted in high variance percentages. In one example, a 64.62% variance resulted from a $2,000 difference in reporting by the government and the company. Given that there are now two years of variances that have all been explained, the IA has suggested that it should study whether there may be ways to adjust the scope and margin of variances that could reduce the level of effort by companies and the government. USEITI now has 40 documented variances, all of which have been explained, and may be able to make some helpful changes.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on scope and margin of variance; *responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker's identity noted as appropriate*:

- One company had to investigate a $25,000 variance after generating millions of dollars in offshore extraction, instead of focusing on doing their jobs and perfecting safety and performance. *Industry representative: That variance resulted from a field problem.*

- Should these ideas be included in the Report?
    - *Mr. Mennel: They are amplifications of Recommendations 2 and 5. They're not in the Report because those are supposed to be broader recommendations, and because the MSG's thinking has progressed in the few months since the Report was drafted. In addition, this presentation is giving us the details behind the recommendations in the Executive Summary, and the MSG can add it to the Report next year.*
    - *Mr. Field: CBI will make sure to report on these ideas in the meeting summary.*
- Timing issues are very common. Companies and the government spend a huge amount of time reconciling the differences between their fiscal years. USEITI needs clear ways to spot timing issues that lead to variances and fast track them. How can USEITI address the calendar year reporting issue systematically to eliminate wasted time and effort when this issue comes up unexpectedly? *Mr. Klepacz: Now that the government and the company know of this particular issue, they can predict it moving forward and be able to address it very quickly. However, there is no way to look immediately at a variance and see that it is a timing issue. Unless you dig into it you can't know the cause.*
- The Executive Summary does not quite reflect what the MSG is hearing today. It states that USEITI should "include greater disclosure of transaction-level detail." That sounds like the exact opposite of what MSG members are now suggesting. This discussion should be documented, and the website should be supplemented when USEITI goes to the International Board.
- The MSG should be cautious about how it talks about margin of variance. The margin of variance exists because USEITI decided variances below a certain threshold are not material.

Mr. Mennel summarized the IA's recommendations on these options moving forward. Of the three options identified, the IA recommended that sampling not go forward for next year, but sampling could be revisited in the future. The IA also suggested that they review the DOI audit procedures to see if it is possible to supplement or replicate the reconciliation process, to implement in 2018. The IA also suggested the MSG take forward the recommendation to review the reconciliation scope for 2017 in light of the history of transactions they have developed. Additional information can be found in Mr. Klepacz and Mr. Mennel's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/rr_efficiencies_msg_presentation_20161109_vfinal.pdf.

Mr. Gould suggested that the subcommittee would consider the recommendations in the coming year.

2. Key 2017 Decisions and Decision Dates

Sarah Platts reviewed the decisions that the MSG will need to make in February 2017. These include deciding which if any new commodities will be added to the scope of

reconciliation. Adding a new commodity would impact reporting and reconciliation, which requires MSG approval. Per Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) requirements, materials on this issue would need to be submitted to ONRR by January 17. Adding a new commodity would also mean generating two new county case studies. For these reasons, if there are any new commodities people want to add, this needs to be brought up to the subcommittee so they can be vetted.

In addition, the State and Tribal Subcommittee will need a final list of states and tribal opt-ins by April. Currently, the IA contract does not include state and tribal opt-ins or new commodities. They can be included if ONRR exercises an option, but ONRR needs to know to do this in time.

The February 2017 meeting will also involve deciding on new contextual narrative additions. In the meeting, the group will need to approve the topics, but not the actual work products. Ms. Platts noted that potential contextual narrative additions for 2017 include the following topics:

- A special highlight on renewable resources
- A special highlight on forestry
- An interactive way to sort through and navigate the laws, statues, and regulations based on relevant lands and natural resources

Mr. John Cassidy, IA team member from Deloitte, added that the February meeting could include more than these three topics, and members were free to suggest additional ideas.

Ms. Platts concluded her presentation by reviewing the reporting and reconciliation timeline for 2017 and the 2017 timeframes and deliverables. Additional information can be found in Ms. Platts's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/20161108_2017_key_dates_and_decisions_vfinal.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on Ms. Platts's presentation; *responses from Ms. Platts and Mr. Cassidy are indicated in italics, with the speaker indicated*:

- Where did the three contextual narrative ideas come from?
    - *Mr. Cassidy: The IA collected them throughout the year. The IA tries to keep track of ideas people discuss in MSG or Subcommittee meetings.*
    - *Ms. Platts: They reflect what the IA has heard from members about spaces where there may be opportunities to tell more of the story from the U.S. perspective.*
- It would be helpful to talk about different types of technologies.

- Before the MSG decided on the content for the first report, there were some good materials developed regarding USEITI's thinking on renewables and forestry. The MSG should review those materials.

I. Lease-level Unilateral Disclosure

Robert Kronebusch presented on the potential for DOI to move forward with lease-level unilateral disclosure, a step beyond the current unilateral disclosures. He noted that DOI currently unilaterally discloses calendar year 2013-2015 revenues at the company, revenue stream, and commodity levels on the USEITI Data Portal. There is a $100,000 per company (and its affiliates) reporting threshold. He then reviewed the definitions of "lease," "right-of-way" (ROW), and "right-of-use and easement" (RUE) in SEC Dodd-Frank Section 1504. He noted that the current lowest level reporting that comes to DOI and ONRR is in the form of a lease. ONRR gets paid on the basis of leases, ROWs, and RUEs.

Mr. Kronebusch reviewed the number of leases, ROWs, and RUEs reported to ONRR in CY2015, which were disclosed on the data portal, and provided data on lease sizes. He noted that Section 1504 references both "communitization agreements" and "unitization agreements," and offered definitions for each. He suggested that unitization agreements can be very large, up to 1 million acres. He then presented figures on the number of agreements reported to ONRR in CY2015. The total number of agreements for that year was over 57,000, or roughly 10,000 more than the total number of leases. This is because, even though agreements can aggregate leases, a single lease can also have many different agreements. The relationship between leases and agreements is complicated, and roughly half of all leases involve multiple agreements.

Mr. Kronebusch further noted that BLM and ONRR have different naming conventions and OSM collects at the mine level not the lease level. Additional information can be found in Mr. Kronebusch's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/lease-level_udr_presentation_final_11-09-16.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on Mr. Kronebusch's presentation, organized by theme; *direct responses from Mr. Kronebusch, his colleague at ONRR, Nathan Brannberg, and others are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate.*

Overall reactions and clarifications:

- Has ONRR looked at geographic interconnections? For example, in the Gulf of Mexico, there is one facility measurement point for oil and one for gas and they cover a dozen leases. Industry would call that one project and it could create a reconciliation problem. Does ONRR have all that information in its system? *Mr. Kronebusch: Yes, ONRR has all the information. Production is reported to ONRR* *at the facility measurement point, to a level of detail of every lease and well. That's where ONRR does some of its up front editing.*

- It creates a reconciliation problem if ONRR reports at the lease level and industry reports at the project level. *Mr. Kronebusch: For reporting at the facilities management point (FMP) level, there would need to be agreement on what the project is or how many FMPs come together. Some projects have multiple FMPs.*
- Is ONRR looking at both offshore and onshore production? *Mr. Kronebusch: Yes.*
- A ROW is in perpetuity, but the situation is not so clear with leases. USEITI should clarify this issue in the definitions, and not presume everyone knows these details.
  - *Mr. Kronebusch: With a lease, normally you have 10 years to produce and if you do, then it is in perpetuity, but if you don't it's not.*
  - *Industry representative: There is a primary term specified in the lease, and as production is maintained the lease will continue until production ceases.*
  - *Mr. Field: If USEITI goes to this level it sounds like there's a definitional issue of making sure people understand the details.*
- Could you clarify the sources of the data?
  - *Mr. Kronebusch: The source of the ONRR payments data is Form 2014, which covers oil and gas, NGLs, helium, and some others. For coal and solids it's ONRR Form 4053, the production and royalty report. For the things that are not on those two forms, ONRR used direct billing activities. Direct billing represents 1-2% of the total revenue.*
  - *Mr. Brannberg: For direct billing, also known as accounts receivables billing, there are a lot of rental payments, meaning that it involves a lot of contracts even if the total amount of revenue is relatively small. The rental payments are shown by lease.*
- What are the sources of revenues in the charts you showed? *Mr. Kronebusch: An estimated 80-85% is royalties. Rent is also a big source of revenue.*

Understanding unitization and communitization agreements:

- How much do unitization agreements affect accounting and how much are they a response to geology? It would be helpful to understand more about how unitization agreements relate to existing leases, and how many of them there are compared to unique leases. *Mr. Kronebusch: One difference is the complexity regarding reporting royalties. As far as ONRR is concerned, it doesn't matter whether it's a lease, an agreement, or anything else. For companies, it might be tougher because if it's an agreement they have to aggregate all their wells. Roughly half of what is reported to ONRR is from standalone leases and roughly half is from agreements. For auditors, it is important with agreements to make sure every lease is getting the correct allocation, because they have different royalty rates and you want to make sure the government gets every dollar it is due.*

- What does it look like in practice for industry to report on communitization agreements versus unitization agreements? *Industry representative: With communitization agreements, they want to isolate well by well, so they can see the meter statement on the well head and know it is being reported for that communitization agreement. With a unit, companies take all the wells in that unit and accumulate them, typically designated to an FMP. Each lease will be given an allocation percentage of the unit, and companies will ignore the individual wells. It is easier to track the volume as they're commingled at the FMP.*
- For unitization agreements, the idea is that everyone agrees to an allocation for extraction that they agree is fair for a common reservoir, after a lot of analysis. They agree on an overall allocation but do not measure every well, and measure at the custody transfer point for the entire reservoir. For communitization agreements, they agree on every well. *Mr. Kronebusch: When royalties are reported for agreements, ONRR gets both the lease number and the agreement number. You need the lease number because that is how money gets distributed to the states, counties, or tribes.*

The Trade Secrets Act

- How do you determine if there is a Trade Secrets Act (TSA) problem and how is it handled in the reports?
  - *Mr. Kronebusch: The experts in the government determine what they feel could potentially cause competitive harm. If the government discloses numbers four or five months after the end of the year, and look at yearly not monthly revenues, some might conclude that there is minimal potential for competitive harm.*
  - *ONRR representative: When a request for information comes in, staff look into it to see if it might reach a threshold for causing competitive harm. It is easier for us to respond to these types of requests on a case-by-case basis than to report everything annually. The latter requires tremendous resources and time, although technically it is not difficult. The MSG should discuss this resource issue now and next year.*
- If you determine there's a Trade Secrets Act (TSA) problem, how is that reflected in the reports?
  - *Mr. Kronebusch: Currently in the data portal, there is a "W "for withheld, reported by the company. For oil and gas, if you go to the state website for a lease and have the lease number, you could theoretically figure out the price per ton. For solid minerals it is stricter.*
  - *Industry representative: As long as there is a delay in the release of the information and it is broken down annually, not by month, there is less risk for companies in oil and gas. For hard rock it is different.*
- USEITI should be sure to explain to and educate the public about why there may be TSA issues with coal and other minerals, to avoid suspicion. USEITI should explain how unitization and communitization agreements work, and potentially

even provide visualizations. It should look into creating an animated training module for the data portal.

- *Mr. Kronebusch: ONRR already has reporter trainings two to three times a year and many presentations on what these agreements are, and the life of a lease from cradle to grave. There are many kinds of educational materials like this that USEITI could put on the data portal.*
- *ONRR representative: The MSG could add this as a special topic to next year's report. Linking the data portal to some of ONRR's training is a great idea. For example, ONRR has a new training system where it uses videos that the MSG could link into the data portal.*

Steps towards ONRR setting up a lease-level disclosures system:

- If ONRR decided to perform lease-level unilateral disclosure, would it just be a matter of feeding data into a spreadsheet once it is set up? *Mr. Kronebusch: ONRR has the information and could do it. ONRR had to do it for this presentation.*
- Based on information on bonuses and rents by lease, should USEITI present the revenues by lease? Would this be more meaningful than doing it by agreement?
    - *Mr. Kronebusch: Doing it by the lease only makes sense. Everyone can agree on what that number means, and it's simpler to track. With agreements it is difficult to keep track of all the layers.*
    - *ONRR representative: ONRR is committed to reporting out the leases at some point. ONRR wants to make it automated, so it does not need to create a spreadsheet each time. Otherwise, the data is out of date very quickly. ONRR has a system where you can send in a FOIA request and the staff will get back to you with the information. This works fairly well and if ONRR changes it, it wants to do it right.*
- From an industry perspective, if this is just unilateral disclosure of lease level data, then this could be a wonderful approach. But if USEITI tries to reconcile projects to the leases it could get messy, and industry likely will not report everything at the lease level under SEC 1504.
- From a stakeholder perspective, it would help to see what the leases look like without having to do a FOIA request, so you can know more about who the industrial players are in your community. These developments are part of a wonderful story about something emerging from USEITI that is creating searchable, usable data that is making government more efficient.
- BOEM is already providing lease-level disclosure in the Outer Continental Shelf, so there is the beginning of a precedent for this in DOI.
- What is the source of the wait for ONRR to implement this? *ONRR representative: It is a matter of getting ONRR's technology to the point where it can do this in an automated fashion. It is a capacity challenge with respect to implementing a business intelligence unit.*

- Does ONRR intend to unilaterally disclose lease level information where it can, except for when there is a TSA issue? *ONRR representative: Yes, ONRR is committed to doing that when it can do it in an automated fashion. If the MSG feels strongly it needs to do it in the interim using a spreadsheet to meet its mandate, then ONRR could do that but it may not make a lot of sense.*
- State and county level reporting seems of more interest to communities than lease level reporting, since leases cross several counties and likely will not mean a lot to people. Currently, the U.S. has reporting by state and county and should at least continue it at that level. However, both are useful and there are also reasons for the lease level data.

The EU system and EITI requirements:

- How does the EU manage this reporting issue? *Industry representative: The EU has a definition that is similar to the SEC definition. In the EU, projects are defined at the lease contractor agreement level, although there's a different term of art. There is the ability for some aggregation above the contract level, but the principle is close to a contract level.*
- What does the EITI require? ? *Industry representative: EITI says that once you start reporting at the project level though the SEC, you need to do that for EITI as well.*
- Does the EITI standard require reporting or reconciliation? *Industry representative: It requires reporting, but that's because project level reporting hasn't really started. Industry does not think it's practical to reconcile on a lease or project level. The government receipts aren't gathered on a project level. It would be difficult to package and report them.*
- USEITI should clarify that the EU rule is already in effect. Companies registered in the EU need to report revenue with respect to worldwide production including in the U.S. So companies there have already reported at the project level. And now SEC 1504 is being implemented.
- Is the expectation that industry will only release this data on an annual basis and USEITI would never go to real-time reporting, to avoid competitive harm? *ONRR representative: ONRR will be studying that issue as it implements this. ONRR sees some opportunities for real-time disclosure as information comes in, but it is not near to implementing that and it would need to consider how to put in appropriate protections.*
- Anything USEITI does that is common between the EU and the U.S. with respect to reporting will be helpful. Under EU Directive 10, it looks like the project is defined at the state level. Does anyone know how that will be implemented?
    - *Industry representative: It's subnational and project disclosure, but current reports may just have state level disclosures.*
    - *Civil society representative: We have begun analyzing this issue and reaching out to industry colleagues to ask for the rationale for reporting at the state level. It is pending further analysis.*

J. Beneficial Ownership Roadmap

Jim Steward, Department of the Interior, Paul Bugala, American University, and Mr. Harrington presented on work by the Beneficial Ownership Workgroup and sought approval from the MSG of a Beneficial Ownership Roadmap. They noted that guidance from the International EITI Secretariat requires that implementing countries agree and publish roadmaps for their beneficial ownership disclosures by January 1, 2017. In addition, implementing countries must request, and companies must disclose, beneficial ownership information for inclusion in their EITI reports as of January 1, 2020.

The presenters commented on areas in which the U.S. is a global leader on the concept of beneficial ownership, such as the U.S. government's efforts within the G8's Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and a new rule and proposed legislation coming from the U.S. Department of the Treasury. They also reviewed existing avenues for disclosure of information on beneficial ownership in the U.S., including information collected by states, the IRS, and the SEC. They suggested, however, that DOI currently has no authority or latitude to collect beneficial ownership information to fulfill its mandate, and noted that the Workgroup would benefit from developing a more effective understanding of DOI authority. Additional information can be found in Mr. Steward, Mr. Bugala, and Mr. Harrington's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/beneficial_ownership_presentation_draft_10-17-16.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on the presentation; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate:*

- Zorka Milin, Global Witness, suggested that the U.S. efforts are welcome but insufficient. She asked whether DOI would have authority to request information on beneficial ownership pursuant to its statutory requirement to determine interest in a lease, and suggested DOI might base its authority more broadly on issues related to conflict of interest or breaking the law. *Lance Wenger, DOI Office of the Solicitor, responded that DOI doesn't have a specific statute mandating it can gather this information. It does have a variety of different standards allowing it to get certain information, but the information it can gather under relevant statutes is limited by type of information and purpose. DOI is not authorized to gather more granular beneficial ownership information. DOI could, however, look into using the prohibitions on members of government owning leases in order to gather some additional information.*
- Aaron Padilla, American Petroleum Institute, suggested that as the MSG considers next steps, a helpful frame could be to think of the problems that can arise from beneficial ownership, and which if any might be concerning in the U.S. He noted that, in the U.S., there are strong instruments preventing conflicts of interest in government, but there may be concerns about whether the public will get a good deal from the extraction of public lands and waters, or whether public policy will be used to enrich individuals.

- Isabel Munilla, Oxfam America, commented that regardless of the specific concerns in the U.S., the U.S. will need to meet the EITI requirement. The draft roadmap should map the existing system in the U.S. and how specifically it fits with the EITI requirements. This exercise might expose problems on coverage of companies, systems for collecting the data, and what governs public access.
- Mr. Dudis suggested that the group should look beyond just the federal context because the majority of all mineral extraction does not take place on federal land and because conflict of interest legislation in states and municipalities has important impacts. He also suggested that the MSG should look at how other countries have tried to define this issue, and be guided by a consideration of past scandals in the extractive industry that could have been prevented or exposed if additional beneficial ownership information had been available.
- Mr. Harrington noted that industry, and in particular large publicly held companies, are sympathetic to the beneficial ownership agenda. These companies face a big challenge with respect to due diligence in developing countries. The question is just mechanically how to implement it.
- Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association, expressed support for the idea of looking towards where the problem is and where the U.S. might still be vulnerable.
- Curtis Carlson, U.S. Department of the Treasury, noted that the beneficial ownership roadmap is focused on federally owned resources and there is no central database for privately owned resources and that in the U.S. there are a lot of privately owned resources.
- Mr. Bugala commented that there are examples in the U.S. where the creation of shell companies and the inability to identify beneficial owners has had detrimental effects. There are also examples of incorporated companies operating anonymously overseas.
- Mike Smith, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, commented that the U.S. is the only country in world that has private ownership of minerals, and that the judicial system is the most appropriate remedy to problems between private owners.

Mr. Field concluded the discussion by asking members if there were any objections to approving the draft roadmap and forwarding it to the EITI International Secretariat. There were no objections and the MSG decided to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Secretariat.

- ➢ **Decision: The MSG decided to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Secretariat. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017.**

K. Mainstreaming

John Cassidy, IA team member from Deloitte, presented the IA's assessment of the feasibility of mainstreaming. He commented that mainstreaming is based on an idea that drafting an annual EITI report may not be the best use of time for every country; it might be preferable to automate the process and make it part of the everyday business of the government and companies. He clarified that mainstreaming does not change what the EITI standard requires; rather, it is another way of meeting the requirement.

Mr. Cassidy reviewed the various steps for mainstreaming, noted that from now into next year the MSG is focused on studying the feasibility of mainstreaming, reviewed next steps in the IA's feasibility study, reviewed current processes and procedures related to mainstreaming in the U.S., and suggested a number of potential areas for the U.S. to improve its EITI performance and potential for success with mainstreaming. Potential areas for improvement include doing more to showcase unilateral disclosure already occurring in the U.S., filling the gap on tax and project-level reporting through SEC 1504, and better explaining the audit requirements that currently exist. He concluded by noting that a decision on mainstreaming did not need to be made at the present MSG meeting. Additional information can be found in Mr. Steward and Mr. Cassidy's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/mainstreaming_msg_vfinal.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on the presentation; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate:*

- I thought the MSG had agreed to conduct a pre-feasibility study, not a feasibility study.
  - *Mr. Gould: The MSG did discuss a pre-feasibility study. ONRR opted to have the IA start on a full feasibility study in order to keep moving forward if USEITI is to pursue mainstreaming. If there are concerns about this, the MSG can discuss this further.*
  - *IA team member: Upon review, the IA determined that the differences between a pre-feasibility study and a full feasibility study were minimal.*
- You mentioned the politics have changed on Dodd Frank. How so? *IA team member: There is now increased uncertainty on what might happen. Dodd Frank would play an important role if mainstreaming goes forward. The IA's view is mainstreaming would be a multi-year process, and in many ways would follow a parallel path with SEC 1504.*
- What EITI documents authorize the criteria that the data must be comprehensive, up-to-date, and reliable, and are they really an adequate scoping for whether government data is helpful? *IA team member: The comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date standard is from the validation guidelines document. Two additional criteria might be data quality and transparency.*

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- Commenters expressed diverse opinions on the significance of corporate income tax reporting and reconciliation. One suggested that what matters is that the USEITI numbers are adding up in reconciliation, and the taxes would therefore add up as well. Another commented that even if the Treasury Department has excellent systems, the U.S. is still falling short on making tax information publicly available. Another noted that it would be helpful for civil society to indicate if its priority right now is EITI compliance or tax reporting, so that USEITI can prioritize its efforts. *Mr. Cassidy noted that the IA will set up stakeholder interviews on the tax issue, which will likely happen between now and February. Mr. Mennel suggested there is an argument that what is required by 1504 is sufficient for mainstreaming.*
- There were various perspectives on how much of a "deal breaker" the tax issue will be for the U.S. One suggested it would definitely be a problem with the EITI International Board. Another noted that ONRR worked closely with the SEC to use USEITI as a means for compliance with the 1504 standard and suggested that will bode very well for mainstreaming. *An IA team member commented that it is impossible to know whether tax reporting is a deal breaker at this time. No other feasibility study has been conducted and the only other country going forward on mainstreaming is Norway. The language in the standard says "all transactions," which implies all companies. However, it is reasonable to assume that the board will draw the line somewhere short of "all transactions" for the sake of practicality but USEITI will need to make a case for where the line should be.*
- USEITI might be able to look at mainstreaming as an opportunity help maintain momentum on government efficiency.

L. Validation Discussion

Mr. Gould initiated the conversation on validation by noting that the current date for the U.S. for validation is April 2018. He suggested the MSG enter the conversation on validation believing that the U.S. will be found compliant but also recognizing that the U.S. probably cannot be found compliant within the existing standard. There will be a global discussion on the standard that the U.S. can influence.

After these initial comments, Ms. Wilson presented an overview of validation. She reviewed the purposes of validation, steps in the validation process, key areas of validation requirements, and the core requirements any country must meet to avoid suspension. She also reviewed a draft pre-assessment for USEITI, estimating the level of progress by the U.S. on various EITI requirements. The draft pre-assessment included the following suggested findings, using the color scheme of the International Secretariat to indicate the degree of progress:

- Satisfactory progress (marked green) on relevant requirements related to MSG oversight, licenses and contracts, monitoring production, revenue allocation, and socioeconomic contribution.
- Meaningful progress but still not satisfactory (marked yellow) on some revenue collection requirements.

- Progress beyond what is required (marked blue) on public debate and data accessibility.

Additional information and the detailed suggested findings can be found in Ms. Wilson's presentation slides, available online at:
https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/validation_overview.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on the presentation, organized by issue; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate.*

General comments:

- Under the current validation system most countries will fail, so there will need to be a conversation about flexibility for countries that are doing good things but cannot fully comply with the standard. The compliance challenges the U.S. is facing are not unique.
- There are opportunities within the standard, such as mainstreaming and adapted implementation, that the U.S. should take advantage of to maximize its chances. The U.S. does not have risks in areas like civic space, and it is making many disclosures that are exceeding the standard, which it can highlight. It can also be specific about areas where it has risks, like participation level of reporting and corporate income tax reporting.
- USEITI should not try to define down the standard in order to make it easier to comply. EITI was created to give people insight into where money was coming from in the extractive sector. The fact that USEITI not been able to do so speaks to some of the governance difficulties and corruption in the U.S.

Direct subnational payments:

- Direct subnational payments is yellow but if the USEITI Secretariat were to make it green the board would likely agree. *Ms. Wilson: It indicates USEITI has pursued adapted implementation.*

Data timeliness:

- Data timeliness should be blue because the requirement is no more than two years, and in the current USEITI report it is one year. *Ms. Wilson: That is a good point. The MSG should consider changing it.*

Data comprehensiveness

- Some commenters suggested that data comprehensiveness should be green instead of yellow because it is USEITI's fundamental program. Others suggested yellow is appropriate because many companies have not participated in revenue reporting. These commenters noted that the U.S. has gone above and beyond in some areas of data comprehensiveness (like unilateral disclosures) but is behind in others (like tax reporting), so it evens out to yellow. *Ms. Wilson explained that draft pre-assessment coded this issue as yellow because the government is prohibited from full disclosure of tax revenue and company reporting is voluntary. While Dodd-Frank Section 1504 may improve things, it is not yet implemented so USEITI cannot take credit for it. In addition, government reporting specifically is marked blue, but the overall requirement is marked yellow.*

- Some of the mining companies that are not in USEITI's current universe have shown greater willingness to disclose their taxes. If USEITI expands the universe of its companies, a side effect might be an improvement in USEITI performance on tax reporting.

Data quality

- The data quality requirement looks at the U.S.' audit and assurance practices and how USEITI ensures the quality of the government's unilateral data reporting. USEITI has done a great job of this in the 2016 Report and it should be green.

Disaggregation

- MSG members expressed various opinions on disaggregation. One highlighted the impact of the fact that the U.S. decided not to disclose project level revenues, while another noted that a U.S. regulator has made a commitment to project level reporting using a definition consistent with the global standard. One suggested that disaggregation should be marked "N/A" instead of yellow, because project-level data is not relevant to implementation of the standard, while another suggested it should be green because USEITI has disaggregated by company and commodity and that is the definition of disaggregation until SEC 1504 comes into effect. Another suggested that, regardless of the coding, the MSG should note that it does not think it will be a material issue for validation because the board is waiting until the EU and SEC rules are in place before enforcing the standard.
- In response to a question about whether USEITI needs company level and lease level data for the 2017 Report to say that it has met the disaggregation standard, *an IA representative noted that the main requirement is consistency with the SEC rule when it comes into effect. An ONRR representative further commented that Dodd Frank and the SEC rulemaking allow the U.S. to publish data at company levels but that the MSG can still continue discussions on project-level reporting. The EITI International Board will decide if the USEITI MSG's definition of success complies with the guidelines.*
- Some comments focused on strategies for meeting the requirement even before SEC 1504 comes into effect, for example by ONRR reporting lease level data. One commenter noted that the Section 1504 law is in place and in effect, which means companies are required to be implementing the law even though first reports won't be out until 2018-19.

Documentation

- The MSG has been good about documenting recommendations from the IA and the associated MSG discussions. The requirement is that the MSG must discuss these issues and document how and why it has decided to address them, and the MSG in fact does that in its meetings.

Nature of the assessment

- Procedurally, what does the MSG need to do? *DOI and ONRR representatives and Mr. Field: The USEITI Secretariat will conduct an initial desk audit and MSG representatives can discuss it with them before the MSG submits it to EITI International. For the International Board to accept the application, the USEITI MSG must reach consensus, but there may be ways to finesse the issue of consensus. Then the International Board will make the final decision.*
- It is in the MSG's best interests to be in full agreement on the scoring for each requirement. It would a powerful statement to send to the Board to say that the U.S. is in complete compliance with the standard and that the full MSG agrees with this self-assessment.
- Can the U.S. still be validated if it fails on one issue? *ONRR and DOI representatives: Overall it is a broad grading system, except for the four requirements that EITI countries cannot fail: government engagement, company engagement, civil society engagement, and timely EITI reporting. The Board will make a determination on every individual requirement then look at all of those assessments cumulatively. They will look at USEITI's implementation in the context of the U.S. and the challenges USEITI has before it.*

Next, Ms. Wilson discussed the validation timeline and consequences of various validation scenarios, depending on the board's assessment of overall progress. She noted that after the first validation, countries have only one additional chance to achieve compliance 3 to 18 months later. If a country is found compliant, it will be reevaluated in three years. Details can be found on Ms. Wilson's presentation slides, as noted above. Participants offered the following comments and questions:

- The U.S. should be light green overall, but the EITI Board seems to believe that the U.S. is orange, indicating inadequate progress, primarily due to the tax issue. The USEITI Secretariat does not think this is a fair assessment. There are other countries considered green that have just as many issues as the U.S. To address this issue the MSG should come to consensus that the U.S. is light green, and present that to the Board as a unified MSG on April 1, 2018.
- Participants differed in their predictions for how the Board is likely to react to the U.S. candidacy. Some suggested the Board may change how it thinks about validation issues after considering other countries because it will want to avoid suspending a large number of its members. Others suggested that the most essential part of EITI is transparency to citizens on revenues from the extractive sector, and if USEITI cannot provide that through tax information the Board will

likely see it as a big problem. One participant suggested that in light of this potential outcome, MSG members should do everything they can to influence the regulatory process in the U.S. in a positive direction. One other participant questioned whether the U.S. will be compared to other wealthy countries or to poor countries that have severe capacity problems.

- Regarding the timing, the Board is currently way behind its validation schedule. It is unlikely that 18 months will actually be the maximum amount of time countries will receive until their second validation. For the U.S., the second validation will be at the end of 2020 at the earliest. It is likely that the regulatory situation in the U.S. will be more settled in time for the U.S. to survive the validation process.
- One participant suggested that USEITI could overcome challenges to validation if companies represented in the MSG agreed to disclose their taxes. Other participants noted that this issue is outside the control of MSG industry representatives, who have tried hard to educate their industry colleagues and leaders. Because corporate decisions on whether to disclose taxes are often made at the Board of Directors level, it is very difficult to get them to pay attention to EITI.

Mr. Gould outlined next steps on validation for USEITI, noting that the Implementation Subcommittee will be working on developing strong documentation to support USEITI's application, especially in the more challenging areas. Mr. Mussenden suggested it might be helpful for Implementation Subcommittee workgroups to explore possible areas of agreement on which requirements could be classified as "green" versus "yellow." Ms. Wilson suggested the MSG should be prepared well before the April 1, 2018 deadline with its validation pre-assessment.

IV. Public Comments

There was one public comment on Day 1 and a second on Day 2. On Day 1, Henry Salisman from the Navajo Nation commented that the data portal looks beautiful and thanked the MSG for its work. On Day 2, Henry Salisman, from a Navajo Nation thanked the MSG for its work. He noted he is a Native American citizen interested in the policy. In listening to the conversation, he heard lots of issues related to transparency, beneficial ownership, and the subnational status of Native American tribes, and he appreciated seeing Native American representatives on the MSG.

V. Wrap Up / Closing

Chris Mentasti, USEITI Secretariat, reviewed the decisions made during the meeting. Mr. Field reviewed the action items and noted that they would be distributed to the group.

Mr. Mussenden, DOI and Acting DFO, closed the meeting with some final words. He noted that he had an incredible experience working with the MSG, and it had been wonderful to observe the evolution of the USEITI project. He suggested that USEITI cannot move forward unless there is consensus, and he was heartened and encouraged by the group's ability to work together. He praised the MSG members, wished them well, and thanked them for the opportunity to collaborate with them. Mr. Mussenden adjourned the meeting at 4:00 pm.

VI. Meeting Participants

A. Participating Primary Committee Members

Civil Society

Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Paul Bugala, American University
Lynda Farrell, Pipeline Safety Coalition
Mike Levine, Oceana
Veronica Slajer, North Star Group
Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Government

Curtis Carlson, Department of the Treasury
Greg Gould, Department of the Interior, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Mike Matthews, State of Wyoming - Department of Audit/Mineral Audit Division
Mike Smith, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission

Industry

Stella Alvarado, Anadarko Petroleum
Phillip Denning, Shell Oil Company
Susan Ginsberg, Independent Petroleum Association of America
John Harrington, ExxonMobil
Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Johanna Nesseth, Chevron
Michael Blank, Peabody Energy

B. Committee Alternates in Attendance

Civil Society

Daniel Dudis, Public Citizen
Zorka Milin, Global Witness
Jana Morgan, Publish What You Pay
Isabel Munilla, Oxfam America

Government

Jim Steward, Department of the Interior

Industry
Aaron Padilla, American Petroleum Institute
David Romig, Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas
Edwin Mongan, BHP Billiton Petroleum

C. Members of the Independent Administrator Team in Attendance

John Cassidy, Deloitte & Touche
Luke Hawbaker, Deloitte & Touche
Alex Klepacz, Deloitte & Touche
John Mennel, Deloitte & Touche
Sarah Platts, Deloitte & Touche
Kent Schultz, Deloitte & Touche

D. Government and Members of the Public in Attendance

Kimbra Davis, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Troy Dopke, Department of Interior Office of Inspector General
Jerry Gidner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Jennifer Goldblatt, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Mary Beth Goodman, National Security Council
Emily Hague, American Petroleum Institute
Michele Hertzfeld, GSA 18F
Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior
Corey Mahoney, GSA 18F
Tim Musal, Department of Interior Office of Inspector General
Paul Mussenden, Department of Interior
Charles Norfleet, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Jodie Peterson, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Kathleen Richardson, Department of Interior Office of Inspector General
Henry Salisman, Navajo Nation
Mia Steinle, Project on Government Oversight
Alexandria Turner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Mary Warlick, Bureau of Energy Resources, U.S. Department of State
Lance Wenger, Department of the Interior Office of the Solicitor
Brenda Young, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

E. Facilitation Team

Patrick Field, Consensus Building Institute
Toby Berkman, Consensus Building Institute

F. DOI MSG Support Team

Chris Mentasti, USEITI Secretariat
Judith Wilson, USEITI Secretariat
Kim Oliver, USEITI Secretariat
Nathan Brannberg, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Robert Kronebusch, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Treci Johnson, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

VII. Documents Distributed

- MSG Agenda (PDF)
- June MSG Meeting Summary (PDF)
- Executive Summary and Reconciliation Report (PDF)
- MSG Endorsement of Open Data (PDF)
- Beneficial Ownership Roadmap (PDF)
    - Guidance Note 22 (PDF)
- Request for Extension of Adapted Implementation (PDF)
- USEITI Work Plan Narrative (PDF)
- USEITI Work Plan Spreadsheet (PDF)
- USEITI Reporting Decision Matrix (PDF)

VIII. Transcript of Remarks by Secretary Jewell, November 16, 2016

Thank you all and thanks to all of you in the multi-stakeholder group for your hard work on this. It makes me very proud of our country and what we're able to do when we work together. I'm very proud of the work you do. And a special shout out to the Co-chairs, Veronika Kohler and Danielle Brian. Thank you very much. And of course our team at Interior. Paul [Mussenden] has been the champion for this and enlightened me on the whole process when I first got here, and Greg Gould. I'm really proud of the work that they've done and the work that all of you have done, bringing the perspectives of industry, the broad society, and government together.

I had an opportunity to talk with the governor of Alaska, and I appreciate their efforts joining this, and the governor of Wyoming. I was in Mexico not too long ago and urged Mexico to step up as an EITI country. They lose somewhere on the order 30% of their nation's resources between when it is produced and when it's sold and accounted for. There are a whole variety of reasons for that. But the purpose is to address the challenges of resource rich countries where it doesn't benefit all people.

I've played on the website and it's terrific. It's not something I might do for recreation, but it's great and it's making it easier to use. That's really important. I want to thank you for the work you do and how proud you make me. Few people understand how resource extraction on public lands works in the country.

We just did an event earlier today with Blackfeet tribal leadership — we had them all in my office — and Devon Energy. Devon was voluntarily relinquishing its leases in the

Badger-Two Medicine area in Montana. This is a sacred site to the Blackfeet Nation. It's an area bordering Glacier National Park.

There's growing awareness that places are appropriate for development and some places are too special for development. EITI helps shine a spotlight on where development is happening, how important it is to the economy and our country to power our future, and also that it needs to be done in the right ways in the right places. You're helping shine a spotlight and put the data in a much more usable format than it would be available otherwise. I think that's really helpful

The other thing I'd say is it was really chatty when I walked in here. I think that's terrific. Because we might be considered in some cases to be at opposite sides of issues, but when we come together as human beings with a common interest and love of our country, a common interest in economic development, and environmental protection. And if you're a company extracting resources, you want people to know how much you're contributing to the Treasury of the United States. This is exactly what you're doing. We shouldn't be sneaking around and we are not sneaking around.

From the first iteration of the website to where we are now it keeps getting easier to use, and more fun for recreational use. What you're also doing is providing a template, open source, that other people will use. The richest country in the world should be doing that. As the only G7 nation involved in this we are really putting ourselves out there. Open government data is really important.

I was in California for other business. I spent time visiting Google. Google has taken landsat data provided by USGS — what our nation's lands looked like since the satellite functions of 1970s. It's taken all of those magnetic tapes and put them in petabytes of machine-readable format. You can now go to Google Earth and look at a time lapse since the 70s, and see the changes in the landscape, see what's happened to reservoirs, see what's happened to development, see the impact that we have had, see what happened from Superstorm Sandy — it's very obvious when that came through. Open data, machine-readable data, accessible data, in a way that puts it in the hands of ordinary people, helps ordinary people make extraordinary decisions about not just the here but about future generations. That's what you've done with EITI. I want to congratulate you. Now we need to just get certified as an EITI country and then we can take what we've done to the rest of the world as we're already encouraging countries to do. I'm very proud of the work you do. Thank you.

To my colleagues in the Department of Interior who are going to be looking at a transition in political leadership but not a transition of career staff, the importance of staying the course on something like this I can't overstate enough. Those of you in civil society and the industry sectors, and other stakeholders, put yourself in the seat of our career staff right now who have no idea who they're going to be working for. It has got to be really difficult. Things like this help move our nation forward and there's no reason we should go backwards, and they won't because of the work you're doing in this multi-stakeholder group.

A profound thank you to all of you. This is will be my last meeting with all of you, I can guarantee that — unless I become a stakeholder, but I'll take a long break before I do that.

It has been a privilege and a pleasure to get to know your work, to meet with you in a setting like this, and see the contributions you've made that will make a difference not just now but for many generations to come. Thank you and congratulations.

Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

From:	"Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
To:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Cc:	"Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
Date:	Tue, 17 Jan 2017 14:41:39 +0000
Attachments:	Mainstreaming Feasibility Preread_2017Jan_vF.pdf (259.16 kB); USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Study Interview Guide_Jan2017_vF.pdf (196.8 kB)

Curtis,

I hope this message finds you well! The IA will be conducting a Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment this year in order to produce a study that helps USEITI determine its readiness for mainstreaming. As part of this process, we are required to consult various stakeholders from the MSG to gather their thoughts on the topic. These consultations will serve as critical inputs to the assessment the IA will be conducting in order to produce an independent report on mainstreaming feasibility in the U.S.

We'd like to schedule a 1 hour conversation with you (either via phone of in-person; your preference) in the coming two weeks as part of our assessment. In order to help provide more context on what we plan to cover in this hour, I've attached both a mainstreaming pre-read document, as well as a high-level interview guide with the types of questions we may cover during the course of our conversation.

Can you please send me some dates/times for this week or next that would work for an hour-long conversation?

Thanks, and please don't hesitate to reach out if you have any questions at all.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Platts
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Monitor **Deloitte.**

USEITI

The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Mainstreaming Feasibility Pre-Read

January 2017

Deloitte.

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EITI Board's Requirements for Mainstreaming

The objective of mainstreaming is to recognize countries that make transparency integral to revenue collection, accounting and disbursement.

The EITI Principles and Standards support mainstreaming of reporting structures.

EITI Principle 9 discusses integrated transparency.

"We are committed to encouraging high standards of transparency and accountability in public life, government operations and in business. We believe that a broadly consistent and workable approach to the disclosure of payments and revenues is required, which is simple to undertake and to use."

Requirement 7.2 of the 2016 Standard emphasizes automatic disclosures.

The standards encourage MSGs to "where legally and technically feasible, consider automated online disclosure of extractive revenues and payments by governments and companies on a continuous basis."

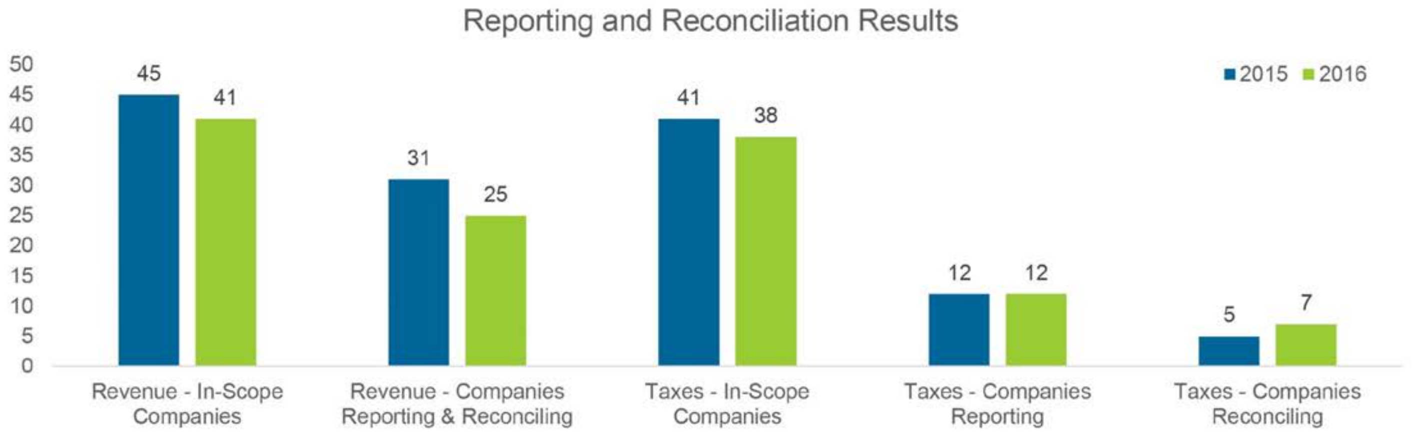
EITI outlines seven phases to achieve mainstreaming status. The two fundamental questions to address are:

1. **Is there routine disclosure of the EITI data required by the EITI Standard in requisite detail?**
2. **Is the financial data subject to credible, independent audit, applying international standards?**

Source: EITI International Secretariat. Board Paper. Annex A – Draft Agreed Upon Procedure for Mainstreaming Disclosures
https://eiti.org/files/board_paper_30-4-a_annex_a_draft_agreed_upon_procedure_for_mainstreamed_disclosures.pdf

Previous Year Reconciliation Results

USEITI has two years of reconciliation.



Result	2015	2016
DOI Revenues Released	100% of 2013 revenues	100% of 2014 and 2015 revenues
Companies Participating	31 of 45 companies	25 of 41 companies
Revenues Reported & Reconciled	$8.5B (81% of in-scope, 67% of all DOI revenues)	$4.83B (79% of in-scope, 62% of all DOI revenues)
Companies Releasing Taxes	12 of 41 reported $190M	12 of 38 reported -$308M
Companies Reconciling Taxes	5 of 41 reconciled $90M	7 of 38 reconciled -$130M
Variances	17	21
Variances Resolved or Explained	100%	100%

Current Processes and Procedures Related to Mainstreaming

A number of existing processes bolster the case that existing U.S. data is **comprehensive, up-to-date, and reliable** as required by the EITI Board.

EITI Data Requirement	Case Summary	Strength	Weaknesses
Up-to-date	**Strong case**	• Where the government and industry currently report, it is on an annual basis as EITI requires	N/A
Comprehensive	**Reasonable for non-tax payments, but weaknesses regarding tax data and the level of detail reported**	• ONRR's unilateral disclosure of payments received covers all in-scope, non-tax payments received by the government • Company payments, where currently reported voluntarily or in conjunction with European laws, are comprehensive in their breadth	• Few in-scope companies in 2016 currently report information voluntarily, and voluntary reporting is varied in the detail of its reporting • The number of companies participating in USEITI dropped from 31 to 25 in 2016 • Tax information is not included in the unilateral disclosure. Only 12 companies reported taxes in 2016, of which 7 reconciled • ONRR cannot disclose at the project level
Reliable	**Strong case based on U.S. audit and assurance practices and controls**	• All variances from both 2015 and 2016 reconciliation have been explained. • Companies and the government are subject to extensive laws and regulations that guide the process for receiving payments, including **controls** such as those outlined in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or OMB Circulars; **standards** such as GAAP or the Yellow Book; and **data validation & audits** on transaction- (ONRR) and system-level (IRS, third party)	• There is minimal track record of reconciliation for taxes • Company's voluntarily-reported payments to government are generally not audited

The current U.S. case for mainstreaming rests primarily on ONRR's universal data disclosure and a strong set of U.S. audit and assurance practices and controls.

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EITI Board's Requirements for Mainstreaming

Appendix - Next Steps for Mainstreaming in the U.S.

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Process for Mainstreaming Approval

The EITI Board outlined seven steps to achieving and continuing approval of mainstreaming.

Commitment	The mainstreaming process begins with commitment from the government and agreement by the MSG to explore this approach to implementation of the standard. The U.S. has already accomplished.
Feasibility	The next step would be a feasibility study: a rigorous assessment of the viability for mainstreaming disclosure by an independent and technically competent body in accordance with a Board agreed template terms of reference.
Workplan	Next, the MSG will need to agree on a schedule for disclosure and assurance, including any capacity building and technical assistance necessary. This will form the basis of USEITI's application.
Application	Finally, with a workplan complete, the MSG must approve an application to the EITI Board seeking approval of the proposed workplan.
Approval	The Board must then approve the suggested approach.
Implementation	With approval, USEITI can focus on implementation and reporting in accordance with the workplan, including annual reports that collate the requisite data and provide links to further information.
Review	Every year the MSG will need to review the process.

Source: EITI International Secretariat. Board Paper. Annex A – Draft Agreed Upon Procedure for Mainstreaming Disclosures
https://eiti.org/files/board_paper_30-4-a_annex_a_draft_agreed_upon_procedure_for_mainstreamed_disclosures.pdf

= current point in the process

Feasibility Study Activities

The feasibility phase of mainstreaming consists of four main activities, one of which the IA completed as part of its existing work for TO2. The remaining activities will be completed by the IA in TO3.

Complete	Major Activities of Feasibility
✔	**Examine existing materials** to understand progress including all past EITI reports and documentation to understand the state of reporting in that country.
IA to complete in 2017	**Consult stakeholders**, including government, industry leaders and civil society, on their views and concerns related to embedding disclosures in government and corporate systems.
IA to complete in 2017	**Produce a feasibility study** that documents stakeholder perceptions, assesses publicly available information and makes recommendations on full EITI integration.
IA to complete in 2017	**Propose a plan of action** for embedding EITI disclosures into existing reporting structures.

Source: USEITI Reporting and Reconciliation Working Group. Mainstreaming Process Overview.

USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Study – Interview Guide

- Overarching Goals & Thoughts
  - What are your goals for USEITI?
  - How does the current reconciliation process fit into, support, or detract from those goals?
  - How does mainstreaming fit into those goals?
- Track Record of Reconciliation
  - What do you think makes our track record of reconciliation strong? Does that apply equally to all revenue streams (e.g., royalties and taxes)?
  - How would you explain the decrease in participating companies from our first year to this year in support of mainstreaming?
  - What do you view as the biggest weakness in our record of reconciliation?
- Increasing and Embedding Disclosures
  - Government
    - What are the strengths of government's current disclosures? The weaknesses?
    - What can the government do to increase and embed its disclosures?
    - Do you believe that the U.S. can mainstream without Dodd-Frank 1504?
  - Industry
    - What are the strengths of government's current disclosures? The weaknesses?
    - What can industry do to increase and embed its disclosures?
    - Will reporting under EU laws encourage a significant number of companies to disclose US relevant data?
    - Do you believe that the U.S. can mainstream without Dodd-Frank 1504?
  - CSO
    - What are the strengths and weaknesses of current disclosures by industry and government?
    - What would you like to see from the other sectors to increase and embed disclosures?
    - Do you believe that the U.S. can mainstream without Dodd-Frank 1504?
- Evaluating Data Quality
  - Up-to-date
    - Government and industry's disclosure of available data on an annual basis seems to meet the requirements for up-to-date data? Do you disagree?
  - Comprehensive

    - Do you view current data disclosures, either as a part of USEITI or built into the United States' laws or company practices, as comprehensive?
    - If not, what types of data are missing?
        - Example follow-ons to spark answers: Is it detailed enough? Are revenue streams equally reported?
    - Do you see the data being evaluated as comprehensive extending beyond the scope set by the MSG? If so, what data would companies or industry need to disclose to be comprehensive?
- Reliable Data
    - Ostensibly the strongest element of the U.S.' case for mainstreaming is the reliability of its data. This has been discussed multiple times in the MSG. Do you agree with that assessment?
    - Beyond the audit and assurances addition from last year, what additional items do you think USEITI needs to express to make the case for the reliability of its data?

RE: Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

From: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
Date: Tue, 17 Jan 2017 14:47:32 +0000

Curtis –

Thanks for the swift response. Does Thursday 2-3PM work? We may not need the full hour but should budget it just in case.

Also, let me know if you prefer in-person or via phone given your schedule.

I'll send an invite once you confirm.

Thanks,
Sarah

From: Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov [mailto:Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 9:46 AM
To: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
Subject: RE: Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

It would be better to do it this week as things will get even busier here starting next week. I'm open most of Thursday.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
[redacted] of the Treasury
(b)(6)
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) [mailto:splatts@deloitte.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 9:42 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)
Subject: Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

Curtis,

I hope this message finds you well! The IA will be conducting a Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment this year in order to produce a study that helps USEITI determine its readiness for mainstreaming. As part of this process, we are required to consult various stakeholders from the MSG to gather their thoughts on the topic. These consultations will serve as critical inputs to the assessment the IA will be conducting in order to produce an independent report on mainstreaming feasibility in the U.S.

We'd like to schedule a 1 hour conversation with you (either via phone of in-person; your preference) in the coming two weeks as part of our assessment. In order to help provide more context on what we plan to cover in this hour, I've attached both a mainstreaming pre-read document, as well as a high-level interview guide with the types of questions we may cover during the course of our conversation.

Can you please send me some dates/times for this week or next that would work for an hour-long conversation?

Thanks, and please don't hesitate to reach out if you have any questions at all.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Platts
Manager | Social Impact
Deloitte Consulting LLP
1919 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209
Tel Direct: +1 571 814 6255 | Mobile: +1 202 258 4417 (preferred)
splatts@deloitte.com | www.deloitte.com

Monitor **Deloitte.**

RE: Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Date: Tue, 17 Jan 2017 14:50:33 +0000

Yes

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) [mailto:splatts@deloitte.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 9:50 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

Ok, great. Does 2PM work?

From: Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov [mailto:Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 9:49 AM
To: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>
Subject: RE: Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

I think it would be easier by phone.   Thanks.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) [mailto:splatts@deloitte.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 9:48 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)
Subject: RE: Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

Curtis –

Thanks for the swift response. Does Thursday 2-3PM work? We may not need the full hour but should budget it just in case.

Also, let me know if you prefer in-person or via phone given your schedule.

I'll send an invite once you confirm.

Thanks,
Sarah

From: Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov [mailto:Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 9:46 AM
To: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
Subject: RE: Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

It would be better to do it this week as things will get even busier here starting next week. I'm open most of Thursday.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
202-622-0130
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) [mailto:splatts@deloitte.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 9:42 AM

To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)
Subject: Interview Request | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Assessment

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Thanks, and please don't hesitate to reach out if you have any questions at all.

Best,
Sarah

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Manager | Social Impact
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Tel Direct: +1 571 814 6255 | Mobile: +1 202 258 4417 (preferred)
splatts@deloitte.com | www.deloitte.com

Monitor **Deloitte.**

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee Check-in: Wednesday, January 18, 2017 11:00am– 12:00 pm EST Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

From: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>

To: Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Alex Klepacz (US - Arlington) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Darrel Redford <darrel.redford@onrr.gov>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Esther Horst <esther.horst@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Isabel Munila <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Jerold Gidner <jerold.gidner@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, John Kenneth Cassidy (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, John Mennel (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Katie Sweeney <ksweeney@nma.org>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Luke Malcolm Hawbaker (US - Arlington) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Tushar Kansal <tkansal@cbuilding.org>, "Ware, Claire R" <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, amaxwell <amaxwell@deloitte.com>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, kromig@usw.org, mlevine@ocean.org, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>

Date: Tue, 17 Jan 2017 20:54:16 +0000

Attachments: USEITI Notes from Denver Mtg Jan 11 2017.docx (23.51 kB); draft-model-beneficial-ownership-declaration-form (1).xlsx (36.97 kB); USEITI Reporting Template - 20170117 - Draft.xlsx (166.88 kB)

Hello and good afternoon Implementation Subcommittee. The following email is sent on behalf of Greg Gould:

The next Implementation Subcommittee Meeting is scheduled for tomorrow, Wednesday, January 18, 2017, at 11:00am EST. For this Subcommittee meeting we will focus on recommendations resulting from the January 11th face-to-face meeting on improving the reporting process and the reporting template; and recommendations from the Subcommittee to the full MSG at the upcoming February MSG Meeting. I am attaching the notes from the Jan 11th meeting and the International Secretariat's Beneficial Ownership Disclosure Template for informing the discussion. The IA has also provided a proposed draft Reporting Template. Please note that this first tab is the proposed template and the second tab is the old template.

Please see the agenda below.

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee
Wednesday, January 18, 2017, 11:00am-12:00pm
Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

Proposed Meeting Agenda

11:00 Welcome and Introductions

11:05 IA Update

11:10 Summary of January 11th Meeting and resulting recommendations

11:45 Walk-ons/Next Steps

12:00 End

--
Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
USEITI Secretariat
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

US EITI Reporting Improvement Workshop

Facilitator Notes (edited)

Held 11 January 2017

Actions/Discussion needed at February MSG

- Present and decide on voluntary template built off of previous years' template for company reporting
    - The purpose of this reporting template is for disclosure and public information it is NOT for IA reconciliation as it has been in the past. It also would be to pilot a reporting template that ultimately allows companies to be compliant with §1504 regulations and the SEC.
    - Consider combining ONRR rents and bonuses in the pilot template.
    - Consider combining other revenues, offshore inspection fees, civil penalties
    - Additional BLM revenue?
    - Add a Beneficial Ownership "page" per the road map.
    - Add under signatory box the signatory organization (executive, financial, or accounting) per §1504 regulations.
    - Project level reporting would be included in the template in 2018, in a stepped fashion.
    - The current template would not ask for foreign payments but the §1504 regulations do require that.
    - The template will need to have a caveat that this data is unilateral, voluntary reporting by companies and may not be consistent with other data sets.
- Discuss proposed outreach to companies for voluntary reporting, through what means, and for what intent (see below for further detail).
- Further define the IA TOR.
- Decide on existing reconciliation approach for 2017.
    - *Likely recommendation*: Do not reconcile via IA as in 2015 and 2016. Expend resources to align existing audit and assurance processes with EITI Intl 4.9, including using mainstreaming feasibility report and work of Reconciliation Work Group.
    - *Risk*: audit and assurance cross-walk and alignment with 4.9 identifies gaps to address and there will be no "IA reconciled" data for the 2017 report and 2018 April validation.

Activities Needed after the February MSG

- Continue work to align audit and assurance processes with 4.9
- Detail how to explain through illustrations, explanations, and other means why mainstreaming reconciliation via audit and assurance processes is appropriate in the 2017 report.
- Engage with SEC about assisting in creating jointly the SEC reporting template for §1504 (likely Spring timeframe). The group recognized that the power of the template would ultimately be if

SEC takes it up and uses and/or requires it. Ultimately, once §1504 reporting begins, companies will only want one form and the SEC and its authority will be whom companies will most likely respond to (i.e., the DOI EITI form may merge with the SEC one by 2019).

- Reach out to targeted universe companies to encourage voluntary reporting (see below).
- Consider for the June MSG meeting a presentation of or by the Natural Resource Governance Institute with there data base seeking to comparing how companies and countries are handling new reporting requirements, including project level reporting.
- *Materiality*: the US EITI materiality threshold would drop for DOI revenues to the de minimus \$100,000 (unilateral disclosure) and there would be no margins of variance, at least outside the standard DOI audit process under review now. Taxes would not have an official materiality threshold until §1504 reporting begins. Once §1504 reporting begins, the de-facto materiality standard for taxes would be all publicly traded companies who report to the SEC that meet the basic de minimus reporting threshold outlined in §1504 regulations (again, something like \$100K).

Draft Outreach Approach

- The group agreed that for targeted, measurable outreach in 2017 (and likely 2018) during the transition to §1504, the goal would be to identify the top/largest X# companies extracting each of the 6 in-scope commodities by total revenue, production, or other means, and through a combination of IA communications and industry/CSO outreach, encourage and support voluntary reporting.
- While outreach will be targeted, all companies who currently have data unilaterally disclosed would be able to voluntary report if they wished to do so.
- If this conceptual approach is approved at the February meeting, two things will then need to occur; 1) the Implementation Subcommittee will need to develop the outreach target metrics of number of companies and the means to determine "size" or "top."; 2) the Communications Subcommittee will then develop an outreach plan.
- It is expected outreach on this interim/transition approach toward 2019 will involve a webinar for companies, speaking at various conferences like COPAS, and IA communications to companies identified for outreach.
- The timeline for company reporting requires the MSG to approve the template in concept and draft final at the February MSG meeting;, outreach to begin in the spring; and the voluntary reporting period to run from May 2017 to early September 2017.

The Rationale for Voluntary Reporting

The group discussed the rationales for why companies would voluntary report under this new, interim, transitional approach until reporting begins under §1504 . The ideas are below:

- Help be a part of shaping the ultimate reporting framework for §1504 by participating in our pilot voluntary reporting.

- Highlight your contributions to the U.S. Government and the value you provide to the U.S. economy, taxpayers, and federal revenues.
- Supplement your other public disclosures of your contributions to the U.S. Treasury through voluntary reporting to the USEITI Data Portal
- For those who participated in the past, this will be a much simpler approach that does not require reconciliation.
- Consider this a tool in good corporate governance, risk management, and social license to operate.

Template EITI Beneficial Ownership Declaration Form

Draft as of 21 April 2016

This beneficial ownership declaration form has been issued by the EITI International Secretariat as a model template to countries that wish to collect beneficial ownership information as part of the EITI reporting process. The MSG may wish to attach this form to the reporting templates distributed to extractive companies. The MSG may wish to modify the template depending on local circumstances.

The form has 2 parts (worksheets):

Part 1 covers the company identification details

Part 2 is a beneficial ownership declaration form to be filled in for each beneficial owner. If there is more than one beneficial owner, please complete one worksheet per beneficial owner

It is required that fields marked in orange are completed by the company

It is optional that fields marked in green are completed by the company, unless the MSG decides otherwise. The MSG should decide on this and adjust the colours accoringly prior to distributing the template.

Fields [bracketed and in red] should be completed by the MSG prior to distributing the template.

The template includes comment boxes that provide guidance on how to complete each section. These comment boxes should be removed by the company prior to submitting the declaration form.

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3		Yes		NP
4		No		LP
5				S

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2		Company identification				
3						
4				*Entry*	*Comments*	
5		**Full legal name of the company** (including legal form of legal entity)		<legal name> <legal form>		
6		**Country of registration**		<country>		
7		**Unique identification number** (i.e. registration number)		<number>		
8		**Contact address** (registered office for legal entities)		<address>		
9		**Ownership**				
10			Publicly listed company	<choose option>		
11			Name of stock exchange	<text>		
12			Link to stock exchange filings	<URL>		
13			Wholly owned subsidiary of publicly listed company	<choose option>		
14			Name of publicly listed owner	<text>		
15						
16			Privately listed company	<choose option>		
17			Full name of direct shareholder(s) (i.e. legal owners of company)	<text>		
18			Is this shareholder a natural person (NP), a legal person (LP) or a state entity (S)?	<choose option>		
19			Country of registration (or nationality of a natural person)	<text>		
20			% interest	<number>		
21			*(add rows as necessary)*			
22		**Declaration form prepared by**	Name	<text>		
23			Position	<text>		
24			Telephone number	<text>		
25			Email address	<text>		
26		**Attestation**				
27		I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided above and in the attached beneficial ownership declaration(s) is accurate and reliable.				
28						
29			Date	<YYYY-MM-DD>		
30			Name	<text>		
31			Position	<text>		
32			Signature	<text>		
33						
34		Please find attached the following supporting documents verifying the accuracy of the beneficial ownership information submitted:		<text>		
35				<text>		

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2	Beneficial ownership declaration										
4	**In accordance with the EITI Standard, Requirement 2.5.f.i, "a beneficial owner in respect of a company means the natural person(s) who directly or indirectly ultimately owns or controls the corporate entity". Further to Requirement 2.5.f.ii and in accordance with the decision of the MSG, a beneficial owner is defined as:**										
5	<add definition agreed by the MSG, including specifying reporting obligations for PEPs>										
6	**In accordance with this beneficial ownership definition, as per [date] the beneficial owner/s of the company are:**										
7			*Entry*				*Entry*		*Entry*		*Entry*
8	**Identity of the Beneficial Owner**										
9	**Full name as it appears on national identify card**		<text>								
10		Politically exposed person (PEP)	<choose option>								
11		Reason for PEP designation	<text>								
12		Applicable from	<YYYY-MM-DD>								
13		Applicable to	<YYYY-MM-DD>								
14	**Date of Birth**		<YYYY-MM-DD>								
15	**National identity number**		<number>								
16	**Nationality**		<text>								
17	**Country of residence**		<text>								
18	**Residential address**		<text>								
19	**Service address**		<text>								
20	**Other means of contact**		<text>								
21	**Information about how ownership is held or control over the company is exercised**										
22	**By direct shares**		<choose option>	Number of shares	<number>	% of shares	<number>				
23	**By direct voting rights**		<choose option>	Number of votes	<number>	% of voting rights	<number>				
25	**By indirect shares**		<choose option>	Number of indirect shares	<number>	% of indirect shares	<number>	Legal name of intermediate company 1	<text>	Unique identification number	<number>
26								Legal name of intermediate company 2 *(Add rows as necessary)*	<text>	Unique identification number *(Add rows as necessary)*	<number>
27	**By indirect voting rights**		<choose option>	Number of indirect votes	<number>	% of indirect voting rights	<number>	Legal name of intermediate company 1	<text>	Unique identification number	<number>
28								Legal name of intermediate company 2 *(Add rows as necessary)*	<text>	Unique identification number *(Add rows as necessary)*	<number>
30	**By other means**		<choose option>	Explanation of how ownership is exercised	<text>						
32	**Date when beneficial interest was aquired**		<YYYY-MM-DD>								

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2		Changelog	
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4		**Date**	**Version**
5		19-Jan-15	1.0a
6		18-Dec-14	1.0
7		26-Feb-15	1.1a
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10		5-Mar-15	1.1

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4	Comment				
5	**Minor corrections to bring English version of "Revenues - example Norway", to bring it in-line with changes**				
6	First published version.				
7	Suggested additions/changes in red boxes				
8	Suggested removals in red text				
9	Separating columns in *3. Revenues* are removed				
10	Suggested changes approved				

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		Permit Fees
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	OSMRE	
		AML Fees including Audits and Late Charges
		Civil Penalties including Late Charges
	IRS	
		Corporate Tax Payments to Internal Revenue Service
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44		I acknowledge for and on behalf of the companies listed that the completed reporting fo	
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23			Civil Penalties
24		**BLM**	
25			Bonus and First Year Rentals
26			Permit Fees
27			Renewables
28		**OSMRE**	
29			AML Fees including Audits and Late Charges
30			Civil Penalties including Late Charges
31		**IRS**	
32			Corporate Tax Payments to Internal Revenue Service
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35		**Voluntary Disclosure** - All summary information provided on the reporting template s than ONRR without the reporting entity's written consent, unless disclosure is required	
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	A	B	C
38			**Tax I**
39		We are willing to participate in reconciliation of our corporate tax payments. (please ind	
40			**Yes**
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43			**Additio**
44		We have attached further information to assist you in reconciling the payments made to	
45			**Yes**
46			
47			
48			**Comp**
49		Please provide contact information for someone within your company who we can cont	
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November Meeting Summary

From: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
To: Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Alex Klepacz (US - Arlington) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Darrel Redford <darrel.redford@onrr.gov>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Esther Horst <esther.horst@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Isabel Munila <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Jerold Gidner <jerold.gidner@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, John Kenneth Cassidy (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, John Mennel (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Katie Sweeney <ksweeney@nma.org>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Luke Malcolm Hawbaker (US - Arlington) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>, Tushar Kansal <tkansal@cbuilding.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, "Ware, Claire R" <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, amaxwell <amaxwell@deloitte.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, kromig@usw.org, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, mlevine@ocean.org
Date: Wed, 18 Jan 2017 13:47:46 +0000
Attachments: USEITI MSG - Nov 2016 Mtg Summary v5 (170104).docx (242.94 kB)

Implementation Subcommittee:

The November meeting summary will be posted on the MSG website later today. If you have any final comments please send them to Tushar ASAP. If you have already provided your comments Tushar has them and will incorporate them.

Any comments that don't make it in the draft that gets posted today can still be brought up at the MSG Meeting before approval.

Thanks,

--
Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
USEITI Secretariat
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

UNITED STATES EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING NOVEMBER 16-17, 2016

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PREPARED: DECEMBER 2016

I. Introduction

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), with Paul Mussenden presiding as Acting Designated Federal Official (DFO), convened the nineteenth meeting of the U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Multi-Stakeholder Group Advisory Committee (MSG) on November 16-17, 2016, in Washington, DC. The purpose of the meeting was to review and endorse the 2016 USEITI Report and Executive Summary; make decisions regarding the request for extending Adapted Implementation and the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap; approve the June 2016 MSG meeting summary, the USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data, and the 2017 USEITI Workplan; receive updates on the work of MSG subcommittees including the Implementation Subcommittee, Communications Subcommittee and the State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee; and discuss miscellaneous issues including Independent Administrator recommendations for 2017, lease-level unilateral disclosure, mainstreaming, and U.S. validation.

Please note that, throughout this meeting summary, comments made by presenters, Independent Administrator (IA) team members, other non-MSG members, and those directly pertaining to an MSG decision are attributed to specific speakers. Other comments are provided without attribution in order to foster open discussion among MSG members excepting final deliberations prior to specific MSG decisions.

Interested parties are asked to contact USEITI at useiti@ios.doi.gov or 202-208-0272 with any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the content of this meeting summary.

The following items are included in this meeting summary:

II. Summary of Endorsements, Decisions, Approvals, Confirmations, and Action Items

A. Endorsements

- The MSG endorsed the 2016 USEITI Report, Executive Summary, and Appendix. *(see page 17)*

B. Decisions

- The MSG decided to submit the request for extending Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Board on or before January 1, 2017. *(see page 23)*
- The MSG decided to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Board. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017. *(see page 37)*

C. Approvals

- The MSG approved the June 2016 MSG meeting summary. *(see page 6)*
- The MSG approved the policy statement titled "USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data." *(see page 17)*
- The MSG provisionally approved the 2017 USEITI Workplan, with final approval pending from the MSG Co-chairs. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017. *(see page 10)*

D. Confirmations

- No confirmations were made by the MSG at the November 2016 MSG meeting.

E. Action Items

- **Co-Chairs:**
  - Review and distribute meeting summary from November 2016 MSG meeting to MSG members.
  - Develop agenda for February 2017 MSG meeting.
  - Invite auditors, ONRR staff, and company experts to explain and explore standard audit and assurance processes already in place by February 2017. *(see page 24)*
- **Implementation Subcommittee**

- Consider discussion of jobs data, multi-year metrics of progress, conversion to common energy units, and production data for some minerals like gold for 2017 report. *(see section beginning on page 12)*
- Discuss DOI audit procedures and their applicability to the reconciliation process at November 30, 2016 meeting, as well as timing and next steps; prepare presentation on these issues for February 1-2, 2017 MSG meeting. *(see page 24)*
- Review reporting of various streams of revenue, thresholds, and level of effort required for such reporting given past two year's experience by December 2016 or January 2017. *(see section beginning on page 27)*
- Consider including scope and margin of variance issues in the 2017 USEITI Report. *(see page 27)*
- Consider IA recommendations on improving efficiency of the reconciliation process. *(see page 28)*
- In preparation for the February 2017 MSG meeting, consider whether to add additional commodities by December 2016, consider and vet any new country case studies, and submit required materials to ONRR by January 2017. *(see sections beginning page 12 and page 28)*
- Begin implementing activities from the Beneficial Ownership Roadmap for 2017. *(see page 35)*
- Work on developing documentation to support USEITI validation, especially in more challenging areas. *(see page 42)*
- Implementation Subcommittee workgroups explore possible areas of agreement on which requirements could be classified as "green" versus "yellow." *(see page 42)*

➢ **Communications Subcommittee**
- Prepare 2017 Communications Plan considering both 2016 outreach experiences and MSG input by February 2017. *(see section beginning on page 19)*

➢ **State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee**
- Engage Colorado, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania as well as interested tribes. *(see page 21)*
- Obtain final list of states and tribal opt-ins by April 2017, and advise ONRR on whether to exercise IA contract option. *(see page 28)*

➢ **Independent Administrator (Deloitte)**
- Review whether DOI audit procedures would satisfy EITI reconciliation requirements, the relative cost-effectiveness of these audit procedures as compared to the current USEITI reconciliation process, and the timeline for implementing any revisions to the USEITI reconciliation process. *(see page 24)*
- Consider whether careful review and description of DOI audit procedures might help demonstrate the potential for mainstreaming of USEITI reporting. *(see section beginning on page 24)*

- Prepare proposal for additional visualizations/topics for the 2017 Report to be decided by the MSG at the February 2017 meeting by December 2016 or January 2017. *(see section beginning on page 30)*
- Conduct mainstreaming feasibility assessment by February 2017. *(see page 37)*
- Explore whether there adjustments to scope and margin of variance could reduce the level of effort required of companies and the government. *(see page 27)*

- **General Services Administration (GSA) 18F**
  - Provide information to the MSG on where to find detailed implementation notes on the USEITI website. *(see section beginning on page 12)*
- **USEITI Secretariat**
  - Conduct initial desk audit regarding validation pre-assessment and discuss with the MSG. *(see section beginning on page 38)*
- **USEITI Process Facilitator (Consensus Building Institute)**
  - Distribute action items from the November 2016 MSG meeting.
  - Create a meeting summary for the November 2016 MSG meeting by December 2016.

III. Presentations and Key Discussions

Greg Gould, Co-Chair of the USEITI MSG Government Sector and Director of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) at DOI, opened the meeting and welcomed participants. All individuals in attendance introduced themselves. A full attendance list can be found in Section VI – Meeting Participants, page 43.

A. Welcome, Introductions, and Agenda Review

Paul Mussenden, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Natural Resources Revenue Management, DOI, provided opening remarks. He noted several key milestones that would occur in the meeting, including approving the second annual EITI Report. He also suggested that the upcoming political transition was likely on the minds of many MSG members, and that those in government were focused on making sure it will be smooth and orderly. He reminded MSG members that this would be the last USEITI MSG meeting of the current administration; for this reason Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell and National Security Council Member Mary Beth Griffin would both be speaking to the group to thank members for their efforts.

Pat Field, facilitator from the Consensus Building Institute, then provided a broad overview of the agenda for the upcoming two days.

B. USEITI MSG Business

The MSG conducted the following items of business during the course of the MSG meeting.

1. Terminology and USEITI June 2016 Meeting Summary

Judy Wilson, USEITI Secretariat, reminded meeting participants that the MSG has agreed to employ three terms to differentiate between different types of actions that the MSG takes:

- "Decisions" will indicate significant actions and agreements by the MSG key to meeting EITI international standards.
- "Approvals" will indicate lower-level decisions by the MSG, such as approving work plans, meeting summaries, process changes or additions, etc.
- "Confirmations" will confirm decisions that the MSG has previously made.

The MSG approved the meeting summary of the June 2016 MSG Meeting. A copy of the final, approved meeting summary is available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/useiti_msg_-_june_2016_mtg_summary_v4_160913.pdf.

- **Approval: The MSG approved the meeting summary from the June 2016 USEITI MSG meeting.**

2. Update from EITI Board Meeting

Mary Warlick, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Energy Resources, U.S. Department of State and member of the EITI International Board Finance Committee, provided an update on the EITI Board meeting held in Kazakhstan in October 2016. She reported that it was a productive meeting that tackled a variety of issues, including internal governance, decision-making procedures, financial sustainability, and Candidate Status safeguard requirements.

Regarding internal governance issues, Ms. Warlick noted that the Governance and Oversight Committee, which she chairs, had been working to advance a series of reforms designed to help the organization function more effectively, including issues related to nominations for the next Chair of the EITI International Board, annual performance reviews for the Executive Director and Head of the Secretariat, and term limits for the Head of the Secretariat. The board conducted a performance review for the Head of the Secretariat in advance of the board meeting, and agreed to extend the term of the Head of the Secretariat for an additional two years until the end of 2018.

With respect to board decision-making procedures, Ms. Warlick noted that the board is a consensus-based organization but that there have been instances where members have not been comfortable with the nature of the consensus achieved. The Governance and Oversight Committee developed suggestions for providing greater clarity around how decisions are made. Most of the committee's resolutions on the issue were approved. The Oversight Committee is now working to clarify language in the board manual and drafting amendments to the relevant articles.

With respect to financial sustainability, Ms. Warlick noted that identifying sustainable funding sources for the EITI Secretariat represents a key challenge. While supporting countries have dedicated substantial funds to supporting EITI efforts, much of this has been distributed through a World Bank trust and through bilateral aid programs. The U.S. has not put money into funding the Secretariat even as there is a feeling that the Secretariat is taking on an increasing amount of work, in particular related to validation. The Board discussed how to obtain agreement on a minimum or mandatory funding level. Companies agreed to provide a range of $20,000-$60,000 in support depending on the size of the company, but the country constituencies were more divided. The U.S. would not commit to mandatory country contributions absent an expenditure review mechanism being put in place, even though the U.S. wants to support the EITI Secretariat and recognizes that the Secretariat's work is important and impactful. The U.S. hopes to make annual contributions for one to two years going forward. The U.S. also expressed a desire for the Secretariat to seek additional funding from foundations.

The board meeting also included a number of discussions on candidate status safeguard requirements. In advance of the meeting, Azerbaijan had taken a number of positive actions, for example dropping criminal charges against members of civil society. But the board still determined that Azerbaijan had not met EITI's civil society standards. John Harrington from Exxon Mobile, who also attended the board meeting, added that validation for Azerbaijan was not a close issue because the country had taken key actions only days before the board meeting. Ms. Warlick noted that the board was requiring Azerbaijan to take additional actions prior to the next board meeting to maintain its candidate status.

Ms. Warlick added that board members expressed concern about whether countries that have recently been validated — such as Mongolia, Indonesia, Peru, and Timor Leste — would be able to meet Candidate Status safeguard requirements moving forward. Similar concerns were expressed regarding the fourteen additional countries that will be ready for review in February 2017, and the seventeen country validations that will be initiated in 2017. There are concerns that a number of countries may eventually face suspension. Some board members suggested that it will be important to look to successful countries for lessons learned.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions following Ms. Warlick's presentation; *Ms. Warlick's responses to questions and comments are indicated in italics*:

- Countries are facing the application of new safeguards and are wondering what they mean. Countries must make satisfactory progress on all four key components of the safeguard requirements in order to avoid triggering a decision on whether they will be de-listed. Countries are facing significant challenges on the civil society engagement component, even though the meaning of this component is not fully defined. Eventually, the board will need to consider the criteria for this component more fully. However, with respect to

Azerbaijan, this was not a close issue. *The EITI Board will have to reassess this situation in a few months.*

- Civil society safeguards are very important and are also a significant cause of challenges to validation. Are there lots of examples of other countries where the civil society situation is as extreme as in Azerbaijan, or is the issue generally less significant elsewhere? *Everyone agrees that civil society engagement is central to EITI. Requirement 8.3(c) is the new standard; it was altered last year and gets revised every three years. While it is important to set high standards and Azerbaijan clearly had more work to do on this issue, the jury is out regarding the rest of the validations. If nine out of every ten countries end up not meeting the standard, then it might be necessary to reevaluate the grading.*
- Countries are concerned about what happens if a government does all it can to open up space for civil society, but civil society groups still do not participate in the EITI process. While some countries have definitely closed civil society space, in others it is not clear how to evaluate the lack of civil society engagement.
- What are other Board members asking about or commenting about regarding the candidacy of the U.S.? *There is interest in how the candidacy of the U.S. is progressing, and concerns about how the U.S. will meet some requirements. However, there is a broad cross section of countries that have expressed appreciation at the assistance the U.S. has provided and that have suggested USEITI is a model.*

3. Workplan

Chris Mentasti, ONRR, reviewed the 2017 USEITI Workplan. He noted that the MSG is required to update and approve its workplan every year. The workplan must be linked to EITI principles, reflect the results of consultations with stakeholders, involve measurable and time bound activities, identify funding, be available to the public, be reviewed and updated annually, and include a timetable for implementation that is aligned with reporting and validation deadlines. Mr. Mentasti then proceeded to review the various sections of the workplan narrative.

Mr. Field suggested that participants pay special attention to the list of goals for 2017 appearing on page 7 of the draft workplan. Participants offered the following comments and asked the following questions; *responses from Mr. Mentasti are in italics*:

- Veronica Slajer, North Star Group, suggested it would be helpful to institutionalize some of the language in the workplan, so it is not connected to any particular administration.
- Lynda Farrell, Pipeline Safety Coalition, suggested adding clarity to the first sentence in the background section, to avoid suggesting the initiative began in 2011.
- Dan Dudis, Public Citizen, suggested adding a goal around redefining the universe of companies that are considered "in scope" through some other means besides the 80% of revenues approach. He suggested the current list of companies is heavy on oil and gas, and light on mining.

- Mr. Harrington concurred with this request. He added that the goal should be to reevaluate the basis for selecting companies for inclusion in reporting.
  - Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, suggested this approach could involve reviewing the materiality threshold, which is based on payments to ONRR. *Mr. Mentasti commented that he believed that is how this issue is currently phrased in the document.*
- David Romig, Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas, requested that the third bullet on page 8 be changed from "pre-feasibility" to "feasibility."
- Paul Bugala, George Washington University, asked whether there might be additional detail about the beneficial ownership process in the more detailed work plan. *Mr. Mentasti replied that all of the action items at the end of the beneficial ownership section were included in the narrative draft.*
- Mr. Mussenden suggested adding a bullet under national priorities stating "Leadership by example."
- Ms. Slajer commented that it might be helpful to mention work that has been done with other countries, for example the bilateral work with Mexico, and note that this work is continuing into 2017. *Mr. Mentasti replied that this work is mentioned in the document in general terms.*
- Mr. Mussenden suggested adding a bullet under "funding and resource constraints" to request "any funding required to support validation," generally, in order to reflect a small, $10,000 contribution for validation. Mr. Gould noted that the desire is for this funding to be an annual payment.
- Mr. Romig asked whether, given that the MSG had discussed new work streams related to reviewing margin of variance, adding information to data portal, and other issues, it might be necessary to add those items into the workplan.
  - *Mr. Mentasti replied that it is possible to tentatively approve the document and then add these items after the fact.*
  - *Mr. Field clarified that the MSG can provisionally approve the workplan and then the Co-chairs can approve it with these additions.*
  - *Mr. Harrington added that it is a living document that is frequently changing.*

The 2017 USEITI Workplan was provisionally approved, pending the Co-chairs' final approval.

- ➢ **Provisional approval: The MSG provisionally approved the 2017 USEITI Workplan, with final approval pending from the MSG Co-chairs. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017.**

4. Committee Member Retirement

Mr. Gould announced that Mr. Harrington would be retiring and leaving the MSG. Mr. Gould and other committee members thanked Mr. Harrington for his service and wished him the best.

C. Comments from Senior US Government Officials

Two government officials — Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior, and Mary Beth Goodman, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Development and Democracy, National Security Council — offered comments to the MSG on the value of its work.

1. Remarks by Secretary Sally Jewell

Secretary Jewell offered remarks thanking the MSG for its work, praising the USEITI website, and noting the importance of the accomplishments and mission of the MSG. A full transcript of Secretary Jewell's remarks can be found in the appendix beginning on page 45.

2. Remarks by Mary Beth Goodman

Ms. Goodman provided additional words of thanks to the MSG. She noted that as a Senator, President Obama was inspired by EITI and its potential to transform economies in developing countries. There has been a huge amount of progress in the intervening years. When the Administration entered office there were 30 countries implementing EITI, mostly in the developing world. Now there are 51. The U.S. was the first of the world's major economies to announce its participation, and the results have been transformative.

Members of the MSG have been trailblazers in this effort, and have helped both to transform how we convey information in the U.S., and to expand and broaden EITI internationally. Internationally, President Obama has announced that this effort is part of an open government partnership, which involves seven heads of state. Within this partnership, there is a significant body of work involving private sector, civil society, and governments in anti-corruption efforts related to extractives. The USEITI online portal will be displayed at the next open government partnership meeting in December.

Ms. Goodman concluded by noting that she looks forward to hearing more about the MSG's work in the future.

D. Review and Approval of 2016 EITI Report and Executive Summary

Members of the Independent Administrator (IA) team from Deloitte and the team from GSA 18F provided updates on the reporting and reconciliation process and the 2016 EITI Report and Executive Summary. These updates and accompanying MSG discussions are summarized below.

1. Review of 2016 Reporting and Reconciliation

Alex Klepacz, IA team member from Deloitte, presented on the 2016 Reporting and Reconciliation Results. He noted that 25 companies reported and reconciled revenues out of 41 that were eligible, 12 companies reported taxes out of 38 eligible, and 7 out of 38 reconciled taxes. There were 21 explained variances, no unexplained variances, and 10 companies with variances. Compared to 2015, fewer companies reported and reconciled revenues, the same number reported taxes, and a greater number reconciled taxes. In 2016, 79% of total government non-tax revenue for in-scope companies was reconciled, versus 81% in 2015. Additional information is available in Mr. Klepacz's presentation slides, available online at: [XXXX].

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MSG members made the following comment and asked the following question following Mr. Klepacz's presentation; *Mr. Klepacz's response is indicated in italics*:

- Are the types of variances recurring, such as the timing issues that have occurred in the past, or are there signs that companies are learning to avoid them? *There was a new issue this year with pay.gov. BP corrected it and others will do so as well. However, the other variances are not new issues. They include timing issues and accounting issues such as royalties being placed in the bucket of bonuses.*
- In terms of the degree of eligible reporting by companies, the data look fairly consistent from 2015 to 2016. Given market conditions and the number of companies in bankruptcy, keeping these numbers fairly even should be considered an accomplishment.

2. Review of Executive Summary

Sarah Platts, IA team member from Deloitte, reviewed updates to the 2016 Report and Executive Summary. She noted that the 2016 Executive Summary is significantly abbreviated as compared to the Executive Summary in the 2015 USEITI Report. New sections in this year's summary include state and tribal opt-in information and three new additions approved by the MSG: abandoned mine lands (AML) visualization, coal excise additions, and audit controls processes in the U.S. At the start of each section there is a callout box that explains how to find more information in the full report online. The review process for the Executive Summary involved distributing multiple iterations to the Implementation Subcommittee, the Co-chairs, and the Online Advisory Workgroup for their review and feedback.

Mr. Gould expressed thanks to Ms. Platts, and reminded MSG members that the majority of the information from last year's report is still available online. He suggested that the combination of the brief Executive Summary and the larger online report represents an excellent way to provide information to the public.

Mr. Mussenden asked the group for feedback or suggestions on the 2016 Executive Summary, and MSG members offered the following comments:

- Moving forward, more should be done to make sure MSG members all agree that the Executive Summary and the online portal accurately reflect their

thinking. For example, in the Contextual Narrative Subcommittee, there was a decision to break out jobs in extractives by commodity, but this is not reflected in the Report. Jobs are the first issue that comes up in public outreach sessions.

- The Executive Summary is very strong. Moving forward, USEITI should develop a page where readers can see how many companies were eligible each year, how many reported, and what their revenues and taxes were. This would help readers identify overall trends and see whether participation is increasing.

3. USEITI Report/Data Portal

Michelle Hertzfeld and Corey Mahoney, GSA 18F, reported on progress and updates to the full 2016 USEITI Report and Data Portal. Ms. Hertzfeld noted that the website had benefitted from significant improvements over the past year, including process improvements that allowed the design team to get new usable information up on the site. She noted that because the MSG only meets two to four times a year, the Online Advisory Workgroup served a critical role in providing quick feedback, allowing the 18F development team to continuously test and add new information and develop new features.

Ms. Mahoney, a content designer with 18F, demonstrated various portions of the website. She noted that she and the other members of the team at 18F are very proud of the site and excited about what it can do. She explained that in a previous iteration, the website was organized by dataset. This confused users, who for the most part did not understand the datasets. Now, the site's "Explore Data" function is organized by location. The team discovered that users are interested in exploring data about the region in which they live. Currently, there is a national profile page and a series of regional profile pages.

Ms. Mahoney showed the page for Texas to the MSG, demonstrating how the page includes all location based datasets, walks users through these datasets in a logical way, and pulls in relevant contextual information. There is also improved mobile navigation and display, and connections between the state profiles and nearby offshore areas and case studies.

Ms. Mahoney suggested that the state profile pages are well set up to manage information coming from opt-in states. For Wyoming, Montana and Alaska the state-level data is incorporated seamlessly. There is also deep contextual information in a state governance section at the bottom of the page, and new color schemes and glossary items. Users can click on maps, expand them, see what numbers correspond to the maps, and see full tables of relevant information. The maps update by year.

There is also a "How It Works" section, which now has more of a Q&A format. This section contains all information that is non-location based, such as the AML reclamation program, company excise tax information, and audit and controls information.
Lastly, there is a "What's New" section, which summarizes what is new on the website.

Ms. Mahoney offered an explanation of the data on revenue, economic impact, and jobs. She noted that the revenue data has lots of contextual information, which was confusing users, so there is now a chart that organizes revenue according to process. The chart includes pre-production revenue, during-production revenue, and actual rates. For revenue from production on federal land, there is data down to the county level. There is a state revenue section, but in most cases contains no information, except for the three opt-in state pages. There are data on ONRR disbursements back to the state and, if relevant, the data are out by offshore and onshore disbursements. There are economic impact data mostly down to state level, covering the full state, not just federal lands. There are two types of jobs data: data on wage and salary jobs down to county level, and self-employment data at the state level only.

In the discussion following Ms. Hertzfeld and Ms. Mahoney's presentation, MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions, organized by theme; *direct responses to questions and comments are in italics, with the speaker indicated, as relevant.*

Clarifying questions

- Mr. Mussenden asked for clarification on the source of the underlying data activity at the state and county level. *Luke Hawbaker, IA team member, replied that they come from state and county level governments.*
- Mr. Mussenden next asked where production-level data is located on the website. *Robert Kronebusch, ONRR, answered that it is located in Explore Data → Production. It comes from ten years of data from ONRR Form 2014, reported to ONRR in its production and royalty reports. Royalty reports by county are also available in the USEITI Report.*
- Mr. Mussenden asked whether production on state land is included.
  - *Mr. Kronebusch replied that it is not included, at least not from federal ONRR sources.*
  - *Ms. Mahoney added that there are a number of different production data sets that feed into the USEITI Report. They have production on all lands, US Energy Information Administration (EIA) datasets, and federal lands production. In each section, they have a data and documentation link to detailed notes on where data comes from, data sources, and how they used the data.*
- Mr. Mussenden asked whether this information can be accessed both through the location-based portion of the site and through "Explore Data"; *Ms. Mahoney replied in the affirmative.*

Overall impressions

- Mike Matthews, State of Wyoming, noted that the website has exceeded expectations, in particular through its very usable and accessible use of rolled up data, and policymakers have begun referring to it already.

- Stella Alvarado, Anadarko Petroleum, added that the website is excellent and that it is especially helpful to put so much information on one page. She suggested it will benefit research, analysis, and policymaking.
- Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, suggested it is important to let the public know about the limits of the data, and whether it is confusing or potentially inaccurate. She added that it would be helpful to have more of an indication of the category of the state level information, such as whether it is from the coal or natural gas sector, and that the state level data should also include renewables. Next year, she said, USEITI should give some more careful consideration on how to present this data. Ms. Taylor also suggested it would be helpful to obtain notes from 18F on how decisions were made on what datasets to include on the website. *Ms. Hertzfeld promised to direct the MSG to the portions of the website that contain this information.*

Jobs and revenue data

- Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, asked whether jobs are identified. *Ms. Mahoney answered that jobs appear under "Economic Impact." If extractive industry jobs comprise more than 2% of state employment, that number is noted on the state page and there is a link to that data for the state. State pages will also note any significant "all lands" production information, and make note of the profile of landownership in the state. If a state ranks in the top five among states in production of any resource, that resource is listed on the state page. There is information on energy production across the state regardless of land ownership, and ten-year trend lines that update automatically. The state pages also include federal land production, for which there is county level data.*
- In response to a question from Mr. Mussenden on whether it is true that data from the state and county come from production on federal lands, *Ms. Mahoney answered yes, and Mr. Kronebusch added that the state data come from EIA. Ms. Mahoney further added that the EIA data generally do not include county level data.* Ms. Brian asked whether the economic impact data are for all extractives, not separated by commodity.
  - *Ms. Hertzfeld replied yes, and noted that they were uncomfortable using the commodity categorizations because they were different from what appears on the site elsewhere.*
  - *Mr. Hawbaker added that the datasets used for the "Economic Impact" section are very rarely broken out by commodity.*

Unit conversions

- Mr. Matthews suggested it would be helpful to add a feature allowing users to convert MBTUs to megawatt hours generated, which would make it possible to compare the cost of production of coal versus natural gas using the same units. *Ms. Mahoney replied that the website does not currently offer unit conversion, although it does have definitions of units. She suggested this is an area where they could improve usability going forward.*

- Mr. Dudis added that convertibility is important, but comparisons among energy types should not just be about price. There are other things that are important to the U.S.'s energy mix beyond just cost.
- Ms. Farrell suggested that for civil society, until USEITI takes into account the full spectrum of what "cost" means, the website needs to be clear about the limits of what it presents. Any cost analysis on the site should be clearly defined.
- Mr. Romig suggested that USEITI's focus should be on transparency of revenues as it relates to payments to the government, not other issues like cost.

Transition from 18F to the Department of Interior

- Paul Bugala, George Washington University, asked about what challenges are expected in light of the upcoming transition of creation of the USEITI Report from 18F to the Department of Interior, and what is being done to make sure the data remain as useful in the future as they are today.
    - *Mr. Gould commented that there should not be any changes. They do not intend to change the data gathering process or the technical expertise of the staff.*
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld added 18F will be working closely with the Department of Interior over the next fiscal year to help ensure a smooth transition.*

Usability

- Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, commented that the portion of the site that helps users navigate other websites is very helpful, and suggested a chat room would be another helpful addition. She also suggested they should consider the reusability of the info-graphics and the site overall. Currently, screen capture is the only way to capture some of the charts for use in Powerpoint. They should make it easier to reproduce the charts and print them out. *Ms. Hertzfeld replied that they are working on this last issue and that there are a few upcoming improvements but that these suggestions will need to be discussed further.*
- Ms. Brian asked whether it might possible to provide production data at less aggregated levels, as aggregated data is less useful.
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld replied that the ability to provide something less aggregated depends on the type of production data.*
    - *Ms. Mahoney added that there are two datasets. First, there are EIA data, which were available previously, and are nationwide for energy commodities only. Second, with EITI, they now have data on production on federal land down to the commodity. They have data on a lot of commodities, but on each state page they only show the commodities available in that particular state.*

Non-royalty bearing commodities and USGS data

- Mr. Gould asked whether the production data include only royalty bearing commodities, and Ms. Brian added that there is a concern that they may be inaccurately representing that production is not occurring just because there is no revenue data. *Ms. Mahoney replied that they have been as careful as possible about the phrasing on this issue. For example, they have said, "There are no data about production of gold and silver on federal lands."*
- Ms. Brian noted that USGS collects some data on non-royalty bearing commodities, and asked whether they could include that data in some form.
    - *Mr. Gould noted that the USGS data are accurate but not complete.*
    - *Ms. Mahoney added that they have discussed linking to the USGS pages.*
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld noted that the USGS data are released in the form of research reports in pdf form and with each commodity structured differently. She suggested it would be extremely labor intensive to integrate these data into the USEITI report without obtaining the data in a machine-readable format.*
- Ms. Brian asked whether it would be possible to speak with USGS to see if it has a dataset they could use. *Mr. Gould responded that the USGS data are typically compiled for research reports, and they may be many years out of date. The USGS reports provide useful historical data, but they are less useful as a source of yearly summary data.*
- Mr. Mussenden commented that considering the value of the USGS data, it might be helpful to better understand the data's shortcomings and how they could be enhanced. *Ms. Mahoney responded by noting that they link to the USGS data when possible and when they're available, for example in the contextual information for some opt-in states in contextual information. They have not found a way to do this programmatically for every state.*
- Mr. Dudis suggested that instead of saying there are no data for commodities like gold and silver, it might be more accurate for the site to say "N/A." He also asked why there are data on the site about obscure minerals, but not gold and silver. *Mr. Gould noted in response that they have information for royalty-bearing minerals on federal land, not minerals governed by statutes that do not require royalty payments to mine. The Mining Act does not require them to collect royalties, but all of those other obscure minerals are royalty bearing. And there is a lot of state production for which they do not receive revenue.*
- Ms. Taylor suggested that going forward they should conduct a systematic evaluation of the quality of the data, and bring key decisions to the MSG. She noted her concern that the pressure to get data up on the portal has led to quiet decisions on data quality, which has meant some data are not considered publicly available. If data that do not rise to the standards do not appear on the website, it makes it look like that data do not exist. She suggested they need a more systematic and thorough conversation on how to grade quality of data.

- *Mr. Field commented that the MSG had long conversations in previous years on USGS data, as well as the jobs data. Those were transparent decisions made by the MSG.*
- Ms. Taylor responded that when there is in fact production and they are simply not using a data source, they need to be careful not to represent that there is no production.

Final comments
Mr. Mussenden thanked the design team for reviewing the online report and the data with the MSG. He expressed excitement at how the website has been continuously improved and allows the MSG to respond in real time to user needs, and suggested that the report is less a final product than an evolving model for how to enhance public access to information. Even though the hard rock minerals data are incomplete, they can still generate important debate among users. Other countries, like Germany and Mexico, as well as EITI International, are already using the USEITI site as a model. The value of what the MSG and the design team have accomplished is being validated. The MSG then endorsed 2016 USEITI Report, Executive Summary, and Appendix.

> **Endorsement: The MSG endorsed the 2016 USEITI Report, including the online report, the executive summary, and the appendix.**

E. Meeting the EITI 7.1B Open-Data Requirement

Judy Wilson discussed and presented a draft USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data policy document. Under Requirement 7.1.b, which will come into force on December 31, 2016, the EITI International Board will require MSGs to "Agree on a clear policy on the access, release and re-use of EITI data." Ms. Wilson noted the key components of the USEITI approach to open data, including a January 2009 memorandum on rapid and accessible disclosure, a May 2013 Executive Order on open and machine readable government information, a December 2013 national action plan on open government, and a February 2015 discussion on open government data principles as the standard for contextual data in the USEITI Reports. Additional information can be found in Ms. Wilson's presentation slides, available online at:
https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/eiti_open_data_requirement.pdf.

Ms. Wilson suggested one minor revision to the language in the draft USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data, and requested the MSG endorse the policy with this revision. Ms. Johanna Nesseth, Chevron, suggested adding a sentence on documentation of which datasets are being used and why. With these two changes, the MSG approved the Endorsement of Open Data.

> **Approval: The MSG approved the policy statement titled "USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data."**

F. Communications Subcommittee Update

1. Results of October Montana and Louisiana Outreach

Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association (NMA) and Chair of the Communications Subcommittee, reported on the outreach and listening sessions the subcommittee has implemented. She noted that the MSG is now conducting what it terms "listening sessions." On September 15, 2016, it conducted a session with Congress to showcase the USEITI report. The overall reaction was positive, and participants asked thoughtful questions on a variety of topics from USEITI's relationship to Dodd-Frank to the selection of the materiality threshold.

There were two listening sessions in Montana from October 5-6, 2016, and another listening session in Louisiana on October 19, 2016. The sessions were used to highlight the case studies that the subcommittee believed would attract greater participation. The Communications Subcommittee publicized the events through flyers, email lists, local media contacts, and social media blasts, and worked with the State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee. The Communication Subcommittee's email list alone now has over 600 personal and organizational recipients. The Communication Subcommittee also distributed information to roughly 20 local organizations.

Although there were good discussions in these meetings, the level of participation is still lower than they want. Ms. Kohler suggested it is possible they may not be doing a good enough job disseminating information, but noted that they engaged in substantial additional effort and it did not result in additional participation.

2. Status of 2016-17 Communications Strategy

Ms. Kohler suggested that the MSG might rethink its strategy for outreach and the listening sessions. She noted that the Communications Subcommittee tried to be strategic in its outreach and planning for the Montana and Louisiana listening sessions, for example by making them easy for participants to attend, holding them at convenient times, and engaging with local leaders or conveners, but these approaches did not increase the level of public participation as compared to the previous round of outreach sessions. The subcommittee might need to consider overhauling its approach. For example, it might opt not to send representatives from all sectors, it might utilize the MSG more, or it might rethink which stakeholders to target. Additional information can be found in Ms. Kohler's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/outreach_communication_presentation_nov2016_msg.pdf.

Ms. Kohler highlighted three main questions for future consideration:

- How can the Communications Subcommittee address limited turnout? Should it use forums with built in audiences?
- What kind of focused advertising works best on the local level?

- Which stakeholder groups is USEITI trying to attract, people from the county, students, members of Congress, or others?

During the facilitated discussion following Ms. Kohler's presentation, Mr. Field suggested participants think about successful meetings where lots of people have shown up, and the factors that made these meetings successful. MSG members made the following comments, organized by theme; *direct responses from Ms. Kohler are indicated in italics*.

Messaging

- People show up when they are angry about something, when there is a decision about to be made, when there is controversy surrounding an issue like corruption, or when the meeting involves something very local and directly connected to them. It is hard to get people to come out to "good news" events. Unless there is interest in both the subject matter and the people involved, meetings are unlikely to succeed. For these reasons, USEITI should try to directly link its information to a local policy issue or ongoing policy conflict, in which the data could help create a platform for debate. However, it should avoid being locked into any one controversy. In addition, it should message by geography and demographic, and not publicize using a one size fits all model.
- Targeting people through organizations can be effective. People may be open to new ideas or points of view endorsed by organizations with which they are affiliated. In addition, in the current political climate, communities likely will be paying a lot more attention to how development is conducted. This may present an opportunity for USEITI to foster increased interest in its work.

Advice for more effective meetings

- USEITI should explore engaging in preexisting events, conferences or public meetings, and working with partner institutions such as a local university, local representatives at a high school, or a rotary meeting. However, it should be aware that partnering and joining other events involves a longer planning timeline. In addition, industry representatives may have greater difficulty reaching out to people and getting on a meeting agenda as an EITI member, and it may be easier using a different rationale.
- The best events on complicated policy issues are held in Washington, because people in Washington understand what you are talking about and they know how to translate it back to their constituents back in the states. It is difficult, and more resource intensive, to do events outside Washington even if you use a local partner.
- The Communications Subcommittee should market its meetings by highlighting data of local concern, like the number of jobs created in your county, or the money being brought into your county. *For these most recent sessions, the*

Communications Subcommittee created one-pagers with this kind of information, and it was not effective in increasing participation.

- How does the Communications Subcommittee currently work to keep those people who do show up engaged? *The subcommittee uses sign up sheets at all events and if someone calls in it gets their information and puts them on its email list. Except for in Louisiana and with Congressional outreach, for the most part there have not been repeat attendees*. An MSG member suggested that instead of providing a flier that provides answers, the Communications Subcommittee could ask provocative questions like, "How many jobs have been created?" or "How much money is being generated and how much is coming back?"
- The Communications Subcommittee should do more to document the discussions at the listening sessions, so it can share the key messages that come out or the controversies that interest people with the MSG.

Representation at USEITI meetings

- The MSG may want to revisit the Terms of Reference stating that individuals should not represent the EITI process, so that all subsectors do not need to be represented at every outreach event. Historically, civil society and industry come from different perspectives, with industry trying to justify the value of its work to local communities, and civil society groups being somewhat hostile to industry interests. Over the past few years, members have built a lot of trust within the MSG, and at this point USEITI may be able to have representatives speak across constituencies, for example civil society could speak to the role of industry. *The subcommittee has not proposed this yet, and if it did so it would come back to the MSG first for input. The subcommittee may have a proposal on this issue in February.*

Targeting stakeholders

- USEITI should consider whether it is engaged in a "wholesale" or "retail" activity in collecting and disseminating information, and target more specific sets of stakeholders. It might try to speak more directly to undergraduates, graduate students and others in the communities and states it is working in who may have the time to actually use the data and but do not know it exists. USEITI could also ask university professors to integrate it into their work. Graduate school professors are always looking for datasets for their students to mine and analyze. Other potential target stakeholder groups include policymakers in Washington, DC or state capitals, legislative staff, state civil society, auditors, and landowners interested in pricing data.
- USEITI should explore developing partnerships with schools and universities. However, there is a question as to whether USEITI can go directly on campuses. USEITI cannot go on private campuses, but it may be able to go on public university campuses. The issue is about receiving gifts. However, USEITI has engaged in some outreach to universities. It has developed a list of deans at

particular schools, focusing on 18 priority states, and sent out emails. There may be a need to reach out in a more personal way, such as by phone.

- As USEITI moves forward with this work, it will be critical for MSG members to use their existing networks. For example, with Alaska and Wyoming in 2017, USEITI should put MSG people in the lead who are from those states.

G. State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee Update

1. Report Out and Update on Engagement with States and Tribes

Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight (POGO), Co-Chair, provided an update on engagement with states and tribes. Ms. Brian thanked MSG members for helping get Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana to agree to opt in to USEITI. She asked MSG members to reflect on which states it should be targeting in the future. For example, last year they connected with a representative from North Dakota who was enthusiastic about further engagement, and North Dakota already has a lot of information online.

Ms. Brian provided an update on tribal opt in. She noted that the Subcommittee recently had a meeting with the Blackfeet Tribe, which invited them to come back for a day-long meeting to talk about what opt-in would mean. They are also planning to try to reengage with the Osage tribe in 2017, which has expressed interest. They are hopeful there will be at least one tribe opt-in in 2017.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions; *direct responses to questions and comments are indicated in italics, with the speaker indicated, as appropriate*:

- USEITI should target specific contacts. Dennis Roller, state auditor for contracting in North Dakota, should be its next target for engagement in North Dakota. Rinn Peterson from Colorado is another potential contact.
- The MSG should continue to use the process that Deloitte has developed for state and tribal outreach. How many states are in the Deloitte contract? *Deloitte representative: The current contract has three states and five total if tribes are included.*
- The USEITI should consider counties that stood out when MSG members were conducting calls to states about counties that were going to be featured, and use the information and contacts it gained from those calls. However, it is hard to say definitively which stood out without documentation. *Ms. Brian: In addition, there is a goal to target more East Coast states because currently USEITI is concentrated in the West.*
- USEITI should think about using a regional approach, since pipelines cross state lines.
- If there is interest from states outside the list of 18 states, could those be brought to the subcommittee? For example, in Virginia parts of the state would be very interested. *Yes, the subcommittee would not turn people away.*

2. Presentation of Request for Extending Adapted Implementation

Mia Steinle, Project on Government Oversight, summarized a draft document being developed to request an extension of Adapted Implementation for USEITI's subnational and tribal opt-in. She noted that the MSG is requesting an extension for subnational reporting to the EITI International Board in light of the barriers to getting all states involved in USEITI. The document also notes that tribes are not subnational governments in the U.S. and USEITI does not believe they fall under the scope of EITI. Because the international audience might not understand the structure of tribal governance and sovereignty in the U.S., and why tribes should not be part of EITI unless they agree to it voluntarily, the document tries to lay this case out carefully.

The document also attempts to show how and why the MSG's view of what opt-in entails has evolved. Before, they had outlined three steps to the process: first they establish a point of contact, second they get a state member on the MSG, and third they move forward with enhanced opt in. Now, they no longer believe they can have members of subnational governments on the MSG because it would not be possible for the MSG to function with an additional 50 members. They have worked and will continue to work to ensure that subnational governments are involved even if they are not on the MSG, and the document describes the various degrees of engagement by Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana.

Jerry Gidner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, provided further detail as to why tribes cannot be considered "subnational entities" under EITI standards. Tribes are sovereign entities and own their mineral resources. When the federal government collects revenue on these lands, it does so as a trustee and directs all of it back to the tribes. This trust responsibility prohibits the federal government from releasing data or compelling the tribes to release it. The document also notes important progress that has been made on these issues, such as the fact that three tribal governments have representatives on the MSG, and reports that they are in continued discussions with tribes.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions; *direct responses to questions and comments are indicated in italics*:

- Mr. Mussenden commented that initially they referred to this as a request for partial adapted implementation because they can satisfy the requirement for disclosure of payments from the federal government to states. He noted that, in the document, he did not see much discussion of this fact.
    - *Ms. Steinle replied that they took the relevant language from the USEITI candidacy application and bolded the relevant portions of the requirement.*
    - Mr. Mussenden added that USEITI can satisfy the language in Requirement 5.2(a) because USEITI fully discloses transfers from the federal government to the states. He suggested noting this in the request for adapted implementation.

- Mr. Romig suggested that they should include in this request more about voluntary reporting and the government's move towards unilateral disclosure. Unilateral disclosure is a strong pillar of their application process, he suggested, and they have built most of the website around it.
- Mr. Harrington noted that since the U.S.' validation has been deferred until 2018, USEITI may want to look at this issue more closely next year and see if it can make the argument persuasively. *Ms. Steinle responded that this is a renewed request for an extension and it doesn't include a specific date.*
- Mr. Mussenden asked whether there was a decision to separate out the unilateral disclosure argument from this request.
    - *Ms. Brian responded that no such decision had been made to her knowledge, and noted that they can look to add more information on unilateral disclosure into this request.*
    - *Ms. Steinle suggested that this would be a good idea as long as they are clear that it is a Department of the Interior disclosure and not an MSG disclosure.*
- Mr. Romig commented that this document has been developed and vetted, and he did not want to delay it. However, given that they have talked a lot about this topic over the last 1.5 years, and emphasized that their data is reliable, he suggested they should include language about the strength of their unilateral disclosure.

The MSG agreed to add language to the document explaining that federal transfers to states have been unilaterally disclosed. Subsequently, the document was amended and the MSG decided to submit the Application for Extension of Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board.

> **Decision: The MSG decided to submit the Application for Extension of Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Board on or before January 1, 2017.**

H. IA Recommendations for 2017

There were a series of presentations and discussions on IA recommendations for 2017.

1. Improving the Efficiency of the Reconciliation Process

John Mennel and Alex Klepacz, IA team members from Deloitte, presented ideas on how to make the reconciliation process more efficient over time without losing the value of transparency or disclosure. Mr. Klepacz noted that EITI Requirement 4 asks for reconciliation of data, taxes, and revenue. The question is how to meet that requirement more efficiently. The U.S. has now gone through the process for two years, and 19 of the 21 issues that came up in year two were also seen in year one. The IA team had considered three ideas to improve efficiency: sampling, review of the Department of Interior (DOI) audit process, or addressing margins of variance.

a) Sampling

With respect to sampling, the IA recommended a sample size of 27 companies, including all 10 of the companies in the largest size strata, 9 of 13 companies in the middle size strata, and 8 of 18 companies in the bottom size strata. They then looked at the data they received for the full reconciliation process and compared it to what they would have received through sampling. Under the sampling procedure, total government non-tax revenues for in-scope companies went down, as did the total number of companies reconciled.

Mr. Mennel noted that IA was recommending not to go forward with sampling for at least another year for two reasons: 1) EITI countries are required to have a representative sample but because of the voluntary nature of reporting, USEITI might not have enough companies to create such a sample; and 2) right now USEITI has 80% of revenue accounted for, and that percentage would go down under sampling. This could result in bad optics before the EITI Board.

An MSG member asked the following question on sampling; *the response from Mr. Mennel is indicated in italics*:

- Is sampling intended as a one-time exercise to demonstrate whether it can meet the letter and spirit of the requirement, or would USEITI switch to it as means of reporting each year? *The idea was to assess whether USEITI should switch to it on an ongoing basis, and the IA team believes that this would not be advisable at this time.*

b) Review of DOI Audit Procedures

Mr. Klepacz reported on the IA's review of DOI audit procedures. As part of the annual DOI audit process, an independent auditor performs set of procedures, including sampling and testing, to make sure financial statements meet a certain standard. In October 2016, the IA was asked whether USEITI could repurpose this audit process and see if it might satisfy EITI requirements, potentially with some modifications. The IA is set to begin looking at this question, and whether it might be more cost-effective than the current reconciliation process.

Mr. Gould noted that the Implementation Subcommittee would address this issue at its November 30, 2016 meeting, and have a conversation on timing and next steps. There will be a presentation on it at the February 1-2, 2017 MSG meeting. Mr. Gould also reminded the MSG of its intention to include a broader discussion of these issues as part of the contextual narrative, so it can be well documented in the 2017 Report if the MSG decides the new approach workable. An IA representative cautioned that it is unlikely these issues could be resolved in time for reconciliation in 2017. Given that EITI Requirement 4 specifies that governments and companies must provide data, and those data must be reconciled, the approach would likely need Board approval.

Mr. Mussenden suggested that if the IA's analysis supports the view that the current processes are equivalent to reconciliation, then the MSG would promote these processes. He suggested that this analysis may not be completed in time for companies to utilize it in 2017, but if so then the MSG would aggressively pursue it.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on DOI's audit procedures, organized by theme; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker's identity noted as appropriate*.

Clarifications and overall reactions

- What does reconciliation actually involve and how deep is the review? *Mr. Klepacz: It involves looking at the payments made and reported by companies, and the information provided by government on revenues reported by companies. The IA reconciles the two numbers and both governments and companies confirm their information is correct. If the company and government both report the same numbers, it is considered reconciled. But if the numbers are different, and outside a margin of variance, then the IA works with both to determine the source of the discrepancy. For example, it could be an issue related to timing, to pay.gov, or to classification.*
- This new approach might not just be more efficient, but also more meaningful and thorough. Currently you get companies' data and DOI's data. But DOI's data has come from those same companies. This new approach would use Treasury Department data on money received, and match it with companies' reporting to DOI. *Mr. Mennel: That characterization of the current approach is not entirely correct. USEITI is not just reconciling company data with company data. It is reconciling what ONRR shows it is owed with what companies say they're providing.*

Safeguards in the current system

- ONRR has a well-developed system and might already be doing what has been suggested.
    - *ONRR Representative: ONRR has a process involving thorough up front edits and data mining to make sure reported figures are reconciled.*
    - *Mr. Mennel: The IA will take a look at this issue. It's a fairly complicated topic so the IA should look at it carefully. The IA is looking at transaction level detail and finding opportunities to clean things up. It's possible the audit procedures will involve a broader set of transactions and be more comprehensive.*
    - *Industry representative: ONRR receives reporting from Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGORs). Companies are required to submit volumetric information with meter statements, and they get audited on those meters. The auditor considers meters to be similar to cash registers, and they must match the money companies are reporting. The meters*

must have all the required technical specifications and controls, and the volumetric data are evaluated carefully.
    - *State Representative: Sometimes, states audit the federal system. In our state, for example, we initiated an audit and arrived at our own conclusions to make sure the state was getting its distributions as appropriate. The U.S. audit process exceeds anything EITI could ever hope to achieve. Reconciliation adds no value in the U.S., and the issue is simply whether to meet the EITI standard.*
- The initial reporting USEITI makes each year is from information reported by industry. It is not audited information. *Industry representative: The information has multiple safeguards to ensure it is accurate. Companies are required to notify the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) prior to any meter calibration on a transfer meter, and there are representatives from multiple institutions present witnessing the meter reading. BLM and BSEE get the meter statements and compare them against the reported data that companies file. They are looking monthly at the volume information on key company assets to ensure it matches both the company and the pipeline. Companies also need to show a pipeline statement and deliver it to BLM and BSEE for review. And when companies get audited, this information is turned over again.*
- USEITI needs to explicitly and carefully express where the data is being reported so that there are no questions about USEITI's process when the U.S. is validated. *Mr. Mennel: That is a good point. USEITI already does a fair amount of describing of the validation and controls process in the U.S. This process will help USEITI dig into details even more.*

Industry perspectives

- Industry has new evaluation rules and regulations coming into place in 2017. They will be costly and require realignment of resources. Industry is paying more attention to these requirements, which are mandatory, than to EITI, which is voluntary. In addition, companies are currently going through divestitures, which makes things even more complicated. With commodity prices at their current level, my company has 30% less staff than the first time it did this. Moving forward it will be difficult to maintain the same level of participation.
- The reconciliation process is labor intensive. It takes three or four man-weeks for big companies to do this. Just completing the report takes a lot of time, and then reconciliation takes even more time. The last few years that my company did it, it found nothing of substance. If USEITI were to make it easier it would find a lot more companies willing to participate.
- Companies have to be so careful that there are no inadvertent mistakes made with respect to their mandatory reporting requirements. They are working with fewer resources, managing new requirements, and trying to fulfill requirements that have stiff penalties for any inadvertent errors. They are unlikely to spend additional resources on something voluntary like EITI. *ONRR Representative:*

ONRR constantly tries to make changes and improvements to its process. ONRR tries not to penalize routine mistakes.

Timing

- Although the IA recommendation was to look at the audit process next and make any changes to the reconciliation process in 2018, the MSG should consider whether USEITI can implement recommendations on the DOI audit process and reconciliation in time for the 2017 Report.
    - This is unlikely to be possible in 2017. Unlike the recommendation on margin of variance, which is entirely within the control of the MSG, the recommendation on the audit process involves other parties and will take longer. The MSG needs to ask the Board if it can do what the IA is suggesting.

Concluding thoughts

- Initially, the review of DOI audit procedures was also for purposes of determining the potential for mainstreaming. USEITI should include some linkages to that issue in the report.
- It is clear there is a lot of interesting work at many levels to ensure this data is accurate. However, that is not clear to the public. More information on DOI's audit procedures would help build trust in USEITI's processes. It is critical to document these procedures comprehensively.
- Despite the rigor of the ONRR process and industry data, it might not be sufficient to meet the international standard.

c) Scope and margin of variance

Mr. Klepacz next discussed potential changes to the scope and margin of variance of reporting as part of the MSG's annual agreement on the reconciliation process. The IA found examples of variances where the low dollar values of particular transactions resulted in high variance percentages. In one example, a 64.62% variance resulted from a $2,000 difference in reporting by the government and the company. Given that there are now two years of variances that have all been explained, the IA has suggested that it should study whether there may be ways to adjust the scope and margin of variances that could reduce the level of effort by companies and the government. USEITI now has 40 documented variances, all of which have been explained, and may be able to make some helpful changes.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on scope and margin of variance; *responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker's identity noted as appropriate*:

- One company had to investigate a $25,000 variance after generating millions of dollars in offshore extraction, instead of focusing on doing their jobs and perfecting safety and performance. *Industry representative: That variance resulted from a field problem.*

- Should these ideas be included in the Report?
    - *Mr. Mennel: They are amplifications of Recommendations 2 and 5. They're not in the Report because those are supposed to be broader recommendations, and because the MSG's thinking has progressed in the few months since the Report was drafted. In addition, this presentation is giving us the details behind the recommendations in the Executive Summary, and the MSG can add it to the Report next year.*
    - *Mr. Field: CBI will make sure to report on these ideas in the meeting summary.*
- Timing issues are very common. Companies and the government spend a huge amount of time reconciling the differences between their fiscal years. USEITI needs clear ways to spot timing issues that lead to variances and fast track them. How can USEITI address the calendar year reporting issue systematically to eliminate wasted time and effort when this issue comes up unexpectedly? *Mr. Klepacz: Now that the government and the company know of this particular issue, they can predict it moving forward and be able to address it very quickly. However, there is no way to look immediately at a variance and see that it is a timing issue. Unless you dig into it you can't know the cause.*
- The Executive Summary does not quite reflect what the MSG is hearing today. It states that USEITI should "include greater disclosure of transaction-level detail." That sounds like the exact opposite of what MSG members are now suggesting. This discussion should be documented, and the website should be supplemented when USEITI goes to the International Board.
- The MSG should be cautious about how it talks about margin of variance. The margin of variance exists because USEITI decided variances below a certain threshold are not material.

Mr. Mennel summarized the IA's recommendations on these options moving forward. Of the three options identified, the IA recommended that sampling not go forward for next year, but sampling could be revisited in the future. The IA also suggested that they review the DOI audit procedures to see if it is possible to supplement or replicate the reconciliation process, to implement in 2018. The IA also suggested the MSG take forward the recommendation to review the reconciliation scope for 2017 in light of the history of transactions they have developed. Additional information can be found in Mr. Klepacz and Mr. Mennel's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/rr_efficiencies_msg_presentation_20161109_vfinal.pdf.

Mr. Gould suggested that the subcommittee would consider the recommendations in the coming year.

2. Key 2017 Decisions and Decision Dates

Sarah Platts reviewed the decisions that the MSG will need to make in February 2017. These include deciding which if any new commodities will be added to the scope of

reconciliation. Adding a new commodity would impact reporting and reconciliation, which requires MSG approval. Per Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) requirements, materials on this issue would need to be submitted to ONRR by January 17. Adding a new commodity would also mean generating two new county case studies. For these reasons, if there are any new commodities people want to add, this needs to be brought up to the subcommittee so they can be vetted.

In addition, the State and Tribal Subcommittee will need a final list of states and tribal opt-ins by April. Currently, the IA contract does not include state and tribal opt-ins or new commodities. They can be included if ONRR exercises an option, but ONRR needs to know to do this in time.

The February 2017 meeting will also involve deciding on new contextual narrative additions. In the meeting, the group will need to approve the topics, but not the actual work products. Ms. Platts noted that potential contextual narrative additions for 2017 include the following topics:

- A special highlight on renewable resources
- A special highlight on forestry
- An interactive way to sort through and navigate the laws, statues, and regulations based on relevant lands and natural resources

Mr. John Cassidy, IA team member from Deloitte, added that the February meeting could include more than these three topics, and members were free to suggest additional ideas.

Ms. Platts concluded her presentation by reviewing the reporting and reconciliation timeline for 2017 and the 2017 timeframes and deliverables. Additional information can be found in Ms. Platts's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/20161108_2017_key_dates_and_decisions_vfinal.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on Ms. Platts's presentation; *responses from Ms. Platts and Mr. Cassidy are indicated in italics, with the speaker indicated*:

- Where did the three contextual narrative ideas come from?
  - *Mr. Cassidy: The IA collected them throughout the year. The IA tries to keep track of ideas people discuss in MSG or Subcommittee meetings.*
  - *Ms. Platts: They reflect what the IA has heard from members about spaces where there may be opportunities to tell more of the story from the U.S. perspective.*
- It would be helpful to talk about different types of technologies.

- Before the MSG decided on the content for the first report, there were some good materials developed regarding USEITI's thinking on renewables and forestry. The MSG should review those materials.

I. Lease-level Unilateral Disclosure

Robert Kronebusch presented on the potential for DOI to move forward with lease-level unilateral disclosure, a step beyond the current unilateral disclosures. He noted that DOI currently unilaterally discloses calendar year 2013-2015 revenues at the company, revenue stream, and commodity levels on the USEITI Data Portal. There is a $100,000 per company (and its affiliates) reporting threshold. He then reviewed the definitions of "lease," "right-of-way" (ROW), and "right-of-use and easement" (RUE) in SEC Dodd-Frank Section 1504. He noted that the current lowest level reporting that comes to DOI and ONRR is in the form of a lease. ONRR gets paid on the basis of leases, ROWs, and RUEs.

Mr. Kronebusch reviewed the number of leases, ROWs, and RUEs reported to ONRR in CY2015, which were disclosed on the data portal, and provided data on lease sizes. He noted that Section 1504 references both "communitization agreements" and "unitization agreements," and offered definitions for each. He suggested that unitization agreements can be very large, up to 1 million acres. He then presented figures on the number of agreements reported to ONRR in CY2015. The total number of agreements for that year was over 57,000, or roughly 10,000 more than the total number of leases. This is because, even though agreements can aggregate leases, a single lease can also have many different agreements. The relationship between leases and agreements is complicated, and roughly half of all leases involve multiple agreements.

Mr. Kronebusch further noted that BLM and ONRR have different naming conventions and OSM collects at the mine level not the lease level. Additional information can be found in Mr. Kronebusch's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/lease-level_udr_presentation_final_11-09-16.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on Mr. Kronebusch's presentation, organized by theme; *direct responses from Mr. Kronebusch, his colleague at ONRR, Nathan Brannberg, and others are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate.*

Overall reactions and clarifications:

- Has ONRR looked at geographic interconnections? For example, in the Gulf of Mexico, there is one facility measurement point for oil and one for gas and they cover a dozen leases. Industry would call that one project and it could create a reconciliation problem. Does ONRR have all that information in its system? *Mr. Kronebusch: Yes, ONRR has all the information. Production is reported to ONRR* *at the facility measurement point, to a level of detail of every lease and well. That's where ONRR does some of its up front editing.*

- It creates a reconciliation problem if ONRR reports at the lease level and industry reports at the project level. *Mr. Kronebusch: For reporting at the facilities management point (FMP) level, there would need to be agreement on what the project is or how many FMPs come together. Some projects have multiple FMPs.*
- Is ONRR looking at both offshore and onshore production? *Mr. Kronebusch: Yes.*
- A ROW is in perpetuity, but the situation is not so clear with leases. USEITI should clarify this issue in the definitions, and not presume everyone knows these details.
  - *Mr. Kronebusch: With a lease, normally you have 10 years to produce and if you do, then it is in perpetuity, but if you don't it's not.*
  - *Industry representative: There is a primary term specified in the lease, and as production is maintained the lease will continue until production ceases.*
  - *Mr. Field: If USEITI goes to this level it sounds like there's a definitional issue of making sure people understand the details.*
- Could you clarify the sources of the data?
  - *Mr. Kronebusch: The source of the ONRR payments data is Form 2014, which covers oil and gas, NGLs, helium, and some others. For coal and solids it's ONRR Form 4053, the production and royalty report. For the things that are not on those two forms, ONRR used direct billing activities. Direct billing represents 1-2% of the total revenue.*
  - *Mr. Brannberg: For direct billing, also known as accounts receivables billing, there are a lot of rental payments, meaning that it involves a lot of contracts even if the total amount of revenue is relatively small. The rental payments are shown by lease.*
- What are the sources of revenues in the charts you showed? *Mr. Kronebusch: An estimated 80-85% is royalties. Rent is also a big source of revenue.*

Understanding unitization and communitization agreements:

- How much do unitization agreements affect accounting and how much are they a response to geology? It would be helpful to understand more about how unitization agreements relate to existing leases, and how many of them there are compared to unique leases. *Mr. Kronebusch: One difference is the complexity regarding reporting royalties. As far as ONRR is concerned, it doesn't matter whether it's a lease, an agreement, or anything else. For companies, it might be tougher because if it's an agreement they have to aggregate all their wells. Roughly half of what is reported to ONRR is from standalone leases and roughly half is from agreements. For auditors, it is important with agreements to make sure every lease is getting the correct allocation, because they have different royalty rates and you want to make sure the government gets every dollar it is due.*

- What does it look like in practice for industry to report on communitization agreements versus unitization agreements? *Industry representative: With communitization agreements, they want to isolate well by well, so they can see the meter statement on the well head and know it is being reported for that communitization agreement. With a unit, companies take all the wells in that unit and accumulate them, typically designated to an FMP. Each lease will be given an allocation percentage of the unit, and companies will ignore the individual wells. It is easier to track the volume as they're commingled at the FMP.*
- For unitization agreements, the idea is that everyone agrees to an allocation for extraction that they agree is fair for a common reservoir, after a lot of analysis. They agree on an overall allocation but do not measure every well, and measure at the custody transfer point for the entire reservoir. For communitization agreements, they agree on every well. *Mr. Kronebusch: When royalties are reported for agreements, ONRR gets both the lease number and the agreement number. You need the lease number because that is how money gets distributed to the states, counties, or tribes.*

The Trade Secrets Act

- How do you determine if there is a Trade Secrets Act (TSA) problem and how is it handled in the reports?
    - *Mr. Kronebusch: The experts in the government determine what they feel could potentially cause competitive harm. If the government discloses numbers four or five months after the end of the year, and look at yearly not monthly revenues, some might conclude that there is minimal potential for competitive harm.*
    - *ONRR representative: When a request for information comes in, staff look into it to see if it might reach a threshold for causing competitive harm. It is easier for us to respond to these types of requests on a case-by-case basis than to report everything annually. The latter requires tremendous resources and time, although technically it is not difficult. The MSG should discuss this resource issue now and next year.*
- If you determine there's a Trade Secrets Act (TSA) problem, how is that reflected in the reports?
    - *Mr. Kronebusch: Currently in the data portal, there is a "W "for withheld, reported by the company. For oil and gas, if you go to the state website for a lease and have the lease number, you could theoretically figure out the price per ton. For solid minerals it is stricter.*
    - *Industry representative: As long as there is a delay in the release of the information and it is broken down annually, not by month, there is less risk for companies in oil and gas. For hard rock it is different.*
- USEITI should be sure to explain to and educate the public about why there may be TSA issues with coal and other minerals, to avoid suspicion. USEITI should explain how unitization and communitization agreements work, and potentially

even provide visualizations. It should look into creating an animated training module for the data portal.
  - *Mr. Kronebusch: ONRR already has reporter trainings two to three times a year and many presentations on what these agreements are, and the life of a lease from cradle to grave. There are many kinds of educational materials like this that USEITI could put on the data portal.*
  - *ONRR representative: The MSG could add this as a special topic to next year's report. Linking the data portal to some of ONRR's training is a great idea. For example, ONRR has a new training system where it uses videos that the MSG could link into the data portal.*

Steps towards ONRR setting up a lease-level disclosures system:

- If ONRR decided to perform lease-level unilateral disclosure, would it just be a matter of feeding data into a spreadsheet once it is set up? *Mr. Kronebusch: ONRR has the information and could do it. ONRR had to do it for this presentation.*
- Based on information on bonuses and rents by lease, should USEITI present the revenues by lease? Would this be more meaningful than doing it by agreement?
  - *Mr. Kronebusch: Doing it by the lease only makes sense. Everyone can agree on what that number means, and it's simpler to track. With agreements it is difficult to keep track of all the layers.*
  - *ONRR representative: ONRR is committed to reporting out the leases at some point. ONRR wants to make it automated, so it does not need to create a spreadsheet each time. Otherwise, the data is out of date very quickly. ONRR has a system where you can send in a FOIA request and the staff will get back to you with the information. This works fairly well and if ONRR changes it, it wants to do it right.*
- From an industry perspective, if this is just unilateral disclosure of lease level data, then this could be a wonderful approach. But if USEITI tries to reconcile projects to the leases it could get messy, and industry likely will not report everything at the lease level under SEC 1504.
- From a stakeholder perspective, it would help to see what the leases look like without having to do a FOIA request, so you can know more about who the industrial players are in your community. These developments are part of a wonderful story about something emerging from USEITI that is creating searchable, usable data that is making government more efficient.
- BOEM is already providing lease-level disclosure in the Outer Continental Shelf, so there is the beginning of a precedent for this in DOI.
- What is the source of the wait for ONRR to implement this? *ONRR representative: It is a matter of getting ONRR's technology to the point where it can do this in an automated fashion. It is a capacity challenge with respect to implementing a business intelligence unit.*

- Does ONRR intend to unilaterally disclose lease level information where it can, except for when there is a TSA issue? *ONRR representative: Yes, ONRR is committed to doing that when it can do it in an automated fashion. If the MSG feels strongly it needs to do it in the interim using a spreadsheet to meet its mandate, then ONRR could do that but it may not make a lot of sense.*
- State and county level reporting seems of more interest to communities than lease level reporting, since leases cross several counties and likely will not mean a lot to people. Currently, the U.S. has reporting by state and county and should at least continue it at that level. However, both are useful and there are also reasons for the lease level data.

The EU system and EITI requirements:

- How does the EU manage this reporting issue? *Industry representative: The EU has a definition that is similar to the SEC definition. In the EU, projects are defined at the lease contractor agreement level, although there's a different term of art. There is the ability for some aggregation above the contract level, but the principle is close to a contract level.*
- What does the EITI require? ? *Industry representative: EITI says that once you start reporting at the project level though the SEC, you need to do that for EITI as well.*
- Does the EITI standard require reporting or reconciliation? *Industry representative: It requires reporting, but that's because project level reporting hasn't really started. Industry does not think it's practical to reconcile on a lease or project level. The government receipts aren't gathered on a project level. It would be difficult to package and report them.*
- USEITI should clarify that the EU rule is already in effect. Companies registered in the EU need to report revenue with respect to worldwide production including in the U.S. So companies there have already reported at the project level. And now SEC 1504 is being implemented.
- Is the expectation that industry will only release this data on an annual basis and USEITI would never go to real-time reporting, to avoid competitive harm? *ONRR representative: ONRR will be studying that issue as it implements this. ONRR sees some opportunities for real-time disclosure as information comes in, but it is not near to implementing that and it would need to consider how to put in appropriate protections.*
- Anything USEITI does that is common between the EU and the U.S. with respect to reporting will be helpful. Under EU Directive 10, it looks like the project is defined at the state level. Does anyone know how that will be implemented?
    - *Industry representative: It's subnational and project disclosure, but current reports may just have state level disclosures.*
    - *Civil society representative: We have begun analyzing this issue and reaching out to industry colleagues to ask for the rationale for reporting at the state level. It is pending further analysis.*

J. Beneficial Ownership Roadmap

Jim Steward, Department of the Interior, Paul Bugala, American University, and Mr. Harrington presented on work by the Beneficial Ownership Workgroup and sought approval from the MSG of a Beneficial Ownership Roadmap. They noted that guidance from the International EITI Secretariat requires that implementing countries agree and publish roadmaps for their beneficial ownership disclosures by January 1, 2017. In addition, implementing countries must request, and companies must disclose, beneficial ownership information for inclusion in their EITI reports as of January 1, 2020.

The presenters commented on areas in which the U.S. is a global leader on the concept of beneficial ownership, such as the U.S. government's efforts within the G8's Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and a new rule and proposed legislation coming from the U.S. Department of the Treasury. They also reviewed existing avenues for disclosure of information on beneficial ownership in the U.S., including information collected by states, the IRS, and the SEC. They suggested, however, that DOI currently has no authority or latitude to collect beneficial ownership information to fulfill its mandate, and noted that the Workgroup would benefit from developing a more effective understanding of DOI authority. Additional information can be found in Mr. Steward, Mr. Bugala, and Mr. Harrington's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/beneficial_ownership_presentation_draft_10-17-16.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on the presentation; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate:*

- Zorka Milin, Global Witness, suggested that the U.S. efforts are welcome but insufficient. She asked whether DOI would have authority to request information on beneficial ownership pursuant to its statutory requirement to determine interest in a lease, and suggested DOI might base its authority more broadly on issues related to conflict of interest or breaking the law. *Lance Wenger, DOI Office of the Solicitor, responded that DOI doesn't have a specific statute mandating it can gather this information. It does have a variety of different standards allowing it to get certain information, but the information it can gather under relevant statutes is limited by type of information and purpose. DOI is not authorized to gather more granular beneficial ownership information. DOI could, however, look into using the prohibitions on members of government owning leases in order to gather some additional information.*
- Aaron Padilla, American Petroleum Institute, suggested that as the MSG considers next steps, a helpful frame could be to think of the problems that can arise from beneficial ownership, and which if any might be concerning in the U.S. He noted that, in the U.S., there are strong instruments preventing conflicts of interest in government, but there may be concerns about whether the public will get a good deal from the extraction of public lands and waters, or whether public policy will be used to enrich individuals.

- Isabel Munilla, Oxfam America, commented that regardless of the specific concerns in the U.S., the U.S. will need to meet the EITI requirement. The draft roadmap should map the existing system in the U.S. and how specifically it fits with the EITI requirements. This exercise might expose problems on coverage of companies, systems for collecting the data, and what governs public access.
- Mr. Dudis suggested that the group should look beyond just the federal context because the majority of all mineral extraction does not take place on federal land and because conflict of interest legislation in states and municipalities has important impacts. He also suggested that the MSG should look at how other countries have tried to define this issue, and be guided by a consideration of past scandals in the extractive industry that could have been prevented or exposed if additional beneficial ownership information had been available.
- Mr. Harrington noted that industry, and in particular large publicly held companies, are sympathetic to the beneficial ownership agenda. These companies face a big challenge with respect to due diligence in developing countries. The question is just mechanically how to implement it.
- Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association, expressed support for the idea of looking towards where the problem is and where the U.S. might still be vulnerable.
- Curtis Carlson, U.S. Department of the Treasury, noted that the beneficial ownership roadmap is focused on federally owned resources and there is no central database for privately owned resources and that in the U.S. there are a lot of privately owned resources.
- Mr. Bugala commented that there are examples in the U.S. where the creation of shell companies and the inability to identify beneficial owners has had detrimental effects. There are also examples of incorporated companies operating anonymously overseas.
- Mike Smith, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, commented that the U.S. is the only country in world that has private ownership of minerals, and that the judicial system is the most appropriate remedy to problems between private owners.

Mr. Field concluded the discussion by asking members if there were any objections to approving the draft roadmap and forwarding it to the EITI International Secretariat. There were no objections and the MSG decided to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Secretariat.

> **Decision: The MSG decided to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Secretariat. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017.**

K. Mainstreaming

John Cassidy, IA team member from Deloitte, presented the IA's assessment of the feasibility of mainstreaming. He commented that mainstreaming is based on an idea that drafting an annual EITI report may not be the best use of time for every country; it might be preferable to automate the process and make it part of the everyday business of the government and companies. He clarified that mainstreaming does not change what the EITI standard requires; rather, it is another way of meeting the requirement.

Mr. Cassidy reviewed the various steps for mainstreaming, noted that from now into next year the MSG is focused on studying the feasibility of mainstreaming, reviewed next steps in the IA's feasibility study, reviewed current processes and procedures related to mainstreaming in the U.S., and suggested a number of potential areas for the U.S. to improve its EITI performance and potential for success with mainstreaming. Potential areas for improvement include doing more to showcase unilateral disclosure already occurring in the U.S., filling the gap on tax and project-level reporting through SEC 1504, and better explaining the audit requirements that currently exist. He concluded by noting that a decision on mainstreaming did not need to be made at the present MSG meeting. Additional information can be found in Mr. Steward and Mr. Cassidy's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/mainstreaming_msg_vfinal.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on the presentation; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate:*

- I thought the MSG had agreed to conduct a pre-feasibility study, not a feasibility study.
    - *Mr. Gould: The MSG did discuss a pre-feasibility study. ONRR opted to have the IA start on a full feasibility study in order to keep moving forward if USEITI is to pursue mainstreaming. If there are concerns about this, the MSG can discuss this further.*
    - *IA team member: Upon review, the IA determined that the differences between a pre-feasibility study and a full feasibility study were minimal.*
- You mentioned the politics have changed on Dodd Frank. How so? *IA team member: There is now increased uncertainty on what might happen. Dodd Frank would play an important role if mainstreaming goes forward. The IA's view is mainstreaming would be a multi-year process, and in many ways would follow a parallel path with SEC 1504.*
- What EITI documents authorize the criteria that the data must be comprehensive, up-to-date, and reliable, and are they really an adequate scoping for whether government data is helpful? *IA team member: The comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date standard is from the validation guidelines document. Two additional criteria might be data quality and transparency.*

- Commenters expressed diverse opinions on the significance of corporate income tax reporting and reconciliation. One suggested that what matters is that the USEITI numbers are adding up in reconciliation, and the taxes would therefore add up as well. Another commented that even if the Treasury Department has excellent systems, the U.S. is still falling short on making tax information publicly available. Another noted that it would be helpful for civil society to indicate if its priority right now is EITI compliance or tax reporting, so that USEITI can prioritize its efforts. *Mr. Cassidy noted that the IA will set up stakeholder interviews on the tax issue, which will likely happen between now and February. Mr. Mennel suggested there is an argument that what is required by 1504 is sufficient for mainstreaming.*
- There were various perspectives on how much of a "deal breaker" the tax issue will be for the U.S. One suggested it would definitely be a problem with the EITI International Board. Another noted that ONRR worked closely with the SEC to use USEITI as a means for compliance with the 1504 standard and suggested that will bode very well for mainstreaming. *An IA team member commented that it is impossible to know whether tax reporting is a deal breaker at this time. No other feasibility study has been conducted and the only other country going forward on mainstreaming is Norway. The language in the standard says "all transactions," which implies all companies. However, it is reasonable to assume that the board will draw the line somewhere short of "all transactions" for the sake of practicality but USEITI will need to make a case for where the line should be.*
- USEITI might be able to look at mainstreaming as an opportunity help maintain momentum on government efficiency.

L. Validation Discussion

Mr. Gould initiated the conversation on validation by noting that the current date for the U.S. for validation is April 2018. He suggested the MSG enter the conversation on validation believing that the U.S. will be found compliant but also recognizing that the U.S. probably cannot be found compliant within the existing standard. There will be a global discussion on the standard that the U.S. can influence.

After these initial comments, Ms. Wilson presented an overview of validation. She reviewed the purposes of validation, steps in the validation process, key areas of validation requirements, and the core requirements any country must meet to avoid suspension. She also reviewed a draft pre-assessment for USEITI, estimating the level of progress by the U.S. on various EITI requirements. The draft pre-assessment included the following suggested findings, using the color scheme of the International Secretariat to indicate the degree of progress:

- Satisfactory progress (marked green) on relevant requirements related to MSG oversight, licenses and contracts, monitoring production, revenue allocation, and socioeconomic contribution.
- Meaningful progress but still not satisfactory (marked yellow) on some revenue collection requirements.

- Progress beyond what is required (marked blue) on public debate and data accessibility.

Additional information and the detailed suggested findings can be found in Ms. Wilson's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/validation_overview.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on the presentation, organized by issue; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate.*

General comments:

- Under the current validation system most countries will fail, so there will need to be a conversation about flexibility for countries that are doing good things but cannot fully comply with the standard. The compliance challenges the U.S. is facing are not unique.
- There are opportunities within the standard, such as mainstreaming and adapted implementation, that the U.S. should take advantage of to maximize its chances. The U.S. does not have risks in areas like civic space, and it is making many disclosures that are exceeding the standard, which it can highlight. It can also be specific about areas where it has risks, like participation level of reporting and corporate income tax reporting.
- USEITI should not try to define down the standard in order to make it easier to comply. EITI was created to give people insight into where money was coming from in the extractive sector. The fact that USEITI not been able to do so speaks to some of the governance difficulties and corruption in the U.S.

Direct subnational payments:

- Direct subnational payments is yellow but if the USEITI Secretariat were to make it green the board would likely agree. *Ms. Wilson: It indicates USEITI has pursued adapted implementation.*

Data timeliness:

- Data timeliness should be blue because the requirement is no more than two years, and in the current USEITI report it is one year. *Ms. Wilson: That is a good point. The MSG should consider changing it.*

Data comprehensiveness

- Some commenters suggested that data comprehensiveness should be green instead of yellow because it is USEITI's fundamental program. Others suggested yellow is appropriate because many companies have not participated in revenue reporting. These commenters noted that the U.S. has gone above and beyond in some areas of data comprehensiveness (like unilateral disclosures) but is behind in others (like tax reporting), so it evens out to yellow. *Ms. Wilson explained that draft pre-assessment coded this issue as yellow because the government is prohibited from full disclosure of tax revenue and company reporting is voluntary. While Dodd-Frank Section 1504 may improve things, it is not yet implemented so USEITI cannot take credit for it. In addition, government reporting specifically is marked blue, but the overall requirement is marked yellow.*

- Some of the mining companies that are not in USEITI's current universe have shown greater willingness to disclose their taxes. If USEITI expands the universe of its companies, a side effect might be an improvement in USEITI performance on tax reporting.

Data quality

- The data quality requirement looks at the U.S.' audit and assurance practices and how USEITI ensures the quality of the government's unilateral data reporting. USEITI has done a great job of this in the 2016 Report and it should be green.

Disaggregation

- MSG members expressed various opinions on disaggregation. One highlighted the impact of the fact that the U.S. decided not to disclose project level revenues, while another noted that a U.S. regulator has made a commitment to project level reporting using a definition consistent with the global standard. One suggested that disaggregation should be marked "N/A" instead of yellow, because project-level data is not relevant to implementation of the standard, while another suggested it should be green because USEITI has disaggregated by company and commodity and that is the definition of disaggregation until SEC 1504 comes into effect. Another suggested that, regardless of the coding, the MSG should note that it does not think it will be a material issue for validation because the board is waiting until the EU and SEC rules are in place before enforcing the standard.
- In response to a question about whether USEITI needs company level and lease level data for the 2017 Report to say that it has met the disaggregation standard, *an IA representative noted that the main requirement is consistency with the SEC rule when it comes into effect. An ONRR representative further commented that Dodd Frank and the SEC rulemaking allow the U.S. to publish data at company levels but that the MSG can still continue discussions on project-level reporting. The EITI International Board will decide if the USEITI MSG's definition of success complies with the guidelines.*
- Some comments focused on strategies for meeting the requirement even before SEC 1504 comes into effect, for example by ONRR reporting lease level data. One commenter noted that the Section 1504 law is in place and in effect, which means companies are required to be implementing the law even though first reports won't be out until 2018-19.

Documentation

- The MSG has been good about documenting recommendations from the IA and the associated MSG discussions. The requirement is that the MSG must discuss these issues and document how and why it has decided to address them, and the MSG in fact does that in its meetings.

Nature of the assessment

- Procedurally, what does the MSG need to do? *DOI and ONRR representatives and Mr. Field: The USEITI Secretariat will conduct an initial desk audit and MSG representatives can discuss it with them before the MSG submits it to EITI International. For the International Board to accept the application, the USEITI MSG must reach consensus, but there may be ways to finesse the issue of consensus. Then the International Board will make the final decision.*
- It is in the MSG's best interests to be in full agreement on the scoring for each requirement. It would a powerful statement to send to the Board to say that the U.S. is in complete compliance with the standard and that the full MSG agrees with this self-assessment.
- Can the U.S. still be validated if it fails on one issue? *ONRR and DOI representatives: Overall it is a broad grading system, except for the four requirements that EITI countries cannot fail: government engagement, company engagement, civil society engagement, and timely EITI reporting. The Board will make a determination on every individual requirement then look at all of those assessments cumulatively. They will look at USEITI's implementation in the context of the U.S. and the challenges USEITI has before it.*

Next, Ms. Wilson discussed the validation timeline and consequences of various validation scenarios, depending on the board's assessment of overall progress. She noted that after the first validation, countries have only one additional chance to achieve compliance 3 to 18 months later. If a country is found compliant, it will be reevaluated in three years. Details can be found on Ms. Wilson's presentation slides, as noted above. Participants offered the following comments and questions:

- The U.S. should be light green overall, but the EITI Board seems to believe that the U.S. is orange, indicating inadequate progress, primarily due to the tax issue. The USEITI Secretariat does not think this is a fair assessment. There are other countries considered green that have just as many issues as the U.S. To address this issue the MSG should come to consensus that the U.S. is light green, and present that to the Board as a unified MSG on April 1, 2018.
- Participants differed in their predictions for how the Board is likely to react to the U.S. candidacy. Some suggested the Board may change how it thinks about validation issues after considering other countries because it will want to avoid suspending a large number of its members. Others suggested that the most essential part of EITI is transparency to citizens on revenues from the extractive sector, and if USEITI cannot provide that through tax information the Board will

likely see it as a big problem. One participant suggested that in light of this potential outcome, MSG members should do everything they can to influence the regulatory process in the U.S. in a positive direction. One other participant questioned whether the U.S. will be compared to other wealthy countries or to poor countries that have severe capacity problems.

- Regarding the timing, the Board is currently way behind its validation schedule. It is unlikely that 18 months will actually be the maximum amount of time countries will receive until their second validation. For the U.S., the second validation will be at the end of 2020 at the earliest. It is likely that the regulatory situation in the U.S. will be more settled in time for the U.S. to survive the validation process.
- One participant suggested that USEITI could overcome challenges to validation if companies represented in the MSG agreed to disclose their taxes. Other participants noted that this issue is outside the control of MSG industry representatives, who have tried hard to educate their industry colleagues and leaders. Because corporate decisions on whether to disclose taxes are often made at the Board of Directors level, it is very difficult to get them to pay attention to EITI.

Mr. Gould outlined next steps on validation for USEITI, noting that the Implementation Subcommittee will be working on developing strong documentation to support USEITI's application, especially in the more challenging areas. Mr. Mussenden suggested it might be helpful for Implementation Subcommittee workgroups to explore possible areas of agreement on which requirements could be classified as "green" versus "yellow." Ms. Wilson suggested the MSG should be prepared well before the April 1, 2018 deadline with its validation pre-assessment.

IV. Public Comments

There was one public comment on Day 1 and a second on Day 2. On Day 1, Henry Salisman from the Navajo Nation commented that the data portal looks beautiful and thanked the MSG for its work. On Day 2, Henry Salisman, from a Navajo Nation thanked the MSG for its work. He noted he is a Native American citizen interested in the policy. In listening to the conversation, he heard lots of issues related to transparency, beneficial ownership, and the subnational status of Native American tribes, and he appreciated seeing Native American representatives on the MSG.

V. Wrap Up / Closing

Chris Mentasti, USEITI Secretariat, reviewed the decisions made during the meeting. Mr. Field reviewed the action items and noted that they would be distributed to the group.

Mr. Mussenden, DOI and Acting DFO, closed the meeting with some final words. He noted that he had an incredible experience working with the MSG, and it had been wonderful to observe the evolution of the USEITI project. He suggested that USEITI cannot move forward unless there is consensus, and he was heartened and encouraged by the group's ability to work together. He praised the MSG members, wished them well, and thanked them for the opportunity to collaborate with them. Mr. Mussenden adjourned the meeting at 4:00 pm.

VI. Meeting Participants

A. Participating Primary Committee Members

Civil Society

Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Paul Bugala, American University
Lynda Farrell, Pipeline Safety Coalition
Mike Levine, Oceana
Veronica Slajer, North Star Group
Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Government

Curtis Carlson, Department of the Treasury
Greg Gould, Department of the Interior, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Mike Matthews, State of Wyoming - Department of Audit/Mineral Audit Division
Mike Smith, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission

Industry

Stella Alvarado, Anadarko Petroleum
Phillip Denning, Shell Oil Company
Susan Ginsberg, Independent Petroleum Association of America
John Harrington, ExxonMobil
Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Johanna Nesseth, Chevron
Michael Blank, Peabody Energy

B. Committee Alternates in Attendance

Civil Society

Daniel Dudis, Public Citizen
Zorka Milin, Global Witness
Jana Morgan, Publish What You Pay
Isabel Munilla, Oxfam America

Government

Jim Steward, Department of the Interior

Industry
Aaron Padilla, American Petroleum Institute
David Romig, Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas
Edwin Mongan, BHP Billiton Petroleum

C. Members of the Independent Administrator Team in Attendance

John Cassidy, Deloitte & Touche
Luke Hawbaker, Deloitte & Touche
Alex Klepacz, Deloitte & Touche
John Mennel, Deloitte & Touche
Sarah Platts, Deloitte & Touche
Kent Schultz, Deloitte & Touche

D. Government and Members of the Public in Attendance

Kimbra Davis, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Troy Dopke, Department of Interior Office of Inspector General
Jerry Gidner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Jennifer Goldblatt, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Mary Beth Goodman, National Security Council
Emily Hague, American Petroleum Institute
Michele Hertzfeld, GSA 18F
Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior
Corey Mahoney, GSA 18F
Tim Musal, Department of Interior Office of Inspector General
Paul Mussenden, Department of Interior
Charles Norfleet, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Jodie Peterson, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Kathleen Richardson, Department of Interior Office of Inspector General
Henry Salisman, Navajo Nation
Mia Steinle, Project on Government Oversight
Alexandria Turner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Mary Warlick, Bureau of Energy Resources, U.S. Department of State
Lance Wenger, Department of the Interior Office of the Solicitor
Brenda Young, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

E. Facilitation Team

Patrick Field, Consensus Building Institute
Toby Berkman, Consensus Building Institute

F. DOI MSG Support Team

Chris Mentasti, USEITI Secretariat
Judith Wilson, USEITI Secretariat
Kim Oliver, USEITI Secretariat
Nathan Brannberg, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Robert Kronebusch, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Treci Johnson, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

VII. Documents Distributed

- MSG Agenda (PDF)
- June MSG Meeting Summary (PDF)
- Executive Summary and Reconciliation Report (PDF)
- MSG Endorsement of Open Data (PDF)
- Beneficial Ownership Roadmap (PDF)
    - Guidance Note 22 (PDF)
- Request for Extension of Adapted Implementation (PDF)
- USEITI Work Plan Narrative (PDF)
- USEITI Work Plan Spreadsheet (PDF)
- USEITI Reporting Decision Matrix (PDF)

VIII. Transcript of Remarks by Secretary Jewell, November 16, 2016

Thank you all and thanks to all of you in the multi-stakeholder group for your hard work on this. It makes me very proud of our country and what we're able to do when we work together. I'm very proud of the work you do. And a special shout out to the Co-chairs, Veronika Kohler and Danielle Brian. Thank you very much. And of course our team at Interior. Paul [Mussenden] has been the champion for this and enlightened me on the whole process when I first got here, and Greg Gould. I'm really proud of the work that they've done and the work that all of you have done, bringing the perspectives of industry, the broad society, and government together.

I had an opportunity to talk with the governor of Alaska, and I appreciate their efforts joining this, and the governor of Wyoming. I was in Mexico not too long ago and urged Mexico to step up as an EITI country. They lose somewhere on the order 30% of their nation's resources between when it is produced and when it's sold and accounted for. There are a whole variety of reasons for that. But the purpose is to address the challenges of resource rich countries where it doesn't benefit all people.

I've played on the website and it's terrific. It's not something I might do for recreation, but it's great and it's making it easier to use. That's really important. I want to thank you for the work you do and how proud you make me. Few people understand how resource extraction on public lands works in the country.

We just did an event earlier today with Blackfeet tribal leadership — we had them all in my office — and Devon Energy. Devon was voluntarily relinquishing its leases in the

Badger-Two Medicine area in Montana. This is a sacred site to the Blackfeet Nation. It's an area bordering Glacier National Park.

There's growing awareness that places are appropriate for development and some places are too special for development. EITI helps shine a spotlight on where development is happening, how important it is to the economy and our country to power our future, and also that it needs to be done in the right ways in the right places. You're helping shine a spotlight and put the data in a much more usable format than it would be available otherwise. I think that's really helpful

The other thing I'd say is it was really chatty when I walked in here. I think that's terrific. Because we might be considered in some cases to be at opposite sides of issues, but when we come together as human beings with a common interest and love of our country, a common interest in economic development, and environmental protection. And if you're a company extracting resources, you want people to know how much you're contributing to the Treasury of the United States. This is exactly what you're doing. We shouldn't be sneaking around and we are not sneaking around.

From the first iteration of the website to where we are now it keeps getting easier to use, and more fun for recreational use. What you're also doing is providing a template, open source, that other people will use. The richest country in the world should be doing that. As the only G7 nation involved in this we are really putting ourselves out there. Open government data is really important.

I was in California for other business. I spent time visiting Google. Google has taken landsat data provided by USGS — what our nation's lands looked like since the satellite functions of 1970s. It's taken all of those magnetic tapes and put them in petabytes of machine-readable format. You can now go to Google Earth and look at a time lapse since the 70s, and see the changes in the landscape, see what's happened to reservoirs, see what's happened to development, see the impact that we have had, see what happened from Superstorm Sandy — it's very obvious when that came through. Open data, machine-readable data, accessible data, in a way that puts it in the hands of ordinary people, helps ordinary people make extraordinary decisions about not just the here but about future generations. That's what you've done with EITI. I want to congratulate you. Now we need to just get certified as an EITI country and then we can take what we've done to the rest of the world as we're already encouraging countries to do. I'm very proud of the work you do. Thank you.

To my colleagues in the Department of Interior who are going to be looking at a transition in political leadership but not a transition of career staff, the importance of staying the course on something like this I can't overstate enough. Those of you in civil society and the industry sectors, and other stakeholders, put yourself in the seat of our career staff right now who have no idea who they're going to be working for. It has got to be really difficult. Things like this help move our nation forward and there's no reason we should go backwards, and they won't because of the work you're doing in this multi-stakeholder group.

A profound thank you to all of you. This is will be my last meeting with all of you, I can guarantee that — unless I become a stakeholder, but I'll take a long break before I do that.

It has been a privilege and a pleasure to get to know your work, to meet with you in a setting like this, and see the contributions you've made that will make a difference not just now but for many generations to come. Thank you and congratulations.

USEITI MSG Meeting Materials February 1-2, 2017

From: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>

To: Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Veronica Slajer <vaslajer@northstargrp.com>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>

Cc: Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>, Alex Klepacz <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, amaxwell@deloitte.com, jcassidy@deloitte.com, John Mennel <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Luke Malcolm Hawbaker (US - Arlington) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>

Date: Wed, 18 Jan 2017 22:45:14 +0000

Attachments: draft-model-beneficial-ownership-declaration-form (1).xlsx (36.97 kB); MSG Meeting Agenda Feb 1-2 2017.docx (30.46 kB); USEITI Denver Jan 11 Meeting Notes.docx (25.59 kB); USEITI MSG - Nov 2016 Mtg Summary.docx (242 kB); USEITI Reporting Template - 20170117 - Draft.xlsx (166.02 kB); USEITI Reporting Template Guidelines - 20170117 - Draft.docx (98.48 kB)

Hello and good evening:

In this email I have attached the following draft meeting materials for the upcoming USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Meeting on February 1-2, 2017:

1. Meeting Agenda
2. November 2016 MSG Meeting Minutes
3. Meeting Notes from January 11th Improving Reporting Workshop
4. Draft Reporting Template
5. Draft Reporting Guidelines
6. Template EITI Beneficial Ownership Declaration Form

These materials will be available later this evening for download on the MSG Website at: https://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/meetings

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

--
Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
USEITI Secretariat
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

USEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group Meeting
February 1-2, 2017
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW - South Penthouse
Washington, DC 20240

Domestic Conference Line: 888-455-2910 Passcode: 7741096
International Conference Line: 1-210-839-8953 Passcode: 7741096
Webex: http://bit.ly/1cR9W6t

AGENDA

DAY 1 –Wednesday, February 1, 2017

8:30 – 10:00 am **Caucus rooms provided for Sector meetings**

10:00 - 10:15 am **Welcome, Introductions, and Agenda Review** – *Judy Wilson, Acting DFO, ONRR*

10:15 - 10:30 am **USEITI MSG Business**

- Reminder of "Approve, Endorse, or Decide" – *Judy Wilson, ONRR*
- Review and Approve November Meeting Minutes – *Pat Field, CBI*
- Preview of March International EITI Board Meeting – *Greg Gould, ONRR*

10:30 – 12:30 pm **Implementation Subcommittee**

- Reconciliation Work Group Update and Process - *Bob Kronebusch, ONRR*
- January Reporting Work Group Meeting - *Judy Wilson, ONRR*
- MSG Facilitated Discussion - *Patrick Field, CBI*
- MSG Decision of 2017 Reconciliation and Reporting Approach

12:30 – 1:40 pm **Lunch**

1:40 – 1:45 pm **Gather for Public Comment**

1:45 – 2:00 pm **Public Comment**

2:00 – 2:30 pm **Mainstreaming**

- Mainstreaming Feasibility Report Update– *John Mennel, Deloitte*
- MSG Facilitated Discussion - *Patrick Field, CBI*

2:30 – 3:00 pm **Other Implementation Subcommittee Items**

- Review of specific data format requests from previous meeting -- multi-year metrics, conversion to common energy units, and

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production data for other minerals per Nov. 2016 MSG – *Robert Kronenbush*
- MSG Facilitated Discussion - *Patrick Field, CBI*

3:00 – 3:30 pm **Summary of Day, Action Items, and Adjourn**

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AGENDA

DAY 2 – Thursday, February 2, 2017

8:00 – 9:00 am	*Sector Caucuses or Workgroup/Subcommittee Work (as determined in Day 1)*
9:00 – 9:15 am	**Welcome, Summary of Day 1 and Day 2 Agenda Review**
9:15 – 9:45 am	**Project Level Reporting** • Obtaining information from ONRR on project level reporting and an example -- *Robert Kronenbush, ONRR* • MSG Facilitated Discussion - *Patrick Field, CBI, Facilitator*
9:45 – 11:00 am	**2017 Topics and Visualizations** • Review of 2016 Visualization Additions – *GSA,18F* • Outlines of 2017 New Topics/Visualizations– *Sarah Platts, Deloitte* • MSG Facilitated Discussion - *Patrick Field, CBI, Facilitator* • MSG Approve Three Additions to the Contextual Narrative
11:00 – 11:15 am	**Break**
11:15 – 11:45 pm	**Communications Subcommittee Update** • Update and Review of 2017 New Communications Plan – *Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association (NMA), Co-Chair* • MSG Facilitated Discussion -- *Patrick Field, CBI, Facilitator*
11:45 – 12:00pm	**State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee Update** • Report out and update on engagement with states and tribes -- *Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight (POGO), Co-Chair* • MSG Facilitated Discussion - *Patrick Field, CBI, Facilitator*
12:00 – 12:15 pm	**Public Comment**

12:15–1:00 pm **Final Work of the February MSG Meeting**

- Discuss and Conclude any Final Outstanding Items
- Review Updated Decision Matrix
- Wrap-up and Confirm Next Steps and Action Items

1:00 pm **Adjourn**

The next USEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group Meetings are on June 7-8, 2017, and November 15-16, 2017. Additional information will be posted on the USEITI website at www.doi.gov/eiti.

US EITI Reporting Improvement Workshop

Facilitator Notes (edited)

Held 11 January 2017

Actions/Discussion needed at February MSG

- Present and decide on voluntary template built off of previous years' template for company reporting
  - The purpose of this reporting template is for disclosure and public information it is NOT for IA reconciliation as it has been in the past. It also would be to pilot a reporting template that ultimately allows companies to be compliant with §1504 regulations and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the responsible regulator.
  - Section 1504 reporting is necessary to ensure reporting by covered companies meets the requirements of the EITI Standard. The pilot effort is meant to begin to create the concrete connections of company data that will be reported to meet the needs of both initiatives.
  - The group discussed the intrinsic nature of Section 1504 to the USEITI process and its equivalence to implementing legislation. As such, should 1504 be undone, USEITI would not have a path forward to implementation and validation.
  - Consider combining ONRR rents and bonuses in the pilot template.
  - Consider combining other revenues, offshore inspection fees, civil penalties
  - Additional BLM revenue?
  - Add a Beneficial Ownership "page" per the road map for non-publicly traded companies.
  - Add under signatory box the signatory organization (executive) per §1504 regulations.
  - Project level reporting would be included in the template in 2018, in a stepped fashion.
  - The current template would not ask for foreign payments but the §1504 regulations do require that.
  - The template will need to have a caveat that this data is unilateral, voluntary reporting by companies and may not be consistent with other data sets.
- Discuss proposed outreach to companies for voluntary reporting, through what means, and for what intent (see below for further detail).
- Further define the IA TOR.
- Decide on existing reconciliation approach for 2017.
  - *Subcommittee recommendation*: Do not reconcile via IA as in 2015 and 2016. Expend resources to align existing audit and assurance processes with EITI Intl Standard Section 4.9, including using mainstreaming feasibility report and work of Reconciliation Work Group.

- *Risk*: audit and assurance cross-walk and alignment with Section 4.9 identifies gaps to address and there will be no "IA reconciled" data for the 2017 report and 2018 April validation.

Activities Needed after the February MSG

- Continue work to align audit and assurance processes with Section 4.9 of the EITI Standard
- Detail how to explain through illustrations, explanations, and other means why mainstreaming reconciliation via audit and assurance processes is appropriate in the 2017 report.
- Engage with SEC about assisting in creating jointly the SEC reporting template for §1504 (likely Spring timeframe). The group recognized that the power of the template would ultimately be if SEC takes it up and uses and/or requires it. Ultimately, once §1504 reporting begins, companies will only want one form and the SEC and its authority will be whom companies will most likely respond to (i.e., the DOI EITI form may merge with the SEC one by 2019).
- Reach out to targeted universe companies to encourage voluntary reporting (see below).
- Consider existing laws and reporting of data required by statutes complementary to Section 1504. This could include review of disclosures collected in the Natural Resource Governance Institute's Resource Project database.
- *Materiality*: the US EITI materiality threshold would drop for DOI revenues to the de minimus $100,000 (unilateral disclosure) and there would be no margins of variance, at least outside the standard DOI audit process under review now. Taxes would not have an official materiality threshold until §1504 reporting begins. Once §1504 reporting begins, the de-facto materiality standard for taxes would be all publicly traded companies who report to the SEC that meet the basic de minimus reporting threshold outlined in §1504 regulations[1].

Draft Outreach Approach

- The group agreed that for targeted, measurable outreach in 2017 (and likely 2018) during the transition to §1504, the goal would be to identify the top/largest X# companies extracting each of the 6 in-scope commodities by total revenue, production, or other means, and through a combination of IA communications and industry/CSO outreach, encourage and support voluntary reporting.
- While outreach will be targeted, all companies who currently have data unilaterally disclosed would be able to voluntary report if they wished to do so.
- If this conceptual approach is approved at the February meeting, two things will then need to occur; 1) the Implementation Subcommittee will need to develop the outreach target metrics of

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[1] SEC Rules:
Companies are required to disclose all payments that are "not de minimis."
"Not de minimis" means "any payment, whether made as a single payment or a series of related payments, which equals or exceeds $100,000 during the most recent fiscal year."
See SEC Final Rule, June 2016, p. 26. https://www.sec.gov/rules/final/2016/34-78167.pdf

number of companies and the means to determine “size” or “top.”; 2) the Communications Subcommittee will then develop an outreach plan.

- It is expected outreach on this interim/transition approach toward 2019 will involve a webinar for companies, speaking at various conferences like COPAS, and IA communications to companies identified for outreach.
- The timeline for company reporting requires the MSG to approve the template in concept and draft final at the February MSG meeting; outreach to begin in the spring; and the voluntary reporting period to run from May 2017 to early September 2017.

The Rationale for Voluntary Reporting

The group discussed the rationales for why companies would voluntary report under this new, interim, transitional approach until reporting begins under §1504. The ideas are below:

- Help be a part of shaping the ultimate reporting framework for §1504 by participating in our pilot voluntary reporting.
- Highlight your contributions to the U.S. Government and the value you provide to the U.S. economy, taxpayers, and federal revenues.
- Supplement your other public disclosures of your contributions to the U.S. Treasury through voluntary reporting to the USEITI Data Portal
- For those who participated in the past, this will be a much simpler approach that does not require reconciliation.
- Consider this a tool in good corporate governance, risk management, and social license to operate.

UNITED STATES EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE
MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
NOVEMBER 16-17, 2016

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PREPARED: DECEMBER 2016

I. Introduction

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), with Paul Mussenden presiding as Acting Designated Federal Official (DFO), convened the nineteenth meeting of the U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Multi-Stakeholder Group Advisory Committee (MSG) on November 16-17, 2016, in Washington, DC. The purpose of the meeting was to review and endorse the 2016 USEITI Report and Executive Summary; make decisions regarding the request for extending Adapted Implementation and the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap; approve the June 2016 MSG meeting summary, the USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data, and the 2017 USEITI Workplan; receive updates on the work of MSG subcommittees including the Implementation Subcommittee, Communications Subcommittee and the State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee; and discuss miscellaneous issues including Independent Administrator recommendations for 2017, lease-level unilateral disclosure, mainstreaming, and U.S. validation.

Please note that, throughout this meeting summary, comments made by presenters, Independent Administrator (IA) team members, other non-MSG members, and those directly pertaining to an MSG decision are attributed to specific speakers. Other comments are provided without attribution in order to foster open discussion among MSG members excepting final deliberations prior to specific MSG decisions.

Interested parties are asked to contact USEITI at useiti@ios.doi.gov or 202-208-0272 with any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the content of this meeting summary.

The following items are included in this meeting summary:

II. Summary of Endorsements, Decisions, Approvals, Confirmations, and Action Items

A. Endorsements

- The MSG endorsed the 2016 USEITI Report, Executive Summary, and Appendix. *(see page 17)*

B. Decisions

- The MSG decided to submit the request for extending Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Board on or before January 1, 2017. *(see page 23)*
- The MSG decided to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Board. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017. *(see page 37)*

C. Approvals

- The MSG approved the June 2016 MSG meeting summary. *(see page 6)*
- The MSG approved the policy statement titled "USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data." *(see page 17)*
- The MSG provisionally approved the 2017 USEITI Workplan, with final approval pending from the MSG Co-chairs. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017. *(see page 10)*

D. Confirmations

- No confirmations were made by the MSG at the November 2016 MSG meeting.

E. Action Items

- **Co-Chairs:**
  - Review and distribute meeting summary from November 2016 MSG meeting to MSG members.
  - Develop agenda for February 2017 MSG meeting.
  - Invite auditors, ONRR staff, and company experts to explain and explore standard audit and assurance processes already in place by February 2017. *(see page 24)*
- **Implementation Subcommittee**

- Consider discussion of jobs data, multi-year metrics of progress, conversion to common energy units, and production data for some minerals like gold for 2017 report. *(see section beginning on page 12)*
- Discuss DOI audit procedures and their applicability to the reconciliation process at November 30, 2016 meeting, as well as timing and next steps; prepare presentation on these issues for February 1-2, 2017 MSG meeting. *(see page 24)*
- Review reporting of various streams of revenue, thresholds, and level of effort required for such reporting given past two year's experience by December 2016 or January 2017. *(see section beginning on page 27)*
- Consider including scope and margin of variance issues in the 2017 USEITI Report. *(see page 27)*
- Consider IA recommendations on improving efficiency of the reconciliation process. *(see page 28)*
- In preparation for the February 2017 MSG meeting, consider whether to add additional commodities by December 2016, consider and vet any new country case studies, and submit required materials to ONRR by January 2017. *(see sections beginning page 12 and page 28)*
- Begin implementing activities from the Beneficial Ownership Roadmap for 2017. *(see page 35)*
- Work on developing documentation to support USEITI validation, especially in more challenging areas. *(see page 42)*
- Implementation Subcommittee workgroups explore possible areas of agreement on which requirements could be classified as "green" versus "yellow." *(see page 42)*

- **Communications Subcommittee**
  - Prepare 2017 Communications Plan considering both 2016 outreach experiences and MSG input by February 2017. *(see section beginning on page 19)*
- **State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee**
  - Engage Colorado, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania as well as interested tribes. *(see page 21)*
  - Obtain final list of states and tribal opt-ins by April 2017, and advise ONRR on whether to exercise IA contract option. *(see page 28)*
- **Independent Administrator (Deloitte)**
  - Review whether DOI audit procedures would satisfy EITI reconciliation requirements, the relative cost-effectiveness of these audit procedures as compared to the current USEITI reconciliation process, and the timeline for implementing any revisions to the USEITI reconciliation process. *(see page 24)*
  - Consider whether careful review and description of DOI audit procedures might help demonstrate the potential for mainstreaming of USEITI reporting. *(see section beginning on page 24)*

- Prepare proposal for additional visualizations/topics for the 2017 Report to be decided by the MSG at the February 2017 meeting by December 2016 or January 2017. *(see section beginning on page 30)*
- Conduct mainstreaming feasibility assessment by February 2017. *(see page 37)*
- Explore whether there adjustments to scope and margin of variance could reduce the level of effort required of companies and the government. *(see page 27)*

- **General Services Administration (GSA) 18F**
  - Provide information to the MSG on where to find detailed implementation notes on the USEITI website. *(see section beginning on page 12)*
- **USEITI Secretariat**
  - Conduct initial desk audit regarding validation pre-assessment and discuss with the MSG. *(see section beginning on page 38)*
- **USEITI Process Facilitator (Consensus Building Institute)**
  - Distribute action items from the November 2016 MSG meeting.
  - Create a meeting summary for the November 2016 MSG meeting by December 2016.

III. Presentations and Key Discussions

Greg Gould, Co-Chair of the USEITI MSG Government Sector and Director of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) at DOI, opened the meeting and welcomed participants. All individuals in attendance introduced themselves. A full attendance list can be found in Section VI – Meeting Participants, page 43.

A. Welcome, Introductions, and Agenda Review

Paul Mussenden, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Natural Resources Revenue Management, DOI, provided opening remarks. He noted several key milestones that would occur in the meeting, including approving the second annual EITI Report. He also suggested that the upcoming political transition was likely on the minds of many MSG members, and that those in government were focused on making sure it will be smooth and orderly. He reminded MSG members that this would be the last USEITI MSG meeting of the current administration; for this reason Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell and National Security Council Member Mary Beth Griffin would both be speaking to the group to thank members for their efforts.

Pat Field, facilitator from the Consensus Building Institute, then provided a broad overview of the agenda for the upcoming two days.

B. USEITI MSG Business

The MSG conducted the following items of business during the course of the MSG meeting.

1. Terminology and USEITI June 2016 Meeting Summary

Judy Wilson, USEITI Secretariat, reminded meeting participants that the MSG has agreed to employ three terms to differentiate between different types of actions that the MSG takes:

- "Decisions" will indicate significant actions and agreements by the MSG key to meeting EITI international standards.
- "Approvals" will indicate lower-level decisions by the MSG, such as approving work plans, meeting summaries, process changes or additions, etc.
- "Confirmations" will confirm decisions that the MSG has previously made.

The MSG approved the meeting summary of the June 2016 MSG Meeting. A copy of the final, approved meeting summary is available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/useiti_msg_-_june_2016_mtg_summary_v4_160913.pdf.

- **Approval: The MSG approved the meeting summary from the June 2016 USEITI MSG meeting.**

2. Update from EITI Board Meeting

Mary Warlick, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Energy Resources, U.S. Department of State and member of the EITI International Board Finance Committee, provided an update on the EITI Board meeting held in Kazakhstan in October 2016. She reported that it was a productive meeting that tackled a variety of issues, including internal governance, decision-making procedures, financial sustainability, and Candidate Status safeguard requirements.

Regarding internal governance issues, Ms. Warlick noted that the Governance and Oversight Committee, which she chairs, had been working to advance a series of reforms designed to help the organization function more effectively, including issues related to nominations for the next Chair of the EITI International Board, annual performance reviews for the Executive Director and Head of the Secretariat, and term limits for the Head of the Secretariat. The board conducted a performance review for the Head of the Secretariat in advance of the board meeting, and agreed to extend the term of the Head of the Secretariat for an additional two years until the end of 2018.

With respect to board decision-making procedures, Ms. Warlick noted that the board is a consensus-based organization but that there have been instances where members have not been comfortable with the nature of the consensus achieved. The Governance and Oversight Committee developed suggestions for providing greater clarity around how decisions are made. Most of the committee's resolutions on the issue were approved. The Oversight Committee is now working to clarify language in the board manual and drafting amendments to the relevant articles.

With respect to financial sustainability, Ms. Warlick noted that identifying sustainable funding sources for the EITI Secretariat represents a key challenge. While supporting countries have dedicated substantial funds to supporting EITI efforts, much of this has been distributed through a World Bank trust and through bilateral aid programs. The U.S. has not put money into funding the Secretariat even as there is a feeling that the Secretariat is taking on an increasing amount of work, in particular related to validation. The Board discussed how to obtain agreement on a minimum or mandatory funding level. Companies agreed to provide a range of $20,000-$60,000 in support depending on the size of the company, but the country constituencies were more divided. The U.S. would not commit to mandatory country contributions absent an expenditure review mechanism being put in place, even though the U.S. wants to support the EITI Secretariat and recognizes that the Secretariat's work is important and impactful. The U.S. hopes to make annual contributions for one to two years going forward. The U.S. also expressed a desire for the Secretariat to seek additional funding from foundations.

The board meeting also included a number of discussions on candidate status safeguard requirements. In advance of the meeting, Azerbaijan had taken a number of positive actions, for example dropping criminal charges against members of civil society. But the board still determined that Azerbaijan had not met EITI's civil society standards. John Harrington from Exxon Mobile, who also attended the board meeting, added that validation for Azerbaijan was not a close issue because the country had taken key actions only days before the board meeting. Ms. Warlick noted that the board was requiring Azerbaijan to take additional actions prior to the next board meeting to maintain its candidate status.

Ms. Warlick added that board members expressed concern about whether countries that have recently been validated — such as Mongolia, Indonesia, Peru, and Timor Leste — would be able to meet Candidate Status safeguard requirements moving forward. Similar concerns were expressed regarding the fourteen additional countries that will be ready for review in February 2017, and the seventeen country validations that will be initiated in 2017. There are concerns that a number of countries may eventually face suspension. Some board members suggested that it will be important to look to successful countries for lessons learned.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions following Ms. Warlick's presentation; *Ms. Warlick's responses to questions and comments are indicated in italics*:

- Countries are facing the application of new safeguards and are wondering what they mean. Countries must make satisfactory progress on all four key components of the safeguard requirements in order to avoid triggering a decision on whether they will be de-listed. Countries are facing significant challenges on the civil society engagement component, even though the meaning of this component is not fully defined. Eventually, the board will need to consider the criteria for this component more fully. However, with respect to

Azerbaijan, this was not a close issue. *The EITI Board will have to reassess this situation in a few months.*

- Civil society safeguards are very important and are also a significant cause of challenges to validation. Are there lots of examples of other countries where the civil society situation is as extreme as in Azerbaijan, or is the issue generally less significant elsewhere? *Everyone agrees that civil society engagement is central to EITI. Requirement 8.3(c) is the new standard; it was altered last year and gets revised every three years. While it is important to set high standards and Azerbaijan clearly had more work to do on this issue, the jury is out regarding the rest of the validations. If nine out of every ten countries end up not meeting the standard, then it might be necessary to reevaluate the grading.*
- Countries are concerned about what happens if a government does all it can to open up space for civil society, but civil society groups still do not participate in the EITI process. While some countries have definitely closed civil society space, in others it is not clear how to evaluate the lack of civil society engagement.
- What are other Board members asking about or commenting about regarding the candidacy of the U.S.? *There is interest in how the candidacy of the U.S. is progressing, and concerns about how the U.S. will meet some requirements. However, there is a broad cross section of countries that have expressed appreciation at the assistance the U.S. has provided and that have suggested USEITI is a model.*

3. Workplan

Chris Mentasti, ONRR, reviewed the 2017 USEITI Workplan. He noted that the MSG is required to update and approve its workplan every year. The workplan must be linked to EITI principles, reflect the results of consultations with stakeholders, involve measurable and time bound activities, identify funding, be available to the public, be reviewed and updated annually, and include a timetable for implementation that is aligned with reporting and validation deadlines. Mr. Mentasti then proceeded to review the various sections of the workplan narrative.

Mr. Field suggested that participants pay special attention to the list of goals for 2017 appearing on page 7 of the draft workplan. Participants offered the following comments and asked the following questions; *responses from Mr. Mentasti are in italics*:

- Veronica Slajer, North Star Group, suggested it would be helpful to institutionalize some of the language in the workplan, so it is not connected to any particular administration.
- Lynda Farrell, Pipeline Safety Coalition, suggested adding clarity to the first sentence in the background section, to avoid suggesting the initiative began in 2011.
- Dan Dudis, Public Citizen, suggested adding a goal around redefining the universe of companies that are considered "in scope" through some other means besides the 80% of revenues approach. He suggested the current list of companies is heavy on oil and gas, and light on mining.

- Mr. Harrington concurred with this request. He added that the goal should be to reevaluate the basis for selecting companies for inclusion in reporting.
- Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, suggested this approach could involve reviewing the materiality threshold, which is based on payments to ONRR. *Mr. Mentasti commented that he believed that is how this issue is currently phrased in the document.*

- David Romig, Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas, requested that the third bullet on page 8 be changed from "pre-feasibility" to "feasibility."
- Paul Bugala, American University, asked whether there might be additional detail about the beneficial ownership process in the more detailed work plan. *Mr. Mentasti replied that all of the action items at the end of the beneficial ownership section were included in the narrative draft.*
- Mr. Mussenden suggested adding a bullet under national priorities stating "Leadership by example."
- Ms. Slajer commented that it might be helpful to mention work that has been done with other countries, for example the bilateral work with Mexico, and note that this work is continuing into 2017. *Mr. Mentasti replied that this work is mentioned in the document in general terms.*
- Mr. Mussenden suggested adding a bullet under "funding and resource constraints" to request "any funding required to support validation," generally, in order to reflect a small, $10,000 contribution for validation. Mr. Gould noted that the desire is for this funding to be an annual payment.
- Mr. Romig asked whether, given that the MSG had discussed new work streams related to reviewing margin of variance, adding information to data portal, and other issues, it might be necessary to add those items into the workplan.
    - *Mr. Mentasti replied that it is possible to tentatively approve the document and then add these items after the fact.*
    - *Mr. Field clarified that the MSG can provisionally approve the workplan and then the Co-chairs can approve it with these additions.*
    - *Mr. Harrington added that it is a living document that is frequently changing.*

The 2017 USEITI Workplan was provisionally approved, pending the Co-chairs' final approval.

➢ **Provisional approval: The MSG provisionally approved the 2017 USEITI Workplan, with final approval pending from the MSG Co-chairs. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017.**

4. Committee Member Retirement

Mr. Gould announced that Mr. Harrington would be retiring and leaving the MSG. Mr. Gould and other committee members thanked Mr. Harrington for his service and wished him the best.

C. Comments from Senior US Government Officials

Two government officials — Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior, and Mary Beth Goodman, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Development and Democracy, National Security Council — offered comments to the MSG on the value of its work.

1. Remarks by Secretary Sally Jewell

Secretary Jewell offered remarks thanking the MSG for its work, praising the USEITI website, and noting the importance of the accomplishments and mission of the MSG. A full transcript of Secretary Jewell's remarks can be found in the appendix beginning on page 45.

2. Remarks by Mary Beth Goodman

Ms. Goodman provided additional words of thanks to the MSG. She noted that as a Senator, President Obama was inspired by EITI and its potential to transform economies in developing countries. There has been a huge amount of progress in the intervening years. When the Administration entered office there were 30 countries implementing EITI, mostly in the developing world. Now there are 51. The U.S. was the first of the world's major economies to announce its participation, and the results have been transformative.

Members of the MSG have been trailblazers in this effort, and have helped both to transform how we convey information in the U.S., and to expand and broaden EITI internationally. Internationally, President Obama has announced that this effort is part of an open government partnership, which involves seven heads of state. Within this partnership, there is a significant body of work involving private sector, civil society, and governments in anti-corruption efforts related to extractives. The USEITI online portal will be displayed at the next open government partnership meeting in December.

Ms. Goodman concluded by noting that she looks forward to hearing more about the MSG's work in the future.

D. Review and Approval of 2016 EITI Report and Executive Summary

Members of the Independent Administrator (IA) team from Deloitte and the team from GSA 18F provided updates on the reporting and reconciliation process and the 2016 EITI Report and Executive Summary. These updates and accompanying MSG discussions are summarized below.

1. Review of 2016 Reporting and Reconciliation

Alex Klepacz, IA team member from Deloitte, presented on the 2016 Reporting and Reconciliation Results. He noted that 25 companies reported and reconciled revenues out of 41 that were eligible, 12 companies reported taxes out of 38 eligible, and 7 out of 38 reconciled taxes. There were 21 explained variances, no unexplained variances, and 10 companies with variances. Compared to 2015, fewer companies reported and reconciled revenues, the same number reported taxes, and a greater number reconciled taxes. In 2016, 79% of total government non-tax revenue for in-scope companies was reconciled, versus 81% in 2015. Additional information is available in Mr. Klepacz's presentation slides, available online at: [XXXX].

MSG members made the following comment and asked the following question following Mr. Klepacz's presentation; *Mr. Klepacz's response is indicated in italics*:

- Are the types of variances recurring, such as the timing issues that have occurred in the past, or are there signs that companies are learning to avoid them? *There was a new issue this year with pay.gov. BP corrected it and others will do so as well. However, the other variances are not new issues. They include timing issues and accounting issues such as royalties being placed in the bucket of bonuses.*
- In terms of the degree of eligible reporting by companies, the data look fairly consistent from 2015 to 2016. Given market conditions and the number of companies in bankruptcy, keeping these numbers fairly even should be considered an accomplishment.

2. Review of Executive Summary

Sarah Platts, IA team member from Deloitte, reviewed updates to the 2016 Report and Executive Summary. She noted that the 2016 Executive Summary is significantly abbreviated as compared to the Executive Summary in the 2015 USEITI Report. New sections in this year's summary include state and tribal opt-in information and three new additions approved by the MSG: abandoned mine lands (AML) visualization, coal excise additions, and audit controls processes in the U.S. At the start of each section there is a callout box that explains how to find more information in the full report online. The review process for the Executive Summary involved distributing multiple iterations to the Implementation Subcommittee, the Co-chairs, and the Online Advisory Workgroup for their review and feedback.

Mr. Gould expressed thanks to Ms. Platts, and reminded MSG members that the majority of the information from last year's report is still available online. He suggested that the combination of the brief Executive Summary and the larger online report represents an excellent way to provide information to the public.

Mr. Mussenden asked the group for feedback or suggestions on the 2016 Executive Summary, and MSG members offered the following comments:

- Moving forward, more should be done to make sure MSG members all agree that the Executive Summary and the online portal accurately reflect their

thinking. For example, in the Contextual Narrative Subcommittee, there was a decision to break out jobs in extractives by commodity at the state and national levels, but this is not reflected in the Report. Jobs are the first issue that comes up in public outreach sessions.

- The Executive Summary is very strong. Moving forward, USEITI should develop a page where readers can see how many companies were eligible each year, how many reported, and what their revenues and taxes were. This would help readers identify overall trends and see whether participation is increasing.

3. USEITI Report/Data Portal

Michelle Hertzfeld and Corey Mahoney, GSA 18F, reported on progress and updates to the full 2016 USEITI Report and Data Portal. Ms. Hertzfeld noted that the website had benefitted from significant improvements over the past year, including process improvements that allowed the design team to get new usable information up on the site. She noted that because the MSG only meets two to four times a year, the Online Advisory Workgroup served a critical role in providing quick feedback, allowing the 18F development team to continuously test and add new information and develop new features.

Ms. Mahoney, a content designer with 18F, demonstrated various portions of the website. She noted that she and the other members of the team at 18F are very proud of the site and excited about what it can do. She explained that in a previous iteration, the website was organized by dataset. This confused users, who for the most part did not understand the datasets. Now, the site's "Explore Data" function is organized by location. The team discovered that users are interested in exploring data about the region in which they live. Currently, there is a national profile page and a series of regional profile pages.

Ms. Mahoney showed the page for Texas to the MSG, demonstrating how the page includes all location based datasets, walks users through these datasets in a logical way, and pulls in relevant contextual information. There is also improved mobile navigation and display, and connections between the state profiles and nearby offshore areas and case studies.

Ms. Mahoney suggested that the state profile pages are well set up to manage information coming from opt-in states. For Wyoming, Montana and Alaska the state-level data is incorporated seamlessly. There is also deep contextual information in a state governance section at the bottom of the page, and new color schemes and glossary items. Users can click on maps, expand them, see what numbers correspond to the maps, and see full tables of relevant information. The maps update by year.

There is also a "How It Works" section, which now has more of a Q&A format. This section contains all information that is non-location based, such as the AML reclamation program, company excise tax information, and audit and controls information.

Lastly, there is a "What's New" section, which summarizes what is new on the website.

Ms. Mahoney offered an explanation of the data on revenue, economic impact, and jobs. She noted that the revenue data has lots of contextual information, which was confusing users, so there is now a chart that organizes revenue according to process. The chart includes pre-production revenue, during-production revenue, and actual rates. For revenue from production on federal land, there is data down to the county level. There is a state revenue section, but in most cases contains no information, except for the three opt-in state pages. There are data on ONRR disbursements back to the state and, if relevant, the data are out by offshore and onshore disbursements. There are economic impact data mostly down to state level, covering the full state, not just federal lands. There are two types of jobs data: data on wage and salary jobs down to county level, and self-employment data at the state level only.

In the discussion following Ms. Hertzfeld and Ms. Mahoney's presentation, MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions, organized by theme; *direct responses to questions and comments are in italics, with the speaker indicated, as relevant.*

Clarifying questions

- Mr. Mussenden asked for clarification on the source of the underlying data activity at the state and county level. *Luke Hawbaker, IA team member, replied that they come from state and county level governments.*
- Mr. Mussenden next asked where production-level data is located on the website. *Robert Kronebusch, ONRR, answered that it is located in Explore Data ➔ Production. It comes from ten years of data from ONRR Form 2014, reported to ONRR in its production and royalty reports. Royalty reports by county are also available in the USEITI Report.*
- Mr. Mussenden asked whether production on state land is included.
    - *Mr. Kronebusch replied that it is not included, at least not from federal ONRR sources.*
    - *Ms. Mahoney added that there are a number of different production data sets that feed into the USEITI Report. They have production on all lands, US Energy Information Administration (EIA) datasets, and federal lands production. In each section, they have a data and documentation link to detailed notes on where data comes from, data sources, and how they used the data.*
- Mr. Mussenden asked whether this information can be accessed both through the location-based portion of the site and through "Explore Data"; *Ms. Mahoney replied in the affirmative.*

Overall impressions

- Mike Matthews, State of Wyoming, noted that the website has exceeded expectations, in particular through its very usable and accessible use of rolled up data, and policymakers have begun referring to it already.
- Stella Alvarado, Anadarko Petroleum, added that the website is excellent and that it is especially helpful to put so much information on one page. She suggested it will benefit research, analysis, and policymaking.
- Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, suggested it is important to let the public know about the limits of the data, and whether it is confusing or potentially inaccurate. She added that it would be helpful to have more of an indication of the category of the state level information, such as whether it is from the coal or natural gas sector, and that the state level data should also include renewables. Next year, she said, USEITI should give some more careful consideration on how to present this data. Ms. Taylor also suggested it would be helpful to obtain notes from 18F on how decisions were made on what datasets to include on the website. *Ms. Hertzfeld promised to direct the MSG to the portions of the website that contain this information.*

Jobs and revenue data

- Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, asked whether jobs are identified. *Ms. Mahoney answered that jobs appear under "Economic Impact." If extractive industry jobs comprise more than 2% of state employment, that number is noted on the state page and there is a link to that data for the state. State pages will also note any significant "all lands" production information, and make note of the profile of landownership in the state. If a state ranks in the top five among states in production of any resource, that resource is listed on the state page. There is information on energy production across the state regardless of land ownership, and ten-year trend lines that update automatically. The state pages also include federal land production, for which there is county level data.*
- In response to a question from Mr. Mussenden on whether it is true that data from the state and county come from production on federal lands, *Ms. Mahoney answered yes, and Mr. Kronebusch added that the state data come from EIA. Ms. Mahoney further added that the EIA data generally do not include county level data.* Ms. Brian asked whether the economic impact data are for all extractives, not separated by commodity.
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld replied yes, and noted that they were uncomfortable using the commodity categorizations because they were different from what appears on the site elsewhere.*
    - *Mr. Hawbaker added that the datasets used for the "Economic Impact" section are very rarely broken out by commodity.*

Unit conversions

- Mr. Matthews suggested it would be helpful to add a feature allowing users to convert MBTUs to megawatt hours generated, which would make it possible to compare the cost of production of coal versus natural gas using the same units. *Ms. Mahoney replied that the website does not currently offer unit conversion, although it does have definitions of units. She suggested this is an area where they could improve usability going forward.*

- Mr. Dudis added that convertibility is important, but comparisons among energy types should not just be about price. There are other things that are important to the U.S.'s energy mix beyond just cost.
- Ms. Farrell suggested that for civil society, until USEITI takes into account the full spectrum of what "cost" means, the website needs to be clear about the limits of what it presents. Any cost analysis on the site should be clearly defined.
- Mr. Romig suggested that USEITI's focus should be on transparency of revenues as it relates to payments to the government, not other issues like cost.

Transition from 18F to the Department of Interior

- Paul Bugala, American University, asked about what challenges are expected in light of the upcoming transition of creation of the USEITI Report from 18F to the Department of Interior, and what is being done to make sure the data remain as useful in the future as they are today.
    - *Mr. Gould commented that there should not be any changes. They do not intend to change the data gathering process or the technical expertise of the staff.*
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld added 18F will be working closely with the Department of Interior over the next fiscal year to help ensure a smooth transition.*

Usability

- Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, commented that the portion of the site that helps users navigate other websites is very helpful, and suggested a chat room would be another helpful addition. She also suggested they should consider the reusability of the info-graphics and the site overall. Currently, screen capture is the only way to capture some of the charts for use in Powerpoint. They should make it easier to reproduce the charts and print them out. *Ms. Hertzfeld replied that they are working on this last issue and that there are a few upcoming improvements but that these suggestions will need to be discussed further.*
- Ms. Brian asked whether it might possible to provide production data at less aggregated levels, as aggregated data is less useful.
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld replied that the ability to provide something less aggregated depends on the type of production data.*
    - *Ms. Mahoney added that there are two datasets. First, there are EIA data, which were available previously, and are nationwide for energy commodities only. Second, with EITI, they now have data on production on federal land down to the commodity. They have data on a lot of*

commodities, but on each state page they only show the commodities available in that particular state.

Non-royalty bearing commodities and USGS data

- Mr. Gould asked whether the production data include only royalty bearing commodities, and Ms. Brian added that there is a concern that they may be inaccurately representing that production is not occurring just because there is no revenue data. *Ms. Mahoney replied that they have been as careful as possible about the phrasing on this issue. For example, they have said, "There are no data about production of gold and silver on federal lands."*
- Ms. Brian noted that USGS collects some data on non-royalty bearing commodities, and asked whether they could include that data in some form.
    - *Mr. Gould noted that the USGS data are accurate but not complete.*
    - *Ms. Mahoney added that they have discussed linking to the USGS pages.*
    - *Ms. Hertzfeld noted that the USGS data are released in the form of research reports in pdf form and with each commodity structured differently. She suggested it would be extremely labor intensive to integrate these data into the USEITI report without obtaining the data in a machine-readable format.*
- Ms. Brian asked whether it would be possible to speak with USGS to see if it has a dataset they could use. *Mr. Gould responded that the USGS data are typically compiled for research reports, and they may be many years out of date. The USGS reports provide useful historical data, but they are less useful as a source of yearly summary data.*
- Mr. Mussenden commented that considering the value of the USGS data, it might be helpful to better understand the data's shortcomings and how they could be enhanced. *Ms. Mahoney responded by noting that they link to the USGS data when possible and when they're available, for example in the contextual information for some opt-in states in contextual information. They have not found a way to do this programmatically for every state.*
- Mr. Dudis suggested that instead of saying there are no data for commodities like gold and silver, it might be more accurate for the site to say "N/A." He also asked why there are data on the site about obscure minerals, but not gold and silver. *Mr. Gould noted in response that they have information for royalty-bearing minerals on federal land, not minerals governed by statutes that do not require royalty payments to mine. The Mining Act does not require them to collect royalties, but all of those other obscure minerals are royalty bearing. And there is a lot of state production for which they do not receive revenue.*
- Ms. Taylor suggested that going forward they should conduct a systematic evaluation of the quality of the data, and bring key decisions to the MSG. She noted her concern that the pressure to get data up on the portal has led to quiet decisions on data quality, which has meant some data are not considered publicly available. If data that do not rise to the standards do not appear on the

website, it makes it look like that data do not exist. She suggested they need a more systematic and thorough conversation on how to grade quality of data.

- *Mr. Field commented that the MSG had long conversations in previous years on USGS data, as well as the jobs data. Those were transparent decisions made by the MSG.*
- Ms. Taylor responded that when there is in fact production and they are simply not using a data source, they need to be careful not to represent that there is no production.

Final comments

Mr. Mussenden thanked the design team for reviewing the online report and the data with the MSG. He expressed excitement at how the website has been continuously improved and allows the MSG to respond in real time to user needs, and suggested that the report is less a final product than an evolving model for how to enhance public access to information. Even though the hard rock minerals data are incomplete, they can still generate important debate among users. Other countries, like Germany and Mexico, as well as EITI International, are already using the USEITI site as a model. The value of what the MSG and the design team have accomplished is being validated. The MSG then endorsed 2016 USEITI Report, Executive Summary, and Appendix.

- **Endorsement: The MSG endorsed the 2016 USEITI Report, including the online report, the executive summary, and the appendix.**

E. Meeting the EITI 7.1B Open-Data Requirement

Judy Wilson discussed and presented a draft USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data policy document. Under Requirement 7.1.b, which will come into force on December 31, 2016, the EITI International Board will require MSGs to "Agree on a clear policy on the access, release and re-use of EITI data." Ms. Wilson noted the key components of the USEITI approach to open data, including a January 2009 memorandum on rapid and accessible disclosure, a May 2013 Executive Order on open and machine readable government information, a December 2013 national action plan on open government, and a February 2015 discussion on open government data principles as the standard for contextual data in the USEITI Reports. Additional information can be found in Ms. Wilson's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/eiti_open_data_requirement.pdf.

Ms. Wilson suggested one minor revision to the language in the draft USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data, and requested the MSG endorse the policy with this revision. Ms. Johanna Nesseth, Chevron, suggested adding a sentence on documentation of which datasets are being used and why. With these two changes, the MSG approved the Endorsement of Open Data.

- **Approval: The MSG approved the policy statement titled "USEITI MSG Endorsement of Open Data."**

F. Communications Subcommittee Update

1. Results of October Montana and Louisiana Outreach

Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association (NMA) and Chair of the Communications Subcommittee, reported on the outreach and listening sessions the subcommittee has implemented. She noted that the MSG is now conducting what it terms "listening sessions." On September 15, 2016, it conducted a session with Congress to showcase the USEITI report. The overall reaction was positive, and participants asked thoughtful questions on a variety of topics from USEITI's relationship to Dodd-Frank to the selection of the materiality threshold.

There were two listening sessions in Montana from October 5-6, 2016, and another listening session in Louisiana on October 19, 2016. The sessions were used to highlight the case studies that the subcommittee believed would attract greater participation. The Communications Subcommittee publicized the events through flyers, email lists, local media contacts, and social media blasts, and worked with the State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee. The Communication Subcommittee's email list alone now has over 600 personal and organizational recipients. The Communication Subcommittee also distributed information to roughly 20 local organizations.

Although there were good discussions in these meetings, the level of participation is still lower than they want. Ms. Kohler suggested it is possible they may not be doing a good enough job disseminating information, but noted that they engaged in substantial additional effort and it did not result in additional participation.

2. Status of 2016-17 Communications Strategy

Ms. Kohler suggested that the MSG might rethink its strategy for outreach and the listening sessions. She noted that the Communications Subcommittee tried to be strategic in its outreach and planning for the Montana and Louisiana listening sessions, for example by making them easy for participants to attend, holding them at convenient times, and engaging with local leaders or conveners, but these approaches did not increase the level of public participation as compared to the previous round of outreach sessions. The subcommittee might need to consider overhauling its approach. For example, it might opt not to send representatives from all sectors, it might utilize the MSG more, or it might rethink which stakeholders to target. Additional information can be found in Ms. Kohler's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/outreach_communication_presentation_nov2016_msg.pdf.

Ms. Kohler highlighted three main questions for future consideration:

- How can the Communications Subcommittee address limited turnout? Should it use forums with built in audiences?
- What kind of focused advertising works best on the local level?

- Which stakeholder groups is USEITI trying to attract, people from the county, students, members of Congress, or others?

During the facilitated discussion following Ms. Kohler's presentation, Mr. Field suggested participants think about successful meetings where lots of people have shown up, and the factors that made these meetings successful. MSG members made the following comments, organized by theme; *direct responses from Ms. Kohler are indicated in italics.*

Messaging

- People show up when they are angry about something, when there is a decision about to be made, when there is controversy surrounding an issue like corruption, or when the meeting involves something very local and directly connected to them. It is hard to get people to come out to "good news" events. Unless there is interest in both the subject matter and the people involved, meetings are unlikely to succeed. For these reasons, USEITI should try to directly link its information to a local policy issue or ongoing policy conflict, in which the data could help create a platform for debate. However, it should avoid being locked into any one controversy. In addition, it should message by geography and demographic, and not publicize using a one size fits all model.
- Targeting people through organizations can be effective. People may be open to new ideas or points of view endorsed by organizations with which they are affiliated. In addition, in the current political climate, communities likely will be paying a lot more attention to how development is conducted. This may present an opportunity for USEITI to foster increased interest in its work.

Advice for more effective meetings

- USEITI should explore engaging in preexisting events, conferences or public meetings, and working with partner institutions such as a local university, local representatives at a high school, or a rotary meeting. However, it should be aware that partnering and joining other events involves a longer planning timeline. In addition, industry representatives may have greater difficulty reaching out to people and getting on a meeting agenda as an EITI member, and it may be easier using a different rationale.
- The best events on complicated policy issues are held in Washington, because people in Washington understand what you are talking about and they know how to translate it back to their constituents back in the states. It is difficult, and more resource intensive, to do events outside Washington even if you use a local partner.
- The Communications Subcommittee should market its meetings by highlighting data of local concern, like the number of jobs created in your county, or the money being brought into your county. *For these most recent sessions, the*

Communications Subcommittee created one-pagers with this kind of information, and it was not effective in increasing participation.

- How does the Communications Subcommittee currently work to keep those people who do show up engaged? *The subcommittee uses sign up sheets at all events and if someone calls in it gets their information and puts them on its email list. Except for in Louisiana and with Congressional outreach, for the most part there have not been repeat attendees.* An MSG member suggested that instead of providing a flier that provides answers, the Communications Subcommittee could ask provocative questions like, "How many jobs have been created?" or "How much money is being generated and how much is coming back?"
- The Communications Subcommittee should do more to document the discussions at the listening sessions, so it can share the key messages that come out or the controversies that interest people with the MSG.

Representation at USEITI meetings

- The MSG may want to revisit the Terms of Reference stating that individuals should not represent the EITI process, so that all subsectors do not need to be represented at every outreach event. Historically, civil society and industry come from different perspectives, with industry trying to justify the value of its work to local communities, and civil society groups being somewhat hostile to industry interests. Over the past few years, members have built a lot of trust within the MSG, and at this point USEITI may be able to have representatives speak across constituencies, for example civil society could speak to the role of industry. *The subcommittee has not proposed this yet, and if it did so it would come back to the MSG first for input. The subcommittee may have a proposal on this issue in February.*

Targeting stakeholders

- USEITI should consider whether it is engaged in a "wholesale" or "retail" activity in collecting and disseminating information, and target more specific sets of stakeholders. It might try to speak more directly to undergraduates, graduate students and others in the communities and states it is working in who may have the time to actually use the data and but do not know it exists. USEITI could also ask university professors to integrate it into their work. Graduate school professors are always looking for datasets for their students to mine and analyze. Other potential target stakeholder groups include policymakers in Washington, DC or state capitals, legislative staff, state civil society, auditors, and landowners interested in pricing data.
- USEITI should explore developing partnerships with schools and universities. However, there is a question as to whether USEITI can go directly on campuses. USEITI cannot go on private campuses, but it may be able to go on public university campuses. The issue is about receiving gifts. However, USEITI has engaged in some outreach to universities. It has developed a list of deans at

particular schools, focusing on 18 priority states, and sent out emails. There may be a need to reach out in a more personal way, such as by phone.

- As USEITI moves forward with this work, it will be critical for MSG members to use their existing networks. For example, with Alaska and Wyoming in 2017, USEITI should put MSG people in the lead who are from those states.

G. State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee Update

1. Report Out and Update on Engagement with States and Tribes

Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight (POGO), Co-Chair, provided an update on engagement with states and tribes. Ms. Brian thanked MSG members for helping get Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana to agree to opt in to USEITI. She asked MSG members to reflect on which states it should be targeting in the future. For example, last year they connected with a representative from North Dakota who was enthusiastic about further engagement, and North Dakota already has a lot of information online.

Ms. Brian provided an update on tribal opt in. She noted that the Subcommittee recently had a meeting with the Blackfeet Tribe, which invited them to come back for a day-long meeting to talk about what opt-in would mean. They are also planning to try to reengage with the Osage tribe in 2017, which has expressed interest. They are hopeful there will be at least one tribe opt-in in 2017.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions; *direct responses to questions and comments are indicated in italics, with the speaker indicated, as appropriate*:

- USEITI should target specific contacts. Dennis Roller, state auditor for contracting in North Dakota, should be its next target for engagement in North Dakota. Rinn Peterson from Colorado is another potential contact.
- The MSG should continue to use the process that Deloitte has developed for state and tribal outreach. How many states are in the Deloitte contract? *Deloitte representative: The current contract has three states and five total if tribes are included.*
- The USEITI should consider counties that stood out when MSG members were conducting calls to states about counties that were going to be featured, and use the information and contacts it gained from those calls. However, it is hard to say definitively which stood out without documentation. *Ms. Brian: In addition, there is a goal to target more East Coast states because currently USEITI is concentrated in the West.*
- USEITI should think about using a regional approach, since pipelines cross state lines.
- If there is interest from states outside the list of 18 states, could those be brought to the subcommittee? For example, in Virginia parts of the state would be very interested. *Yes, the subcommittee would not turn people away.*

2. Presentation of Request for Extending Adapted Implementation

Mia Steinle, Project on Government Oversight, summarized a draft document being developed to request an extension of Adapted Implementation for USEITI's subnational and tribal opt-in. She noted that the MSG is requesting an extension for subnational reporting to the EITI International Board in light of the barriers to getting all states involved in USEITI. The document also notes that tribes are not subnational governments in the U.S. and USEITI does not believe they fall under the scope of EITI. Because the international audience might not understand the structure of tribal governance and sovereignty in the U.S., and why tribes should not be part of EITI unless they agree to it voluntarily, the document tries to lay this case out carefully.

The document also attempts to show how and why the MSG's view of what opt-in entails has evolved. Before, they had outlined three steps to the process: first they establish a point of contact, second they get a state member on the MSG, and third they move forward with enhanced opt in. Now, they no longer believe they can have members of subnational governments on the MSG because it would not be possible for the MSG to function with an additional 50 members. They have worked and will continue to work to ensure that subnational governments are involved even if they are not on the MSG, and the document describes the various degrees of engagement by Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana.

Jerry Gidner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, provided further detail as to why tribes cannot be considered "subnational entities" under EITI standards. Tribes are sovereign entities and own their mineral resources. When the federal government collects revenue on these lands, it does so as a trustee and directs all of it back to the tribes. This trust responsibility prohibits the federal government from releasing data or compelling the tribes to release it. The document also notes important progress that has been made on these issues, such as the fact that three tribal governments have representatives on the MSG, and reports that they are in continued discussions with tribes.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions; *direct responses to questions and comments are indicated in italics*:

- Mr. Mussenden commented that initially they referred to this as a request for partial adapted implementation because they can satisfy the requirement for disclosure of payments from the federal government to states. He noted that, in the document, he did not see much discussion of this fact.
    - *Ms. Steinle replied that they took the relevant language from the USEITI candidacy application and bolded the relevant portions of the requirement.*
    - Mr. Mussenden added that USEITI can satisfy the language in Requirement 5.2(a) because USEITI fully discloses transfers from the federal government to the states. He suggested noting this in the request for adapted implementation.

- Mr. Romig suggested that they should include in this request more about voluntary reporting and the government's move towards unilateral disclosure. Unilateral disclosure is a strong pillar of their application process, he suggested, and they have built most of the website around it.
- Mr. Harrington noted that since the U.S.' validation has been deferred until 2018, USEITI may want to look at this issue more closely next year and see if it can make the argument persuasively. *Ms. Steinle responded that this is a renewed request for an extension and it doesn't include a specific date.*
- Mr. Mussenden asked whether there was a decision to separate out the unilateral disclosure argument from this request.
  - *Ms. Brian responded that no such decision had been made to her knowledge, and noted that they can look to add more information on unilateral disclosure into this request.*
  - *Ms. Steinle suggested that this would be a good idea as long as they are clear that it is a Department of the Interior disclosure and not an MSG disclosure.*
- Mr. Romig commented that this document has been developed and vetted, and he did not want to delay it. However, given that they have talked a lot about this topic over the last 1.5 years, and emphasized that their data is reliable, he suggested they should include language about the strength of their unilateral disclosure.

The MSG agreed to add language to the document explaining that federal transfers to states have been unilaterally disclosed. Subsequently, the document was amended and the MSG decided to submit the Application for Extension of Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board.

➢ **Decision: The MSG decided to submit the Application for Extension of Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Board on or before January 1, 2017.**

H. IA Recommendations for 2017

There were a series of presentations and discussions on IA recommendations for 2017.

1. Improving the Efficiency of the Reconciliation Process

John Mennel and Alex Klepacz, IA team members from Deloitte, presented ideas on how to make the reconciliation process more efficient over time without losing the value of transparency or disclosure. Mr. Klepacz noted that EITI Requirement 4 asks for reconciliation of data, taxes, and revenue. The question is how to meet that requirement more efficiently. The U.S. has now gone through the process for two years, and 19 of the 21 issues that came up in year two were also seen in year one. The IA team had considered three ideas to improve efficiency: sampling, review of the Department of Interior (DOI) audit process, or addressing margins of variance.

a) Sampling

With respect to sampling, the IA recommended a sample size of 27 companies, including all 10 of the companies in the largest size strata, 9 of 13 companies in the middle size strata, and 8 of 18 companies in the bottom size strata. They then looked at the data they received for the full reconciliation process and compared it to what they would have received through sampling. Under the sampling procedure, total government non-tax revenues for in-scope companies went down, as did the total number of companies reconciled.

Mr. Mennel noted that IA was recommending not to go forward with sampling for at least another year for two reasons: 1) EITI countries are required to have a representative sample but because of the voluntary nature of reporting, USEITI might not have enough companies to create such a sample; and 2) right now USEITI has 80% of revenue accounted for, and that percentage would go down under sampling. This could result in bad optics before the EITI Board.

An MSG member asked the following question on sampling; *the response from Mr. Mennel is indicated in italics*:

- Is sampling intended as a one-time exercise to demonstrate whether it can meet the letter and spirit of the requirement, or would USEITI switch to it as means of reporting each year? *The idea was to assess whether USEITI should switch to it on an ongoing basis, and the IA team believes that this would not be advisable at this time.*

b) Review of DOI Audit Procedures

Mr. Klepacz reported on the IA's review of DOI audit procedures. As part of the annual DOI audit process, an independent auditor performs set of procedures, including sampling and testing, to make sure financial statements meet a certain standard. In October 2016, the IA was asked whether USEITI could repurpose this audit process and see if it might satisfy EITI requirements, potentially with some modifications. The IA is set to begin looking at this question, and whether it might be more cost-effective than the current reconciliation process.

Mr. Gould noted that the Implementation Subcommittee would address this issue at its November 30, 2016 meeting, and have a conversation on timing and next steps. There will be a presentation on it at the February 1-2, 2017 MSG meeting. Mr. Gould also reminded the MSG of its intention to include a broader discussion of these issues as part of the contextual narrative, so it can be well documented in the 2017 Report if the MSG decides the new approach workable. An IA representative cautioned that it is unlikely these issues could be resolved in time for reconciliation in 2017. Given that EITI Requirement 4 specifies that governments and companies must provide data, and those data must be reconciled, the approach would likely need Board approval.

Mr. Mussenden suggested that if the IA's analysis supports the view that the current processes are equivalent to reconciliation, then the MSG would promote these processes. He suggested that this analysis may not be completed in time for companies to utilize it in 2017, but if so then the MSG would aggressively pursue it.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on DOI's audit procedures, organized by theme; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker's identity noted as appropriate.*

Clarifications and overall reactions

- What does reconciliation actually involve and how deep is the review? *Mr. Klepacz: It involves looking at the payments made and reported by companies, and the information provided by government on revenues reported by companies. The IA reconciles the two numbers and both governments and companies confirm their information is correct. If the company and government both report the same numbers, it is considered reconciled. But if the numbers are different, and outside a margin of variance, then the IA works with both to determine the source of the discrepancy. For example, it could be an issue related to timing, to pay.gov, or to classification.*
- This new approach might not just be more efficient, but also more meaningful and thorough. Currently you get companies' data and DOI's data. But DOI's data has come from those same companies. This new approach would use Treasury Department data on money received, and match it with companies' reporting to DOI. *Mr. Mennel: That characterization of the current approach is not entirely correct. USEITI is not just reconciling company data with company data. It is reconciling what ONRR shows it is owed with what companies say they're providing.*

Safeguards in the current system

- ONRR has a well-developed system and might already be doing what has been suggested.
    - *ONRR Representative: ONRR has a process involving thorough up front edits and data mining to make sure reported figures are reconciled.*
    - *Mr. Mennel: The IA will take a look at this issue. It's a fairly complicated topic so the IA should look at it carefully. The IA is looking at transaction level detail and finding opportunities to clean things up. It's possible the audit procedures will involve a broader set of transactions and be more comprehensive.*
    - *Industry representative: ONNR receives reporting from Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGORs). Companies are required to submit volumetric information with meter statements, and they get audited on those meters. The auditor considers meters to be similar to cash registers, and they must match the money companies are reporting. The meters*

must have all the required technical specifications and controls, and the volumetric data are evaluated carefully.

- *State Representative: Sometimes, states audit the federal system. In our state, for example, we initiated an audit and arrived at our own conclusions to make sure the state was getting its distributions as appropriate. The U.S. audit process exceeds anything EITI could ever hope to achieve. Reconciliation adds no value in the U.S., and the issue is simply whether to meet the EITI standard.*

- The initial reporting USEITI makes each year is from information reported by industry. It is not audited information. *Industry representative: The information has multiple safeguards to ensure it is accurate. Companies are required to notify the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) prior to any meter calibration on a transfer meter, and there are representatives from multiple institutions present witnessing the meter reading. BLM and BSEE get the meter statements and compare them against the reported data that companies file. They are looking monthly at the volume information on key company assets to ensure it matches both the company and the pipeline. Companies also need to show a pipeline statement and deliver it to BLM and BSEE for review. And when companies get audited, this information is turned over again.*
- USEITI needs to explicitly and carefully express where the data is being reported so that there are no questions about USEITI's process when the U.S. is validated. *Mr. Mennel: That is a good point. USEITI already does a fair amount of describing of the validation and controls process in the U.S. This process will help USEITI dig into details even more.*

Industry perspectives

- Industry has new evaluation rules and regulations coming into place in 2017. They will be costly and require realignment of resources. Industry is paying more attention to these requirements, which are mandatory, than to EITI, which is voluntary. In addition, companies are currently going through divestitures, which makes things even more complicated. With commodity prices at their current level, my company has 30% less staff than the first time it did this. Moving forward it will be difficult to maintain the same level of participation.
- The reconciliation process is labor intensive. It takes three or four man-weeks for big companies to do this. Just completing the report takes a lot of time, and then reconciliation takes even more time. The last few years that my company did it, it found nothing of substance. If USEITI were to make it easier it would find a lot more companies willing to participate.
- Companies have to be so careful that there are no inadvertent mistakes made with respect to their mandatory reporting requirements. They are working with fewer resources, managing new requirements, and trying to fulfill requirements that have stiff penalties for any inadvertent errors. They are unlikely to spend additional resources on something voluntary like EITI. *ONRR Representative:*

ONRR constantly tries to make changes and improvements to its process. ONRR tries not to penalize routine mistakes.

Timing

- Although the IA recommendation was to look at the audit process next and make any changes to the reconciliation process in 2018, the MSG should consider whether USEITI can implement recommendations on the DOI audit process and reconciliation in time for the 2017 Report.
    - This is unlikely to be possible in 2017. Unlike the recommendation on margin of variance, which is entirely within the control of the MSG, the recommendation on the audit process involves other parties and will take longer. The MSG needs to ask the Board if it can do what the IA is suggesting.

Concluding thoughts

- Initially, the review of DOI audit procedures was also for purposes of determining the potential for mainstreaming. USEITI should include some linkages to that issue in the report.
- It is clear there is a lot of interesting work at many levels to ensure this data is accurate. However, that is not clear to the public. More information on DOI's audit procedures would help build trust in USEITI's processes. It is critical to document these procedures comprehensively.
- Despite the rigor of the ONRR process and industry data, it might not be sufficient to meet the international standard.

c) Scope and margin of variance

Mr. Klepacz next discussed potential changes to the scope and margin of variance of reporting as part of the MSG's annual agreement on the reconciliation process. The IA found examples of variances where the low dollar values of particular transactions resulted in high variance percentages. In one example, a 64.62% variance resulted from a $2,000 difference in reporting by the government and the company. Given that there are now two years of variances that have all been explained, the IA has suggested that it should study whether there may be ways to adjust the scope and margin of variances that could reduce the level of effort by companies and the government. USEITI now has 40 documented variances, all of which have been explained, and may be able to make some helpful changes.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on scope and margin of variance; *responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker's identity noted as appropriate*:

- One company had to investigate a $25,000 variance after generating millions of dollars in offshore extraction, instead of focusing on doing their jobs and perfecting safety and performance. *Industry representative: That variance resulted from a field problem.*

- Should these ideas be included in the Report?
    - *Mr. Mennel: They are amplifications of Recommendations 2 and 5. They're not in the Report because those are supposed to be broader recommendations, and because the MSG's thinking has progressed in the few months since the Report was drafted. In addition, this presentation is giving us the details behind the recommendations in the Executive Summary, and the MSG can add it to the Report next year.*
    - *Mr. Field: CBI will make sure to report on these ideas in the meeting summary.*
- Timing issues are very common. Companies and the government spend a huge amount of time reconciling the differences between their fiscal years. USEITI needs clear ways to spot timing issues that lead to variances and fast track them. How can USEITI address the calendar year reporting issue systematically to eliminate wasted time and effort when this issue comes up unexpectedly? *Mr. Klepacz: Now that the government and the company know of this particular issue, they can predict it moving forward and be able to address it very quickly. However, there is no way to look immediately at a variance and see that it is a timing issue. Unless you dig into it you can't know the cause.*
- The Executive Summary does not quite reflect what the MSG is hearing today. It states that USEITI should "include greater disclosure of transaction-level detail." That sounds like the exact opposite of what MSG members are now suggesting. This discussion should be documented, and the website should be supplemented when USEITI goes to the International Board.
- The MSG should be cautious about how it talks about margin of variance. The margin of variance exists because USEITI decided variances below a certain threshold are not material.

Mr. Mennel summarized the IA's recommendations on these options moving forward. Of the three options identified, the IA recommended that sampling not go forward for next year, but sampling could be revisited in the future. The IA also suggested that they review the DOI audit procedures to see if it is possible to supplement or replicate the reconciliation process, to implement in 2018. The IA also suggested the MSG take forward the recommendation to review the reconciliation scope for 2017 in light of the history of transactions they have developed. Additional information can be found in Mr. Klepacz and Mr. Mennel's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/rr_efficiencies_msg_presentation_20161109_vfinal.pdf.

Mr. Gould suggested that the subcommittee would consider the recommendations in the coming year.

2. Key 2017 Decisions and Decision Dates

Sarah Platts reviewed the decisions that the MSG will need to make in February 2017. These include deciding which if any new commodities will be added to the scope of

reconciliation. Adding a new commodity would impact reporting and reconciliation, which requires MSG approval. Per Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) requirements, materials on this issue would need to be submitted to ONRR by January 17. Adding a new commodity would also mean generating two new county case studies. For these reasons, if there are any new commodities people want to add, this needs to be brought up to the subcommittee so they can be vetted.

In addition, the State and Tribal Subcommittee will need a final list of states and tribal opt-ins by April. Currently, the IA contract does not include state and tribal opt-ins or new commodities. They can be included if ONRR exercises an option, but ONRR needs to know to do this in time.

The February 2017 meeting will also involve deciding on new contextual narrative additions. In the meeting, the group will need to approve the topics, but not the actual work products. Ms. Platts noted that potential contextual narrative additions for 2017 include the following topics:

- A special highlight on renewable resources
- A special highlight on forestry
- An interactive way to sort through and navigate the laws, statues, and regulations based on relevant lands and natural resources

Mr. John Cassidy, IA team member from Deloitte, added that the February meeting could include more than these three topics, and members were free to suggest additional ideas.

Ms. Platts concluded her presentation by reviewing the reporting and reconciliation timeline for 2017 and the 2017 timeframes and deliverables. Additional information can be found in Ms. Platts's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/20161108_2017_key_dates_and_decisions_vfinal.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on Ms. Platts's presentation; *responses from Ms. Platts and Mr. Cassidy are indicated in italics, with the speaker indicated*:

- Where did the three contextual narrative ideas come from?
    - *Mr. Cassidy: The IA collected them throughout the year. The IA tries to keep track of ideas people discuss in MSG or Subcommittee meetings.*
    - *Ms. Platts: They reflect what the IA has heard from members about spaces where there may be opportunities to tell more of the story from the U.S. perspective.*
- It would be helpful to talk about different types of technologies.

- Before the MSG decided on the content for the first report, there were some good materials developed regarding USEITI's thinking on renewables and forestry. The MSG should review those materials.

I. Lease-level Unilateral Disclosure

Robert Kronebusch presented on the potential for DOI to move forward with lease-level unilateral disclosure, a step beyond the current unilateral disclosures. He noted that DOI currently unilaterally discloses calendar year 2013-2015 revenues at the company, revenue stream, and commodity levels on the USEITI Data Portal. There is a $100,000 per company (and its affiliates) reporting threshold. He then reviewed the ONRR definitions of "lease," "right-of-way" (ROW), and "right-of-use and easement" (RUE) as they would relate to the SEC Dodd-Frank Section 1504 definition of a "project'". He noted that the current lowest level of reporting that comes to DOI and ONRR is in the form of a lease. ONRR gets paid on the basis of leases, ROWs, and RUEs.

Mr. Kronebusch reviewed the number of leases, ROWs, and RUEs reported to ONRR in CY2015 (~47,000), which were disclosed on the data portal, and provided data on lease sizes. He noted that the Section 1504 project definition references agreements and that DOI has "communitization agreements" and "unitization agreements," and offered definitions for each. He suggested that unitization agreements can be very large, up to 1 million acres. He then presented figures on the number of agreements reported to ONRR in CY2015. The total number of leases, ROWs, RUEs, mines, and agreements for CY2015 was over 57,000, or roughly 10,000 more than the total number of leases. This is because, even though agreements aggregate leases, a single lease can be associated with many different agreements. The relationship between leases and agreements is complicated, and roughly a third of all leases are involved in communitization or unit agreements.

Mr. Kronebusch further noted that BLM and ONRR have different lease naming conventions and OSM collects at the mine level not the lease level. Additional information can be found in Mr. Kronebusch's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/lease-level_udr_presentation_final_11-09-16.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on Mr. Kronebusch's presentation, organized by theme; *direct responses from Mr. Kronebusch, his colleague at ONRR, Nathan Brannberg, and others are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate.*

Overall reactions and clarifications:

- Has ONRR looked at geographic interconnections? For example, in the Gulf of Mexico, there is one facility measurement point for oil and one for gas and they cover a dozen leases. Industry would call that one project and it could create a reconciliation problem. Does ONRR have all that information in its system? *Mr.*

Kronebusch: Yes, ONRR has all the information. Production is reported to ONRR at the facility measurement point, to a level of detail of every lease or agreement and well. That's where ONRR does some of its up front editing.

- It creates a reconciliation problem if ONRR reports at the lease level and industry reports at the project level. *Mr. Kronebusch: For reporting at the facility measurement point (FMP) level, there would need to be agreement on what the project is or how many FMPs come together. Some projects have multiple FMPs.*
- Is ONRR looking at both offshore and onshore production? *Mr. Kronebusch: Yes.*
- A ROW is in perpetuity, but the situation is not so clear with leases. USEITI should clarify this issue in the definitions, and not presume everyone knows these details.
    - *Mr. Kronebusch: With a lease, normally you have 10 years to produce and if you do, then it is in perpetuity, but if you don't it's not.*
    - *Industry representative: There is a primary term specified in the lease, and as production is maintained the lease will continue until production ceases.*
    - *Mr. Field: If USEITI goes to this level it sounds like there's a definitional issue of making sure people understand the details.*
- Could you clarify the sources of the data?
    - *Mr. Kronebusch: The source of the ONRR payments data is Form ONRR-2014, which covers oil and gas, NGLs, helium, and some others. For coal and solids it's Form ONRR-4053, the production and royalty report. For the items that cannot be paid on those two forms, ONRR used direct billing activities. Direct billing represents 1-2% of the total revenue.*
    - *Mr. Brannberg: For direct billing, also known as accounts receivables billing, there are a lot of rental payments, meaning that it involves a lot of contracts even if the total amount of revenue is relatively small. The rental payments are shown by lease.*
- What are the sources of revenues in the charts you showed? *Mr. Kronebusch: An estimated 80 is royalties. Bonuses and Rents are also a big source of revenue.*

Understanding unitization and communitization agreements:

- How much do unitization agreements affect accounting and how much are they a response to geology? It would be helpful to understand more about how unitization agreements relate to existing leases, and how many of them there are compared to unique leases. *Mr. Kronebusch: One difference is the complexity regarding reporting royalties. As far as ONRR is concerned, it doesn't matter whether it's a lease, an agreement, or anything else. For companies, it might be tougher because if it's an agreement they have to aggregate all their wells. Roughly half of what is reported to ONRR is from standalone leases and roughly half is from agreements. For auditors, it is important with agreements to make sure every lease is getting the correct allocation, because they have different* *royalty rates and you want to make sure the government gets every dollar it is due.*

- What does it look like in practice for industry to report on communitization agreements versus unitization agreements? *Industry representative: With communitization agreements, they want to isolate well by well, so they can see the meter statement on the well head and know it is being reported for that communitization agreement. With a unit, companies take all the wells in that unit and accumulate them, typically designated to an FMP. Each lease will be given an allocation percentage of the unit, and companies will ignore the individual wells. It is easier to track the volume as they're commingled at the FMP.*
- For unitization agreements, the idea is that everyone agrees to an allocation for extraction that they agree is fair for a common reservoir, after a lot of analysis. They agree on an overall allocation but do not measure every well, and measure at the custody transfer point for the entire reservoir. For communitization agreements, they agree on every well. *Mr. Kronebusch: When royalties are reported for agreements, ONRR gets both the lease number and the agreement number. You need the lease number because that is how money gets distributed to the states, counties, or tribes.*

The Trade Secrets Act

- How do you determine if there is a Trade Secrets Act (TSA) problem and how is it handled in the reports?
    - *Mr. Kronebusch: The experts in the government determine what they feel could potentially cause competitive harm. If the government discloses numbers four or five months after the end of the year, and look at yearly not monthly revenues, some might conclude that there is minimal potential for competitive harm.*
    - *ONRR representative: When a request for information comes in, staff look into it to see if it might reach a threshold for causing competitive harm. It is easier for us to respond to these types of requests on a case-by-case basis than to report everything annually. The latter requires tremendous resources and time, although technically it is not difficult. The MSG should discuss this resource issue now and next year.*
- If you determine there's a Trade Secrets Act (TSA) problem, how is that reflected in the reports?
    - *Mr. Kronebusch: Currently in the data portal, there is a "W "for withheld, reported by the company. For oil and gas, if you go to the state website for a lease's production and have the lease number, you could theoretically figure out the price per barrel or mcf. For solid minerals it is stricter.*
    - *Industry representative: As long as there is a delay in the release of the information and it is broken down annually, not by month, there is less risk for companies in oil and gas. For hard rock it is different.*

- USEITI should be sure to explain to and educate the public about why there may be TSA issues with coal and other minerals, to avoid suspicion. USEITI should explain how unitization and communitization agreements work, and potentially even provide visualizations. It should look into creating an animated training module for the data portal.
    - *Mr. Kronebusch: ONRR already has reporter training two to three times a year and has many presentations on what these agreements are, and the life of a lease from cradle to grave. There are many kinds of educational materials like this that USEITI could put on the data portal.*
    - *ONRR representative: The MSG could add this as a special topic to next year's report. Linking the data portal to some of ONRR's training is a great idea. For example, ONRR has a new training system where it uses videos that the MSG could link into the data portal.*

Steps towards ONRR setting up a lease-level disclosures system:

- If ONRR decided to perform lease-level unilateral disclosure, would it just be a matter of feeding data into a spreadsheet once it is set up? *Mr. Kronebusch: ONRR has the information and could do it. ONRR had to do it for this presentation.*
- Based on information on bonuses and rents by lease, should USEITI present the revenues by lease? Would this be more meaningful than doing it by agreement?
    - *Mr. Kronebusch: Doing it by the lease only makes sense. Everyone can agree on what that number means, and it's simpler to track. With agreements it is difficult to keep track of all the layers.*
    - *ONRR representative: ONRR is committed to reporting out the leases at some point. ONRR wants to make it automated, so it does not need to create a spreadsheet each time. Otherwise, the data is out of date very quickly. ONRR has a system where you can send in a FOIA request and the staff will get back to you with the information. This works fairly well and if ONRR changes it, it wants to do it right.*
- From an industry perspective, if this is just unilateral disclosure of lease level data, then this could be a wonderful approach. But if USEITI tries to reconcile projects to the leases it could get messy, and industry likely will not report everything at the lease level under SEC 1504.
- From a stakeholder perspective, it would help to see what the leases look like without having to do a FOIA request, so you can know more about who the industry players are in your community. These developments are part of a wonderful story about something emerging from USEITI that is creating searchable, usable data that is making government more efficient.
- BOEM is already providing lease-level disclosure in the Outer Continental Shelf, so there is the beginning of a precedent for this in DOI.
- What is the source of the wait for ONRR to implement this? *ONRR representative: It is a matter of getting ONRR's technology to the point where it*

can do this in an automated fashion. It is a capacity challenge with respect to implementing a business intelligence unit.

- Does ONRR intend to unilaterally disclose lease level information where it can, except for when there is a TSA issue? *ONRR representative: Yes, ONRR is committed to doing that when it can do it in an automated fashion. If the MSG feels strongly it needs to do it in the interim using a spreadsheet to meet its mandate, then ONRR could do that but it may not make a lot of sense.*
- State and county level reporting seems of more interest to communities than lease level reporting, since leases cross several counties and likely will not mean a lot to people. Currently, the U.S. has reporting by state and county and should at least continue it at that level. However, both are useful and there are also reasons for the lease level data.

The EU system and EITI requirements:

- How does the EU manage this reporting issue? *Industry representative: The EU has a definition that is similar to the SEC definition. In the EU, projects are defined at the lease contractor agreement level, although there's a different term of art. There is the ability for some aggregation above the contract level, but the principle is close to a contract level.*
- What does the EITI require? ? *Industry representative: EITI says that once you start reporting at the project level though the SEC, you need to do that for EITI as well.*
- Does the EITI standard require reporting or reconciliation? *Industry representative: It requires reporting, but that's because project level reporting hasn't really started. Industry does not think it's practical to reconcile on a lease or project level. The government receipts aren't gathered on a project level. It would be difficult to package and report them.*
- USEITI should clarify that the EU rule is already in effect. Companies registered in the EU need to report revenue with respect to worldwide production including in the U.S. So companies there have already reported at the project level. And now SEC 1504 is being implemented.
- Is the expectation that industry will only release this data on an annual basis and USEITI would never go to real-time reporting, to avoid competitive harm? *ONRR representative: ONRR will be studying that issue as it implements this. ONRR sees some opportunities for real-time disclosure as information comes in, but it is not near to implementing that and it would need to consider how to put in appropriate protections.*
- Anything USEITI does that is common between the EU and the U.S. with respect to reporting will be helpful. Under EU Directive 10, it looks like the project is defined at the state level. Does anyone know how that will be implemented?
    - *Industry representative: It's subnational and project disclosure, but current reports may just have state level disclosures.*

- *Civil society representative: We have begun analyzing this issue and reaching out to industry colleagues to ask for the rationale for reporting at the state level. It is pending further analysis. In the EU Accounting and Transparency Directives "Project" is defined as "the operational activities that are governed by a single contract, license, lease, concession or similar legal agreements and form the basis for payment liabilities with a government". There is no reference made to a definition based on a political boundary, such as a state.*

J. Beneficial Ownership Roadmap

Jim Steward, Department of the Interior, Paul Bugala, American University, and Mr. Harrington presented on work by the Beneficial Ownership Workgroup and sought approval from the MSG of a Beneficial Ownership Roadmap. They noted that guidance from the International EITI Secretariat requires that implementing countries agree and publish roadmaps for their beneficial ownership disclosures by January 1, 2017. In addition, implementing countries must request, and companies must disclose, beneficial ownership information for inclusion in their EITI reports as of January 1, 2020.

The presenters commented on areas in which the U.S. addresses beneficial ownership issues currently, such as the U.S. government's efforts within the G8's Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and a new rule and proposed legislation coming from the U.S. Department of the Treasury. They also reviewed existing avenues for disclosure of information on beneficial ownership in the U.S., including information collected by states, the IRS, and the SEC. They suggested, however, that DOI does not collect beneficial ownership information, and noted that the Workgroup would benefit from developing a more effective understanding of DOI authority. Additional information can be found in Mr. Steward, Mr. Bugala, and Mr. Harrington's presentation slides, available online at:
https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/beneficial_ownership_presentation_draft_10-17-16.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on the presentation; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate:*

- Zorka Milin, Global Witness, suggested that the U.S. efforts are welcome but insufficient. She asked whether DOI would have authority to request information on beneficial ownership pursuant to its statutory requirement to determine interest in a lease, and suggested DOI might base its authority more broadly on issues related to conflict of interest or breaking the law. *Lance Wenger, DOI Office of the Solicitor, responded that DOI doesn't have a specific statute mandating it can gather this information. It does have a variety of different standards allowing it to get certain information, but the information it can gather under relevant statutes is limited by type of information and purpose. DOI is not authorized to gather more granular beneficial ownership information. DOI* *could, however, look into using the prohibitions on members of government owning leases in order to gather some additional information.*

- Aaron Padilla, American Petroleum Institute, suggested that as the MSG considers next steps, a helpful frame could be to think of the problems that can arise from beneficial ownership, and which if any might be concerning in the U.S. He noted that, in the U.S., there are strong instruments preventing conflicts of interest in government, but there may be concerns about whether the public will get a good deal from the extraction of public lands and waters, or whether public policy will be used to enrich individuals.
- Isabel Munilla, Oxfam America, commented that regardless of the specific concerns in the U.S., the U.S. will need to meet the EITI requirement. The draft roadmap should map the existing system in the U.S. and how specifically it fits with the EITI requirements. This exercise might expose problems on coverage of companies, systems for collecting the data, and what governs public access.
- Mr. Dudis suggested that the group should look beyond just the federal context because the majority of all mineral extraction does not take place on federal land and because conflict of interest legislation in states and municipalities has important impacts. He also suggested that the MSG should look at how other countries have tried to define this issue, and be guided by a consideration of past scandals in the extractive industry that could have been prevented or exposed if additional beneficial ownership information had been available.
- Mr. Harrington noted that industry, and in particular large publicly held companies, are sympathetic to the beneficial ownership agenda. These companies face a big challenge with respect to due diligence in developing countries. The question is just mechanically how to implement it.
- Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association, expressed support for the idea of looking towards where the problem is and where the U.S. might still be vulnerable.
- Curtis Carlson, U.S. Department of the Treasury, noted that the beneficial ownership roadmap is focused on federally owned resources and there is no central database for privately owned resources and that in the U.S. there are a lot of privately owned resources.
- Mr. Bugala commented that there are examples in the U.S. where the creation of shell companies and the inability to identify beneficial owners has had detrimental effects. There are also examples of incorporated companies operating anonymously overseas.
- Mike Smith, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, commented that the U.S. is the only country in world that has private ownership of minerals, and that the judicial system is the most appropriate remedy to problems between private owners.

Mr. Field concluded the discussion by asking members if there were any objections to approving the draft roadmap and forwarding it to the EITI International Secretariat.

There were no objections and the MSG decided to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Secretariat.

- **Decision: The MSG decided to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Secretariat. The USEITI Secretariat shall transmit the document to the EITI International Secretariat on or before January 1, 2017.**

K. Mainstreaming

John Cassidy, IA team member from Deloitte, presented the IA's assessment of the feasibility of mainstreaming. He commented that mainstreaming is based on an idea that drafting an annual EITI report may not be the best use of time for every country; it might be preferable to automate the process and make it part of the everyday business of the government and companies. He clarified that mainstreaming does not change what the EITI standard requires; rather, it is another way of meeting the requirement.

Mr. Cassidy reviewed the various steps for mainstreaming, noted that from now into next year the MSG is focused on studying the feasibility of mainstreaming, reviewed next steps in the IA's feasibility study, reviewed current processes and procedures related to mainstreaming in the U.S., and suggested a number of potential areas for the U.S. to improve its EITI performance and potential for success with mainstreaming. Potential areas for improvement include doing more to showcase unilateral disclosure already occurring in the U.S., filling the gap on tax and project-level reporting through SEC 1504, and better explaining the audit requirements that currently exist. He concluded by noting that a decision on mainstreaming did not need to be made at the present MSG meeting. Additional information can be found in Mr. Steward and Mr. Cassidy's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/mainstreaming_msg_vfinal.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on the presentation; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate:*

- I thought the MSG had agreed to conduct a pre-feasibility study, not a feasibility study.
    - *Mr. Gould: The MSG did discuss a pre-feasibility study. ONRR opted to have the IA start on a full feasibility study in order to keep moving forward if USEITI is to pursue mainstreaming. If there are concerns about this, the MSG can discuss this further.*
    - *IA team member: Upon review, the IA determined that the differences between a pre-feasibility study and a full feasibility study were minimal.*
- You mentioned the politics have changed on Dodd Frank. How so? *IA team member: There is now increased uncertainty on what might happen. Dodd Frank would play an important role if mainstreaming goes forward. The IA's view is*

mainstreaming would be a multi-year process, and in many ways would follow a parallel path with SEC 1504.

- What EITI documents authorize the criteria that the data must be comprehensive, up-to-date, and reliable, and are they really an adequate scoping for whether government data is helpful? *IA team member: The comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date standard is from the validation guidelines document. Two additional criteria might be data quality and transparency.*
- Commenters expressed diverse opinions on the significance of corporate income tax reporting and reconciliation. One suggested that what matters is that the USEITI numbers are adding up in reconciliation, and the taxes would therefore add up as well. Another commented that even if the Treasury Department has excellent systems, the U.S. is still falling short on making tax information publicly available. Another noted that it would be helpful for civil society to indicate if its priority right now is EITI compliance or tax reporting, so that USEITI can prioritize its efforts. *Mr. Cassidy noted that the IA will set up stakeholder interviews on the tax issue, which will likely happen between now and February. Mr. Mennel suggested there is an argument that what is required by 1504 is sufficient for mainstreaming.*
- There were various perspectives on how much of a "deal breaker" the tax issue will be for the U.S. One suggested it would definitely be a problem with the EITI International Board. Another noted that ONRR worked closely with the SEC to use USEITI as a means for compliance with the 1504 standard and suggested that will bode very well for mainstreaming. *An IA team member commented that it is impossible to know whether tax reporting is a deal breaker at this time. No other feasibility study has been conducted and the only other country going forward on mainstreaming is Norway. The language in the standard says "all transactions," which implies all companies. However, it is reasonable to assume that the board will draw the line somewhere short of "all transactions" for the sake of practicality but USEITI will need to make a case for where the line should be.*
- USEITI might be able to look at mainstreaming as an opportunity help maintain momentum on government efficiency.

L. Validation Discussion

Mr. Gould initiated the conversation on validation by noting that the current date for the U.S. for validation is April 2018. He suggested the MSG enter the conversation on validation believing that the U.S. will be found compliant but also recognizing that the U.S. probably cannot be found compliant within the existing standard. There will be a global discussion on the standard that the U.S. can influence.

After these initial comments, Ms. Wilson presented an overview of validation. She reviewed the purposes of validation, steps in the validation process, key areas of validation requirements, and the core requirements any country must meet to avoid suspension. She also reviewed a draft pre-assessment for USEITI, estimating the level of progress by the U.S. on various EITI requirements. The draft pre-assessment included the following suggested findings, using the color scheme of the International Secretariat to indicate the degree of progress:

- Satisfactory progress (marked green) on relevant requirements related to MSG oversight, licenses and contracts, monitoring production, revenue allocation, and socioeconomic contribution.
- Meaningful progress but still not satisfactory (marked yellow) on some revenue collection requirements.
- Progress beyond what is required (marked blue) on public debate and data accessibility.

Additional information and the detailed suggested findings can be found in Ms. Wilson's presentation slides, available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/validation_overview.pdf.

MSG members made the following comments and asked the following questions on the presentation, organized by issue; *direct responses are indicated in italics, with the speaker identified as appropriate.*

General comments:

- Under the current validation system most countries will fail, so there will need to be a conversation about flexibility for countries that are doing good things but cannot fully comply with the standard. The compliance challenges the U.S. is facing are not unique.
- There are opportunities within the standard, such as mainstreaming and adapted implementation, that the U.S. should take advantage of to maximize its chances. The U.S. does not have risks in areas like civic space, and it is making many disclosures that are exceeding the standard, which it can highlight. It can also be specific about areas where it has risks, like participation level of reporting and corporate income tax reporting.
- USEITI should not try to define down the standard in order to make it easier to comply. EITI was created to give people insight into where money was coming from in the extractive sector. The fact that USEITI not been able to do so speaks to some of the governance difficulties and corruption in the U.S.

Direct subnational payments:

- Direct subnational payments is yellow but if the USEITI Secretariat were to make it green the board would likely agree. *Ms. Wilson: It indicates USEITI has pursued adapted implementation.*

Data timeliness:

- Data timeliness should be blue because the requirement is no more than two years, and in the current USEITI report it is one year. *Ms. Wilson: That is a good point. The MSG should consider changing it.*

Data comprehensiveness

- Some commenters suggested that data comprehensiveness should be green instead of yellow because it is USEITI's fundamental program. Others suggested yellow is appropriate because many companies have not participated in revenue reporting. These commenters noted that the U.S. has gone above and beyond in some areas of data comprehensiveness (like unilateral disclosures) but is behind in others (like tax reporting), so it evens out to yellow. *Ms. Wilson explained that draft pre-assessment coded this issue as yellow because the government is prohibited from full disclosure of tax revenue and company reporting is voluntary. While Dodd-Frank Section 1504 may improve things, it is not yet implemented so USEITI cannot take credit for it. In addition, government reporting specifically is marked blue, but the overall requirement is marked yellow.*
- Some of the mining companies that are not in USEITI's current universe have shown greater willingness to disclose their taxes. If USEITI expands the universe of its companies, a side effect might be an improvement in USEITI performance on tax reporting.

Data quality

- The data quality requirement looks at the U.S.' audit and assurance practices and how USEITI ensures the quality of the government's unilateral data reporting. USEITI has done a great job of this in the 2016 Report and it should be green.

Disaggregation

- MSG members expressed various opinions on disaggregation. One highlighted the impact of the fact that the U.S. decided not to disclose project level revenues, while another noted that a U.S. regulator has made a commitment to project level reporting using a definition consistent with the global standard. One suggested that disaggregation should be marked "N/A" instead of yellow, because project-level data is not relevant to implementation of the standard, while another suggested it should be green because USEITI has disaggregated by company and commodity and that is the definition of disaggregation until SEC 1504 comes into effect. Another suggested that, regardless of the coding, the MSG should note that it does not think it will be a material issue for validation because the board is waiting until the EU and SEC rules are in place before enforcing the standard.
- In response to a question about whether USEITI needs company level and lease level data for the 2017 Report to say that it has met the disaggregation standard, *an IA representative noted that the main requirement is consistency with the SEC rule when it comes into effect. An ONRR representative further commented that Dodd Frank and the SEC rulemaking allow the U.S. to publish data at company levels but that the MSG can still continue discussions on project-level reporting.*

The EITI International Board will decide if the USEITI MSG's definition of success complies with the guidelines.

- Some comments focused on strategies for meeting the requirement even before SEC 1504 comes into effect, for example by ONRR reporting lease level data. One commenter noted that the Section 1504 law is in place and in effect, which means companies are required to be implementing the law even though first reports won't be out until 2018-19.

Documentation

- The MSG has been good about documenting recommendations from the IA and the associated MSG discussions. The requirement is that the MSG must discuss these issues and document how and why it has decided to address them, and the MSG in fact does that in its meetings.

Nature of the assessment

- Procedurally, what does the MSG need to do? *DOI and ONRR representatives and Mr. Field: The USEITI Secretariat will conduct an initial desk audit and MSG representatives can discuss it with them before the MSG submits it to EITI International. For the International Board to accept the application, the USEITI MSG must reach consensus, but there may be ways to finesse the issue of consensus. Then the International Board will make the final decision.*
- It is in the MSG's best interests to be in full agreement on the scoring for each requirement. It would a powerful statement to send to the Board to say that the U.S. is in complete compliance with the standard and that the full MSG agrees with this self-assessment.
- Can the U.S. still be validated if it fails on one issue? *ONRR and DOI representatives: Overall it is a broad grading system, except for the four requirements that EITI countries cannot fail: government engagement, company engagement, civil society engagement, and timely EITI reporting. The Board will make a determination on every individual requirement then look at all of those assessments cumulatively. They will look at USEITI's implementation in the context of the U.S. and the challenges USEITI has before it.*

Next, Ms. Wilson discussed the validation timeline and consequences of various validation scenarios, depending on the board's assessment of overall progress. She noted that after the first validation, countries have only one additional chance to achieve compliance 3 to 18 months later. If a country is found compliant, it will be reevaluated in three years. Details can be found on Ms. Wilson's presentation slides, as noted above. Participants offered the following comments and questions:

- The U.S. should be light green overall, but the EITI Board seems to believe that the U.S. is orange, indicating inadequate progress, primarily due to the tax issue. The USEITI Secretariat does not think this is a fair assessment. There are other countries considered green that have just as many issues as the U.S. To address this issue the MSG should come to consensus that the U.S. is light green, and present that to the Board as a unified MSG on April 1, 2018.

- Participants differed in their predictions for how the Board is likely to react to the U.S. candidacy. Some suggested the Board may change how it thinks about validation issues after considering other countries because it will want to avoid suspending a large number of its members. Others suggested that the most essential part of EITI is transparency to citizens on revenues from the extractive sector, and if USEITI cannot provide that through tax information the Board will likely see it as a big problem. One participant suggested that in light of this potential outcome, MSG members should do everything they can to influence the regulatory process in the U.S. in a positive direction. One other participant questioned whether the U.S. will be compared to other wealthy countries or to poor countries that have severe capacity problems.
- Regarding the timing, the Board is currently way behind its validation schedule. It is unlikely that 18 months will actually be the maximum amount of time countries will receive until their second validation. For the U.S., the second validation will be at the end of 2020 at the earliest. It is likely that the regulatory situation in the U.S. will be more settled in time for the U.S. to survive the validation process.
- One participant suggested that USEITI could overcome challenges to validation if companies represented in the MSG agreed to disclose their taxes. Other participants noted that this issue is outside the control of MSG industry representatives, who have tried hard to educate their industry colleagues and leaders. Because corporate decisions on whether to disclose taxes are often made at the Board of Directors level, it is very difficult to get them to pay attention to EITI.

Mr. Gould outlined next steps on validation for USEITI, noting that the Implementation Subcommittee will be working on developing strong documentation to support USEITI's application, especially in the more challenging areas. Mr. Mussenden suggested it might be helpful for Implementation Subcommittee workgroups to explore possible areas of agreement on which requirements could be classified as "green" versus "yellow." Ms. Wilson suggested the MSG should be prepared well before the April 1, 2018 deadline with its validation pre-assessment.

IV. Public Comments

There was one public comment on Day 1 and a second on Day 2. On Day 1, Henry Salisman from the Navajo Nation commented that the data portal looks beautiful and thanked the MSG for its work. On Day 2, Henry Salisman, from a Navajo Nation thanked the MSG for its work. He noted he is a Native American citizen interested in the policy. In listening to the conversation, he heard lots of issues related to transparency, beneficial ownership, and the subnational status of Native American tribes, and he appreciated seeing Native American representatives on the MSG.

V. Wrap Up / Closing

Chris Mentasti, USEITI Secretariat, reviewed the decisions made during the meeting. Mr. Field reviewed the action items and noted that they would be distributed to the group.

Mr. Mussenden, DOI and Acting DFO, closed the meeting with some final words. He noted that he had an incredible experience working with the MSG, and it had been wonderful to observe the evolution of the USEITI project. He suggested that USEITI cannot move forward unless there is consensus, and he was heartened and encouraged by the group's ability to work together. He praised the MSG members, wished them well, and thanked them for the opportunity to collaborate with them. Mr. Mussenden adjourned the meeting at 4:00 pm.

VI. Meeting Participants

A. Participating Primary Committee Members

<u>Civil Society</u>
Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Paul Bugala, American University
Lynda Farrell, Pipeline Safety Coalition
Mike Levine, Oceana
Veronica Slajer, North Star Group
Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

<u>Government</u>
Curtis Carlson, Department of the Treasury
Greg Gould, Department of the Interior, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Mike Matthews, State of Wyoming - Department of Audit/Mineral Audit Division
Mike Smith, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission

<u>Industry</u>
Stella Alvarado, Anadarko Petroleum
Phillip Denning, Shell Oil Company
Susan Ginsberg, Independent Petroleum Association of America
John Harrington, ExxonMobil
Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Johanna Nesseth, Chevron
Michael Blank, Peabody Energy

B. Committee Alternates in Attendance

<u>Civil Society</u>
Daniel Dudis, Public Citizen
Zorka Milin, Global Witness

Jana Morgan, Publish What You Pay
Isabel Munilla, Oxfam America

Government
Jim Steward, Department of the Interior

Industry
Aaron Padilla, American Petroleum Institute
David Romig, Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas
Edwin Mongan, BHP Billiton Petroleum

C. Members of the Independent Administrator Team in Attendance

John Cassidy, Deloitte & Touche
Luke Hawbaker, Deloitte & Touche
Alex Klepacz, Deloitte & Touche
John Mennel, Deloitte & Touche
Sarah Platts, Deloitte & Touche
Kent Schultz, Deloitte & Touche

D. Government and Members of the Public in Attendance

Kimbra Davis, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Troy Dopke, Department of Interior Office of Inspector General
Jerry Gidner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Jennifer Goldblatt, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Mary Beth Goodman, National Security Council
Emily Hague, American Petroleum Institute
Michele Hertzfeld, GSA 18F
Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior
Corey Mahoney, GSA 18F
Tim Musal, Department of Interior Office of Inspector General
Paul Mussenden, Department of Interior
Charles Norfleet, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Jodie Peterson, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Kathleen Richardson, Department of Interior Office of Inspector General
Henry Salisman, Navajo Nation
Mia Steinle, Project on Government Oversight
Alexandria Turner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Mary Warlick, Bureau of Energy Resources, U.S. Department of State
Lance Wenger, Department of the Interior Office of the Solicitor
Brenda Young, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

E. Facilitation Team

Patrick Field, Consensus Building Institute
Toby Berkman, Consensus Building Institute

F. DOI MSG Support Team

Chris Mentasti, USEITI Secretariat
Judith Wilson, USEITI Secretariat
Kim Oliver, USEITI Secretariat
Nathan Brannberg, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Robert Kronebusch, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Treci Johnson, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

VII. Documents Distributed

- MSG Agenda (PDF)
- June MSG Meeting Summary (PDF)
- Executive Summary and Reconciliation Report (PDF)
- MSG Endorsement of Open Data (PDF)
- Beneficial Ownership Roadmap (PDF)
    - Guidance Note 22 (PDF)
- Request for Extension of Adapted Implementation (PDF)
- USEITI Work Plan Narrative (PDF)
- USEITI Work Plan Spreadsheet (PDF)
- USEITI Reporting Decision Matrix (PDF)

VIII. Transcript of Remarks by Secretary Jewell, November 16, 2016

Thank you all and thanks to all of you in the multi-stakeholder group for your hard work on this. It makes me very proud of our country and what we're able to do when we work together. I'm very proud of the work you do. And a special shout out to the Co-chairs, Veronika Kohler and Danielle Brian. Thank you very much. And of course our team at Interior. Paul [Mussenden] has been the champion for this and enlightened me on the whole process when I first got here, and Greg Gould. I'm really proud of the work that they've done and the work that all of you have done, bringing the perspectives of industry, the broad society, and government together.

I had an opportunity to talk with the governor of Alaska, and I appreciate their efforts joining this, and the governor of Wyoming. I was in Mexico not too long ago and urged Mexico to step up as an EITI country. They lose somewhere on the order 30% of their nation's resources between when it is produced and when it's sold and accounted for. There are a whole variety of reasons for that. But the purpose is to address the challenges of resource rich countries where it doesn't benefit all people.

I've played on the website and it's terrific. It's not something I might do for recreation, but it's great and it's making it easier to use. That's really important. I want to thank you for the work you do and how proud you make me. Few people understand how resource extraction on public lands works in the country.

We just did an event earlier today with Blackfeet tribal leadership — we had them all in my office — and Devon Energy. Devon was voluntarily relinquishing its leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area in Montana. This is a sacred site to the Blackfeet Nation. It's an area bordering Glacier National Park.

There's growing awareness that places are appropriate for development and some places are too special for development. EITI helps shine a spotlight on where development is happening, how important it is to the economy and our country to power our future, and also that it needs to be done in the right ways in the right places. You're helping shine a spotlight and put the data in a much more usable format than it would be available otherwise. I think that's really helpful

The other thing I'd say is it was really chatty when I walked in here. I think that's terrific. Because we might be considered in some cases to be at opposite sides of issues, but when we come together as human beings with a common interest and love of our country, a common interest in economic development, and environmental protection. And if you're a company extracting resources, you want people to know how much you're contributing to the Treasury of the United States. This is exactly what you're doing. We shouldn't be sneaking around and we are not sneaking around.

From the first iteration of the website to where we are now it keeps getting easier to use, and more fun for recreational use. What you're also doing is providing a template, open source, that other people will use. The richest country in the world should be doing that. As the only G7 nation involved in this we are really putting ourselves out there. Open government data is really important.

I was in California for other business. I spent time visiting Google. Google has taken landsat data provided by USGS — what our nation's lands looked like since the satellite functions of 1970s. It's taken all of those magnetic tapes and put them in petabytes of machine-readable format. You can now go to Google Earth and look at a time lapse since the 70s, and see the changes in the landscape, see what's happened to reservoirs, see what's happened to development, see the impact that we have had, see what happened from Superstorm Sandy — it's very obvious when that came through. Open data, machine-readable data, accessible data, in a way that puts it in the hands of ordinary people, helps ordinary people make extraordinary decisions about not just the here but about future generations. That's what you've done with EITI. I want to congratulate you. Now we need to just get certified as an EITI country and then we can take what we've done to the rest of the world as we're already encouraging countries to do. I'm very proud of the work you do. Thank you.

To my colleagues in the Department of Interior who are going to be looking at a transition in political leadership but not a transition of career staff, the importance of staying the course on something like this I can't overstate enough. Those of you in civil society and the industry sectors, and other stakeholders, put yourself in the seat of our career staff right now who have no idea who they're going to be working for. It has got to be really difficult. Things like this help move our nation forward and there's no reason we should go backwards, and they won't because of the work you're doing in this multi-stakeholder group.

A profound thank you to all of you. This is will be my last meeting with all of you, I can guarantee that — unless I become a stakeholder, but I'll take a long break before I do that.

It has been a privilege and a pleasure to get to know your work, to meet with you in a setting like this, and see the contributions you've made that will make a difference not just now but for many generations to come. Thank you and congratulations.

USEITI
The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Reporting Template

General Information (Box 1)	
Corporate Entity Name	
Entity Type	
Period for Reporting	1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016

Reported Payments (Box 2)		
Government Payee	**Revenue Streams**	
ONRR		
	Royalties	
	Rents and Bonuses	
	Other Revenues	
BLM		
	Bonus and First Year Rentals	
	Permit Fees	
	Other Revenues	
OSMRE		
	AML Fees including Audits and Late Charges	
	Civil Penalties including Late Charges	
IRS		

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The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Reporting Template Guidelines

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Table of Contents

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A. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for companies to complete the United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Reporting Template. As a part of the USEITI process, the US will publish a report that discloses the payments made by extractive industry companies for extractive related activities, including royalties, rents, bonuses, taxes, and other payments. This primarily refers to payments listed on page 2 of this document, made to government entities for extractive activities occurring on Federal leases and properties, with few exceptions. More information on USEITI is included at http://www.doi.gov/eiti.

A Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) oversees the USEITI process. An Independent Administrator (IA) is appointed by the MSG; Deloitte & Touche LLP serves as the IA for this report. The IA's role for the 2017 USEITI report is to collect and report the revenue data submitted by companies. Data submitted will not be subject to any audit or reconciliation procedures by the IA and no reconciliation procedures will be performed on the data submitted by companies for the 2017 Report.

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions Reference Guide contains a listing of definitions of terms included in this document and on the 2017 USEITI Reporting Template.

B. General Template Instructions

Please utilize the information included in this document to complete the 2017 USEITI Reporting Template.

An electronic version of the Reporting Template has been provided. If there are questions about the template or the information needed to complete the template, please send questions to:

USEITIDataCollection@Deloitte.com

General Information (Box 1)

Corporate Entity Name: Indicate the name of your corporate entity.

Entity Type: We request that you identify the type of incorporation for your company (S Corporation, C Corporation, Limited Partnership, Limited Liability Company, etc.).

Period for Reporting: Companies should provide payment data only for the period of CY 2016, which is January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. Only the payments made or reported during CY 2016 should be included in the amounts reported on the template.

The period in which the fees were incurred is not relevant; reporting should be based on the period in which the actual transaction to pay or report the fees occurred.

The reporting currency for the USEITI report is US dollars (USD); all amounts reported in the Reporting Template should be in USD.

Table B-1 provides a summary of the government revenue streams determined in-scope for USEITI reporting for CY 2016 by the USEITI MSG. The table lists these streams by the government entity that collects the revenue along with a brief description of each revenue stream. Companies only need to report payments made for these specific revenue streams. Please report payment amounts in Box 2, Reported Payments, in the column titled "Amount Paid (USD $)" on the template.

This request is only for total payment amount data for each revenue stream.

Table B-1 In-Scope Revenue Streams

Government Payee	Revenue Stream	Description
ONRR	Royalties	All Royalties reported to ONRR on Form ONRR-2014 or CMP-2014, the Production and Royalty (P&R) Reporting System, or through direct billing activity **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-1)**
ONRR	Rents and Bonuses	All Rents and Bonuses reported to ONRR on Form ONRR-2014, the Production and Royalty (P&R) Reporting System, or through direct billing activity **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-2)**
ONRR	Other Revenues	All non-royalty, rent, or bonus revenues reported to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014 or CMP-2014, Production and Royalty (P&R) Reporting System, or through direct billing activity; *and* Fees for annual inspections performed by BSEE on each offshore permanent structure and drilling rig that conducts drilling, completion, or workover operations; *and* Civil Penalties collected by ONRR on behalf of ONRR, BOEM, and BSEE **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-3)**
BLM	Bonus and First Year Rentals	Payments made by the winning bidder of an onshore lease at a BLM lease sale **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-4)**
BLM	Permit Fees	All Permit Fees paid such as Application for Permit to Drill Fees, Mining Claim and Holding Fees, any Fees paid pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act, etc. **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-5)**
BLM	Other Revenues	Wind, Solar, and Biomass Projects **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-6)**
OSMRE	AML Fees	Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Fees including AML Fees assessed from audits as well as any late charges paid **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-7)**
OSMRE	Civil Penalties	Civil Penalties assessed on violations of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act including any late charges paid **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-8)**
IRS	Taxes	Corporate Tax Payments to IRS **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-9)**

Additional details and guidance for each of the revenue streams listed in table *B-1 In-Scope Revenue Streams* are included in the respective tables within section C. These details provide explanation for how companies should determine the amounts to report for each revenue stream. The additional guidance includes information on the specific transaction types on government reporting forms that are included in the amounts companies should report.

There may also be instances where companies make payments to government entities based on direct billing activity, or other means such as only a check with a lease number referenced, rather than through a specific government reporting form. In these instances, the "Report Type" column in the table will show "Direct Billing" rather than the name of a standard reporting form with a related transaction code.

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C. Reporting Guidelines

Payments to Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)

Royalties Paid to ONRR

Table C-1 outlines the transactions that make up the Royalties revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014, Form CMP-2014, Form ONRR-4430, or through direct billing activity from ONRR. The amount reported for royalties should equal the amounts your company reported to ONRR on the respective forms during CY 2016 in addition to any invoices actually paid during CY 2016.

Table C-1 Royalties Paid to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	01	**Royalty Due**—Report royalties due in value on producing Federal leases
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	08	**Royalty In Kind (Other)**—Report non-Strategic Petroleum Reserve transactions for RIK oil and gas leases
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	10	**Compensatory Royalty Payment**—Report royalty value due on oil and gas that has been drained from Federal land by a well on another property
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	11	**Transportation Allowance**—Report a transportation allowance against the royalty due
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	15	**Processing Allowance**—Report a processing allowance against the royalty due
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	40	**Net Profit Share - Profitable**—Report sales and royalties on NPS leases for profitable months
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	ADJ	**Royalty Due**—Report royalties due in value on producing Federal leases - adjust volume and/or value
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	PR	**Royalty Due**—Report royalties due in value on producing Federal leases - original submission
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest on Royalties**—Report payor reported interest due to ONRR

Rents and Bonuses Paid to ONRR

Table C-2 outlines the transactions that make up the Rents and Bonuses revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014, Form ONRR-4430, or through direct billing activity from ONRR. The amount reported for rents and bonuses should equal the amounts your company reported to ONRR on the respective forms during CY 2016 in addition to any invoices actually paid during CY 2016. In the case of any duplicate rent payments made during the period, please do not include the duplicate rent amount paid.

Table C-2 Rents and Bonuses Paid to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014	04	**Rental Payment**—Report the payment of un-recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-2014	05	**Advance Rental Credit**—Report the payment of recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-2014	25	**Recoup Advance Rental Credit**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid recoupable rent against net royalties paid
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RENT	**Rental Payment**—Report the payment of un-recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RCPRN	**Advance Rental Credit**—Report the payment of recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RERNT	**Recoup Advance Rental Credit**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid recoupable rent against net royalties paid
Direct Billing	N/A	**Nominally-Deficient Rent**—Report deficient rental payments
Direct Billing	N/A	**Rental Payment**—Report the payment of un-recoupable rent for a lease
Direct Billing	N/A	**Rental Recoupment**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid recoupable rent against net royalties paid
Direct Billing	N/A	**Right of Way/Use Rent Assessment**—Report annual right of way/use payments for offshore properties
ONRR-2014	67	**Bonus Rentals**—Deferred
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	DBONS	**Bonus Rentals**—Deferred
Direct Billing	N/A	**Bonus Payment** (Winning Bidder Only)
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Deferred Bonus**

Other Revenues Paid to ONRR

Table C-3 outlines the transactions that make up the Other Revenues revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014, Form ONRR-4430, or through direct billing activity from ONRR, fees for annual inspections performed by BSEE which ONRR collects on behalf of BSEE through direct billing activity, and civil penalties issued by ONRR, BOEM, or BSEE collected by ONRR through direct billing activity. The amount reported for other revenues should equal the amounts your company reported to ONRR on the respective forms during CY 2016 in addition to any invoices actually paid during CY 2016.

Table C-3 Other Revenues Paid to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014	02	**Minimum Royalty Payment**—Report the minimum royalty payment for a lease
ONRR-2014	03	**Estimated Royalty Payment**—Report an estimated royalty payment
ONRR-2014	07	**ONRR Settlement Agreement**—Report royalty due on a contract settlement with ONRR
ONRR-2014	09	**Production Fee Incentive**—Report incentives paid for production
ONRR-2014	13	**Quality Bank and Gravity Bank Adjustment**—Report adjustments that reflect the difference in quality (gravity and/or sulfur) between the oil measured at the approved point of royalty settlement and the common stream quality of the pipeline
ONRR-2014	14	**Tax Reimbursement Payment**—Report the royalty on a tax reimbursement
ONRR-2014	16	**Well Fees**—Report a flat fee payable periodically as specified in the lease agreement
ONRR-2014	17	**Gas Storage Agreement - Flat Fee**—Pay for storage of gas when the fee is a fixed amount or is based on the number of acres used to store gas
ONRR-2014	18	**Gas Storage Agreement - Injection Fee**—Report the fee for gas injected into a gas storage formation
ONRR-2014	19	**Gas Storage Agreement - Withdrawal Fee**—Report the fee for gas that was injected into and then withdrawn from a gas storage formation
ONRR-2014	21	**Interest Amount Due ONRR**—Report payor-calculated interest owed to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014	22	**Interest Amount Owed To Payor**—Report payor-calculated interest ONRR owes payor (for Federal leases only)
ONRR-2014	31	**Contract Settlements Payment**—Report royalty due on contract settlement payments between you and a third party
ONRR-2014	32	**Advance Royalty**—Report advance royalty amount due for specific products (all coal and non-coal)
ONRR-2014	33	**Recoup Advance Royalty**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid advance royalty (all coal and non-coal products)
ONRR-2014	37	**Royalties Due In Lieu Of Severance Tax**—Report royalties due for leases subject to Section 6(a)(9) of the OCS Lands Act of 1953, as amended
ONRR-2014	38	**Additional Royalty Due For OCSLA, Section (6)(A)(9) Leases**—Report additional royalties of 1/32, 1/48 and 1/64 due under Section 6(a)(9) leases
ONRR-2014	39	**Net Profit Share – Unprofitable**—Report incentive for drilling in areas that otherwise wouldn't be profitable
ONRR-2014	52	**Recoup Minimum Royalty Paid in Advance (MRPIA)**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid minimum royalty recoupable amount.
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	ADVRY	**Advance Royalty**—Report advance royalty amount due for specific products (non-coal only)
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	CONSP	**Contract Settlements Payment**—Report royalty due on contract settlement payments between you and a third party
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	MNROY	**Minimum Royalty Payment**—Report the minimum royalty payment for a lease
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	MRPIA	**Minimum Royalty Payment**—Report the minimum royalty payable in advance for a lease (non-coal only)
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RADRY	**Recoup Advance Royalty**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid advance royalty (all coal & non-coal products)
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RCPMR	**Recoup Minimum Royalty Paid In Advance**—Report the recoupment of a previously paid advance minimum royalty (non-coal only)
Direct Billing	N/A	**Gas Storage Fee**—Fee for the storage of natural gas

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	**In Lieu of Production**—Report payments in lieu of production
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Due ONRR**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in underpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Owed To Payor**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in overpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Due ONRR**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in underpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Owed To Payor**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in overpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest on Invoices**—Report interest billed for any invoice paid late
Direct Billing	N/A	**Liquidated Damages**—Report charges for providing incorrect or no payment information
Direct Billing	N/A	**Minimum Royalty**—Report the minimum royalty for a lease
Direct Billing	N/A	**Oil and Gas Adjustment**—Report oil and gas adjustments
Direct Billing	N/A	**On Account**—Report payments on account to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Payor Calculated Interest**—Report payor-calculated interest
Direct Billing	N/A	**Storage Fee**—Report fees for storage
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Advance Royalty (Solids)**
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Minimum Royalty**—Report additional minimum royalties due
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Rent**—Report additional rental payments due
Direct Billing	N/A	**Well Fees**—Report a flat fee payable periodically as specified in the lease agreement
Direct Billing	N/A	**Fees for annual inspections** performed by BSEE on each offshore permanent structure and drilling rig that conducts drilling, completion, or workover operations

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	**ONRR Civil Penalties**
Direct Billing	N/A	**BOEM Civil Penalties**
Direct Billing	N/A	**BSEE Civil Penalties**

Payments to Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Bonus and First Year Rentals Paid to BLM

Table C-4 outlines the transactions that make up the BLM Bonus and First Year Rentals revenue stream. We understand that companies generally make and record a payment to BLM of the bid amount (bonus) and the first year rental amount when awarded the winning bid on a lease. Companies should report payments made only where the bid submitted was the winning bid. **Companies should exclude payments made for deposits where their bid did not win and BLM returned the deposit amount.**

Although BLM subsequently transfers these payments of bonus and rent to ONRR, they are a separate revenue stream for USEITI. This separation better reflects how companies make and record these payments to government agencies.

Table C-4 Bonus and First Year Rentals Paid to BLM

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Form 3000-002	N/A	Payments made by the winning bidder of an onshore lease at a BLM lease sale

Permit Fees Paid to BLM

Table C-5 outlines the transactions that make up the BLM Permit Fees revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to BLM on various forms. These fees include all types of permit fees paid to BLM, such as Application for Permit to Drill Fees, Mining Claim and Holding Fees, and any fees paid pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act.

Table C-5 Permit Fees Paid to BLM

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Form 3160-003	N/A	Application for Permit to Drill Fee - APD (O&G)
Form 3000-002, Form 3000-003, Form 3000-003a, *or* Form 3160-008	N/A	Processing Fees for Assignments/Record Title, Competitive/Non-Competitive Leases, Name Changes/Mergers, On Railroad R/W, Overriding Royalty Assignment, Reinstatements, Transfer Operating Rights, Closed Cases (O&G)
Notice of Intent to Abandon (NIA) *or* Subsequent Report Plug and Abandon (SRA) using: Form 3160-005 *or* Form 3160-009	N/A	Incidents of Non-Compliance related to Abandonment, Drilling, Environmental, and Production Penalties (O&G)
Form 3400-012 *or* Form 3440-001	N/A	Processing Fees for Competitive Lease, Exploration License, Lease Modification, Logical Mining Unit Formation/Modification (Coal)
Form 3520-007 *or* Form 3600-009	N/A	Processing Fee and Bonds for Competitive/Non-Competitive Lease Sale (Mineral Materials)
Form 3520-007 *or* Form 3600-009	N/A	Sand and Gravel Sales (Mineral Materials)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3860	N/A	Mining Claim Fee—Not New $155 (Locatable Minerals)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3861	N/A	New Mining Claim Location Fee $37(Locatable Minerals)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3862	N/A	New Mining Claim Maintenance Fee $155 (Locatable Minerals)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3863	N/A	New Mining Claim Processing Fee $20 (Locatable Minerals)
Form 3150-004 *or* Form 3150-008a	N/A	Oil Shale R&D Nominations Processing Fee (Locatable Minerals)

Other Revenues Paid to BLM

Table C-6 outlines the transactions that make up the BLM Other Revenues revenue stream. The BLM collects these fees for various renewable projects through direct billing activities.

Table C-6 Other Revenues Paid to BLM

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	Wind, Solar, and Biomass Project Fees

Payments to Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)

AML Fees Paid to OSMRE

Table C-7 outlines the transactions that make up the OSMRE AML Fees revenue stream. These include fees paid or reported to OSMRE quarterly on the OSM-1 Form. This also includes amounts paid for fees assessed from audits and any late charges incurred. Payments made to OSMRE may relate to activities on all land categories (Federal, Indian, State, and Fee/Private).

Table C-10 AML Fees Paid to OSMRE

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
OSM-1	N/A	Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Fees paid quarterly on coal tonnage reported on the Coal Reclamation Fee Report (OSM-1 Form) including AML Fees assessed from audits, as well as any late charges paid

Civil Penalties Paid to OSMRE

Table C-8 outlines the transactions that make up the OSMRE Civil Penalties revenue stream. These include amounts paid directly to OSMRE from civil penalties assessed by OSMRE through direct billing activity. Payments made to OSMRE may relate to activities on all land categories (Federal, Indian, State, and Fee/Private).

Table C-8 Civil Penalties Paid to OSMRE

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	Civil Penalties assessed on violations of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act where OSMRE is the regulatory authority (Tennessee, Washington, and certain tribal lands) including any late charges paid

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Payments to Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Taxes Paid to the IRS

Table C-9 outlines the IRS transaction codes that make up the Taxes revenue stream. These include all corporate income tax payments made to the IRS by C Corporations during CY 2016 and any tax refunds paid out. Companies should report a net amount of actual tax payments and tax refunds made or received during CY 2016, regardless of the period of activity to which the taxes relate. **For companies that are not C Corporations and do not pay consolidated federal corporate income taxes, this section of the template is not applicable.**

Table C-9 Taxes paid to the IRS

IRS Transaction Codes Tax Payments	Transaction Description
610	Remittance with Return
620	Initial Installment Payment, Form 7004
640	Advanced Payment of Determined Deficiency or Underreported Proposal
660	Estimated Tax - Federal Tax Deposit
670	Subsequent Payment
680	Designated Payment of Interest
690	Designated Payment of Penalty
720	Refund Payment
IRS Transaction Codes Tax Refunds	**Transaction Description**
840	Manual Refund
841	Cancelled Refund Check Deposited
846	Refund of Overpayment

D. Company Contact Information

On the template in Box 4, Company Contact Information, we request that your company provide contact information; including name, title/position, phone number, and email address, for an appropriate individual that the IA can reach out to directly if additional communication is required.

E. Reliability of Data – Management Sign-off

The EITI Standard requires that the IA and the MSG obtain a sign-off from a senior company official to attest that the completed reporting template is a complete and accurate record. We are requesting that your company identify an appropriate senior level official according to your organizational structure to provide the necessary assurance and sign the completed template in Box 5, Management Sign Off.

F. Company and Subsidiary Identification

In the event your company is a parent company with subsidiary and affiliate companies, please report all figures in the template at a consolidated parent company level, meaning that the reported amounts should reflect total payments made by each consolidated company.

We ask that you please also complete Box 6 of the reporting template, List of Parent Company Subsidiaries, in order to help us identify all subsidiary or affiliate companies included in your consolidated payment amount. Please list each of the subsidiaries that make payments to each DOI bureau and any related payor or customer identification codes used for each of those companies for each respective bureau.

G. Submission

We request all companies submit completed Reporting Templates to the USEITI IA no later than **September 30, 2017**. Companies can submit completed Reporting Templates through email (including digitally signed PDF or a signed and scanned document) or through a mailed, physical hard copy.

Commented [AK1]: This date should be discussed.

Address templates submitted by mail to:

USEITI Independent Administrator
C/O Deloitte & Touche, LLPF
1919 North Lynn Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Send electronic copies to the USEITIDataCollection@Deloitte.com mailbox.

H. Data Security Measures

The IA will take precautions to safeguard the data as follows:

IA Responsibilities

- The IA will provide password protected reporting templates to companies when distributed electronically.
- The IA will destroy or delete non-relevant information inadvertently provided.
- The IA will work on security-encrypted laptops and email communications will be through secure email servers.
- Each template will have a different password that addresses current government encryption standards.

Reconciling Company Responsibilities

Companies submitting the reporting template via electronic submission should utilize the following guidelines:

- Submit completed templates directly to the IA.
- The reporting templates should be password encrypted when submitted to the IA.
- If the template password has changed from the password sent with the template, please provide a separate communication to the IA to notify of the new template password.

I. Questions and guidance regarding completion of template

Should any questions arise while completing the reporting template, you should contact the Independent Administrator at:

USEITIDataCollection@Deloitte.com

We will reply to any such queries as soon as possible.

DRAFT as of 1/17/2017

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions Reference Guide

This document uses the following acronyms and abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Definition
AML	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CY	Calendar Year
DOI	Department of the Interior
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
Form ONRR-2014	Report of Sales and Royalty Remittance
Form ONRR-4430	Solid Minerals Production and Royalty Report
Form CMP-2014	Compliance Activity Specific Report
Form OSM-1	Coal Reclamation Fee Report
IA	Independent Administrator
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
OCSLA	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
O&G	Oil and Gas
ONRR	The Office of Natural Resources Revenue
OSM	The Office of Surface Mining
OSMRE	The Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement
P&R	Production and Royalty Reporting System (see Form ONRR-4430)
USEITI	United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

RE: Curtis Carlson - Mainstreaming Feasibility Interview

From:	"Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
To:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
Cc:	"Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>
Date:	Thu, 19 Jan 2017 18:30:29 +0000
Attachments:	Mainstreaming Feasibility Preread_2017Jan_vF.pdf (259.16 kB); USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Study Interview Guide_Jan2017_vF.pdf (196.8 kB)

Hi Curtis –

Look forward to chatting soon! Attached is a pre-read document for your reference as well as a copy of some of the questions we'll go through.

Best,
Sarah

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 9:59 AM
To: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington); Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)
Cc: Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)
Subject: Curtis Carlson - Mainstreaming Feasibility Interview
When: Thursday, January 19, 2017 2:00 PM-3:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: 1-888-998-2663,,59339#

FW: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

From:	[redacted]@treasury.gov>
To:	watsonml@state.gov
Cc:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date:	Mon, 30 Jan 2017 20:52:29 +0000
Attachments:	HJRes __ Combined CRA SAP Circulation.docx (14.35 kB)

Hi Micah,

Any views from State on the EITI-related joint resolution referenced below that you care to share?

John

From: LLR
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 1:24 PM
To: _DL_Int'l Affairs (Front Office Staff); Adams, Christopher; [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Baukol, Andrew; Bell, Douglas; [redacted] Berry, Clay; [redacted]Disabled; [redacted]Bouzis, Evangelia; [redacted] L.; Cohen, Arnold D.; [redacted] Dohner, Robert; [redacted] Fagan, John; [redacted] Gacki, Andrea; [redacted] Granat, Rochelle; [redacted] Hinton, Veronica; [redacted] Hull, Leslie; [redacted] Kaplan, Michael; Kanroth, Robert; Kirby, Jimmy; Latortue, AlexiaDisabled; 'llritems@fms.treas.gov'; [redacted] Mahaffie, Bob; [redacted] Martinez, LeonardoDisabled; McDonald, Larry; Meisels, Amy (Greer); Meyer, Eric; Mir, Aimen; Mohlenkamp, Matthew; Orlando, Jason; Peters, Daniel W.Disabled; Pollard, Patricia; [redacted] Schindler, Frederick W.; [redacted]Disabled; [redacted] Smith, Bradley; [redacted] Trew, Heather; [redacted] Weeks, John; West, Thomas; [redacted]
Cc: LLR; Ahern, Paul; [redacted] Ballman, Luke; [redacted] Bhagowalia, Sonny; [redacted] Blair, Anita; [redacted] Cole, Lorraine; Cooper, Iris; Copenhaver, David T.; [redacted] H.'; 'Counsel.Office@tigta.treas.gov'; [redacted] Delmar, Richard K.; [redacted] Harvey, Mariam; [redacted] Heller-Stein, Colleen; [redacted] IOC Watch Officers; [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; Law, Ryan; [redacted]@fiscal.treasury.gov'; [redacted] Merritt, Kristin C.; Metz, Brian L.; [redacted] Miller, Eli; [redacted] Munk, Russell; [redacted] O'Hearn, Francis; [redacted] Peretti, Brian; [redacted] Phillips, Craig; Prabhakar, Rahul; [redacted]@irs.gov'; [redacted] Solomon, Karen O.; Sonfield, Brian; [redacted] Sutton, Gary; [redacted] Thomas, Michael, O.; [redacted] TOC; [redacted] Vallabhaneni, Krishna; [redacted]
Subject: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

DEADLINE: <u>5:00PM TODAY</u> Monday, January 30, 2017

[redacted]

PLEASE NOTE: Comments/edits must be approved by an official from your office at the Director level or higher. If you are with a bureau of Treasury, please ensure that a Treasury policy official has approved the comments/edits before sending them to LLR. Please submit comments on behalf of your office to LLR@do.treas.gov. In responding to this email, please use the exact subject line of this e-mail and provide the name of the policy official who approved the response. OMB's preference is specific edits, not general comments. If you cannot meet the deadline, please e-mail LLR@do.treas.gov as far in advance of the deadline as possible and be specific about when you could have comments. Except in extraordinary circumstances, if the deadline has passed, the opportunity to comment has also passed.

RE: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 30 Jan 2017 21:44:02 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 3:50 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: FW: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

Hi Curtis,

Flagging for you in case you hadn't seen. Any thoughts?

John

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 3:46 PM
To: Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Natalucci, Fabio; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]; (b)(6) [redacted] Severens, Alex
Subject: RE: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

Thanks for flagging, Susan.

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 1:31 PM
To: Natalucci, Fabio; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: FW: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: LLR
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 1:24 PM
To: _DL_Int'l Affairs (Front Office Staff); Adams, Christopher; (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Baukol, Andrew; Bell, Douglas; (b)(6) [redacted] Berry, Clay; (b)(6) [redacted] Disabled; (b)(6) [redacted] Bouzis, Evangelia; (b)(6) [redacted] L.; Cohen, Arnold D.; (b)(6) [redacted] Dohner, Robert; (b)(6) [redacted] Fagan, John; (b)(6) [redacted] Gacki, Andrea; (b)(6) [redacted] Granat, Rochelle; (b)(6) [redacted] Hinton, Veronica; (b)(6) [redacted] Hull, Leslie; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Kaplan, Michael; Kaproth, Robert; Kirby, Jimmy; Latortue, AlexiaDisabled; 'llritems@fms.treas.gov'; (b)(6) [redacted] Mahaffie, Bob; (b)(6) [redacted] Martinez,

LeonardoDisabled; McDonald, Larry; Meisels, Amy (Greer); Meyer, Eric; Mir, Aimen; Mohlenkamp, Matthew; Orlando, Jason; Peters, Daniel W.Disabled; Pollard, Patricia; [redacted] Schindler, Frederick W.; [redacted] Disabled; [redacted]; Smith, Bradley; [redacted] Trew, Heather; [redacted] Weeks, John; West, Thomas; [redacted]
Cc: LLR; Ahern, Paul; [redacted] Ballman, Luke; [redacted] Bhagowalia, Sonny; [redacted] Blair, Anita; [redacted] Cole, Lorraine; Cooper, Iris; Copenhaver, David T.; [redacted] H.'; 'Counsel.Office@tigta.treas.gov'; [redacted] Delmar, Richard K.; [redacted] Harvey, Mariam; [redacted] Heller-Stein, Colleen; [redacted]; IOC Watch Officers; [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; Law, Ryan; [redacted]@fiscal.treasury.gov'; [redacted] Merritt, Kristin C.; Metz, Brian L.; [redacted] Miller, Eli; [redacted] Munk, Russell; [redacted] O'Hearn, Francis; [redacted] Peretti, Brian; [redacted] Phillips, Craig; Prabhakar, Rahul; [redacted]@irs.gov'; [redacted] Solomon, Karen O.; Sonfield, Brian; [redacted] Sutton, Gary; [redacted] Thomas, Michael, O.; [redacted] TOC; [redacted] Vallabhaneni, Krishna; [redacted]
Subject: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

DEADLINE: 5:00PM TODAY Monday, January 30, 2017

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

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RE: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 30 Jan 2017 21:45:44 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 4:13 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

From: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 3:52 PM
To: Watson, Micah L
Cc: Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov
Subject: FW: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

Hi Micah,

Any views from State on the EITI-related joint resolution referenced below that you care to share?

John

From: LLR
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 1:24 PM
To: _DL_Int'l Affairs (Front Office Staff); Adams, Christopher; (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Baukol, Andrew; Bell, Douglas; (b)(6) [redacted] Berry, Clay; (b)(6) [redacted] Disabled; (b)(6) [redacted] Bouzis, Evangelia; (b)(6) [redacted] L.; Cohen, Arnold D.; (b)(6) [redacted]; Dohner, Robert; (b)(6) [redacted]; Fagan, John; (b)(6) [redacted] Gacki, Andrea; (b)(6) [redacted]; Granat, Rochelle; (b)(6) [redacted] Hinton, Veronica; (b)(6) [redacted]; Hull, Leslie; (b)(6) [redacted] Kaplan, Michael; Kaproth, Robert; Kirby, Jimmy; Latortue, AlexiaDisabled; 'llritems@fms.treas.gov'; (b)(6) [redacted]; Mahaffie, Bob; (b)(6) [redacted] Martinez, LeonardoDisabled; McDonald, Larry; Meisels, Amy (Greer); Meyer, Eric; Mir, Aimen; Mohlenkamp, Matthew; Orlando, Jason; Peters, Daniel W.Disabled; Pollard, Patricia; (b)(6) [redacted] Schindler, Frederick W.; (b)(6) [redacted] Disabled; (b)(6) [redacted] Smith, Bradley; (b)(6) [redacted] Trew, Heather; (b)(6) [redacted] Weeks, John; West, Thomas; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: LLR; Ahern, Paul; (b)(6) [redacted] Ballman, Luke; (b)(6) [redacted] Bhagowalia, Sonny; (b)(6) [redacted] Blair, Anita; (b)(6) [redacted] Cole, Lorraine; Cooper, Iris; Copenhaver, David T.; '(b)(6) [redacted] H.'; 'Counsel Office@tigta.treas.gov'; (b)(6) [redacted] Delmar, Richard K.; (b)(6) [redacted]; Harvey, Mariam; (b)(6) [redacted] Heller-Stein, Colleen; (b)(6) [redacted] IOC Watch Officers; (b)(6) [redacted]; Klein, Jeffrey; Law, Ryan; (b)(6) [redacted]@fiscal.treasury.gov'; (b)(6) [redacted] Merritt, Kristin C.; Metz, Brian L.; '(b)(6) [redacted] Miller, Eli; (b)(6) [redacted] Munk, Russell; (b)(6) [redacted] O'Hearn, Francis; (b)(6) [redacted] Peretti, Brian; (b)(6) [redacted] Phillips, Craig; Prabhakar, Rahul; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@irs.gov'; (b)(6) [redacted] Solomon, Karen O.;

Sonfield, Brian; (b)(6) [redacted] Sutton, Gary; (b)(6) [redacted] Thomas, Michael, O.; (b)(6) [redacted] TOC; (b)(6) [redacted] Vallabhaneni, Krishna; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]

Subject: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

DEADLINE: <u>5:00PM TODAY</u> Monday, January 30, 2017

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

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RE: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

From: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Natalucci, Fabio" <fabio.natalucci@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 30 Jan 2017 22:55:35 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 4:23 PM
To: Baker, Susan L
Cc: Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: FW: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

FYI

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 4:13 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

From: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov [mailto:(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 3:52 PM
To: Watson, Micah L
Cc: Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov
Subject: FW: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

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Miller, Eli; (b)(6) [redacted]; Munk, Russell; (b)(6) [redacted]; O'Hearn, Francis; (b)(6) [redacted]; Peretti, Brian;
(b)(6) [redacted] Phillips, Craig; Prabhakar, Rahul; (b)(6) [redacted]
(b)(6) [redacted]@irs.gov'; (b)(6) [redacted] Solomon, Karen O.;
Sonfield, Brian; (b)(6) [redacted]; Sutton, Gary; (b)(6) [redacted] Thomas, Michael, O.; (b)(6) [redacted]; TOC;
(b)(6) [redacted], Vallabhaneni, Krishna; (b)(6) [redacted]
(b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: [SHORT FUSE] Statement of Administration Policy on Bills to Nullify Several Agency Rules [MJR-115-2]

DEADLINE: **5:00PM TODAY** **Monday, January 30, 2017**

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

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RE: USEITI MSG Meeting

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Tue, 31 Jan 2017 14:02:15 +0000

I will be there through the morning on Wednesday. If there is a day two, I can probably be there in the morning.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 31, 2017 9:00 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: USEITI MSG Meeting

Curtis,

I know saying you have limited bandwidth and time is an understatement. We still need your support to get us a quorum for the government sector. We have 2 MSG Decisions on Day 1 (Feb. 1) at 10:15 session the MSG has to approve the November Meeting Minutes; at the 10:30 - 12:30 session we have MSD discussion and decision of the 2017 Reconciliation and Reporting Approach.

On Day 2 we have the MSG discussion and approval of the 3 additions to the contextual narrative for the 2017 report (9:45 - 11)

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

Re: USEITI MSG Meeting

From:	"Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date:	Tue, 31 Jan 2017 15:03:39 +0000

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On Tue, Jan 31, 2017 at 9:02 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

> I will be there through the morning on Wednesday.Â If there is a day two, I can probably be there in the morning.
>
> Â
>
> --
>
> Curtis Carlson
>
> Office of Tax Analysis
>
> U.S. Department of the Treasury
>
> (b)(6) [redacted]
>
> curtis.carlson@treasury.gov
>
> Â
>
> **From:** Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
> **Sent:** Tuesday, January 31, 2017 9:00 AM
> **To:** Carlson, Curtis
> **Subject:** USEITI MSG Meeting
>
> Â
>
> Curtis,
>
> Â
>
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>
> Â
>
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>
> Â
>
> --
>
> **Judy Wilson**
>
> **Program Manager USEITI SecretariatÂ**
>
> **Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
>
> **judith.wilson@onrr.gov**
>
> **202-208-4410**

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI SecretariatÂ
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov

202-208-4410

National Secretariat Circular - February 2017

From: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>
To: Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Veronica Slajer <vaslajer@northstargrp.com>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>
Cc: Alex Klepacz <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, John Kenneth Cassidy (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, John Mennel <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Luke Malcolm Hawbaker (US - Arlington) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>, amaxwell@deloitte.com
Date: Tue, 31 Jan 2017 18:56:29 +0000

Message from the EITI International Secretariat

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National Secretariat Circular - January 2017

Dear colleagues,

Since October, 18 EITI Reports and 43 beneficial ownership roadmaps have been published, now five countries have made meaningful progress in implementing the EITI Standard, and 25 open data policies are available to the public. These are exciting developments that show how governments, companies and civil society have used the EITI to help address their challenges, including making direct recommendations on reforms in the extractive sector. Additionally, Timor-Leste became the first country to make a financial contribution to the international management of the EITI.

The EITI is changing and the old world of pass-fail is making way for a more encouraging model which recognises that progress is ongoing and that the focus should be as much on making meaningful reforms as on ticking boxes. Six more Validations began on 1 January including Honduras, Iraq, Mozambique, Philippines, Tanzania and Zambia. Moving forward with beneficial ownership, the next step is now to implement the roadmaps.

I would like to inform you that the EITI Board is carrying out a consultation to help improve how constituencies govern themselves and interact with the EITI at the global level. This consultation will run until 20 February 2017. Your assistance in informing your national stakeholders about this consultation is much appreciated. More details will follow in the coming days.

The EITI Board will hold its next meeting in March in Colombia. If you have specific input to the various Board committee papers, you are invited to contact directly the implementing country representatives on each committee. The contact details are enclosed in this circular.

I look forward to this year as we continue to work together to strengthen the EITI and the impact that it is having in our countries. Open data will be a catalyst for public debate. Taking that further, integrating EITI data collection and presentation into government systems will reduce the costs and need to produce long EITI Reports. I hope that this will free up MSGs and national secretariats to analyse data, contribute to public debate and continue to make recommendations for policy reforms aimed at improving extractive sector governance.

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Follow us on Twitter and Facebook

Regards,

USEITI Secretariat
202-208-0272 voicemail

Best wishes,
Jonas Moberg
Head of the International Secretariat

Contents

1. Validations

On 11 January, the EITI Board agreed that Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru and Timor-Leste all had made meaningful progress overall in implementing the 2016 EITI Standard. An overview of the Validation results is found below. This decision followed the recently published EITI Validation reports for each of these countries. A decision on Tajikistan has been deferred to the Board meeting in March.

Fredrik Reinfeldt, EITI Chair, said:

"These early cases of Validation under the new EITI Standard show that the process is more demanding and the assessments more nuanced. All four countries have been judged by the EITI Board to have achieved meaningful progress against the new Standard, which assesses the progress that has been made in bringing greater transparency and more effective governance to the sector. The information in these assessments has shown the strengths and weaknesses in each country's extractive sector. Governments, companies and civil society should now reflect on this information and work together to bring further reform."

* Meaningful progress with improvements

2. Beneficial ownership and implementation support

We are excited that 43 of the 51 implementing countries agreed and published beneficial ownership roadmaps by the end of the year, and we understand that several others are in the pipeline. Moreover, at least 20 of these roadmaps include commitments to establish public beneficial ownership registers. This effort places more firmly than ever the EITI on the global agenda terms of the international movement to fight corruption, tax evasion, transfer pricing and other malpractice resulting from hidden ownership. The roadmaps can be accessed here.

The most important next step is to start implementing these roadmaps. To this end, the International Secretariat has prepared more practical and targeted guidance on many of the topics covered in the roadmaps, including developing definitions and thresholds, data collection and publication, level of data and data verification. We encourage you to use these in your discussions with the multi-stakeholder group (MSG) and wider stakeholders on beneficial ownership. Please let us know if there are other topics that you would like guidance on.

Implementation support: The EITI's advisory group on beneficial ownership will from now on increasingly seek to support implementing countries with roadmap implementation. This informal advisory group gathers experts on beneficial ownership to exchange advice and share experience on technical challenges that implementing countries may encounter, and exchange plans on capacity building and other technical and financial assistance plans and opportunities.
National Coordinators and national secretariat staff are invited to join these calls to raise questions related to beneficial ownership as well as support and capacity building needs on the topics indicated for discussion. The calls take place in English. If you are unable to participate in the call, let your Country Manager know and we will bring your requests and questions to the advisory group and facilitate a response. Written input and questions can of course also be in other languages than English. If there is demand for it, we will seek to arrange parallel conversations in other languages.

The schedule for advisory group meetings is the following (call-in details available here):

- **Tuesday 31 January 16:00-17:00 CET** (Overview of beneficial ownership roadmaps, ongoing activities and support needs)
- **Tuesday 28 February 16:00-17:00 CET** (Definitions of beneficial ownership and PEPs)
- **Wednesday 29 March 16:00-17:00 CET** (Data collection approaches and beneficial ownership registers)
- **Thursday 27 April 16:00-17:00 CET** (Data assurance and verification)
- **Tuesday 30 May 16:00-17:00 CET** (Use of beneficial ownership data)
- **Wednesday 28 June 16:00-17:00 CET** (Topic to be suggested)

We are also delighted to report that alongside the targeted support by DFID, the European Bank of Reconstruction (EBRD) has committed to work with us and financially support efforts to advance beneficial ownership transparency in a number of countries in Central Asia, including Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia and Tajikistan, and possibly also Azerbaijan and Ukraine.

3. Open Data Policy

As of 31 December 2016, a requirement for multi-stakeholder groups (MSGs) to "Agree a policy on the access, release and re-use of EITI data" (requirement 7.1.b) came into force, as agreed by the EITI Board through the decision on Board paper 34-4-A *Transitional arrangements for the 2016 EITI Standard.*

As of 20 December, 25 countries have agreed open data policies and the policies are published here. An analysis of this work will follow in the next Implementation Progress Report, based on a survey of the International Secretariat.

Preliminary findings show 18 of these open data policies are linked and/or refer to government-wide policies and commitments towards open data. On existing open data practices, the findings are that 31 countries have submitted Summary data files to the Secretariat. However, the majority of EITI countries do not publish data in open formats on their national webpages. Therefore, it is important that we now shift our focus, from creating policies to *implementing* them.

Some examples include US-EITI, as they have not approved an open data policy, but has one of the most comprehensive and interactive EITI data portals. On the other hand, Madagascar has approved and published a policy which refers to wider government commitments, but hasn't published nor submitted any EITI data. Guatemala and Ghana are on opposite sides of the scale, with no policy nor practice so far in Guatemala, while Ghana has an MSG-agreed open data policy, and has a repository covering information from EITI Reports.

4. Upcoming Board meeting in Bogota

The EITI Board is scheduled to hold its first meeting of 2017 on 8-9 March in Bogota, Colombia. Among topics in the agenda are discussions related to EITI Validations including Ghana, Liberia, and São Tomé e Príncipe. The EITI Board will review the beneficial ownership roadmaps and Open Data Policies.

The Government of Colombia is planning several events to coincide with the Board meeting. Events include hosting an EITI Colombia national event to present progress on EITI implementation covering the 2014-2015 Colombia EITI Report, the results of a pilot of online reporting systems and their online training modules on extractive industries governance across the value chain [Access the virtual modules here]. The International Secretariat will publish news and blogs on www.eiti.org as well as communicate via the various social media during EITI week in Bogota.

5. EITI Reports

Eighteen new **EITI Reports** have been published in the past few months. The Secretariat is still reviewing many of these, but some highlights include:

- In December 2016, **Azerbaijan** published its EITI data for 2015 including details about the country's legal and fiscal regimes, license allocation and registration, contracts, oil sales by the State Oil Company of the Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR). See the news item here.
- **Cameroon**'s 2014 Report shows an increase in government revenues despite the falling oil prices, thanks to a significant upsurge in oil and gas production and a 50% growth in transit fees from the Chad-Cameroon pipeline.
- **Chad**'s 2014 Report includes for the first time, information about the repayment of oil backed loans from Glencore to the Government of Chad.
- **Colombia**'s 2014-2015 Report includes new information on the enforcement of environmental regulations in the oil, gas and mining sectors.
- **Cote d'Ivoire**'s 2014 Report shows significant increase in gold production and expending mining sector, that reflects government policy to reduce the country's dependence on Cocoa export.
- **Iraq** published its 2015 EITI Report in December including reconciled oil sales by shipment and information on local consumption, explanations of oil-sale processes and, for the first time, some information on subnational transfers.
- **Madagascar**'s 2014 EITI Report includes data on gold exports which provides information on the country's informal gold sector and helps to address the lack of reliable information on employment, production and the informal sector's contribution to the economy.
- **Mongolia**'s 2015 Report includes details of the licensing process, financial management of state-owned enterprises including loans, artisanal and small-scale mining. It also highlighted discrepancies within the government's management the award and transfer of licenses.
- **Nigeria** published its 2014 Oil and Gas and 2014 Solid Mineral reports in December. As in previous years, the reports show that there continued to be unremitted funds to the Federal Account to the tune of some USD 4.7 billion in 2014, while losses from crude-for-product swaps and Offshore Processing Agreements were estimated at almost USD 200 million.
- The **Philippines**'s 2014 EITI Report contains important findings on the mining sector's contribution to the economy both at the national and local levels, and complements and informs other reviews of the sector.
- The **United States** published its second EITI Report in December covering 2014 and 2015. The accompanying data portal (https://useiti.doi.gov/) is one of the most advanced and impressive examples of open EITI data.
- **Zambia**'s 2015 Report shows how the government will seek to fight corporate tax evasion data by improving their systems to monitor mineral resources from extraction to exportation.

6. Committee stocktake

The **Implementation Committee** held its first meeting in 2017 on 19 January, at which Committee members discussed a draft review of the beneficial ownership roadmaps. Requests for extending the deadlines for EITI reporting from four countries (Afghanistan, Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Ukraine) have been submitted for consideration by the Committee. More generally on implementation, in upcoming meetings the Committee will be considering an analysis of published open data policies as well as further updates on mainstreaming and commodity trading (to be included in the Implementation Progress Report for October 2016-February 2017).

- If you have input to these agenda items, please contact your implementing country representative serving on this committee: Committee co-chair, Maria Isabel ULLOA (mulloacruz@gmail.com); Ms Zainab AHMED (ahmedzainab16@hotmail.com); Ms Olga BIELKOVA (d.narezhneva@gmail.com) and Ms Agnès Solange ONDIGUI OWONA (ondiguiagnessolange@yahoo.com).

The **Validation Committee** is meeting several times in the coming weeks to process additional cases ahead of the Board meeting in Bogota. This is expected to include papers on Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Norway, São Tomé and Príncipe and Solomon Islands.

- If you have input related to these papers, please contact your implementing country representative serving on this committee: Mr Bazarbay NURABAEV (eiti_secretariat@geology.kz); Mr Didier Vincent Kokou AGBEMADON (ico.kodiera@gmail.com) and Professor Jeremy Mack DUMBA (mack.dumba@itierdc.org).

The Secretariat received a candidature application from **Armenia** on 28 December. The application has been made publicly available on the EITI website. The application will be reviewed by the **Outreach and Candidature Committee** on 1 February.

The **Governance and Oversight Committee** held its first call of the year on 10 January and is currently focusing on a number of issues. These include developing a survey that the Board can use to assess its work, updating the 2017 Committee work plan, raising awareness and assessing the EITI's grievance mechanisms and preparing a broad stakeholder consultation to help improve constituency governance.

- If you have input to this work and consultation, please contact your implementing country representative serving on this committee: Mr Didier Vincent Kokou AGBEMADON (ico.kodiera@gmail.com); Professor Jeremy Mack DUMBA (mack.dumba@itierdc.org) and Mr Victor HART (victorhart9@gmail.com).

7. Funding from implementing countries

Following the agreement that implementing countries were required to provide at least USD 10 000 per year to the EITI international management, Timor-Leste has become the first implementing country government to make a contribution, providing USD 25 000 for 2017. The International Secretariat thanks them sincerely and understands that many implementing countries are making arrangements to provide their contributions. If you have any questions on making these contributions, please contact Leah Krogsund (lkrogsund@eiti.org).

8. New: Board decisions register available online

Since the first EITI Board meeting, the Board decisions have always been recorded in the Board minutes, which are publicly available on our website. To make the decisions easier to access, the Secretariat has set up a register of Board decisions on our website: eiti.org/board-decisions. So far the register covers Board meetings since Lima in February 2016. The page is available in English only for the moment, with a French version planned to follow shortly.

The aim is to provide more clarity on what and when decisions are taken by the EITI Board. Please note that approved minutes and Board circulars, the sources, take precedence over any information made available in the register.

9. Consultation to improve constituency governance

The EITI Board invites all EITI stakeholders to participate in a broad consultation amongst stakeholders to help improve how constituencies govern themselves and interact with the EITI at the global level. The consultation runs until 20 February 2017.

Your assistance in informing your national stakeholders about this consultation is much appreciated. More information can be found here.

Our mailing address is:
EITI International Secretariat
Ruseløkkveien 26
Oslo, Oslo 0251
Norway

RE: reconciliaiton -- reporting

From:	"Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To:	"Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date:	Wed, 01 Feb 2017 21:59:31 +0000

Thanks

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, February 01, 2017 4:49 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: Re: reconciliaiton -- reporting

Yes

On Wed, Feb 1, 2017 at 3:20 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:
Can you let me know if the MSG approved the new reporting template? I want to let IRS know that we are out of the reconciliation business one way or another even if the MSG were to continue.

Thanks,
Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

RE: EITI

From: Johnson Barry W <barry.w.johnson@irs.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Wed, 01 Feb 2017 22:24:39 +0000

Thanks for the update. I appreciate your keeping me in the loop.

Barry W. Johnson
Director, Statistics of Income Division
Internal Revenue Service
(b)(6) [redacted]

From: Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov [mailto:Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, February 01, 2017 5:18 PM
To: Johnson Barry W
Subject: EITI

Barry,

I wanted to let you know that we are out of the EITI reconciliation business. There is a good chance the entire US EITI process will collapse as Congress is voting to kill the 1504 SEC regulations, which are the foundation of EITI and they only need a majority to make this change under the Congressional Review Act. Even if US EITI were somehow to limp along, the multi-stakeholder group just voted to only report payments but not attempt to reconcile payments relying on the underlying auditing process to argue that the figures have already been reconciled. They were planning on relying on the reported payments to the SEC under 1504 for taxes but the Congressional action is putting this in doubt. Even with 1504 reporting, this may not be deemed to be compliant with the international EITI rules but I think everyone thought this was the only realistic way forward.

I'm betting that this entire process is over but regardless of where things go we shouldn't have to worry about reconciliation.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

From: "Klein, Jeffrey" <jeffrey.klein@treasury.gov>
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, '(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: '(b)(6) [redacted] <(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, '(b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 06 Feb 2017 20:34:50 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 2:37 PM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

SD

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 2:21 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Carlson, Curtis <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov>; Baker, Susan L <Susan.Baker@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@Treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 1:50 PM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; Carlson, Curtis; Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 1:27 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted]; Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 1:19 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

As a practical matter the civil society members of the USEITI expressed the view that with out 1504 rules they may be unwilling to continue with EITI.

In addition, of the approximately 41 companies who operate on federal land and are part of USEITI around 5 are passthroughs. USEITI only focuses on firm operating on federal land that represent around 80 percent of royalty and bonus payments. The focus has really been on public companies and the latest USEITI recommendation was to use taxes reported to SEC for compliance. The few private firms left would be an issue with the international EITI Board but I think the USEITI members including civil society members would be willing to argue that SEC reporting was enough. Without the SEC reporting there is nothing to point to. Voluntary reporting under USETI has not been very succesful.

I'd be happy to discuss this more when I am back in the office.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 12:59 PM
To: Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 12:42 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 12:40 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

+ Curtis.

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

JH

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 11:15 AM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

+ Susan Baker since this has an SEC angle.

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 11:00 AM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

Thanks. (b)(5) DP [redacted]
(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 10:10 AM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

The Development and Debt Policy Office has usually taken the lead.

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 9:44 AM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

I've made an edit and comments along these lines. Who is the lead in the USG for the EITI?

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 8:57 AM
To: Klein, Jeffrey
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

[redacted] (b)(5) DP
(b)(5) DP
(b)(5) DP
SD

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 8:54 AM
To: Klein, Jeffrey <Jeffrey.Klein@treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

Enrolled Bill HJRES41, 2017-SE-0220.

Clearance Tracker Homepage

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Susan

RE: Call on HJRes41?

From: "Smith, Brian" <brian.smith@treasury.gov>
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, "Klein, Jeffrey" <jeffrey.klein@treasury.gov>, [redacted]>, [redacted] <[redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted] <[redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted] <[redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, '[redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 06 Feb 2017 21:45:45 +0000

I'm fine with your update as well Curtis. I will reflect in CT

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:45 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; Smith, Brian; Baker, Susan L; Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Looks great.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:44 PM
To: Smith, Brian; Baker, Susan L; Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

I would suggest a slight change to the wording to indicate the current voluntary reporting is insufficient to meet EITI standards. I would also add the word tax, as tax reporting is the issue not all revenue streams such as royalties.

Thanks,
Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Smith, Brian
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:39 PM
To: Baker, Susan L; Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Updated version on CT and pasted below with sentence I promised highlighted. Let me know any changes

BACKGROUND AND BILL SUMMARY:

[redacted]

DISCUSSION:

[redacted]

(b)(5) AC [redacted]

CONCLUSION

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Attachments:
- Tab 1 Enrolled Bill Letter
- Tab 2 H.J. Res. 41

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:29 PM
To: Smith, Brian; Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Call on HJRes41?

+. Matt and Bill for international banking.

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Smith, Brian
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 3:25 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Peter and I can join at 4 also

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:20 PM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

I may be a few minutes late. I will be coming from another meeting.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:13 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Ok, how about 4pm on this line: (b)(6) [redacted].

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:11 PM
To: [redacted]; Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Brian, Stephen M. and I have a conflict from 3:30 – 4 that we can't move. I could do it at 4; alternatively, I'm available until 3:30.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:04 PM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Works for me. We can use [redacted]..

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:00 PM
To: [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Call on HJRes41?

All,

It appears that a call might help to resolve the remaining questions on the SEC Rule Disapproval OMB letter. Could folks hop on a call at 3:30 to resolve? We'll provide a call-in number shortly.

Thanks,
Jeff

RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Meisels, Amy (Greer)" <amy.meisels@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 06 Feb 2017 22:04:47 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 5:03 PM
To: Meisels, Amy (Greer); (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: Meisels, Amy (Greer)
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:58 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

Got it. Thanks.

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:57 PM
To: Meisels, Amy (Greer)
Cc: Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: Extractive Industry Disclosure

Greer,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Matt

BACKGROUND AND BILL SUMMARY:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

DISCUSSION:

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

CONCLUSION

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

Attachments:
Tab 1 Enrolled Bill Letter
Tab 2 H.J. Res. 41

Re: Call on HJRes41?

From: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
To: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Smith, Brian" <brian.smith@treasury.gov>, [redacted] <jeffrey.klein@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, '(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, '(b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 06 Feb 2017 22:28:01 +0000

Thanks.

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 5:26 PM
To: [redacted] Smith, Brian; Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]; (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:44 PM
To: Smith, Brian; Baker, Susan L; Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Text below looks fine to me.

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: Smith, Brian
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:39 PM
To: Baker, Susan L; Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Updated version on CT and pasted below with sentence I promised highlighted. Let me know any changes

BACKGROUND AND BILL SUMMARY:

(b)(5) AC [redacted]

DISCUSSION:

(b)(5) AC [redacted]

(b)(5) AC [redacted]

CONCLUSION

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Attachments:

Tab 1 Enrolled Bill Letter
Tab 2 H.J. Res. 41

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:29 PM
To: Smith, Brian; Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted]; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Call on HJRes41?

+. Matt and Bill for international banking.

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Smith, Brian
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 3:25 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Peter and I can join at 4 also

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:20 PM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

I may be a few minutes late. I will be coming from another meeting.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:13 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Ok, how about 4pm on this line: (b)(6) [redacted].

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:11 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Brian, Stephen M. and I have a conflict from 3:30 – 4 that we can't move. I could do it at 4; alternatively, I'm available until 3:30.

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:04 PM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted]; Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted]; Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Works for me. We can use (b)(6) [redacted]

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:00 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]; Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Call on HJRes41?

All,

It appears that a call might help to resolve the remaining questions on the SEC Rule Disapproval OMB letter. Could folks hop on a call at 3:30 to resolve? We'll provide a call-in number shortly.

Thanks,
Jeff

RE: Call on HJRes41?

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
To: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Smith, Brian" <brian.smith@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, "Klein, Jeffrey" <jeffrey.klein@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "[redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 06 Feb 2017 22:29:34 +0000

[redacted]

Susan

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 5:26 PM
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Smith, Brian <Brian.Smith@treasury.gov>; Carlson, Curtis <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov>; Klein, Jeffrey <Jeffrey.Klein@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@Treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:44 PM
To: Smith, Brian; Baker, Susan L; Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Text below looks fine to me.

[redacted]

From: Smith, Brian
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:39 PM
To: Baker, Susan L; Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Updated version on CT and pasted below with sentence I promised highlighted. Let me know any changes

BACKGROUND AND BILL SUMMARY:

[redacted]

DISCUSSION:

[redacted]

(b)(5) AC [redacted]

CONCLUSION

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Attachments:

Tab 1 Enrolled Bill Letter
Tab 2 H.J. Res. 41

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:29 PM
To: Smith, Brian; Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Call on HJRes41?

+. Matt and Bill for international banking.

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Smith, Brian
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 3:25 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

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Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:20 PM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

I may be a few minutes late. I will be coming from another meeting.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:13 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted]; Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Ok, how about 4pm on this line: (b)(6) [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:11 PM

To: [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Brian, Stephen M. and I have a conflict from 3:30 – 4 that we can't move. I could do it at 4; alternatively, I'm available until 3:30.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:04 PM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Call on HJRes41?

Works for me. We can use [redacted]

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 3:00 PM
To: [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Smith, Brian
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Call on HJRes41?

All,

It appears that a call might help to resolve the remaining questions on the SEC Rule Disapproval OMB letter. Could folks hop on a call at 3:30 to resolve? We'll provide a call-in number shortly.

Thanks,
Jeff

RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

From: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
To: "Meisels, Amy (Greer)" <amy.meisels@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, '(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Klein, Jeffrey" <jeffrey.klein@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Meyer, Eric" <eric.meyer@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 06 Feb 2017 23:02:49 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Perhaps we should raise in senior staff.

From: Meisels, Amy (Greer)
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 5:56 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]; Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted]; Klein, Jeffrey
Cc: Meyer, Eric; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

Apologies – this was very much an imperfect process. You are totally right that inclusiveness should always be the way we go about making a decision.

I'll try to be more on top of this in the future.

G

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 5:52 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; Meisels, Amy (Greer); (b)(6) [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey
Cc: Meyer, Eric; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

SD

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 5:40 PM
To: Baker, Susan L <Susan.Baker@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Meisels, Amy (Greer) <Amy.Meisels@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@Treasury.gov>
Cc: Meyer, Eric <Eric.Meyer@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 5:27 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] Meisels, Amy (Greer); (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

OK, we will make sure that is in the note text.

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 5:26 PM
To: Meisels, Amy (Greer); (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

SD

From: Meisels, Amy (Greer)
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:58 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@Treasury.gov>
Cc: Baker, Susan L <Susan.Baker@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Carlson, Curtis <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: Extractive Industry Disclosure

Got it. Thanks.

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 4:57 PM
To: Meisels, Amy (Greer)
Cc: Baker, Susan L; [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: Extractive Industry Disclosure

Greer,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Matt

BACKGROUND AND BILL SUMMARY:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

DISCUSSION:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

CONCLUSION

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

Attachments:

Tab 1 Enrolled Bill Letter

Tab 2 H.J. Res. 41

FW: HJ Res 41

From: "Klein, Jeffrey" <jeffrey.klein@treasury.gov>
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Meisels, Amy (Greer)" <amy.meisels@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, "Meyer, Eric" <eric.meyer@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Mon, 06 Feb 2017 23:36:35 +0000
Attachments: Action Memo HJRES41.docx (159 kB); Letter to OMB.docx (29.64 kB)

[redacted]

Updated versions on CT (https://ct.treasuryecm.gov/do/execsec/_layouts/15/Treasury.ECM.ExecSecCT/main.aspx?ID=2017-SE-0220) and attached
<<...>> <<...>>

Re: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

From: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Cc: '(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 07 Feb 2017 03:36:17 +0000

Thank you for that explanation.

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 6:57 PM
To: Baker, Susan L
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

USEITI decided to only ask those firms representing about
80 percent of interior revenues to voluntarily report and reconcile revenues. The 80 percent figure was deemed to be the material threshold by USEITI for the first round of reporting. Roughly 41 firms accounted for 80 percent of payments to Interior for production on federal land. There are large numbers of smaller firms that account for the remaining 20 percent. Income tax payments were not included in the threshold determination as these can't be disclosed by the IRS. These 41 companies were asked to report their taxes however.

Of the 41 firms about 5-6 are not public companies. Several of these firms are partnerships that do not pay federal income tax directly. The income and losses are passed through to individual owners, hence the term passthroughs. No individual taxes were included in EITI. Any passthrough company would have no taxes to report, only payment to Interior.

Curtis

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 6:40 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

Curtis, I don't understand the math below. Of the firms operating on federal land, how many are publicly listed (i.e. subject to SEC disclosure rules)? What do you mean by 5 being "pass throughs"? Thanks for your help.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 1:19 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

As a practical matter the civil society members of the USEITI expressed the view that with out 1504 rules they may be unwilling to continue with EITI.

In addition, of the approximately 41 companies who operate on federal land and are part of USEITI around 5 are passthroughs. USEITI only focuses on firm operating on federal land that represent around 80 percent of royalty and bonus payments. The focus has really been on public companies and the latest

USEITI recommendation was to use taxes reported to SEC for compliance. The few private firms left would be an issue with the international EITI Board but I think the USEITI members including civil society members would be willing to argue that SEC reporting was enough. Without the SEC reporting there is nothing to point to. Voluntary reporting under USETI has not been very succesful.

I'd be happy to discuss this more when I am back in the office.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 12:59 PM
To: Baker, Susan L; [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

[redacted]

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 12:42 PM
To: [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 12:40 PM
To: [redacted] Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted]; Baker, Susan L
Cc: [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

+ Curtis.

[redacted]

JH

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 11:15 AM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted] [redacted] Baker, Susan L
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

+ Susan Baker since this has an SEC angle.

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 11:00 AM
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

Thanks. [redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 10:10 AM
To: Klein, Jeffrey; [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

The Development and Debt Policy Office has usually taken the lead.

From: Klein, Jeffrey
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 9:44 AM
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

I've made an edit and comments along these lines. Who is the lead in the USG for the EITI?

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 8:57 AM
To: Klein, Jeffrey
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

[redacted]

SD

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 8:54 AM
To: Klein, Jeffrey <Jeffrey.Klein@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: Enrolled Bill HJRes 41

Enrolled Bill HJRES41, 2017-SE-0220.

Clearance Tracker Homepage

[redacted]

Susan

EITI Newsletter: February 2017

From: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>
To: Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Veronica Slajer <vaslajer@northstargrp.com>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>
Cc: Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>
Date: Tue, 07 Feb 2017 12:05:28 +0000

Four new Validation results, 44 beneficial ownership roadmaps, 25 open data policies and 16 EITI Reports.

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February 2017 Newsletter

Follow us on [Twitter] and [Facebook]

Regards,

USEITI Secretariat
202-208-0272 voicemail

The EITI is generating change: message from Jonas

Dear readers,

Since last December, 16 EITI Reports and 44 beneficial ownership roadmaps have been published, now five countries have made meaningful progress in implementing the EITI Standard, and 25 open data policies are available to the public. These are exciting developments that show how governments, companies and civil society have used the EITI to help address their challenges, including making direct recommendations on reforms in the extractive sector.

The EITI is changing and the old world of pass-fail is making way for a more encouraging model which recognises that progress is ongoing and that the focus should be as much on making meaningful reforms as on ticking boxes. Six more Validations began on 1 January including Honduras, Iraq, Mozambique, Philippines, Tanzania and Zambia. Moving forward with beneficial ownership, the next step is now to implement the roadmaps. I look forward to this year as we continue to work together with countries to strengthen the EITI and the impact that it is having. Open data will be a catalyst for public debate.

In 2017, we count on you to analyse the data, contribute to public debate and hold your leaders accountable. In this way, the work of the EITI can lead to reforms aimed at improving extractive sector governance.

Kind regards,
Jonas Moberg

Update on US Disclosure Rules

The US Congress has voted to "disapprove" the rule submitted by the SEC relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers" required by section 1504 of the Dodd Frank Act. While this move still requires Presidential approval, this seems likely in the coming days. The outlook and implications are less clear. There may be further efforts by the SEC to redraft the rule, but also efforts to repeal or amend the Dodd Frank Act.

The EITI's earlier statement on the SEC's regulation on mandatory company disclosure on 1504 is available here. Our aim is to ensure responsible and transparent resource governance and this requires multiple efforts. The SEC took great care in drafting these rules to ensure that they complement the EITI's efforts and avoid duplication. Since the legislation was passed in the United States, similar rules have entered into force in a number of jurisdictions including in Canada, the European Union and Norway. On the eve of the decision last week, the EITI Chair urged Congress to ensure that any action does not undermine these hard-won gains (see statement here).

Validations: four countries have made 'meaningful progress'

New batch of Validations shows impressive and tangible improvements in the running of the extractive sector in all four countries.

Assessing progress in extractive resource governance

Let's begin by refreshing our knowledge on the topic. What is EITI Validation about and what does it seek to measure? Read our introduction page on Validation.

So far, five countries have been validated against the 2016 EITI Standard, four since the beginning of 2017. Read a full overview of the Validation results and check out which countries are up next for Validations.

Mongolia Validation: highlights governance impacts

Increased activities at the district and province levels, including through EITI sub-councils, has contributed to public debate and increased transparency in Mongolia. Validation results emphasise improved access to extractive information to local residents, trust building, among other factors. Find out more.

Nigeria Validation: recognises progress in addressing natural resource governance

The first country in Africa to implement the EITI, Nigeria has developed one of the most extensive EITI reporting processes globally. Validation spotlights Nigeria's efforts leading to the recovery of more than USD 2.4 billion. Find out more.

Peru Validation: Peru leads the way in EITI implementation in Latin America

As one of the pioneer countries in implementing the EITI, Validation result shows that Peru has used the EITI to strengthen transparency and improve the management of revenues from the oil, gas and mining sectors. Find out more.

Timor-Leste Validation: highlights the potential of embedding transparency

In Timor-Leste, a key finding from Validation is the extent to which transparency is already embedded into government institutions and practices overseeing the oil sector. Find out more.

Beneficial ownership

Over the past months, 44 EITI countries have published their plans of how to disclose the real owners of companies in their extractive sector by January 2020. Find out what some countries are planning to do and which countries have published beneficial ownership roadmaps so far.

Country focus

We begin this year's country focus with analyses of EITI Reports that came in at the end of 2016. We look into Azerbaijan for new report and visit of the Chair, Ghana, Lebanon , Mongolia, Philippines and Zambia.

Azerbaijan: Revenue from the extractives declines in 2015

Azerbaijan received USD 8.9 bn from the extractive sector in 2015, which is equivalent to 50.7% of the total government budget in that year. However, this is a decline compared to 2014. Read more>

Azerbaijan: EITI Chair meets Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev

EITI Chair Fredrik Reinfeldt meets with President Ilyam Aliyev and civil society during his visit to Baku. Read more.

Ghana's new government: new impetus to curb corruption?

Ghana has made significant strides in extractive industry governance. As the new government assumes office, unmasking the real owners of extractive companies will remain key in the government's quest to curb corruption. Read more >

Lebanon commits to implement EITI

Lebanon announced its intention to join the EITI with the aim of establishing good governance before significant production. What are the next steps? Read more >

Mongolia: managing mining leases

Amongst most tangible improvements in Mongolia's oil, gas and mining governance during the ten years of EITI implementation has been in the management of mining licenses. Yet there is still room for fine-tuning the system, the country's tenth EITI Report highlights. Read more >

Philippines: mining information for local government

In line with the Philippine government's agenda for responsible mining, the new administration launched an extensive audit of financial, environmental and social obligations of mining companies examining, says the 2014 EITI Report. Find out more >

Zambia: Fighting corporate tax evasion with data

Despite shrinking revenues, Zambia is tightening its tax systems. The 2015 EITI Report indicates, among other things, some reforms underway to strengthen the legal and fiscal framework. Find out more.

Global perspective

A blog on the link between EITI and the United Naations Sustainable Development Goals and new research analyses EITI effectiveness perspective.

Shifting focus from the what to the how

How the EITI will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. Country Manager Emine Isciel explains the link between the EITI and the targets set out in the SDGs. Read more >

New research: core conditions for greater transparency

Newly released research suggests that the EITI helps to improve government transparency when two core conditions are in place. Find out these two conditions>

What's happening at the EITI

Overview of Board decisions, consultation on governance review and the next Board meeting.

EITI Board to meet in Bogota.

The next Board meeting will take place from 8-9 March 2017 in Bogota, Colombia. [Find out more >]

New on eiti.org: Board decision overview

Do you want to know what Board decision has been taken and when? The International Secretariat has put together an overview of all Board decisions for easy access. Find out more.

Now open: consultation on EITI constituency governance

The EITI is interested in learning from the public about how the EITI's relationship with its constituencies can be improved. Comments and submissions welcome by 20 February 2017 to secretariat@eiti.org. Read more.

Top 3 stories

Every week the EITI highlights stories and trends from across the web on the extractive sector, governance and transparency. Our latest picks >

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a **global standard** to promote the open and accountable management of oil gas and mineral resources. Visit us at eiti.org.

Facebook
Facebook

Twitter
Twitter

LinkedIn
LinkedIn

Instagram
Instagram

Share

Tweet

Forward

Our mailing address is:
EITI International Secretariat
Ruseløkkveien 26
Oslo, Oslo 0251
Norway

Add us to your address book

unsubscribe from this list   update subscription preferences

RE: Dodd-Frank 1504

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Date: Fri, 10 Feb 2017 17:33:31 +0000

Give me a call. [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Friday, February 10, 2017 12:31 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: FW: Dodd-Frank 1504

[redacted]

-----Original Message-----
From: Eshbaugh, Mark J. EOP/NSC [redacted]
Sent: Friday, February 10, 2017 8:52 AM
To: Warlick, Mary B; Gibson, Kimberly N (Nicole); Watson, Micah L
Subject: Dodd-Frank 1504

I need to provide comments on the attached today. Would appreciate any thoughts from ENR since you worked on this. Sorry for the short turnaround, but it just hit my inbox. Let me know if a call is easier.

--
Mark J. Eshbaugh
Director for Energy
National Security Council
[redacted]

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

RE: Dodd-Frank 1504

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Date: Fri, 10 Feb 2017 19:14:17 +0000

I just saw the protest letter from civil society. I left early at 2:00 so I also missed the fireworks at the end.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Friday, February 10, 2017 12:31 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: FW: Dodd-Frank 1504

[redacted]

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--
Mark J. Eshbaugh
Director for Energy
National Security Council
[redacted]

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

RE: Updated Invitation: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee @ Weekly from 11am to 12:30pm on Wednesday (greg.gould@onrr.gov)

From: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
To: Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, jmorgan@pwypusa.org, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, pfield@cbuilding.org, Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, "Harrington, John D" <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, david_romig@fmi.com, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, ksweeney@nma.org, nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov, claire.ware007@yahoo.com, imunilla@oxfamamerica.org, ddudis@citizen.org, mlevine@ocean.org, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, "Varnum, Andrew (US - Arlington)" <avarnum@deloitte.com>, jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Cc: "Maxwell, A.J. (US - Denver)" <amaxwell@deloitte.com>
Date: Tue, 14 Feb 2017 19:46:56 +0000
Attachments: USEITI Reporting Template - 20170213 - Draft.xlsx (183.61 kB); USEITI Reporting Template Guidelines - 20170213 - Draft.docx (92.5 kB)

All –

I hope you are having a nice week. Attached please find the updated reporting template and guidelines document we will discuss tomorrow. The most notable change to this is that the template now includes the Beneficial Ownership information for reporting, as requested during the February MSG.

Thanks,
Sarah

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Greg Gould [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 4, 2016 11:25 AM
To: Greg Gould; Michael Ross; jmorgan@pwypusa.org; Chris Mentasti; Kimiko Oliver; Klepacz, Alex (US - Arlington); Danielle Brian; Jennifer Heindl; Curtis Carlson; Keith Romig; Veronika Kohler; Betsy Taylor; Emily Kennedy; Aaron Padilla; Johanna Nesseth; tkansal@cbuilding.org; pfield@cbuilding.org; Rosita Compton Christian; Zorka Milin; Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com; Mia Steinle; Phillip Denning; Betsy Taylor; Harrington, John D; Lance Wenger; Mike Matthews; Judith Wilson; Jennifer Goldblatt; Paul Mussenden; Mennel, John (US - Arlington); david_romig@fmi.com; Robert Kronebusch; Paul Bugala; Jim Steward; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington); ksweeney@nma.org; nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov; Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington); claire.ware007@yahoo.com; imunilla@oxfamamerica.org; ddudis@citizen.org; mlevine@ocean.org; Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - Arlington); Varnum, Andrew (US - Arlington); Schultz, Kent Andrew (US - Arlington); jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Subject: Updated Invitation: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee @ Weekly from 11am to 12:30pm on Wednesday (greg.gould@onrr.gov)
When: Wednesday, February 15, 2017 11:00 AM-12:30 PM America/New_York.
Where: Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#)

This event has been changed.
more details »
USEITI Implementation Subcommittee
Changed: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee,

Thank you again for all your help implementing EITI in the US!

Greg

Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#)

When

Weekly from 11am to 12:30pm on Wednesday Eastern Time

Where

Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#) (map)

Calendar

greg.gould@onrr.gov

Who

- Greg Gould - organizer
- Michael Ross
- Chris Mentasti
- Kimiko Oliver
- aklepacz@deloitte.com
- Danielle Brian
- Jennifer Heindl
- Curtis Carlson
- Keith Romig
- Veronika Kohler
- Betsy Taylor
- Emily Kennedy
- Aaron Padilla
- Johanna Nesseth
- tkansal@cbuilding.org
- pfield@cbuilding.org
- Rosita Compton Christian
- Zorka Milin
- Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com
- Mia Steinle
- Phillip Denning
- Betsy Taylor
- Harrington, John D
- Lance Wenger
- Mike Matthews
- Judith Wilson
- Jennifer Goldblatt
- Paul Mussenden
- jmennel@deloitte.com
- david_romig@fmi.com
- Robert Kronebusch
- Paul Bugala
- Jim Steward
- ibrantley@deloitte.com
- jocassidy@deloitte.com
- ksweeney@nma.org
- kevchen@deloitte.com
- nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov
- splatts@deloitte.com
- claire.ware007@yahoo.com
- jerold_gidner@ios.doi.gov
- imunilla@oxfamamerica.org

ddudis@citizen.org

mlevine@ocean.org

Going? All events in this series: Yes - Maybe - No more options »

Invitation from Google Calendar

You are receiving this courtesy email at the account splatts@deloitte.com because you are an attendee of this event.

To stop receiving future updates for this event, decline this event. Alternatively you can sign up for a Google account at https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=https://www.google.com/calendar/ and control your notification settings for your entire calendar.

Forwarding this invitation could allow any recipient to modify your RSVP response. Learn More.

<< File: invite.ics >>

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23			Permit Fees
24			Other Revenues
25		**OSMRE**	
26			AML Fees including Audits and Late Charges
27			Civil Penalties including Late Charges
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USEITI

The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Rep

Corporate Entity Name	
Entity Type	
Period for Reporting	1/1/2015 - 12/31/2015

Government Payee	Revenu
ONRR	
	Royalties
	Rents
	Bonuses
	Other Revenues
	Offshore Inspection Fees
	Civil Penalties
BLM	
	Bonus and First Year Rentals
	Permit Fees
	Renewables
OSMRE	
	AML Fees including Audits and Late Charges
	Civil Penalties including Late Charges
IRS	
	Corporate Tax Payments to Internal Revenue Service

Voluntary Disclosure - All summary information provided on the reporting template s than ONRR without the reporting entity's written consent, unless disclosure is required

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	A	B	C	D
1				
2		**Template EITI Beneficial Ownership Declaration Form**		
3		*Draft as of 21 April 2016*		
4				
5		This beneficial ownership declaration form has been issued by the EITI International Secretariat as a model template to countries that wish to collect beneficial ownership information as part of the EITI		
6		reporting process. The MSG may wish to attach this form to the reporting templates distributed to extractive companies. The MSG may wish to modify the template depending on local circumstances.		
7				
8		The form has 2 parts (worksheets):		
9		Part 1 covers the company identification details		
10		Part 2 is a beneficial ownership declaration form to be filled in for each beneficial owner. If there is more than one beneficial owner, please complete one worksheet per beneficial owner		
11				
12		It is required that fields marked in orange are completed by the company		
13		It is optional that fields marked in green are completed by the company, unless the MSG decides otherwise. The MSG should decide on this and adjust the colours accordingly prior to distributing the template.		
14		Fields [bracketed and in red] should be completed by the MSG prior to distributing the template.		
15				
16		The template includes comment boxes that provide guidance on how to complete each section. These comment boxes should be removed by the company prior to submitting the declaration form.		

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	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2		Company identification				
3						
4				*Entry*	*Comments*	
5		**Full legal name of the company** (including legal form of legal entity)		<legal name> <legal form>		
6		**Country of registration**		<country>		
7		**Unique identification number** (i.e. registration number)		<number>		
8		**Contact address** (registered office for legal entities)		<address>		
9		**Ownership**				
10			Publicly listed company	<choose option>		
11			Name of stock exchange	<text>		
12			Link to stock exchange filings	<URL>		
13			Wholly owned subsidiary of publicly listed company	<choose option>		
14			Name of publicly listed owner	<text>		
15						
16			Privately listed company	<choose option>		
17			Full name of direct shareholder(s) (i.e. legal owners of company)	<text>		
18			Is this shareholder a natural person (NP), a legal person (LP) or a state entity (S)?	<choose option>		
19			Country of registration (or nationality of a natural person)	<text>		
20			% interest	<number>		
21			*(add rows as necessary)*			
22		**Declaration form prepared by**	Name	<text>		
23			Position	<text>		
24			Telephone number	<text>		
25			Email address	<text>		
26		**Attestation**				
27		I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided above and in the attached beneficial ownership declaration(s) is accurate and reliable.				
28						
29			Date	<YYYY-MM-DD>		
30			Name	<text>		
31			Position	<text>		
32			Signature	<text>		
33						
34		Please find attached the following supporting documents verifying the accuracy of the beneficial ownership information submitted:		<text>		
35				<text>		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1												
2		Beneficial ownership declaration										
3												
4		In accordance with the EITI Standard, Requirement 2.(5.f.i, "a beneficial owner in respect of a company means the natural person(s) who directly or indirectly ultimately owns or controls the corporate entity". Further to Requirement 2.5.f.ii and in accordance with the decision of the MSG, a beneficial owner is defined as:										
5		<add definition agreed by the MSG, including specifying reporting obligations for PEPs>										
6		In accordance with this beneficial ownership definition, as per [date] the beneficial owner/s of the company are:										
7				*Entry*				*Entry*		*Entry*		*Entry*
8		Identity of the Beneficial Owner										
9		Full name as it appears on national identify card		<text>								
10			Politically exposed person (PEP)	<choose option>								
11			Reason for PEP designation	<text>								
12			Applicable from	<YYYY-MM-DD>								
13			Applicable to	<YYYY-MM-DD>								
14		Date of Birth		<YYYY-MM-DD>								
15		National identity number		<number>								
16		Nationality		<text>								
17		Country of residence		<text>								
18		Residential address		<text>								
19		Service address		<text>								
20		Other means of contact		<text>								
21		Information about how ownership is held or control over the company is exercised										
22		By direct shares		<choose option>	Number of shares	<number>	% of shares	<number>				
23		By direct voting rights		<choose option>	Number of votes	<number>	% of voting rights	<number>				
24												
25		By indirect shares		<choose option>	Number of indirect shares	<number>	% of indirect shares	<number>	Legal name of intermediate company 1	<text>	Unique identification number	<number>
26									Legal name of intermediate company 2 *(Add rows as necessary)*	<text>	Unique identification number *(Add rows as necessary)*	<number>
27		By indirect voting rights		<choose option>	Number of indirect votes	<number>	% of indirect voting rights	<number>	Legal name of intermediate company 1	<text>	Unique identification number	<number>
28									Legal name of intermediate company 2 *(Add rows as necessary)*	<text>	Unique identification number *(Add rows as necessary)*	<number>
29												
30		By other means		<choose option>	Explanation of how ownership is exercised	<text>						
31												
32		Date when beneficial interest was aquired		<YYYY-MM-DD>								

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USEITI

The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Reporting Template Guidelines

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A. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for companies to complete the United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Reporting Template. As a part of the USEITI process, the US will publish a report that discloses the payments made by extractive industry companies for extractive related activities, including royalties, rents, bonuses, taxes, and other payments. This primarily refers to payments listed on page 2 of this document, made to government entities for extractive activities occurring on Federal leases and properties, with few exceptions. More information on USEITI is included at http://www.doi.gov/eiti.

A Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) oversees the USEITI process. An Independent Administrator (IA) is appointed by the MSG; Deloitte & Touche LLP serves as the IA for this report. The IA's role for the 2017 USEITI report is to collect and report the revenue data submitted by companies. Data submitted will not be subject to any audit or reconciliation procedures by the IA and no reconciliation procedures will be performed on the data submitted by companies for the 2017 Report.

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions Reference Guide contains a listing of definitions of terms included in this document and on the 2017 USEITI Reporting Template.

B. General Template Instructions

Please utilize the information included in this document to complete the 2017 USEITI Reporting Template.

An electronic version of the Reporting Template has been provided. If there are questions about the template or the information needed to complete the template, please send questions to:

USEITIDataCollection@Deloitte.com

General Information (Box 1)

Corporate Entity Name: Indicate the name of your corporate entity.

Entity Type: We request that you identify the type of incorporation for your company (S Corporation, C Corporation, Limited Partnership, Limited Liability Company, etc.).

Period for Reporting: Companies should provide payment data only for the period of CY 2016, which is January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. Only the payments made or reported during CY 2016 should be included in the amounts reported on the template.

The period in which the fees were incurred is not relevant; reporting should be based on the period in which the actual transaction to pay or report the fees occurred.

The reporting currency for the USEITI report is US dollars (USD); all amounts reported in the Reporting Template should be in USD.

Table B-1 provides a summary of the government revenue streams determined in-scope for USEITI reporting for CY 2016 by the USEITI MSG. The table lists these streams by the government entity that collects the revenue along with a brief description of each revenue stream. Companies only need to report payments made for these specific revenue streams. Please report payment amounts in Box 2, Reported Payments, in the column titled "Amount Paid (USD $)" on the template.

This request is only for total payment amount data for each revenue stream.

Table B-1 In-Scope Revenue Streams

Government Payee	Revenue Stream	Description
ONRR	Royalties	All Royalties reported to ONRR on Form ONRR-2014 or CMP-2014, the Production and Royalty (P&R) Reporting System, or through direct billing activity **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-1)**
ONRR	Rents and Bonuses	All Rents and Bonuses reported to ONRR on Form ONRR-2014, the Production and Royalty (P&R) Reporting System, or through direct billing activity **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-2)**
ONRR	Other Revenues	All non-royalty, rent, or bonus revenues reported to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014 or CMP-2014, Production and Royalty (P&R) Reporting System, or through direct billing activity; *and* Fees for annual inspections performed by BSEE on each offshore permanent structure and drilling rig that conducts drilling, completion, or workover operations; *and* Civil Penalties collected by ONRR on behalf of ONRR, BOEM, and BSEE **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-3)**
BLM	Bonus and First Year Rentals	Payments made by the winning bidder of an onshore lease at a BLM lease sale **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-4)**
BLM	Permit Fees	All Permit Fees paid such as Application for Permit to Drill Fees, Mining Claim and Holding Fees, any Fees paid pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act, etc. **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-5)**
BLM	Other Revenues	Wind, Solar, and Biomass Projects **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-6)**
OSMRE	AML Fees	Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Fees including AML Fees assessed from audits as well as any late charges paid **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-7)**
OSMRE	Civil Penalties	Civil Penalties assessed on violations of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act including any late charges paid **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-8)**
IRS	Taxes	Corporate Tax Payments to IRS **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-9)**

Additional details and guidance for each of the revenue streams listed in table *B-1 In-Scope Revenue Streams* are included in the respective tables within section C. These details provide explanation for how companies should determine the amounts to report for each revenue stream. The additional guidance includes information on the specific transaction types on government reporting forms that are included in the amounts companies should report.

There may also be instances where companies make payments to government entities based on direct billing activity, or other means such as only a check with a lease number referenced, rather than through a specific government reporting form. In these instances, the "Report Type" column in the table will show "Direct Billing" rather than the name of a standard reporting form with a related transaction code.

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C. Reporting Guidelines

Payments to Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)

Royalties Paid to ONRR

Table C-1 outlines the transactions that make up the Royalties revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014, Form CMP-2014, Form ONRR-4430, or through direct billing activity from ONRR. The amount reported for royalties should equal the amounts your company reported to ONRR on the respective forms during CY 2016 in addition to any invoices actually paid during CY 2016.

Table C-1 Royalties Paid to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	01	**Royalty Due**—Report royalties due in value on producing Federal leases
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	08	**Royalty In Kind (Other)**—Report non-Strategic Petroleum Reserve transactions for RIK oil and gas leases
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	10	**Compensatory Royalty Payment**—Report royalty value due on oil and gas that has been drained from Federal land by a well on another property
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	11	**Transportation Allowance**—Report a transportation allowance against the royalty due
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	15	**Processing Allowance**—Report a processing allowance against the royalty due
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	40	**Net Profit Share - Profitable**—Report sales and royalties on NPS leases for profitable months
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	ADJ	**Royalty Due**—Report royalties due in value on producing Federal leases - adjust volume and/or value
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	PR	**Royalty Due**—Report royalties due in value on producing Federal leases - original submission
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest on Royalties**—Report payor reported interest due to ONRR

Rents and Bonuses Paid to ONRR

Table C-2 outlines the transactions that make up the Rents and Bonuses revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014, Form ONRR-4430, or through direct billing activity from ONRR. The amount reported for rents and bonuses should equal the amounts your company reported to ONRR on the respective forms during CY 2016 in addition to any invoices actually paid during CY 2016. In the case of any duplicate rent payments made during the period, please do not include the duplicate rent amount paid.

Table C-2 Rents and Bonuses Paid to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014	04	**Rental Payment**—Report the payment of un-recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-2014	05	**Advance Rental Credit**—Report the payment of recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-2014	25	**Recoup Advance Rental Credit**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid recoupable rent against net royalties paid
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RENT	**Rental Payment**—Report the payment of un-recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RCPRN	**Advance Rental Credit**—Report the payment of recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RERNT	**Recoup Advance Rental Credit**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid recoupable rent against net royalties paid
Direct Billing	N/A	**Nominally-Deficient Rent**—Report deficient rental payments
Direct Billing	N/A	**Rental Payment**—Report the payment of un-recoupable rent for a lease
Direct Billing	N/A	**Rental Recoupment**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid recoupable rent against net royalties paid
Direct Billing	N/A	**Right of Way/Use Rent Assessment**—Report annual right of way/use payments for offshore properties
ONRR-2014	67	**Bonus Rentals**—Deferred
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	DBONS	**Bonus Rentals**—Deferred
Direct Billing	N/A	**Bonus Payment** (Winning Bidder Only)
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Deferred Bonus**

Other Revenues Paid to ONRR

Table C-3 outlines the transactions that make up the Other Revenues revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014, Form ONRR-4430, or through direct billing activity from ONRR, fees for annual inspections performed by BSEE which ONRR collects on behalf of BSEE through direct billing activity, and civil penalties issued by ONRR, BOEM, or BSEE collected by ONRR through direct billing activity. The amount reported for other revenues should equal the amounts your company reported to ONRR on the respective forms during CY 2016 in addition to any invoices actually paid during CY 2016.

Table C-3 Other Revenues Paid to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014	02	**Minimum Royalty Payment**—Report the minimum royalty payment for a lease
ONRR-2014	03	**Estimated Royalty Payment**—Report an estimated royalty payment
ONRR-2014	07	**ONRR Settlement Agreement**—Report royalty due on a contract settlement with ONRR
ONRR-2014	09	**Production Fee Incentive**—Report incentives paid for production
ONRR-2014	13	**Quality Bank and Gravity Bank Adjustment**—Report adjustments that reflect the difference in quality (gravity and/or sulfur) between the oil measured at the approved point of royalty settlement and the common stream quality of the pipeline
ONRR-2014	14	**Tax Reimbursement Payment**—Report the royalty on a tax reimbursement
ONRR-2014	16	**Well Fees**—Report a flat fee payable periodically as specified in the lease agreement
ONRR-2014	17	**Gas Storage Agreement - Flat Fee**—Pay for storage of gas when the fee is a fixed amount or is based on the number of acres used to store gas
ONRR-2014	18	**Gas Storage Agreement - Injection Fee**—Report the fee for gas injected into a gas storage formation
ONRR-2014	19	**Gas Storage Agreement - Withdrawal Fee**—Report the fee for gas that was injected into and then withdrawn from a gas storage formation
ONRR-2014	21	**Interest Amount Due ONRR**—Report payor-calculated interest owed to ONRR

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Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014	22	**Interest Amount Owed To Payor**—Report payor-calculated interest ONRR owes payor (for Federal leases only)
ONRR-2014	31	**Contract Settlements Payment**—Report royalty due on contract settlement payments between you and a third party
ONRR-2014	32	**Advance Royalty**—Report advance royalty amount due for specific products (all coal and non-coal)
ONRR-2014	33	**Recoup Advance Royalty**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid advance royalty (all coal and non-coal products)
ONRR-2014	37	**Royalties Due In Lieu Of Severance Tax**—Report royalties due for leases subject to Section 6(a)(9) of the OCS Lands Act of 1953, as amended
ONRR-2014	38	**Additional Royalty Due For OCSLA, Section (6)(A)(9) Leases**—Report additional royalties of 1/32, 1/48 and 1/64 due under Section 6(a)(9) leases
ONRR-2014	39	**Net Profit Share – Unprofitable**—Report incentive for drilling in areas that otherwise wouldn't be profitable
ONRR-2014	52	**Recoup Minimum Royalty Paid in Advance (MRPIA)**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid minimum royalty recoupable amount.
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	ADVRY	**Advance Royalty**—Report advance royalty amount due for specific products (non-coal only)
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	CONSP	**Contract Settlements Payment**—Report royalty due on contract settlement payments between you and a third party
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	MNROY	**Minimum Royalty Payment**—Report the minimum royalty payment for a lease
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	MRPIA	**Minimum Royalty Payment**—Report the minimum royalty payable in advance for a lease (non-coal only)
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RADRY	**Recoup Advance Royalty**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid advance royalty (all coal & non-coal products)
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RCPMR	**Recoup Minimum Royalty Paid In Advance**—Report the recoupment of a previously paid advance minimum royalty (non-coal only)
Direct Billing	N/A	**Gas Storage Fee**—Fee for the storage of natural gas

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Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	**In Lieu of Production**—Report payments in lieu of production
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Due ONRR**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in underpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Owed To Payor**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in overpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Due ONRR**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in underpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Owed To Payor**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in overpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest on Invoices**—Report interest billed for any invoice paid late
Direct Billing	N/A	**Liquidated Damages**—Report charges for providing incorrect or no payment information
Direct Billing	N/A	**Minimum Royalty**—Report the minimum royalty for a lease
Direct Billing	N/A	**Oil and Gas Adjustment**—Report oil and gas adjustments
Direct Billing	N/A	**On Account**—Report payments on account to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Payor Calculated Interest**—Report payor-calculated interest
Direct Billing	N/A	**Storage Fee**—Report fees for storage
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Advance Royalty (Solids)**
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Minimum Royalty**—Report additional minimum royalties due
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Rent**—Report additional rental payments due
Direct Billing	N/A	**Well Fees**—Report a flat fee payable periodically as specified in the lease agreement
Direct Billing	N/A	**Fees for annual inspections** performed by BSEE on each offshore permanent structure and drilling rig that conducts drilling, completion, or workover operations

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	**ONRR Civil Penalties**
Direct Billing	N/A	**BOEM Civil Penalties**
Direct Billing	N/A	**BSEE Civil Penalties**

Payments to Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Bonus and First Year Rentals Paid to BLM

Table C-4 outlines the transactions that make up the BLM Bonus and First Year Rentals revenue stream. We understand that companies generally make and record a payment to BLM of the bid amount (bonus) and the first year rental amount when awarded the winning bid on a lease. Companies should report payments made only where the bid submitted was the winning bid. **Companies should exclude payments made for deposits where their bid did not win and BLM returned the deposit amount.**

Although BLM subsequently transfers these payments of bonus and rent to ONRR, they are a separate revenue stream for USEITI. This separation better reflects how companies make and record these payments to government agencies.

Table C-4 Bonus and First Year Rentals Paid to BLM

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Form 3000-002	N/A	Payments made by the winning bidder of an onshore lease at a BLM lease sale

Permit Fees Paid to BLM

Table C-5 outlines the transactions that make up the BLM Permit Fees revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to BLM on various forms. These fees include all types of permit fees paid to BLM, such as Application for Permit to Drill Fees, Mining Claim and Holding Fees, and any fees paid pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act.

Table C-5 Permit Fees Paid to BLM

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Form 3160-003	N/A	Application for Permit to Drill Fee - APD (O&G)
Form 3000-002, Form 3000-003, Form 3000-003a, *or* Form 3160-008	N/A	Processing Fees for Assignments/Record Title, Competitive/Non-Competitive Leases, Name Changes/Mergers, On Railroad R/W, Overriding Royalty Assignment, Reinstatements, Transfer Operating Rights, Closed Cases (O&G)
Notice of Intent to Abandon (NIA) *or* Subsequent Report Plug and Abandon (SRA) using: Form 3160-005 *or* Form 3160-009	N/A	Incidents of Non-Compliance related to Abandonment, Drilling, Environmental, and Production Penalties (O&G)
Form 3400-012 *or* Form 3440-001	N/A	Processing Fees for Competitive Lease, Exploration License, Lease Modification, Logical Mining Unit Formation/Modification (Coal)
Form 3520-007 *or* Form 3600-009	N/A	Processing Fee and Bonds for Competitive/Non-Competitive Lease Sale (Mineral Materials)
Form 3520-007 *or* Form 3600-009	N/A	Sand and Gravel Sales (Mineral Materials)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3860	N/A	Mining Claim Fee—Not New $155 (Locatable Minerals)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3861	N/A	New Mining Claim Location Fee $37(Locatable Minerals)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3862	N/A	New Mining Claim Maintenance Fee $155 (Locatable Minerals)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3863	N/A	New Mining Claim Processing Fee $20 (Locatable Minerals)
Form 3150-004 *or* Form 3150-008a	N/A	Oil Shale R&D Nominations Processing Fee (Locatable Minerals)

Other Revenues Paid to BLM

Table C-6 outlines the transactions that make up the BLM Other Revenues revenue stream. The BLM collects these fees for various renewable projects through direct billing activities.

Table C-6 Other Revenues Paid to BLM

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	Wind, Solar, and Biomass Project Fees

Payments to Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)

AML Fees Paid to OSMRE

Table C-7 outlines the transactions that make up the OSMRE AML Fees revenue stream. These include fees paid or reported to OSMRE quarterly on the OSM-1 Form. This also includes amounts paid for fees assessed from audits and any late charges incurred. Payments made to OSMRE may relate to activities on all land categories (Federal, Indian, State, and Fee/Private).

Table C-10 AML Fees Paid to OSMRE

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
OSM-1	N/A	Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Fees paid quarterly on coal tonnage reported on the Coal Reclamation Fee Report (OSM-1 Form) including AML Fees assessed from audits, as well as any late charges paid

Civil Penalties Paid to OSMRE

Table C-8 outlines the transactions that make up the OSMRE Civil Penalties revenue stream. These include amounts paid directly to OSMRE from civil penalties assessed by OSMRE through direct billing activity. Payments made to OSMRE may relate to activities on all land categories (Federal, Indian, State, and Fee/Private).

Table C-8 Civil Penalties Paid to OSMRE

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	Civil Penalties assessed on violations of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act where OSMRE is the regulatory authority (Tennessee, Washington, and certain tribal lands) including any late charges paid

Payments to Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Taxes Paid to the IRS

Table C-9 outlines the IRS transaction codes that make up the Taxes revenue stream. These include all corporate income tax payments made to the IRS by C Corporations during CY 2016 and any tax refunds paid out. Companies should report a net amount of actual tax payments and tax refunds made or received during CY 2016, regardless of the period of activity to which the taxes relate. **For companies that are not C Corporations and do not pay consolidated federal corporate income taxes, this section of the template is not applicable.**

Table C-9 Taxes paid to the IRS

IRS Transaction Codes Tax Payments	Transaction Description
610	Remittance with Return
620	Initial Installment Payment, Form 7004
640	Advanced Payment of Determined Deficiency or Underreported Proposal
660	Estimated Tax - Federal Tax Deposit
670	Subsequent Payment
680	Designated Payment of Interest
690	Designated Payment of Penalty
720	Refund Payment
IRS Transaction Codes Tax Refunds	**Transaction Description**
840	Manual Refund
841	Cancelled Refund Check Deposited
846	Refund of Overpayment

D. Company Contact Information

On the template in Box 4, Company Contact Information, we request that your company provide contact information; including name, title/position, phone number, and email address, for an appropriate individual that the IA can reach out to directly if additional communication is required.

E. Reliability of Data – Management Sign-off

The EITI Standard requires that the IA and the MSG obtain a sign-off from a senior company official to attest that the completed reporting template is a complete and accurate record. We are requesting that your company identify an appropriate senior level official according to your organizational structure to provide the necessary assurance and sign the completed template in Box 5, Management Sign Off.

F. Company and Subsidiary Identification

In the event your company is a parent company with subsidiary and affiliate companies, please report all figures in the template at a consolidated parent company level, meaning that the reported amounts should reflect total payments made by each consolidated company.

We ask that you please also complete Box 6 of the reporting template, List of Parent Company Subsidiaries, in order to help us identify all subsidiary or affiliate companies included in your consolidated payment amount. Please list each of the subsidiaries that make payments to each DOI bureau and any related payor or customer identification codes used for each of those companies for each respective bureau.

G. Submission

We request all companies submit completed Reporting Templates to the USEITI IA no later than **September 30, 2017**. Companies can submit completed Reporting Templates through email (including digitally signed PDF or a signed and scanned document) or through a mailed, physical hard copy.

Commented [AK1]: This date should be discussed.

Address templates submitted by mail to:

USEITI Independent Administrator
C/O Deloitte & Touche, LLPF
1919 North Lynn Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Send electronic copies to the USEITIDataCollection@Deloitte.com mailbox.

H. Data Security Measures

The IA will take precautions to safeguard the data as follows:

IA Responsibilities

- The IA will provide password protected reporting templates to companies when distributed electronically.
- The IA will destroy or delete non-relevant information inadvertently provided.
- The IA will work on security-encrypted laptops and email communications will be through secure email servers.
- Each template will have a different password that addresses current government encryption standards.

Reconciling Company Responsibilities

Companies submitting the reporting template via electronic submission should utilize the following guidelines:

- Submit completed templates directly to the IA.
- The reporting templates should be password encrypted when submitted to the IA.
- If the template password has changed from the password sent with the template, please provide a separate communication to the IA to notify of the new template password.

I. Questions and guidance regarding completion of template

Should any questions arise while completing the reporting template, you should contact the Independent Administrator at:

USEITIDataCollection@Deloitte.com

We will reply to any such queries as soon as possible.

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions Reference Guide

This document uses the following acronyms and abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Definition
AML	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CY	Calendar Year
DOI	Department of the Interior
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
Form ONRR-2014	Report of Sales and Royalty Remittance
Form ONRR-4430	Solid Minerals Production and Royalty Report
Form CMP-2014	Compliance Activity Specific Report
Form OSM-1	Coal Reclamation Fee Report
IA	Independent Administrator
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
OCSLA	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
O&G	Oil and Gas
ONRR	The Office of Natural Resources Revenue
OSM	The Office of Surface Mining
OSMRE	The Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement
P&R	Production and Royalty Reporting System (see Form ONRR-4430)
USEITI	United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

For Review | Outlines of Contextual Narrative Addition topics (select 2 of 3 to move forward)

From: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
To: Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, jmorgan@pwypusa.org, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, pfield@cbuilding.org, Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, "Harrington, John D" <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, david_romig@fmi.com, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, ksweeney@nma.org, nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov, claire.ware007@yahoo.com, imunilla@oxfamamerica.org, ddudis@citizen.org, mlevine@ocean.org, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Date: Wed, 15 Feb 2017 17:14:08 +0000
Attachments: USEITI Contextual Narrative Addition Outlines_20170215.pdf (273.98 kB)

All –

As discussed on today's Implementation Subcommittee call, attached is an outline of three potential contextual narrative topics discussed at the MSG. We will be asking the Subcommittee to **select two** of these three topics to recommend as formal additions in the 2017 online report.

Please review and let us know if you have any questions ahead of next week's subcommittee meeting.

Thanks,
Sarah

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Greg Gould [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 4, 2016 11:25 AM
To: Greg Gould; Michael Ross; jmorgan@pwypusa.org; Chris Mentasti; Kimiko Oliver; Klepacz, Alex (US - Arlington); Danielle Brian; Jennifer Heindl; Curtis Carlson; Keith Romig; Veronika Kohler; Betsy Taylor; Emily Kennedy; Aaron Padilla; Johanna Nesseth; tkansal@cbuilding.org; pfield@cbuilding.org; Rosita Compton Christian; Zorka Milin; Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com; Mia Steinle; Phillip Denning; Betsy Taylor; Harrington, John D; Lance Wenger; Mike Matthews; Judith Wilson; Jennifer Goldblatt; Paul Mussenden; Mennel, John (US - Arlington); david_romig@fmi.com; Robert Kronebusch; Paul Bugala; Jim Steward; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington); ksweeney@nma.org; nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov; Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington); claire.ware007@yahoo.com; imunilla@oxfamamerica.org; ddudis@citizen.org; mlevine@ocean.org; Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - Arlington); Varnum, Andrew (US - Arlington); Schultz, Kent Andrew (US - Arlington); jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Subject: Updated Invitation: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee @ Weekly from 11am to 12:30pm on Wednesday (greg.gould@onrr.gov)
When: Wednesday, February 15, 2017 11:00 AM-12:30 PM America/New_York.
Where: Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#)

This event has been changed.
more details »
USEITI Implementation Subcommittee
Changed: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee,

Thank you again for all your help implementing EITI in the US!

Greg

Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#)

When

Where

Calendar

Who

Weekly from 11am to 12:30pm on Wednesday Eastern Time

Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#) (map)

greg.gould@onrr.gov

- Greg Gould - organizer
- Michael Ross
- Chris Mentasti
- Kimiko Oliver
- aklepacz@deloitte.com
- Danielle Brian
- Jennifer Heindl
- Curtis Carlson
- Keith Romig
- Veronika Kohler
- Betsy Taylor
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- Johanna Nesseth
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- Rosita Compton Christian
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- Mia Steinle
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- Paul Bugala
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- claire.ware007@yahoo.com
- jerold_gidner@ios.doi.gov
- imunilla@oxfamamerica.org
- ddudis@citizen.org
- mlevine@ocean.org

Going? All events in this series: **Yes** - **Maybe** - **No** more options »
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Forwarding this invitation could allow any recipient to modify your RSVP response. Learn More.

<< File: invite.ics >>

Re: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee Check-in: Wednesday, February 15, 2017 11:00am– 12:00 pm EST Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

From: Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>
To: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
Cc: Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Alex Klepacz (US - Arlington) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Darrel Redford <darrel.redford@onrr.gov>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Esther Horst <esther.horst@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Isabel Munila <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Jerold Gidner <jerold.gidner@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, John Kenneth Cassidy (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, John Mennel (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Katie Sweeney <ksweeney@nma.org>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Luke Malcolm Hawbaker (US - Arlington) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>, Tushar Kansal <tkansal@cbuilding.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, amaxwell <amaxwell@deloitte.com>, claire. ware007 <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, kromig@usw.org, mlevine@ocean.org
Date: Wed, 15 Feb 2017 18:23:51 +0000

With apologies for missing call,
Emergency here in PA
Please send notes.

Lynda K. Farrell
Executive Director
Pipeline Safety Coalition
https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.pscoalition.org
Email @ lynda@pscoalition.org
Mayors' Council on Pipeline Safety
https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.mayorspipeline.org
Email @ mcpsdirector1@gmail.com
Cell: 484.340.0648
Facebook
Member Civil Society USEITI MSG
Dig deeper into oil, gas, and mining data at Extract-A-Fact!

> On Feb 13, 2017, at 12:20 PM, Oliver, Kimiko <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov> wrote:
>
> USEITI Implementation Subcommittee:
>
> I am sending the following email on behalf of Greg Gould.
>
> Our next Subcommittee meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, February 15th, at 11:00 am, which will focus primarily on IA updates, and the revised reporting template and guidelines. The Reporting Improvement Workgroup will also give an update on the work they are doing to complete their gap analysis.
>
> The IA is currently working to finalize the draft reporting template and guidelines and Sarah will send the template to the Subcommittee as soon as they have completed their edits. Please be sure to review the template and guidelines prior to the Subcommittee meeting and come prepared to discuss the changes. The goal for the Subcommittee is to agree on the final template and recommend it to Co-chairs for final review and approval.

I will be on travel this week, so Judy Wilson will lead this meeting. Feel free to reach out to Judy directly with any questions or issues that might come up <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>.

Thanks,

Greg

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee

Wednesday, February 15, 2017 11:00am-12:00pm
Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

Proposed Meeting Agenda

11:00 Welcome and Introductions

11:05 IA Update (mainstreaming, contextual additions)

11:10 IA walk through of revised Reporting Template and Guidelines

11:40 Reconciliation Improvement Workgroup Update (gap analysis)

11:50 Walk-ons/Next Steps

12:00 End

RE: Updated Invitation: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee @ Weekly from 11am to 12:30pm on Wednesday (greg.gould@onrr.gov)

From: "Maxwell, A.J. (US - Denver)" <amaxwell@deloitte.com>
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, jmorgan@pwypusa.org, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, pfield@cbuilding.org, Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, "Harrington, John D" <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, david_romig@fmi.com, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, ksweeney@nma.org, nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov, claire.ware007@yahoo.com, imunilla@oxfamamerica.org, ddudis@citizen.org, mlevine@ocean.org, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, "Varnum, Andrew (US - Arlington)" <avarnum@deloitte.com>, jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Date: Thu, 16 Feb 2017 10:56:27 +0000
Attachments: USEITI Reporting Template - 20170213 - Draftv2.xlsx (185.55 kB); USEITI Reporting Template Guidelines - 20170213 - Draftv2.docx (96.25 kB)

Hello All,

Please find attached the updated draft Reporting Template and Reporting Guidelines document incorporating the changes requested and discussed during the call. These include:

Reporting Template

1. Change was made to the CY2016 Reporting Template tab to include sub-total lines for the revenue streams for ONRR, BLM, and OSMRE.
2. The CY2015 template tab is highlighted yellow. This is included solely for reference purposes and will be removed before distribution to companies.
3. The Instructions tab for the International Secretariat's Beneficial Ownership template is highlighted yellow. This is included solely for reference purposes. This information has been included in the reporting guidelines document and this tab will be removed.
4. The Beneficial Ownership tabs for Company Identification and Declaration have been left as is (as provided by Paul Bugala) for now pending additional discussion and direction from the MSG on any changes required to these templates or how they are incorporated to the existing reporting template. There remain open notes from the International Secretariat on these tabs with points of consideration for the MSG on modifications to make to the templates.

Reporting Guidelines

1. A new section has been added to the Introduction section of the document to indicate specifically the new changes for the 2017 reporting process. These include the elimination of the reconciliation process, the changes to revenue streams, and the addition of the beneficial ownership request.
2. A new section G has been added to the document to provide information on the Beneficial Ownership parts of the template. This section is subject to further updates pending any further revisions to the Beneficial Ownership templates, as indicated above.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

AJ Maxwell
Manager | Deloitte Advisory
Deloitte & Touche, LLP
Direct: +1 303 312 4080
amaxwell@deloitte.com
Deloitte.

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)

Sent: Tuesday, February 14, 2017 12:47 PM
To: Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; jmorgan@pwypusa.org; Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>; Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>; Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>; Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>; Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>; Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; tkansal@cbuilding.org; pfield@cbuilding.org; Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>; Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com; Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Harrington, John D <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>; Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>; Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>; Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>; Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>; Mennel, John (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com>; david_romig@fmi.com; Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>; ksweeney@nma.org; nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov; claire.ware007@yahoo.com; imunilla@oxfamamerica.org; ddudis@citizen.org; mlevine@ocean.org; Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>; Varnum, Andrew (US - Arlington) <avarnum@deloitte.com>; jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Cc: Maxwell, A.J. (US - Denver) <amaxwell@deloitte.com>
Subject: RE: Updated Invitation: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee @ Weekly from 11am to 12:30pm on Wednesday (greg.gould@onrr.gov)

All –

I hope you are having a nice week. Attached please find the updated reporting template and guidelines document we will discuss tomorrow. The most notable change to this is that the template now includes the Beneficial Ownership information for reporting, as requested during the February MSG.

Thanks,
Sarah
<< File: USEITI Reporting Template - 20170213 - Draft.xlsx >> << File: USEITI Reporting Template Guidelines - 20170213 - Draft.docx >>

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Greg Gould [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 4, 2016 11:25 AM
To: Greg Gould; Michael Ross; jmorgan@pwypusa.org; Chris Mentasti; Kimiko Oliver; Klepacz, Alex (US - Arlington); Danielle Brian; Jennifer Heindl; Curtis Carlson; Keith Romig; Veronika Kohler; Betsy Taylor; Emily Kennedy; Aaron Padilla; Johanna Nesseth; tkansal@cbuilding.org; pfield@cbuilding.org; Rosita Compton Christian; Zorka Milin; Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com; Mia Steinle; Phillip Denning; Betsy Taylor; Harrington, John D; Lance Wenger; Mike Matthews; Judith Wilson; Jennifer Goldblatt; Paul Mussenden; Mennel, John (US - Arlington); david_romig@fmi.com; Robert Kronebusch; Paul Bugala; Jim Steward; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington); ksweeney@nma.org; nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov; Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington); claire.ware007@yahoo.com; imunilla@oxfamamerica.org; ddudis@citizen.org; mlevine@ocean.org; Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - Arlington); Varnum, Andrew (US - Arlington); Schultz, Kent Andrew (US - Arlington); jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Subject: Updated Invitation: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee @ Weekly from 11am to 12:30pm on Wednesday (greg.gould@onrr.gov)
When: Wednesday, February 15, 2017 11:00 AM-12:30 PM America/New_York.
Where: Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#)

This event has been changed.
more details »

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee
Changed: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee,

Thank you again for all your help implementing EITI in the US!

Greg

Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#)

When

Weekly from 11am to 12:30pm on Wednesday Eastern Time

Where

Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#) (map)

Calendar

greg.gould@onrr.gov

Who

- Greg Gould - organizer
- Michael Ross
- Chris Mentasti
- Kimiko Oliver
- aklepacz@deloitte.com
- Danielle Brian
- Jennifer Heindl
- Curtis Carlson
- Keith Romig
- Veronika Kohler
- Betsy Taylor
-

- Emily Kennedy
- Aaron Padilla
- Johanna Nesseth
- tkansal@cbuilding.org
- pfield@cbuilding.org
- Rosita Compton Christian
- Zorka Milin
- Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com
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- Harrington, John D
- Lance Wenger
- Mike Matthews
- Judith Wilson

- Jennifer Goldblatt
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- jmennel@deloitte.com
- david_romig@fmi.com
- Robert Kronebusch
- Paul Bugala
- Jim Steward
- ibrantley@deloitte.com
- jocassidy@deloitte.com
- ksweeney@nma.org
- kevchen@deloitte.com
- nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov
- splatts@deloitte.com
- claire.ware007@yahoo.com
- jerold_gidner@ios.doi.gov

- imunilla@oxfamamerica.org
- ddudis@citizen.org
- mlevine@ocean.org

Going? All events in this series: **Yes** - **Maybe** - **No** more options »

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USEITI Implementation Subcommittee Check-in: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 11:00am– 12:00 pm EST Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

From: "Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>

To: John Mennel <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Alex Klepacz (US - Arlington) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Dan Dudis <ddudis@transparency-usa.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Darrel Redford <darrel.redford@onrr.gov>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Esther Horst <esther.horst@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Isabel Munila <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, Jerold Gidner <jerold.gidner@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, John Cassidy <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Katie Sweeney <ksweeney@nma.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>

Date: Tue, 21 Feb 2017 18:01:57 +0000

Attachments: USEITI Reporting Template Guidelines - 20170213 - Draftv2.docx (96.25 kB); USEITI Contextual Narrative Addition Outlines_20170215.pdf (273.98 kB); USEITI Reporting Template - 20170213 - Draftv2.xlsx (185.55 kB)

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee:

Welcome back from a nice long weekend. Our next Subcommittee meeting is scheduled for tomorrow, Wednesday, February 22nd, at 11:00 am, which will focus primarily on IA updates,three proposed contextual narrative additions, and the revised reporting template and guidelines. The Reporting Improvement Workgroup will give an update on the work they are doing to complete their gap analysis, and as we agreed to last week there is a standing validation discussion added to the agenda.

Last week you all should have received from the IA outlines for the proposed contextual narrative additions, and an updated reporting template and guidelines document. The goal of the Subcommittee this week is to agree on the final template and guidelines and recommend it to Co-chairs for final review and approval. We will also discuss the contextual narrative additions and recommend two additions to the Co-chairs for final approval.

Attached to this email are the three contextual narrative addition outlines and the updated reporting template and guidelines. Please review in advance and be prepared to discuss these materials tomorrow. I'll be traveling to DC for meetings tomorrow, so Judy Wilson will run the meeting again this week.

Thanks,

Greg

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee

Wednesday, February 22, 2017 11:00am-12:00pm
Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

Proposed Meeting Agenda

11:00 Welcome and Introductions

11:05 IA Update (mainstreaming, employment by commodity addition, tribal overview)

11:10 Revised Reporting Template and Guidelines

11:20 Contextual Narrative Additions

11:40 Reconciliation Improvement Workgroup Update (gap analysis)

11:45 Validation Discussion

11:55 Walk-ons/Next Steps

12:00 End

Gregory J. Gould

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary/Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

DRAFT as of 2/15/2017

USEITI

The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Reporting Template Guidelines

DRAFT

DRAFT as of 2/15/2017

Table of Contents

DRAFT as of 2/15/2017

A. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for companies to complete the United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Reporting Template. As a part of the USEITI process, the US will publish a report that discloses the payments made by extractive industry companies for extractive related activities, including royalties, rents, bonuses, taxes, and other payments. This primarily refers to payments listed on page 2 of this document, made to government entities for extractive activities occurring on Federal leases and properties, with few exceptions. More information on USEITI is included at http://www.doi.gov/eiti.

A Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) oversees the USEITI process. An Independent Administrator (IA) is appointed by the MSG; Deloitte & Touche LLP serves as the IA for this report. The IA's role for the 2017 USEITI report is to collect and report the revenue data submitted by companies. Data submitted will not be subject to any audit or reconciliation procedures by the IA.

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions Reference Guide contains a listing of definitions of terms included in this document and on the 2017 USEITI Reporting Template.

What's new for 2017 Reporting?

There are a number of changes that have been made to the reporting process for the 2017 report. These are detailed at a high-level below:

- ***No Reconciliation for 2017*** – Unlike in the 2 prior year reports (2015 and 2016), the reporting process for 2017 will NOT include a reconciliation of company reported payments with government reported revenues. The approach for 2017 is a voluntary company reporting process. No reconciliation procedures will be performed on the data submitted by companies for the 2017 report.
- ***Changes to in scope revenue streams*** – *There have been a couple minor changes to the revenue streams included in the reporting request and template. These changes have been made to help simplify reporting for companies as a result of challenges identified in previous reporting periods. The changes include combining the categories of rents and bonuses for ONRR, combining the categories of civil penalties, offshore inspection fees, and other revenues for ONRR, and replacing a category of renewables with other revenues for BLM.*
- ***Addition of Beneficial Ownership request*** – The recently revised 2016 EITI Standard directs all implementing countries to implement in their reporting process by 2020 a disclosure by reporting companies of their beneficial owners. As a first step, the 2017 reporting process will include a request for all publicly traded companies to complete an addendum template requesting information around beneficial owners. Additional details on how to complete this request can be found in the below **Section G**.

B. General Template Instructions

Please utilize the information included in this document to complete the 2017 USEITI Reporting Template.

An electronic version of the Reporting Template has been provided. If there are questions about the template or the information needed to complete the template, please send questions to:

USEITIDataCollection@Deloitte.com

General Information (Box 1)

Corporate Entity Name: Indicate the name of your corporate entity.

Entity Type: We request that you identify the type of incorporation for your company (S Corporation, C Corporation, Limited Partnership, Limited Liability Company, etc.).

Period for Reporting: Companies should provide payment data only for the period of CY 2016, which is January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. Only the payments made or reported during CY 2016 should be included in the amounts reported on the template.

The period in which the fees were incurred is not relevant; reporting should be based on the period in which the actual transaction to pay or report the fees occurred.

The reporting currency for the USEITI report is US dollars (USD); all amounts reported in the Reporting Template should be in USD.

Table B-1 provides a summary of the government revenue streams determined in-scope for USEITI reporting for CY 2016 by the USEITI MSG. The table lists these streams by the government entity that collects the revenue along with a brief description of each revenue stream. Companies only need to report payments made for these specific revenue streams. Please report payment amounts in Box 2, Reported Payments, in the column titled "Amount Paid (USD $)" on the template.

This request is only for total payment amount data for each revenue stream.

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Table B-1 In-Scope Revenue Streams

Government Payee	Revenue Stream	Description
ONRR	Royalties	All Royalties reported to ONRR on Form ONRR-2014 or CMP-2014, the Production and Royalty (P&R) Reporting System, or through direct billing activity **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-1)**
ONRR	Rents and Bonuses	All Rents and Bonuses reported to ONRR on Form ONRR-2014, the Production and Royalty (P&R) Reporting System, or through direct billing activity **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-2)**
ONRR	Other Revenues	All non-royalty, rent, or bonus revenues reported to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014 or CMP-2014, Production and Royalty (P&R) Reporting System, or through direct billing activity; *and* Fees for annual inspections performed by BSEE on each offshore permanent structure and drilling rig that conducts drilling, completion, or workover operations; *and* Civil Penalties collected by ONRR on behalf of ONRR, BOEM, and BSEE **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-3)**
BLM	Bonus and First Year Rentals	Payments made by the winning bidder of an onshore lease at a BLM lease sale **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-4)**
BLM	Permit Fees	All Permit Fees paid such as Application for Permit to Drill Fees, Mining Claim and Holding Fees, any Fees paid pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act, etc. **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-5)**
BLM	Other Revenues	Wind, Solar, and Biomass Projects **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-6)**
OSMRE	AML Fees	Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Fees including AML Fees assessed from audits as well as any late charges paid **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-7)**
OSMRE	Civil Penalties	Civil Penalties assessed on violations of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act including any late charges paid **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-8)**
IRS	Taxes	Corporate Tax Payments to IRS **(see Reporting Guidelines: Table C-9)**

Additional details and guidance for each of the revenue streams listed in table *B-1 In-Scope Revenue Streams* are included in the respective tables within section C. These details provide explanation for how companies should determine the amounts to report for each revenue stream. The additional guidance includes information on the specific transaction types on government reporting forms that are included in the amounts companies should report.

There may also be instances where companies make payments to government entities based on direct billing activity, or other means such as only a check with a lease number referenced, rather than through a specific government reporting form. In these instances, the "Report Type" column in the table will show "Direct Billing" rather than the name of a standard reporting form with a related transaction code.

C. Reporting Guidelines

Payments to Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)

Royalties Paid to ONRR

Table C-1 outlines the transactions that make up the Royalties revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014, Form CMP-2014, Form ONRR-4430, or through direct billing activity from ONRR. The amount reported for royalties should equal the amounts your company reported to ONRR on the respective forms during CY 2016 in addition to any invoices actually paid during CY 2016.

Table C-1 Royalties Paid to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	01	**Royalty Due**—Report royalties due in value on producing Federal leases
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	08	**Royalty In Kind (Other)**—Report non-Strategic Petroleum Reserve transactions for RIK oil and gas leases
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	10	**Compensatory Royalty Payment**—Report royalty value due on oil and gas that has been drained from Federal land by a well on another property
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	11	**Transportation Allowance**—Report a transportation allowance against the royalty due
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	15	**Processing Allowance**—Report a processing allowance against the royalty due
ONRR-2014 *or* CMP-2014	40	**Net Profit Share - Profitable**—Report sales and royalties on NPS leases for profitable months
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	ADJ	**Royalty Due**—Report royalties due in value on producing Federal leases - adjust volume and/or value
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	PR	**Royalty Due**—Report royalties due in value on producing Federal leases - original submission
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest on Royalties**—Report payor reported interest due to ONRR

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Rents and Bonuses Paid to ONRR

Table C-2 outlines the transactions that make up the Rents and Bonuses revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014, Form ONRR-4430, or through direct billing activity from ONRR. The amount reported for rents and bonuses should equal the amounts your company reported to ONRR on the respective forms during CY 2016 in addition to any invoices actually paid during CY 2016. In the case of any duplicate rent payments made during the period, please do not include the duplicate rent amount paid.

Table C-2 Rents and Bonuses Paid to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014	04	**Rental Payment**—Report the payment of un-recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-2014	05	**Advance Rental Credit**—Report the payment of recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-2014	25	**Recoup Advance Rental Credit**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid recoupable rent against net royalties paid
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RENT	**Rental Payment**—Report the payment of un-recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RCPRN	**Advance Rental Credit**—Report the payment of recoupable rent for a lease
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RERNT	**Recoup Advance Rental Credit**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid recoupable rent against net royalties paid
Direct Billing	N/A	**Nominally-Deficient Rent**—Report deficient rental payments
Direct Billing	N/A	**Rental Payment**—Report the payment of un-recoupable rent for a lease
Direct Billing	N/A	**Rental Recoupment**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid recoupable rent against net royalties paid
Direct Billing	N/A	**Right of Way/Use Rent Assessment**—Report annual right of way/use payments for offshore properties
ONRR-2014	67	**Bonus Rentals**—Deferred
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	DBONS	**Bonus Rentals**—Deferred
Direct Billing	N/A	**Bonus Payment** (Winning Bidder Only)
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Deferred Bonus**

Other Revenues Paid to ONRR

Table C-3 outlines the transactions that make up the Other Revenues revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to ONRR on the Form ONRR-2014, Form ONRR-4430, or through direct billing activity from ONRR, fees for annual inspections performed by BSEE which ONRR collects on behalf of BSEE through direct billing activity, and civil penalties issued by ONRR, BOEM, or BSEE collected by ONRR through direct billing activity. The amount reported for other revenues should equal the amounts your company reported to ONRR on the respective forms during CY 2016 in addition to any invoices actually paid during CY 2016.

Table C-3 Other Revenues Paid to ONRR

Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014	02	**Minimum Royalty Payment**—Report the minimum royalty payment for a lease
ONRR-2014	03	**Estimated Royalty Payment**—Report an estimated royalty payment
ONRR-2014	07	**ONRR Settlement Agreement**—Report royalty due on a contract settlement with ONRR
ONRR-2014	09	**Production Fee Incentive**—Report incentives paid for production
ONRR-2014	13	**Quality Bank and Gravity Bank Adjustment**—Report adjustments that reflect the difference in quality (gravity and/or sulfur) between the oil measured at the approved point of royalty settlement and the common stream quality of the pipeline
ONRR-2014	14	**Tax Reimbursement Payment**—Report the royalty on a tax reimbursement
ONRR-2014	16	**Well Fees**—Report a flat fee payable periodically as specified in the lease agreement
ONRR-2014	17	**Gas Storage Agreement - Flat Fee**—Pay for storage of gas when the fee is a fixed amount or is based on the number of acres used to store gas
ONRR-2014	18	**Gas Storage Agreement - Injection Fee**—Report the fee for gas injected into a gas storage formation
ONRR-2014	19	**Gas Storage Agreement - Withdrawal Fee**—Report the fee for gas that was injected into and then withdrawn from a gas storage formation
ONRR-2014	21	**Interest Amount Due ONRR**—Report payor-calculated interest owed to ONRR

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Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
ONRR-2014	22	**Interest Amount Owed To Payor**—Report payor-calculated interest ONRR owes payor (for Federal leases only)
ONRR-2014	31	**Contract Settlements Payment**—Report royalty due on contract settlement payments between you and a third party
ONRR-2014	32	**Advance Royalty**—Report advance royalty amount due for specific products (all coal and non-coal)
ONRR-2014	33	**Recoup Advance Royalty**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid advance royalty (all coal and non-coal products)
ONRR-2014	37	**Royalties Due In Lieu Of Severance Tax**—Report royalties due for leases subject to Section 6(a)(9) of the OCS Lands Act of 1953, as amended
ONRR-2014	38	**Additional Royalty Due For OCSLA, Section (6)(A)(9) Leases**—Report additional royalties of 1/32, 1/48 and 1/64 due under Section 6(a)(9) leases
ONRR-2014	39	**Net Profit Share – Unprofitable**—Report incentive for drilling in areas that otherwise wouldn't be profitable
ONRR-2014	52	**Recoup Minimum Royalty Paid in Advance (MRPIA)**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid minimum royalty recoupable amount.
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	ADVRY	**Advance Royalty**—Report advance royalty amount due for specific products (non-coal only)
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	CONSP	**Contract Settlements Payment**—Report royalty due on contract settlement payments between you and a third party
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	MNROY	**Minimum Royalty Payment**—Report the minimum royalty payment for a lease
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	MRPIA	**Minimum Royalty Payment**—Report the minimum royalty payable in advance for a lease (non-coal only)
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RADRY	**Recoup Advance Royalty**—Report a recoupment of a previously paid advance royalty (all coal & non-coal products)
ONRR-4430 (P&R)	RCPMR	**Recoup Minimum Royalty Paid In Advance**—Report the recoupment of a previously paid advance minimum royalty (non-coal only)
Direct Billing	N/A	**Gas Storage Fee**—Fee for the storage of natural gas

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Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	**In Lieu of Production**—Report payments in lieu of production
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Due ONRR**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in underpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Owed To Payor**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in overpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Due ONRR**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in underpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest Amount Owed To Payor**—Report difference between payor-calculated interest and ONRR calculated interest results in overpayment to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Interest on Invoices**—Report interest billed for any invoice paid late
Direct Billing	N/A	**Liquidated Damages**—Report charges for providing incorrect or no payment information
Direct Billing	N/A	**Minimum Royalty**—Report the minimum royalty for a lease
Direct Billing	N/A	**Oil and Gas Adjustment**—Report oil and gas adjustments
Direct Billing	N/A	**On Account**—Report payments on account to ONRR
Direct Billing	N/A	**Payor Calculated Interest**—Report payor-calculated interest
Direct Billing	N/A	**Storage Fee**—Report fees for storage
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Advance Royalty (Solids)**
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Minimum Royalty**—Report additional minimum royalties due
Direct Billing	N/A	**Underpaid Rent**—Report additional rental payments due
Direct Billing	N/A	**Well Fees**—Report a flat fee payable periodically as specified in the lease agreement
Direct Billing	N/A	**Fees for annual inspections** performed by BSEE on each offshore permanent structure and drilling rig that conducts drilling, completion, or workover operations

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Report Type	Transaction Code (ONRR-2014) *or* Submit Type Code (P&R)	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	**ONRR Civil Penalties**
Direct Billing	N/A	**BOEM Civil Penalties**
Direct Billing	N/A	**BSEE Civil Penalties**

Payments to Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Bonus and First Year Rentals Paid to BLM

Table C-4 outlines the transactions that make up the BLM Bonus and First Year Rentals revenue stream. We understand that companies generally make and record a payment to BLM of the bid amount (bonus) and the first year rental amount when awarded the winning bid on a lease. Companies should report payments made only where the bid submitted was the winning bid. **Companies should exclude payments made for deposits where their bid did not win and BLM returned the deposit amount.**

Although BLM subsequently transfers these payments of bonus and rent to ONRR, they are a separate revenue stream for USEITI. This separation better reflects how companies make and record these payments to government agencies.

Table C-4 Bonus and First Year Rentals Paid to BLM

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Form 3000-002	N/A	Payments made by the winning bidder of an onshore lease at a BLM lease sale

Permit Fees Paid to BLM

Table C-5 outlines the transactions that make up the BLM Permit Fees revenue stream. These include amounts reported or paid to BLM on various forms. These fees include all types of permit fees paid to BLM, such as Application for Permit to Drill Fees, Mining Claim and Holding Fees, and any fees paid pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act.

Table C-5 Permit Fees Paid to BLM

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Form 3160-003	N/A	Application for Permit to Drill Fee - APD (O&G)
Form 3000-002, Form 3000-003, Form 3000-003a, *or* Form 3160-008	N/A	Processing Fees for Assignments/Record Title, Competitive/Non-Competitive Leases, Name Changes/Mergers, On Railroad R/W, Overriding Royalty Assignment, Reinstatements, Transfer Operating Rights, Closed Cases (O&G)
Notice of Intent to Abandon (NIA) *or* Subsequent Report Plug and Abandon (SRA) using: Form 3160-005 *or* Form 3160-009	N/A	Incidents of Non-Compliance related to Abandonment, Drilling, Environmental, and Production Penalties (O&G)
Form 3400-012 *or* Form 3440-001	N/A	Processing Fees for Competitive Lease, Exploration License, Lease Modification, Logical Mining Unit Formation/Modification (Coal)
Form 3520-007 *or* Form 3600-009	N/A	Processing Fee and Bonds for Competitive/Non-Competitive Lease Sale (Mineral Materials)
Form 3520-007 *or* Form 3600-009	N/A	Sand and Gravel Sales (Mineral Materials)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3860	N/A	Mining Claim Fee—Not New $155 (Locatable Minerals)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3861	N/A	New Mining Claim Location Fee $37(Locatable Minerals)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3862	N/A	New Mining Claim Maintenance Fee $155 (Locatable Minerals)
Form 3830 *or* Form 3863	N/A	New Mining Claim Processing Fee $20 (Locatable Minerals)
Form 3150-004 *or* Form 3150-008a	N/A	Oil Shale R&D Nominations Processing Fee (Locatable Minerals)

Other Revenues Paid to BLM

Table C-6 outlines the transactions that make up the BLM Other Revenues revenue stream. The BLM collects these fees for various renewable projects through direct billing activities.

Table C-6 Other Revenues Paid to BLM

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	Wind, Solar, and Biomass Project Fees

Payments to Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)

AML Fees Paid to OSMRE

Table C-7 outlines the transactions that make up the OSMRE AML Fees revenue stream. These include fees paid or reported to OSMRE quarterly on the OSM-1 Form. This also includes amounts paid for fees assessed from audits and any late charges incurred. Payments made to OSMRE may relate to activities on all land categories (Federal, Indian, State, and Fee/Private).

Table C-10 AML Fees Paid to OSMRE

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
OSM-1	N/A	Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Fees paid quarterly on coal tonnage reported on the Coal Reclamation Fee Report (OSM-1 Form) including AML Fees assessed from audits, as well as any late charges paid

Civil Penalties Paid to OSMRE

Table C-8 outlines the transactions that make up the OSMRE Civil Penalties revenue stream. These include amounts paid directly to OSMRE from civil penalties assessed by OSMRE through direct billing activity. Payments made to OSMRE may relate to activities on all land categories (Federal, Indian, State, and Fee/Private).

Table C-8 Civil Penalties Paid to OSMRE

Report Type	Transaction Code	Transaction Description
Direct Billing	N/A	Civil Penalties assessed on violations of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act where OSMRE is the regulatory authority (Tennessee, Washington, and certain tribal lands) including any late charges paid

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Payments to Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Taxes Paid to the IRS

Table C-9 outlines the IRS transaction codes that make up the Taxes revenue stream. These include all corporate income tax payments made to the IRS by C Corporations during CY 2016 and any tax refunds paid out. Companies should report a net amount of actual tax payments and tax refunds made or received during CY 2016, regardless of the period of activity to which the taxes relate. **For companies that are not C Corporations and do not pay consolidated federal corporate income taxes, this section of the template is not applicable.**

Table C-9 Taxes paid to the IRS

IRS Transaction Codes Tax Payments	Transaction Description
610	Remittance with Return
620	Initial Installment Payment, Form 7004
640	Advanced Payment of Determined Deficiency or Underreported Proposal
660	Estimated Tax - Federal Tax Deposit
670	Subsequent Payment
680	Designated Payment of Interest
690	Designated Payment of Penalty
720	Refund Payment
IRS Transaction Codes Tax Refunds	**Transaction Description**
840	Manual Refund
841	Cancelled Refund Check Deposited
846	Refund of Overpayment

D. Company Contact Information

On the template in Box 4, Company Contact Information, we request that your company provide contact information; including name, title/position, phone number, and email address, for an appropriate individual that the IA can reach out to directly if additional communication is required.

E. Reliability of Data – Management Sign-off

The EITI Standard requires that the IA and the MSG obtain a sign-off from a senior company official to attest that the completed reporting template is a complete and accurate record. We are requesting that your company identify an appropriate senior level official according to your organizational structure to provide the necessary assurance and sign the completed template in Box 5, Management Sign Off.

F. Company and Subsidiary Identification

In the event your company is a parent company with subsidiary and affiliate companies, please report all figures in the template at a consolidated parent company level, meaning that the reported amounts should reflect total payments made by each consolidated company.

We ask that you please also complete Box 6 of the reporting template, List of Parent Company Subsidiaries, in order to help us identify all subsidiary or affiliate companies included in your consolidated payment amount. Please list each of the subsidiaries that make payments to each DOI bureau and any related payor or customer identification codes used for each of those companies for each respective bureau.

G. Beneficial Ownership Identification and Declaration

The 2017 reporting process includes a request for all publicly traded companies to complete an addendum template requesting information around beneficial owners. For 2017, this request does NOT apply to privately held companies that are not publicly listed on a stock exchange. The Beneficial Ownership request included as an addendum to the reporting template includes two sections: Beneficial Ownership Company Identification and Beneficial Ownership Declaration Form.

Part 1: Beneficial Ownership Company Identification: In this section of the template, companies should provide details about their beneficial owner(s). Where there is more than one beneficial owner identified for a company, please complete a separate worksheet for each owner. Fields highlighted in green are requested to be completed by the reporting company. Fields in gray are considered optional.

Part 2: Beneficial Ownership Declaration form: In this section of the template, companies should provide details about their beneficial owner(s). Where there is more than one beneficial owner identified for a company, please complete a separate worksheet for each owner. Fields highlighted in green are requested to be completed by the reporting company. Fields in gray are considered optional.

Additional guidance on how to complete required fields on the Beneficial Ownership sections of the reporting template are included within the respective sections of the template.

H. Submission

We request all companies submit completed Reporting Templates to the USEITI IA no later than **XXX, 2017**. Companies can submit completed Reporting Templates through email (including digitally signed PDF or a signed and scanned document) or through a mailed, physical hard copy.

Commented [AJM1]: Pending agreement from the MSG on the reporting period timeline.

Address templates submitted by mail to:

USEITI Independent Administrator
C/O Deloitte & Touche, LLPF
1919 North Lynn Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Send electronic copies to the USEITIDataCollection@Deloitte.com mailbox.

I. Data Security Measures

The IA will take precautions to safeguard the data as follows:

IA Responsibilities

- The IA will provide password protected reporting templates to companies when distributed electronically.
- The IA will destroy or delete non-relevant information inadvertently provided.
- The IA will work on security-encrypted laptops and email communications will be through secure email servers.
- Each template will have a different password that addresses current government encryption standards.

Reconciling Company Responsibilities

Companies submitting the reporting template via electronic submission should utilize the following guidelines:

- Submit completed templates directly to the IA.
- The reporting templates should be password encrypted when submitted to the IA.
- If the template password has changed from the password sent with the template, please provide a separate communication to the IA to notify of the new template password.

J. Questions and guidance regarding completion of template

Should any questions arise while completing the reporting template, you should contact the Independent Administrator at:

USEITIDataCollection@Deloitte.com

We will reply to any such queries as soon as possible.

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Appendix A: Terms and Definitions Reference Guide

This document uses the following acronyms and abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Definition
AML	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CY	Calendar Year
DOI	Department of the Interior
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
Form ONRR-2014	Report of Sales and Royalty Remittance
Form ONRR-4430	Solid Minerals Production and Royalty Report
Form CMP-2014	Compliance Activity Specific Report
Form OSM-1	Coal Reclamation Fee Report
IA	Independent Administrator
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
OCSLA	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
O&G	Oil and Gas
ONRR	The Office of Natural Resources Revenue
OSM	The Office of Surface Mining
OSMRE	The Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement
P&R	Production and Royalty Reporting System (see Form ONRR-4430)
USEITI	United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

USEITI

The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Contextual Narrative Addition Outlines

February 2017

Deloitte.

UST_00000361

Criteria for Selecting Topics

In considering the potential topics for 2017, the IA recommends two criteria for evaluating options. We believe the additions should:

1. **Increase public engagement and interest in USEITI.** The AML addition provides a good example of this type of addition in that it covers a contentious and complex topic of importance to many parts of the country.
2. **Strengthen the U.S. case for validation.** The audit and assurance controls addition provides a strong example of this from 2016 in providing explanations on the strength of U.S. data and building the case for mainstreaming.

Three Potential Addition Topics

At the February MSG meeting, the MSG identified three potential topics for new additions; the Subcommittee can select two to move forward.

Forestry

A special highlight on the forestry industry in the U.S., building on presentations to the MSG from BLM Forestry officials

Renewables

A special highlight on the renewables industry in the U.S. building on the current scope of USEITI & past MSG discussions

Non-Energy Minerals

A special highlight on four additional metals expanding on current non-energy minerals

The Implementation Subcommittee can select <u>two</u> to be included as additions in this year's report.

General Outline

As each addition would be an overview of new commodities or industries, the types of information collected for each would be broadly similar.

Topic	Questions Answered
Overview & Landscape	What is this commodity? Where does it exist? Where is it extracted? On what type of lands? Who owns it?
Production	Where does production occur? How much production occurs annually and has occurred historically?
Industry Overview	How big is the industry? What are the key processes in the extraction of the commodity?
Revenues	How does extraction of the commodity result in federal revenues? What are the chief revenue streams? How much money is collected? Where are those revenues disbursed? What is the broad understanding of revenue sustainability for this commodity?
Economic Impact	What is the economic impact of the commodity's extraction in terms of both benefits (GDP, jobs, wages, exports) and costs (water, emergency services, transportation, reclamation)?
Regulation	Who regulates extraction on federal lands? What are the major laws and regulations governing that extraction?

All Contextual Narrative additions will aim to follow a similar format as previous years – striking a balance between content additions and complementary visualizations

Forestry Overview

In keeping with USEITI's current success, forestry provides another opportunity to consolidate U.S. government information across multiple agencies for ease of public consumption with an economically-important commodity. It also makes USEITI relevant to new geographies in the United States.

Topic	Current Coverage	Description
Overview & Landscape	New Content	There are 521 million acres of timber land in the United States. Adding forestry would increase USEITI's relevance to new parts of the United States (such as the Pacific Northwest and a greater portion of the American South).
Production	New Content	In 2013, 13.6 billion cubic feet of roundwood was harvested in the United States, making it the largest producer of roundwood in the world. The distinctions between types of wood, their centers of production, and the fluctuations in that production as a result of the broader economy of the United States would provide new information for the public.
Industry Overview	New Content	"Forestry, fishing, and related activities" provided $38.5 billion in GDP in 2015 or roughly half of the total value of all mining. Forestry provides a number of different subsectors and industries that, while opaque, are of importance to understanding management of public lands and revenues.
Revenues	New Content	With revenue collected separately by U.S. Forest Service and BLM, USEITI has an opportunity to provide a complete picture of forestry-related revenues in the United States as well as their disbursement. USFS received $112M in timber management receipts. BLM took in roughly $50M in revenues in 2015 and has relatively unique disbursements for secure rural schools.
Economic Impact	New Content	Forestry and logging provided 57,800 jobs and paid $2.5B in wages in 2015. Exports information can also be included. It also promises interesting information on reclamation and sustainable forestry, with 76% of BLM revenues from public domain lands going to reclamation.
Regulation	New Content	Similar to revenues, USEITI can include in one place an overview of the regulation of the timber industry across multiple agencies (BLM and USFS in particular) as it has with other commodities. It provides an opportunity for the public to better understand the full range of BLM management as well as provides an intro to understanding more of the National Forest system.

Renewables Overview

Including a highlight on renewables expands on an industry already included in much of the data portal's infrastructure and provides necessary context for users seeking to understand the nature of production and other data presented on the data portal. **Larger additions of data will occur if hydropower and/or nuclear energy is included as a renewable.**

Topic	Current Coverage	Description
Overview & Landscape	New Content	An overview of the renewables sector provides an opportunity to explain the distinctions between different renewables currently in-scope, such as wind, solar, and geothermal, while covering new portions of renewables such as hydropower and biomass.
Production	How it Works section of data portal (onshore and offshore) https://useiti.doi.gov/how-it-works/onshore-renewables/	Production data for renewables are currently included in the overall production data at a national and state level as with other in-scope commodities. The highlight can consolidate this information on one page, provide additional information from DOE on renewable energy potential in the United States, and cover the geography of renewables development.
Industry Overview	New Content	A renewables overview provides an opportunity to overview the different subsectors of the industry and how they fit together into a whole. It can also attempt to size the industries based on existent data since BEA does not currently size the renewables energy sector specifically.
Revenues	How it Works section of data portal (onshore and offshore) https://useiti.doi.gov/how-it-works/onshore-renewables/	Federal revenues from renewables are currently included in the data portal in the same format as other in-scope commodities when they are collected by the Department of Interior. Revenue streams from hydropower and nuclear energy would be new additions.
Economic Impact	New Content	The data portal currently includes no information on the economic impact of the renewables industry. BLS data for solar, wind, and geothermal could be added. (Wind energy, for example, created 4,245 jobs and paid $205M in total wages in 2015.) The Department of Energy's recent report on energy-related jobs also provides extensive information on jobs created by the renewables sector that could be added. Costs of the industries could be researched and included where sources exist.
Regulation	How it Works section of data portal (onshore and offshore) https://useiti.doi.gov/how-it-works/onshore-renewables/	The *How it Works* section currently explains the regulatory process for renewables onshore (BLM) and offshore (BOEM/BSEE). A special highlight on renewables can consolidate the roles of these agencies and expand on hydropower, nuclear, and geothermal regulation including organizations such as the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Energy.

Non-Energy Minerals Overview

Based on discussion at the February MSG, this non-energy minerals overview includes the four metals highlighted by Keith Romig at the March 2016 MSG: molybdenum, zinc, lead, and silver. Information for these metals will largely be based on current USGS mineral reports.

Topic	Current Coverage	Description
Overview & Landscape	New Content	An overview can introduce the public to the four metals as well as their uses, their geographic location, and the estimated quantities that exist in the United States. For example, molybdenum was produced as a primary product at two mines in Colorado and a by-product at eight copper mines.
Production	How it Works section of the data portal https://useiti.doi.gov/how-it-works/minerals/	Production data for zinc and lead concentrate on federal land is already included on the data portal, while silver is reported with gold by DOI. Production data for all lands could be added for these metals, though that does not currently occur for the in-scope non-energy minerals gold, copper, and iron. The U.S. produced 850,000 metric tons of zinc in 2015, the fifth most of any nation.
Industry Overview	New Content	An industry overview of non-energy mineral can discuss the price per unit, stocks, and imports and exports of the four metals and the trends in their production.
Revenues	New Content	Based on production, zinc and lead likely generated federal revenues. They are not, however, disaggregated in the current unilateral disclosure. It is unclear if silver did or not and unlikely that molybdenum did given its lack of inclusion in production.
Economic Impact	New Content	Employment statistics can be included from USGS reports and BLS data. For example, lead mines employed 1,730 people at 11 mines in the United States. BLS data groups lead and zinc together, but collectively they paid on average $77,799 in annual pay in 2015 while silver paid $94,776. Inclusion would provide an opportunity to discuss non-coal reclamation among other costs where sources exist. Exports information can also be included.
Regulation	How it Works section of the data portal https://useiti.doi.gov/how-it-works/minerals/	The regulation of these four metals as it pertains to federal land is well covered by current information on the data portal.

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9		**Corporate Entity Name**	
10		**Entity Type**	
11		**Period for Reporting**	1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016
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16		**Government Payee**	**Revenu**
17		**ONRR**	
18			Royalties
19			Rents and Bonuses
20			Other Revenues
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22		**BLM**	
23			Bonus and First Year Rentals
24			Permit Fees
25			Other Revenues
26			
27		**OSMRE**	
28			AML Fees including Audits and Late Charges
29			Civil Penalties including Late Charges
30			
31		**IRS**	
32			Corporate Tax Payments to Internal Revenue Service
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35		**Voluntary Disclosure** - All summary information provided on the reporting template s than ONRR without the reporting entity's written consent, unless disclosure is required	
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14	**Reported Payments (Box 2)**	
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16	**e Streams**	**Reference to Reporting Guidelines**
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18		**Table C-1**
19		**Table C-2**
20		**Table C-3**
21		***Total ONRR***
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26		***Total BLM***
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28		**Table C-7**
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34	**'oluntary Disclosure (Box 3)**	
35	ıall be treated as public information. No detail information, if provided, shall be di by law.	
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The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

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Corporate Entity Name	
Entity Type	
Period for Reporting	1/1/2015 - 12/31/2015

Government Payee	Revenu
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	Royalties
	Rents
	Bonuses
	Other Revenues
	Offshore Inspection Fees
	Civil Penalties
BLM	
	Bonus and First Year Rentals
	Permit Fees
	Renewables
OSMRE	
	AML Fees including Audits and Late Charges
	Civil Penalties including Late Charges
IRS	
	Corporate Tax Payments to Internal Revenue Service

Voluntary Disclosure - All summary information provided on the reporting template s
than ONRR without the reporting entity's written consent, unless disclosure is required

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2		**Template EITI Beneficial Ownership Declaration Form**		
3		*Draft as of 21 April 2016*		
4				
5		This beneficial ownership declaration form has been issued by the EITI International Secretariat as a model template to countries that wish to collect beneficial ownership information as part of the EITI		
6		reporting process. The MSG may wish to attach this form to the reporting templates distributed to extractive companies. The MSG may wish to modify the template depending on local circumstances.		
7				
8		The form has 2 parts (worksheets):		
9		Part 1 covers the company identification details		
10		Part 2 is a beneficial ownership declaration form to be filled in for each beneficial owner. If there is more than one beneficial owner, please complete one worksheet per beneficial owner		
11				
12		It is required that fields marked in orange are completed by the company		
13		It is optional that fields marked in green are completed by the company, unless the MSG decides otherwise. The MSG should decide on this and adjust the colours accoringly prior to distributing the template.		
14		Fields [bracketed and in red] should be completed by the MSG prior to distributing the template.		
15				
16		The template includes comment boxes that provide guidance on how to complete each section. These comment boxes should be removed by the company prior to submitting the declaration form.		

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1						
2		Company identification				
3						
4				*Entry*	*Comments*	
5		**Full legal name of the company** (including legal form of legal entity)		<legal name> <legal form>		
6		**Country of registration**		<country>		
7		**Unique identification number** (i.e. registration number)		<number>		
8		**Contact address** (registered office for legal entities)		<address>		
9		**Ownership**				
10			Publicly listed company	<choose option>		
11			Name of stock exchange	<text>		
12			Link to stock exchange filings	<URL>		
13			Wholly owned subsidiary of publicly listed company	<choose option>		
14			Name of publicly listed owner	<text>		
15						
16			Privately listed company	<choose option>		
17			Full name of direct shareholder(s) (i.e. legal owners of company)	<text>		
18			Is this shareholder a natural person (NP), a legal person (LP) or a state entity (S)?	<choose option>		
19			Country of registration (or nationality of a natural person)	<text>		
20			% interest	<number>		
21			*(add rows as necessary)*			
22		**Declaration form prepared by**	Name	<text>		
23			Position	<text>		
24			Telephone number	<text>		
25			Email address	<text>		
26		**Attestation**				
27		I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided above and in the attached beneficial ownership declaration(s) is accurate and reliable.				
28						
29			Date	<YYYY-MM-DD>		
30			Name	<text>		
31			Position	<text>		
32			Signature	<text>		
33						
34		Please find attached the following supporting documents verifying the accuracy of the beneficial ownership information submitted:		<text>		
35				<text>		
36						
37						
38						

Beneficial ownership declaration

In accordance with the EITI Standard, Requirement 2.5.f.i, "a beneficial owner in respect of a company means the natural person(s) who directly or indirectly ultimately owns or controls the corporate entity". Further to Requirement 2.5.f.ii and in accordance with the decision of the MSG, a beneficial owner is defined as:

<add definition agreed by the MSG, including specifying reporting obligations for PEPs>

In accordance with this beneficial ownership definition, as per [date] the beneficial owner/s of the company are:

		Entry				*Entry*		*Entry*		*Entry*
Identity of the Beneficial Owner										
Full name as it appears on national identify card		<text>								
	Politically exposed person (PEP)	<choose option>								
	Reason for PEP designation	<text>								
	Applicable from	<YYYY-MM-DD>								
	Applicable to	<YYYY-MM-DD>								
Date of Birth		<YYYY-MM-DD>								
National identity number		<number>								
Nationality		<text>								
Country of residence		<text>								
Residential address		<text>								
Service address		<text>								
Other means of contact		<text>								
Information about how ownership is held or control over the company is exercised										
By direct shares		<choose option>	Number of shares	<number>	% of shares	<number>				
By direct voting rights		<choose option>	Number of votes	<number>	% of voting rights	<number>				
By indirect shares		<choose option>	Number of indirect shares	<number>	% of indirect shares	<number>	Legal name of intermediate company 1	<text>	Unique identification number	<number>
							Legal name of intermediate company 2 *(Add rows as necessary)*	<text>	Unique identification number *(Add rows as necessary)*	<number>
By indirect voting rights		<choose option>	Number of indirect votes	<number>	% of indirect voting rights	<number>	Legal name of intermediate company 1	<text>	Unique identification number	<number>
							Legal name of intermediate company 2 *(Add rows as necessary)*	<text>	Unique identification number *(Add rows as necessary)*	<number>
By other means		<choose option>	Explanation of how ownership is exercised	<text>						
Date when beneficial interest was aquired		<YYYY-MM-DD>								

UST_00000388

Re: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee Check-in: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 11:00am– 12:00 pm EST Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

From: Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>
To: "Romig, David" <dromig@fmi.com>
Cc: "Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, John Mennel <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Alex Klepacz (US - Arlington) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Dan Dudis <ddudis@transparency-usa.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Darrel Redford <darrel.redford@onrr.gov>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Esther Horst <esther.horst@onrr.gov>, Isabel Munila <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, Jerold Gidner <jerold.gidner@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, John Cassidy <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Katie Sweeney <ksweeney@nma.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2017 15:26:26 +0000

Thanks for pointing that out, David.

Paul

On Feb 21, 2017, at 1:45 PM, Romig, David <dromig@fmi.com> wrote:

Greg,

The template needs to be adjusted to remove the subtotals. We did not have consensus for this addition so if Deloitte could make the adjustment and resubmit before the meeting it might help move this forward.

Thanks,

David Romig

(713) 579-6074

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, February 21, 2017 12:02 PM
To: John Mennel <jmennel@deloitte.com>; Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Alex Klepacz (US - Arlington) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>; Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>; Curtis Carlson <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov>; Dan Dudis <ddudis@transparency-usa.org>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; Darrel Redford <darrel.redford@onrr.gov>; Romig, David <dromig@fmi.com>; Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>; Esther Horst <esther.horst@onrr.gov>; Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>; Isabel Munila <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>; Jana Morgan <Jmorgan@pwypusa.org>; Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>; Jerold Gidner <jerold.gidner@onrr.gov>; Jim Steward <Jim.Steward@onrr.gov>; Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; John Cassidy <jocassidy@deloitte.com>; Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>; Katie Sweeney <KSweeney@nma.org>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>; Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>; Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>; Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>; Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>; Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>; Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>; Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>

Subject: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee Check-in: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 11:00am– 12:00 pm EST
Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

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Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2017 15:34:30 +0000

The beneficial ownership instructions are the opposite of or pretty far off from what they should be.

. . .

The 2017 reporting process includes a request for all publicly traded companies to complete an addendum template requesting information around beneficial owners. For 2017, this request does NOTapply to privately held companies that are not publicly listed on a stock exchange.

. . .

These disclosures are sought most from private companies that don't make disclosures through SEC filings. This language must be amended before I can be approved by civil society.

Thanks,

Paul

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I look forward to discussing that, John. Deferring to you judgment and referring to the Secretariat doesn't strike me as an appropriate way to reflect the lack on consensus on the tall. Excluding the point on which we couldn't find consensus would.

Paul

On Feb 22, 2017, at 10:33 AM, Mennel, John (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com> wrote:

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v.E.1

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I'd also like to discuss why gold and copper would not be considered non-energy minerals for the purpose of the the contextual narrative.

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> **From:** Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
> **Sent:** Tuesday, February 21, 2017 12:02 PM
> **To:** John Mennel <jmennel@deloitte.com>; Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Alex Klepacz (US - Arlington) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>; Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>; Curtis Carlson <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov>; Dan Dudis <ddudis@transparency-usa.org>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; Darrel Redford <darrel.redford@onrr.gov>; Romig, David <dromig@fmi.com>; Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>; Esther Horst <esther.horst@onrr.gov>; Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>; Isabel Munila <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>; Jana Morgan <Jmorgan@pwypusa.org>; Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>; Jerold Gidner <jerold.gidner@onrr.gov>; Jim Steward <Jim.Steward@onrr.gov>; Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; John Cassidy <jocassidy@deloitte.com>; Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>; Katie Sweeney <KSweeney@nma.org>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>; Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>; Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>; Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>; Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>; Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>; Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>; Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
> **Subject:** USEITI Implementation Subcommittee Check-in: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 11:00am– 12:00 pm EST Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee:

Welcome back from a nice long weekend. Our next Subcommittee meeting is scheduled for tomorrow, Wednesday, February 22nd, at 11:00 am, which will focus primarily on IA updates,three proposed contextual narrative additions, and the revised reporting template and guidelines. The Reporting Improvement Workgroup will give an update on the work they are doing to complete their gap analysis, and as we agreed to last week there is a standing validation discussion added to the agenda.

Last week you all should have received from the IA outlines for the proposed contextual narrative additions, and an updated reporting template and guidelines document. The goal of the Subcommittee this week is to agree on the final template and guidelines and recommend it to Co-chairs for final review and approval. We will also discuss the contextual narrative additions and recommend two additions to the Co-chairs for final approval.

Attached to this email are the three contextual narrative addition outlines and the updated reporting template and guidelines. Please review in advance and be prepared to discuss these materials tomorrow. I'll be traveling to DC for meetings tomorrow, so Judy Wilson will run the meeting again this week.

Thanks,

Greg

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee

Wednesday, February 22, 2017 11:00am-12:00pm
Teleconference: 1-877-984-1404; Passcode: 2973393# (Leader Code 1923766#)

Proposed Meeting Agenda

11:00 Welcome and Introductions

11:05 IA Update (mainstreaming, employment by commodity addition, tribal overview)

11:10 Revised Reporting Template and Guidelines

11:20 Contextual Narrative Additions

11:40 Reconciliation Improvement Workgroup Update (gap analysis)

11:45 Validation Discussion

11:55 Walk-ons/Next Steps

12:00 End

Gregory J. Gould

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary/Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

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v.E.1

Canceled Event: USEITI Implementation Subcommittee @ Wed Mar 15, 2017 11am - 12:30pm (EDT) (Curtis Carlson)

Where: Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#)
Organisers Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
Required Attendees:
darrel.redford@onrr.gov
Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>
jocassidy@deloitte.com
jmennel@deloitte.com
Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>
Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>
esther.horst@onrr.gov
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Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>
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Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>
Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>
Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
splatts@deloitte.com
Attachments: invite.ics (7.67 kB)

This event has been canceled and removed from your calendar.

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee

USEITI Implementation Subcommittee,

Thank you again for all your help implementing EITI in the US!

Greg

Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#)

When	Wed Mar 15, 2017 11am – 12:30pm Eastern Time
Where	Telecom - 1-877-984-1404 Passcode 2973393# (Leader Code:1923766#) (map)
Calendar	Curtis Carlson
Who	

- Greg Gould - organizer
- darrel.redford@onrr.gov
- Keith Romig
- jocassidy@deloitte.com
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- Danielle Brian
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- imunilla@oxfamamerica.org
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- Michael Ross
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- claire.ware007@yahoo.com
- Jennifer Heindl
- Emily Kennedy
- Mia Steinle
- Lance Wenger
- Paul Bugala
- Zorka Milin
- splatts@deloitte.com

RE: For Review: Employment by Commodity Draft Addition

From: "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
To: Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, jmorgan@pwypusa.org, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, "Klepacz, Alex (US - Columbus)" <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, pfield@cbuilding.org, Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, "Harrington, John D" <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, david_romig@fmi.com, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, ksweeney@nma.org, nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>, claire.ware007@yahoo.com, imunilla@oxfamamerica.org, ddudis@citizen.org, mlevine@ocean.org, jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Date: Tue, 07 Mar 2017 19:38:56 +0000
Attachments: USEITI Employment by Commodity_DRAFT_2017_02_22.pdf (195.6 kB)

Hi all,

Even though we won't have an Implementation Subcommittee meeting tomorrow, we would still like to receive any feedback that you have on this addition by tomorrow. You can email it to me directly. If you have questions or need to clarify something, let me know and I can set up time for us to discuss. Thank you!

Luke

From: Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 1:02 PM
To: 'Greg Gould' <greg.gould@onrr.gov>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; jmorgan@pwypusa.org; Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>; Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>; Klepacz, Alex (US - Columbus) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>; Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>; Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>; Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>; Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; tkansal@cbuilding.org; pfield@cbuilding.org; Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>; Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com; Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Harrington, John D <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>; Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>; Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>; Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>; Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>; Mennel, John (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com>; david_romig@fmi.com; Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>; ksweeney@nma.org; nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov; Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>; claire.ware007@yahoo.com; imunilla@oxfamamerica.org; ddudis@citizen.org; mlevine@ocean.org; jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Subject: For Review: Employment by Commodity Draft Addition

Hi all,

As we mentioned this morning, attached please find a draft of the employment by commodity addition for your review. Please share with any appropriate sector members as well. **We'll need feedback by the Implementation Subcommittee meeting on March 8th, two weeks from now.** Let me know if you have any questions between now and then!

Best,
Luke

For Discussion Purposes Only
Implementation Subcommittee

DRAFT

USEITI
The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Employment by Commodity Mock Up

February 2017

Deloitte.

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Employment Data by Commodity (1/4)

Extractive industries employment levels, wages, and annual pay vary by commodity. Given the geographic dispersal of commodities, employment by commodity varies in different areas.

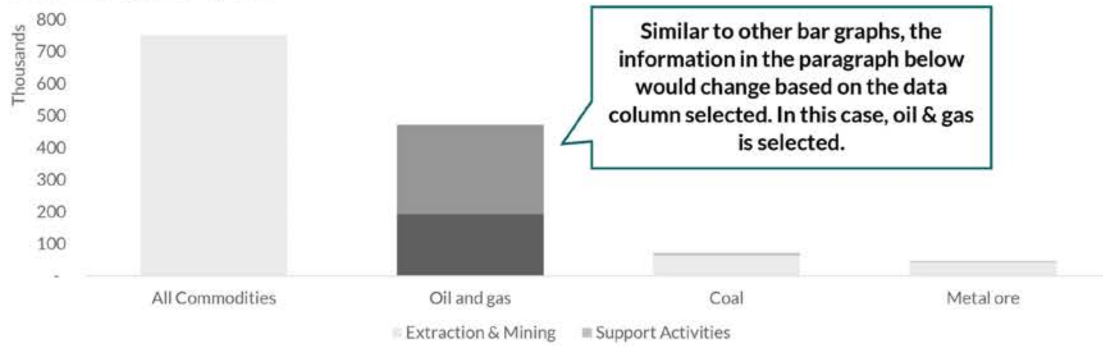
Nationwide Employment by Commodity

The national employment by commodity includes both wage and salary jobs directly involved in mining and extraction as well as wage and salary jobs providing support activities to mining and extraction. This does not include self-employed jobs.

Annual Average Employment

Oil and gas jobs make up the majority of all employment in the extractive industries in the United States, accounting for 63% of all jobs in 2015. Support activities make up more than half of oil and gas jobs, but only roughly 10% of coal and metal ore mining jobs

Annual Average Employment

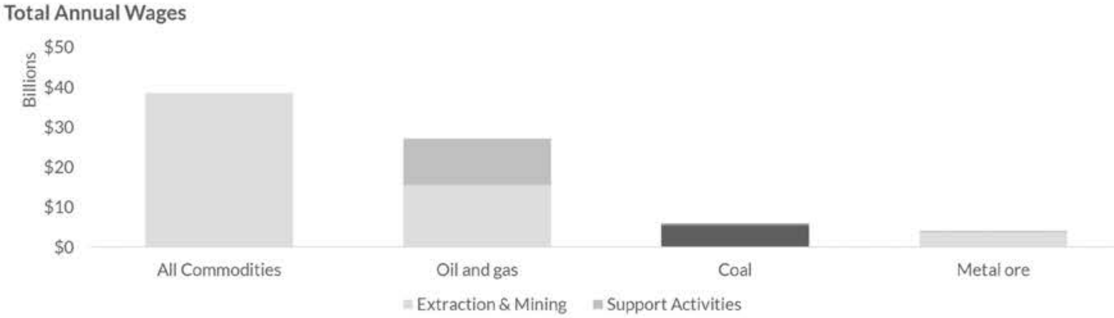


In 2015, there were **470,999 oil and gas jobs**. They accounted for **63%** of all jobs in the extractive industries. **192,555 jobs (41%)** were in **oil and gas extraction** and **278,444 jobs (59%)** were in **support activities for oil and gas operations.**

Total Annual Wages

In 2015, the extractive industries paid a total of $39 billion in wages. The oil and gas industry's $27 billion in wages make up 70% of the total wages paid. Coal mining paid $6 billion (15%) in wages and metal ore mining paid $4 billion (11%).

Total Annual Wages



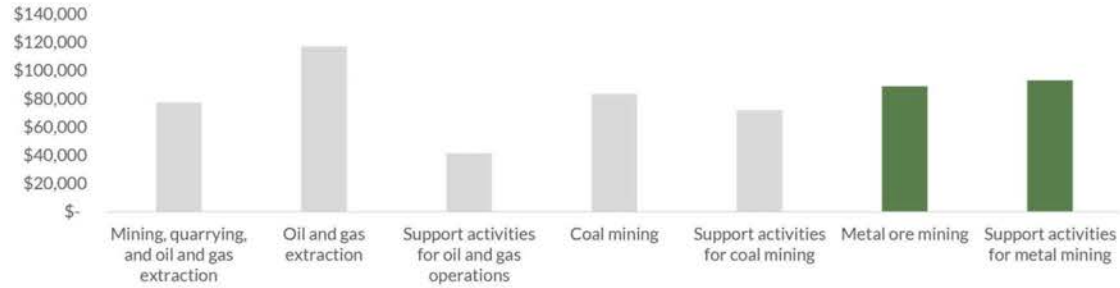
In 2015, **coal companies** paid **$27,153,946,797** in wages. These accounted for **15%** of all wages paid by the extractive industries. **$5,361,339, 638 (91%)** were paid in **coal mining** and **$524,844,073 (9%)** were paid in **support activities for coal mining.**

Employment Data by Commodity (2/4)

Average Annual Pay

In 2015, the average annual pay for a worker in the extractive industries was $77,379. Workers in oil and gas extraction had the highest average annual pay at $117,232, though those engaged in support activities for the oil and gas extraction had the lowest of in-scope commodities at $41,532. Coal mining earned above average annual pay as well with $83,595, as did metal ore mining at $88.859.

Average Annual Pay



In 2015, work in metal ore mining paid on average $88,859, 15% higher than the average annual pay in the extractive industries $77,379. A job in the support activities for metal ore mining paid $93,175, 20% higher than average.

Employment by Commodity across the United States

Employment by commodity varies across the country given the geographic dispersal of the commodities themselves.

Coal State Average Annual Employment

Maps would show total employment as their default but contain additional information in the table

Similar maps (with tables) would exist for separate commodities. Comparisons within a commodity were chosen as opposed to within a state since that information will be on state pages.

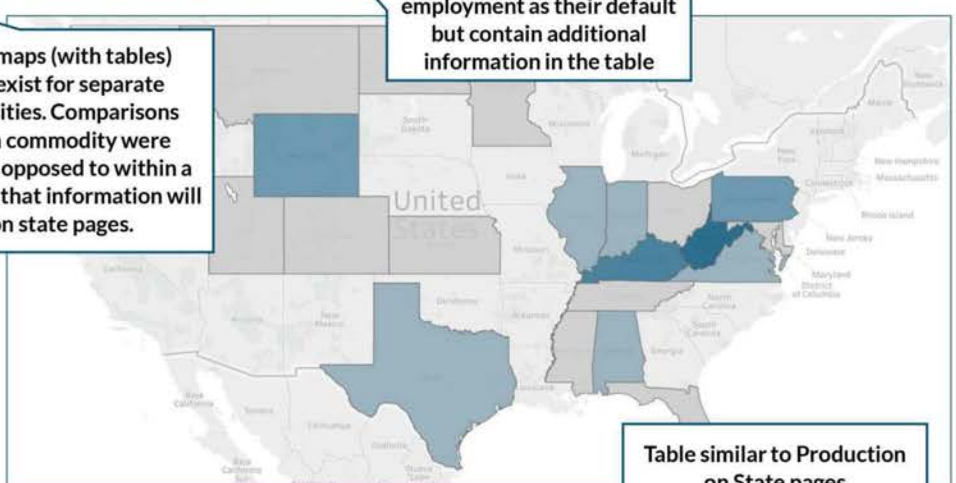


Table similar to Production on State pages

Hide table

State	Average Employment	Average # of Establishment	Total Wages	Average Annual Pay
West Virginia	15,437	295	$1,290,300,638	$41,793
Kentucky	10,328	315	$733,511,779	$68,393
Wyoming	6,890	35	$584,321,879	$71,998

Table would continue with other states

DRAFT

Employment Data by Commodity (3/4)

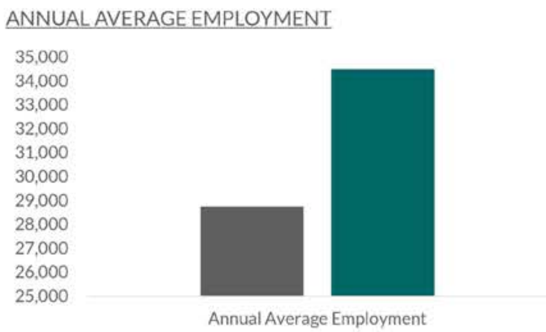
Comparisons within Commodities

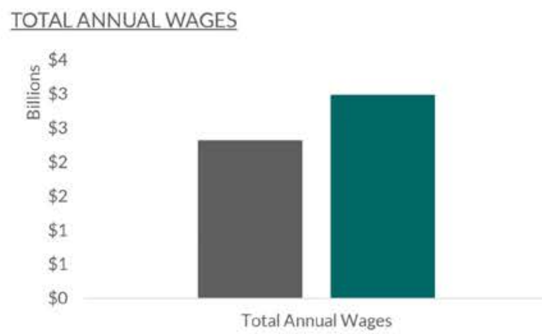
Employment data varies by the type of mining or specific commodity. For example, there are differences between underground and surface-mined coal, or between oil and natural gas.

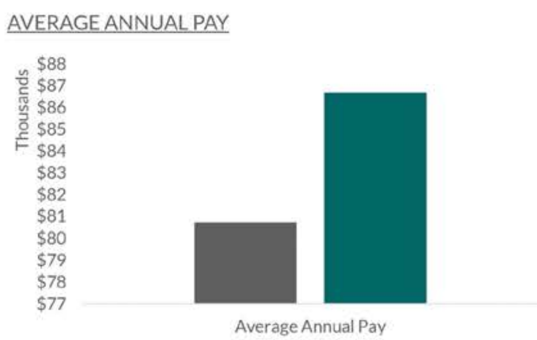
Coal

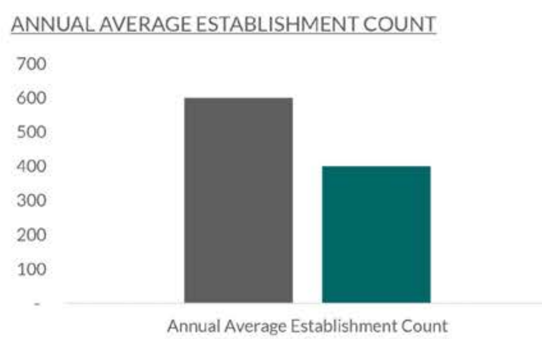
The chief distinction within coal is between surface-mined and underground-mined coal. The differences in mining approaches have distinct effects, particularly on average annual employment. Underground mining requires a greater number of miners as it cannot be as easily mechanized as surface mining.

Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining | Bituminous coal underground mining





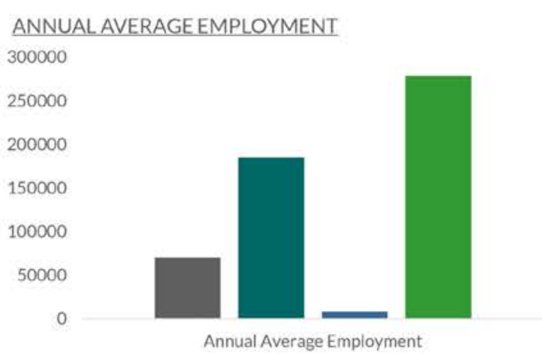


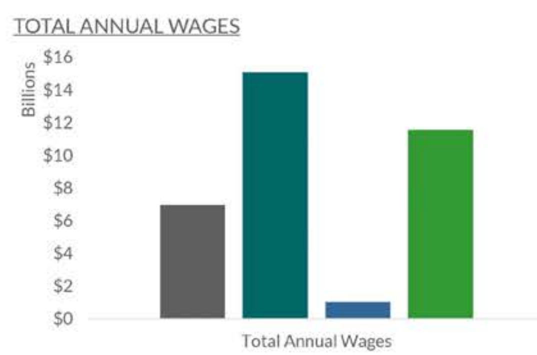


Oil & Gas

Within oil and natural gas, the chief distinctions are between the phases of extraction: drilling, extraction of crude oil and natural gas, natural gas liquid extraction, and support activities.

Drilling oil and gas well | Crude petroleum & natural gas extraction | Natural gas liquid extraction | Support activities for oil and gas operations





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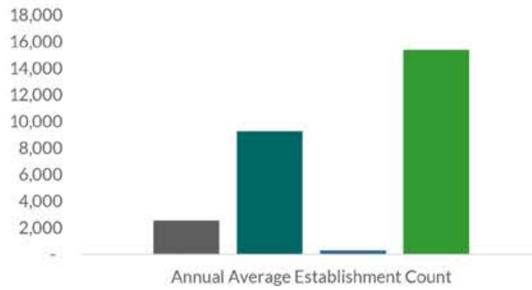
Employment Data by Commodity (3/4)

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY

ANNUAL AVERAGE ESTABLISHMENT COUNT

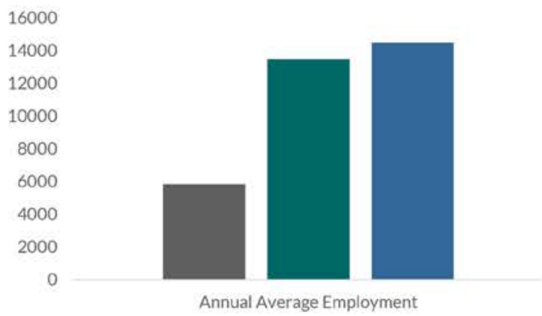


Metal Ore Mining

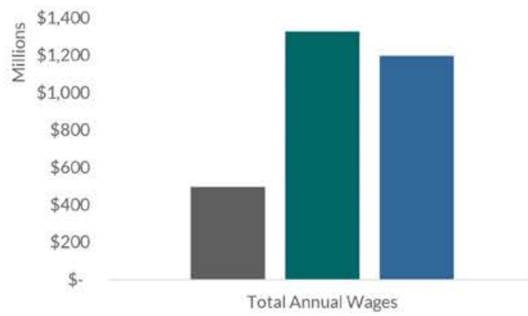
Within metal ore mining, USEITI focuses specifically on three commodities: iron, gold, and copper. NAICS codes, however, include copper and nickel together so those employment figures are presented together here.

Iron ore mining | Gold ore mining | Copper ore and nickel ore mining

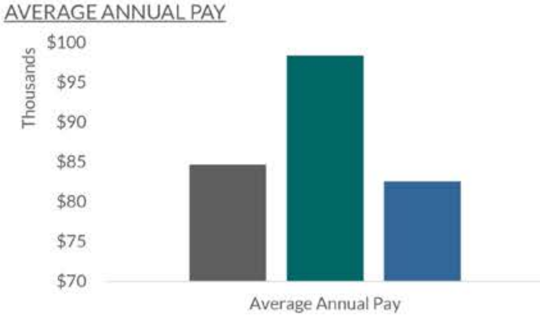
ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT



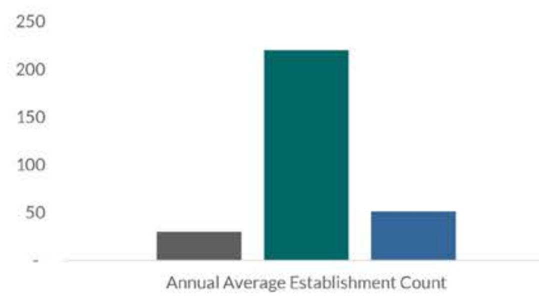
TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES



AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY



ANNUAL AVERAGE ESTABLISHMENT COUNT



RE: US EITI

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 07 Mar 2017 20:43:02 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
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From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2017 3:37 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; Baker, Susan L
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: US EITI

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Tuesday, March 7, 2017 3:19 PM
To: Baker, Susan L
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: US EITI

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Please let me know if you have any questions and please forward this onto anyone who may be interested.

Curtis

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RE: US EITI -- Closing the loop

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Rembrandt, Scott" <scott.rembrandt@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>, "[redacted]@treasury.gov>, "[redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: "McDonald, Mike" <michael.mcdonald@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 07 Mar 2017 22:43:39 +0000

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From: Rembrandt, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2017 5:38 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; Runge, Sarah; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: McDonald, Mike
Subject: RE: US EITI -- Closing the loop

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Scott Rembrandt
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Department of Treasury
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scott.rembrandt@treasury.gov

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2017 5:25 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; Runge, Sarah; (b)(6) [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: McDonald, Mike
Subject: RE: US EITI -- Closing the loop

Adding Scott and Young.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2017 5:24 PM
To: Runge, Sarah; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: McDonald, Mike
Subject: US EITI -- Closing the loop

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Please let me know if you have any questions and please forward this onto anyone in Treasury who may be interested.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

Re: For Review: Employment by Commodity Draft Addition

From: Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>
To: Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>
Cc: "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, jmorgan@pwypusa.org, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, "Klepacz, Alex (US - Columbus)" <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, pfield@cbuilding.org, Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, "Harrington, John D" <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, david_romig@fmi.com, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, ksweeney@nma.org, nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>, claire.ware007@yahoo.com, imunilla@oxfamamerica.org, ddudis@citizen.org, mlevine@ocean.org, jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Date: Wed, 08 Mar 2017 14:22:43 +0000

dear all,

overall, this is very good.

I have a few comments:

- VERY IMPORTANT: it is essential, I believe to specify what NAICS number are used in every data point / visualization. In past, we've discussed this kind of metadata explanatory material as something that 18F develops. But, for this topic, it should be built in, from the beginning. On the last page you mention NAICS coding, but most people won't understand what that is.
- the reason for being explicit, is that we want USEITI to be a 'go to' site with trustworthy data, that people can interpret rapidly & quickly get precise answers. For instance, when there is controversy about jobs numbers in mining, it often is because people are actually talking about different categories of jobs but calling them all 'mining' jobs. So, it is very important to clearly specify what job categories are being talked about.
- this is particularly important re/ 'supportive' jobs -- as NAICS has a pretty specific & limited definition of that. But, sometimes, people are talking about 'multiplier' effects (other jobs created in the general economy) -- but there is much controversy about what kinds of economic models to use to assess 'multiplier effects'. We decided 2 years ago, to not wade into those controversies, since different models come up with widely different numbers.
- I would suggest giving the verbal definition for each NAICS code. This can be a small print footnote. But, I personally think it would be educational & helpful for people to give a little more explanation (maybe in a little call-out box?)
- page 1: I suggest the following addition (in red):
- This does not include self-employed jobs.(add short simple explanation that data are for full time equivalent data)
- "Oil and gas jobs make up the majority of all employment in the extractive industries in the United States, accounting for 63% of extractive sector jobs in 2015

Thanks for addressing this important topic.

Betsy

On Tue, Mar 7, 2017 at 6:57 PM, Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov> wrote:

> Good job!
>
> I just have a few question:
>
> Wyoming's 19 coal mines employed a total of 6,500 workers in 2014. 6,646 in 2015. Is this what is reflected? It is hard to tell if this is reflected in page 3. I assume that the employment figure (6,890) is just dealing with coal, and the user can click on Oil & Gas to get different employment figures.
>
> Coal industry jobs are among the best paying in the state. Wyoming coal miners take home an average of $82,000 before benefits—almost twice the statewide average. Estimates indicate that each coal industry position drives the need for three additional jobs in the state. The average wage reflect on page 3, must factor-in the support employment positions to bring it down to $71,998?

On page 3; I am not sure what "Average # of Establishment" means?

Keep up the good work.

warm regards,

Mike Matthews
Department of Audit - Mineral Audit Division
mike.matthews@wyo.gov
307-777-7547

On Tue, Mar 7, 2017 at 12:38 PM, Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com> wrote:

Hi all,

Even though we won't have an Implementation Subcommittee meeting tomorrow, we would still like to receive any feedback that you have on this addition by tomorrow. You can email it to me directly. If you have questions or need to clarify something, let me know and I can set up time for us to discuss. Thank you!

Luke

From: Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 1:02 PM
To: 'Greg Gould' <greg.gould@onrr.gov>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; jmorgan@pwypusa.org; Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>; Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>; Klepacz, Alex (US - Columbus) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>; Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>; Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>; Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>; Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; tkansal@cbuilding.org; pfield@cbuilding.org; Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>; Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com; Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Harrington, John D <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>; Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>; Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>; Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>; Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>; Mennel, John (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com>; david_romig@fmi.com; Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>; ksweeney@nma.org; nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov; Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>; claire.ware007@yahoo.com; imunilla@oxfamamerica.org; ddudis@citizen.org; mlevine@ocean.org; jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Subject: For Review: Employment by Commodity Draft Addition

Hi all,

As we mentioned this morning, attached please find a draft of the employment by commodity addition for your review. Please share with any appropriate sector members as well. **We'll need feedback by the Implementation Subcommittee meeting on March 8th, two weeks from now.** Let me know if you have any questions between now and then!

Best,

Luke

--

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of public business, is subject to the Wyoming Public Records
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--

Truth isn't always beauty, but the hunger for it is…
Nadine Gordimer, novelist, Nobel laureate

Betsy Taylor
Executive Director
Livelihoods Knowledge Exchange Network (LiKEN) https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.likenknowledge.org
- - - - - - - - - -
https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=http://vt.academia.edu/BetsyTaylor
https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=http://www.huffingtonpost.com/betsy-m-taylor/
CELL: 859-229-2404
EMAIL: director@likenknowledge.org
@BetsyTaylor

Re: For Review: Employment by Commodity Draft Addition

From:	"Kronebusch, Robert" <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>
To:	Emily Hague <hague@api.org>
Cc:	"Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, jmorgan@pwypusa.org, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, "Klepacz, Alex (US - Columbus)" <aklepacz@deloitte.com>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, pfield@cbuilding.org, Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, "Harrington, John D" <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>, Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, david_romig@fmi.com, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, ksweeney@nma.org, nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>, claire.ware007@yahoo.com, imunilla@oxfamamerica.org, ddudis@citizen.org, mlevine@ocean.org, jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Date:	Wed, 08 Mar 2017 15:13:01 +0000
Attachments:	USEITI Employment by Commodity_DRAFT_2017_02_22 (BK comments).pdf (187.9 kB)

Hello Luke -- please see my "Sticky Notes" on your original pdf file -- thanks!

On Wed, Mar 8, 2017 at 7:59 AM, Emily Hague <Hague@api.org> wrote:

> Hi, Luke –
>
> Thank you for the opportunity to review. The draft looks very nice.
>
> However, you may want to verify the numbers in the Total Annual Wages section on page 2. The second paragraph in that section says that coal companies paid $27 billion in wages but in the paragraph above it says they paid $6 billion.
>
> Emily
>
> Emily Kennedy Hague
>
> 202-682-8260
>
> hague@api.org
>
> energy API
>
> **This transmission contains information that is privileged and confidential and is intended solely for use of the individual(s) listed above. If you received the communication in error, please notify me immediately. Any dissemination or copying of this communication by anyone other than the individual(s) listed above is prohibited.**

From: Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco) [mailto:lhawbaker@deloitte.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 07, 2017 2:39 PM
To: Greg Gould; Michael Ross; jmorgan@pwypusa.org; Chris Mentasti; Kimiko Oliver; Klepacz, Alex (US - Columbus); Danielle Brian; Jennifer Heindl; Curtis Carlson; Keith Romig; Veronika Kohler; Betsy Taylor; Emily Hague; Aaron P. Padilla; Johanna Nesseth; tkansal@cbuilding.org; pfield@cbuilding.org; Rosita Compton Christian; Zorka Milin; Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com; Mia Steinle; Phillip Denning; Betsy Taylor; Harrington, John D; Lance Wenger; Mike Matthews; Judith Wilson; Jennifer Goldblatt; Paul Mussenden; Mennel, John (US - Arlington); david_romig@fmi.com; Robert Kronebusch; Paul Bugala; Jim Steward; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington); ksweeney@nma.org; nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov; Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington); claire.ware007@yahoo.com; imunilla@oxfamamerica.org; ddudis@citizen.org; mlevine@ocean.org; jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
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To: 'Greg Gould' <greg.gould@onrr.gov>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; jmorgan@pwypusa.org; Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>; Kimiko Oliver <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>; Klepacz, Alex (US - Columbus) <aklepacz@deloitte.com>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>; Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>; Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>; Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>; Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; tkansal@cbuilding.org; pfield@cbuilding.org; Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>; Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com; Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Harrington, John D <john.d.harrington@exxonmobil.com>; Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>; Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>; Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>; Paul Mussenden <paul_mussenden@ios.doi.gov>; Mennel, John (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com>; david_romig@fmi.com; Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>; ksweeney@nma.org; nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov; Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>; claire.ware007@yahoo.com; imunilla@oxfamamerica.org; ddudis@citizen.org; mlevine@ocean.org; jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
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Best,

Luke

USEITI

The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Employment by Commodity Mock Up

February 2017

Deloitte.

Employment Data by Commodity (1/4)

Extractive industries employment levels, wages, and annual pay vary by commodity. Given the geographic dispersal of commodities, employment by commodity varies in different areas.

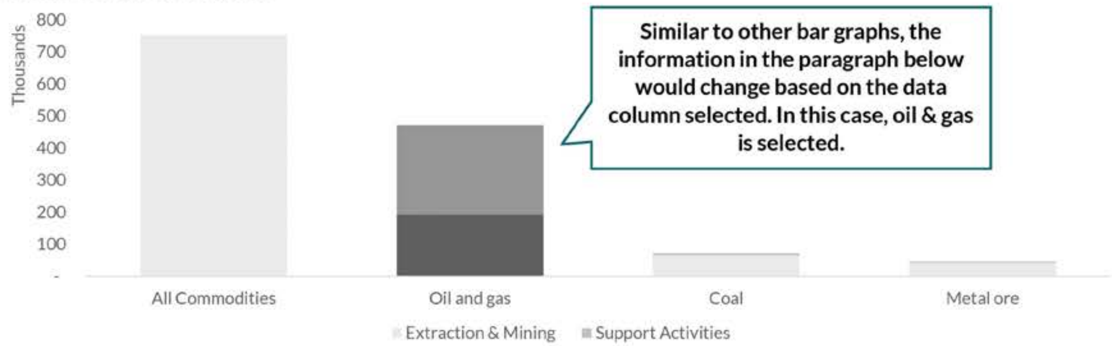
Nationwide Employment by Commodity

The national employment by commodity includes both wage and salary jobs directly involved in mining and extraction as well as wage and salary jobs providing support activities to mining and extraction. This does not include self-employed jobs.

Annual Average Employment

Oil and gas jobs make up the majority of all employment in the extractive industries in the United States, accounting for 63% of all jobs in 2015. Support activities make up more than half of oil and gas jobs, but only roughly 10% of coal and metal ore mining jobs

Annual Average Employment

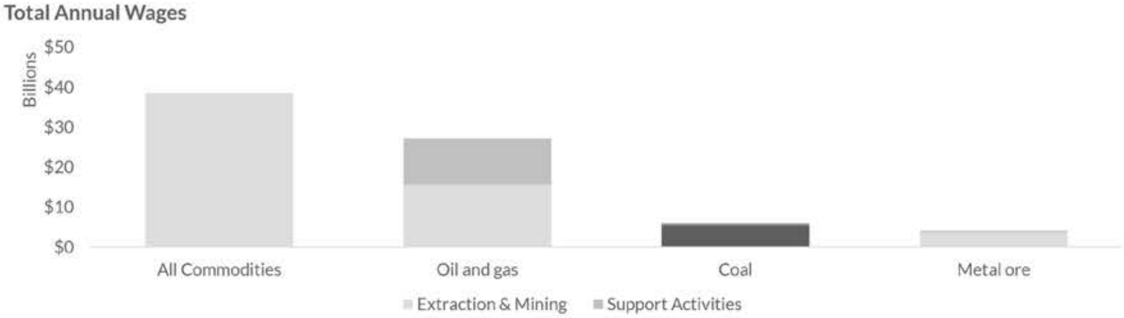


In 2015, there were **470,999 oil and gas jobs**. They accounted for **63%** of all jobs in the extractive industries. **192,555 jobs (41%)** were in **oil and gas extraction** and **278,444 jobs (59%)** were in **support activities for oil and gas operations.**

Total Annual Wages

In 2015, the extractive industries paid a total of $39 billion in wages. The oil and gas industry's $27 billion in wages make up 70% of the total wages paid. Coal mining paid $6 billion (15%) in wages and metal ore mining paid $4 billion (11%).

Total Annual Wages



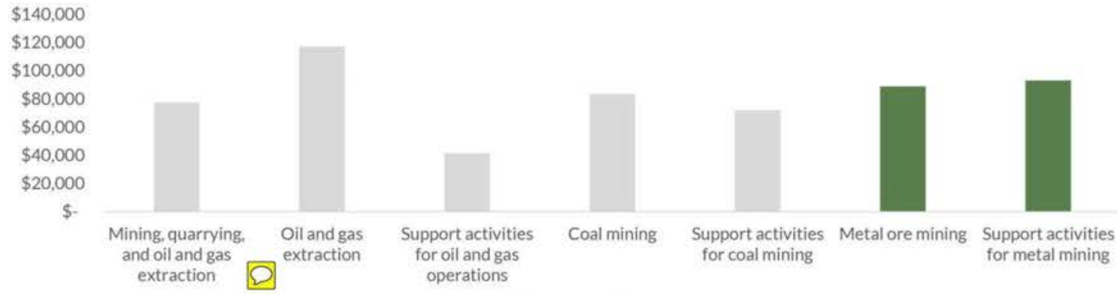
In 2015, **coal companies** paid **$27,153,946,797** in wages. These accounted for **15%** of all wages paid by the extractive industries. **$5,361,339, 638 (91%)** were paid in **coal mining** and **$524,844,073 (9%)** were paid in **support activities for coal mining**.

Employment Data by Commodity (2/4)

Average Annual Pay

In 2015, the average annual pay for a worker in the extractive industries was $77,379. Workers in oil and gas extraction had the highest average annual pay at $117,232, though those engaged in support activities for the oil and gas extraction had the lowest of in-scope commodities at $41,532. Coal mining earned above average annual pay as well with $83,595, as did metal ore mining at $88.859.

Average Annual Pay



In 2015, work in metal ore mining paid on average $88,859, 15% higher than the average annual pay in the extractive industries $77,379. A job in the support activities for metal ore mining paid $93,175, 20% higher than average.

Employment by Commodity across the United States

Employment by commodity varies across the country given the geographic dispersal of the commodities themselves.

Coal State Average Annual Employment

Maps would show total employment as their default but contain additional information in the table

Similar maps (with tables) would exist for separate commodities. Comparisons within a commodity were chosen as opposed to within a state since that information will be on state pages.

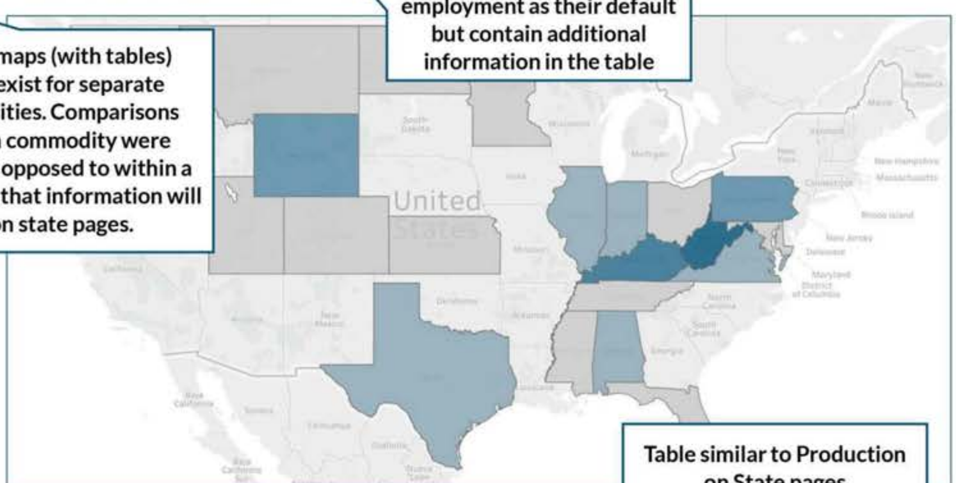


Table similar to Production on State pages

Hide table

State	Average Employment	Average # of Establishment	Total Wages	Average Annual Pay
West Virginia	15,437	295	$1,290,300,638	$41,793
Kentucky	10,328	315	$733,511,779	$68,393
Wyoming	6,890	35	$584,321,879	$71,998

Table would continue with other states

For Discussion Purposes Only

Implementation Subcommittee

DRAFT

Employment Data by Commodity (3/4)

Comparisons within Commodities

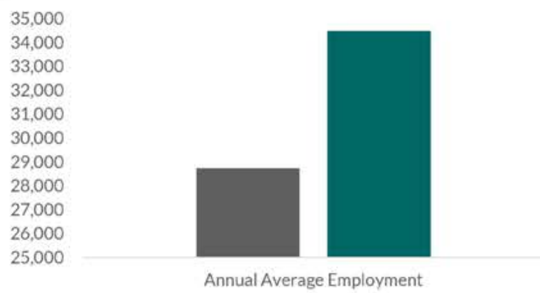
Employment data varies by the type of mining or specific commodity. For example, there are differences between underground and surface-mined coal, or between oil and natural gas.

Coal

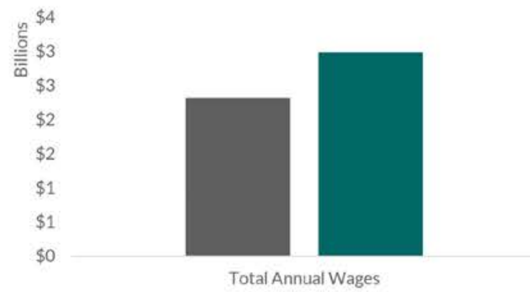
The chief distinction within coal is between surface-mined and underground-mined coal. The differences in mining approaches have distinct effects, particularly on average annual employment. Underground mining requires a greater number of miners as it cannot be as easily mechanized as surface mining.

Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining | Bituminous coal underground mining

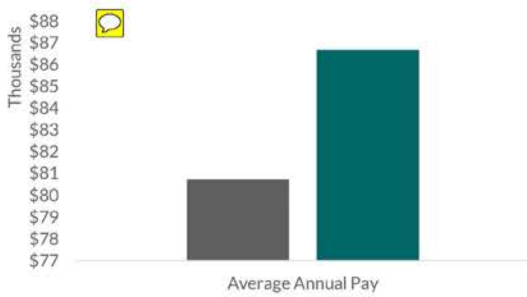
ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT



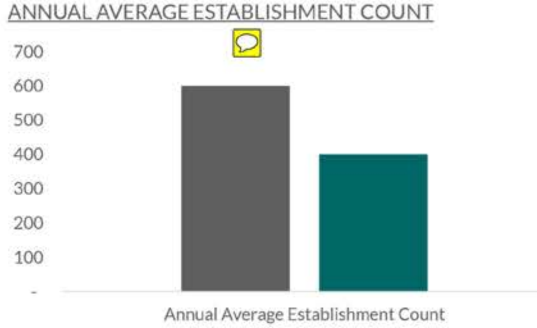
TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES



AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY



ANNUAL AVERAGE ESTABLISHMENT COUNT

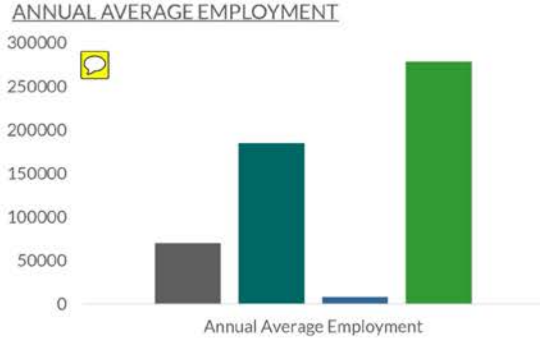


Oil & Gas

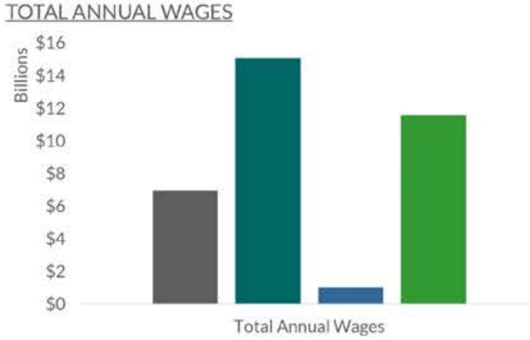
Within oil and natural gas, the chief distinctions are between the phases of extraction: drilling, extraction of crude oil and natural gas, natural gas liquid extraction, and support activities.

Drilling oil and gas well | Crude petroleum & natural gas extraction | Natural gas liquid extraction | Support activities for oil and gas operations

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT



TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES



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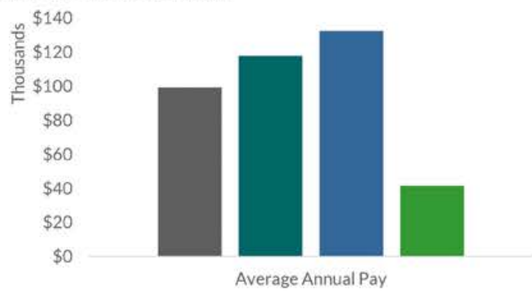
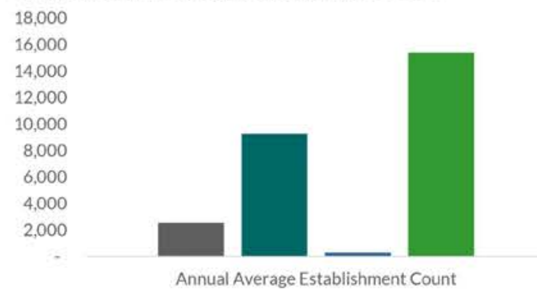
DRAFT

Employment Data by Commodity (3/4)

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY



ANNUAL AVERAGE ESTABLISHMENT COUNT

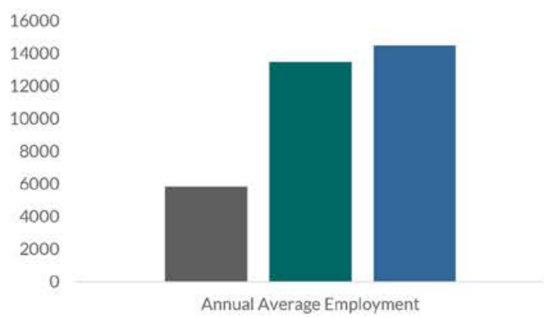


Metal Ore Mining

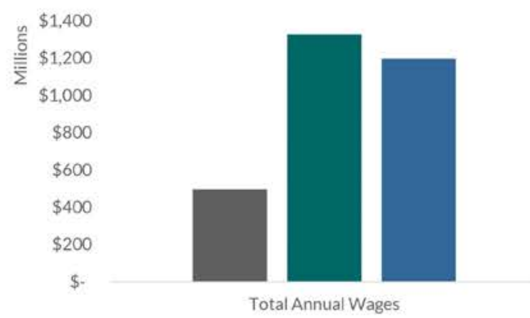
Within metal ore mining, USEITI focuses specifically on three commodities: iron, gold, and copper. NAICS codes, however, include copper and nickel together so those employment figures are presented together here.

Iron ore mining | Gold ore mining | Copper ore and nickel ore mining

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT

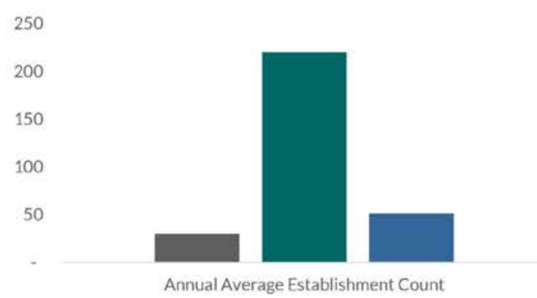


TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES



AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY

ANNUAL AVERAGE ESTABLISHMENT COUNT



Invitation: USEITI Update - Discussion @ Thu Mar 9, 2017 1pm - 2pm (EST) (curtis.carlson@treasury.gov)

Where:	Conference Call Dial in: Toll Free Number: 888-455-2910 Toll Number: 1-210-839-8953 Participant passcode: 7741096
Organisers	kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov
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Attachments:	invite.ics (10.66 kB)

more details »

USEITI Update - Discussion

This conference call is scheduled on behalf of Greg Gould who would like to provide the Committee with an update on USEITI.

Toll Free Number: 888-455-2910
Toll Number: 210-839-8953
Participant Passcode: 7741096

When	Thu Mar 9, 2017 1pm – 2pm Eastern Time
Where	Conference Call Dial in: Toll Free Number: 888-455-2910 Toll Number: 1-210-839-8953 Participant passcode: 7741096 (map)
Video call	https://plus.google.com/hangouts/_/doi.gov/kimiko-oliver

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Going? Yes - Maybe - No more options »

USEITI February 1, 2017 Meeting Summary

From: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>

To: Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Veronica Slajer <vaslajer@northstargrp.com>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>

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Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2017 14:47:50 +0000

Attachments: USEITI MSG - Feb 2017 Mtg Summary v1 (170304).docx (147.21 kB)

Hello and good morning:

Please see the attached draft meeting summary from the February 1, 2017, MSG Meeting. Please submit any comments or request for edits that you may have to Tushar Kansal by COB, Friday March 31, 2017.

Tushar Kansal's email address: <tkansal@cbuilding.org>

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Thank you,
Kim,

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Program Analyst
USEITI Secretariat
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UNITED STATES EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE
MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
FEBRUARY 1, 2017

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PREPARED: MARCH 2017

I. Introduction

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), with Judy Wilson presiding as acting Designated Federal Official (DFO), convened the nineteenth meeting of the U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Multi-Stakeholder Group Advisory Committee (MSG) on February 1, 2017, in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the meeting was to receive updates from the Independent Administrator on various aspects of developing the online report and executive summary for the 2017 USEITI Report and how to move forward with these; receive updates on the work of the Implementation, Communications, and State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittees; and discuss the prospects for proceeding with mainstreaming of USEITI reporting into US government processes and the inclusion of project-level reporting in USEITI Reports. The MSG opted not to cover all of these items after the Co-Chairs agreed to accelerate the MSG's work and adjourn the meeting after one day rather than hold a two-day meeting, as originally planned. Please see the "Adjustment of Meeting Schedule and Agenda" section on page 6 for additional information.

Please note that, throughout this meeting summary, comments made by presenters, Independent Administrator team members, other non-MSG members, and those directly pertaining to an MSG decision are attributed to specific speakers. Other comments are provided without attribution in order to foster open discussion among MSG members excepting final deliberations prior to specific MSG decisions.

Interested parties are asked to contact USEITI at useiti@ios.doi.gov or 202-208-0272 with any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the content of this meeting summary.

The following items are included in this meeting summary:

II. Summary of Endorsements, Decisions, Approvals, and Action Items

A. Endorsements

- No endorsements were made by the MSG at the February 2017 MSG meeting.

B. Decisions

- The MSG decided to move forward with the Implementing Subcommittee's recommendation to forego independent reconciliation of revenues by the Independent Administrator for the 2017 USEITI Report. *(see page 9)*
- The MSG decided to use and move forward with the proposed reporting template for 2017. *(see page 10)*
- The MSG decided to have the USEITI Secretariat work to add material for the 2017 USEITI Report about US audit and assurance procedures and for the USEITI Secretariat to make a "good faith effort" to include information about "the life of a lease" in the 2017 USEITI Report. *(see page 14)*

C. Approvals

- The MSG approved the November 2016 MSG meeting summary. *(see page 5)*
- The MSG approved the motion to have the Implementation Committee decide on which dataset source (Bureau of Labor Statistics or Census Bureau) to use to provide information for employment by commodity. *(see page 12)*
- The MSG approved the motion to have the Implementation Committee decide on which two additional visualizations (between additional metals, forestry, and renewable energy) to include in the 2017 USEITI Report, along with a visualization about employment by commodity *(see page 14)*.

D. Confirmations

- No confirmations were made by the MSG at the February 2017 MSG meeting.

E. Action Items

- **Co-Chairs:**
  - Review and distribute meeting summary from the February 2017 MSG meeting to MSG members.
  - Develop agenda for the June 2017 MSG meeting.
- **Implementation Subcommittee**
  - Decide on which dataset source (Bureau of Labor Statistics or Census Bureau) to use to provide information for employment by commodity. *(see page 12)*

- Decide on which two additional visualizations (between additional metals, forestry, and renewable energy) to include in the 2017 USEITI Report, along with a visualization about employment by commodity *(see page 14)*

- **USEITI Secretariat:**
  - Work to create supplemental material for the 2017 USEITI Report about US audit and assurance procedures. *(see page 14)*
  - Make a "good faith effort" to include information about "the life of a lease" in the 2017 USEITI Report. *(see page 14)*
  - MSG decisions will be recorded in an updated MSG Decision Matrix by the Secretariat. *(see page 16)*
- **Independent Administrator (Deloitte)**
  - Integrate the beneficial ownership reporting template into the main reporting form. *(see page 10)*
  - Flesh out the contours of the following topics: additional metals, forestry, and renewable energy, and present these to the Implementation Subcommittee for decision-making regarding which visualizations to include in the 2017 USEITI Report. *(see page 14)*
- **Acting Designated Federal Office**
  - Review the MSG terms of reference and consider how to ensure adherence to those in future MSG meetings. *(see page 16)*
- **USEITI Process Facilitator (Consensus Building Institute)**
  - Create a meeting summary for the February 2017 MSG meeting.

III. Presentations and Key Discussions

Judy Wilson, U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), presiding as acting Designated Federal Official for the USEITI MSG, opened the meeting and welcomed participants. All individuals in attendance introduced themselves. A full attendance list can be found in Section VI – Meeting Participants, page 16.

A. Opening Remarks

Ms. Wilson provided opening remarks by noting that the transition to the new presidential administration had begun. Congressional consideration of the nomination for the new Secretary of the Interior, Ryan Zinke, is underway. She also noted that, although there has been discussion and media coverage about possible Congressional action on regulations under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act, at the time of the MSG meeting, the regulations are still in effect.

Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight and civil society organization (CSO) sector co-chair, also read out an opening statement on behalf of the CSO sector. In that statement, Ms. Brian called on the industry and government sector representatives on the MSG to speak out publicly in favor of the Section 1504 rule in order to help persuade Congress to retain the rule. The CSO statement also formally requested that the DFO remove the American Petroleum Institute from holding a seat on the USEITI MSG. The full text of Ms. Brian's comments is provided in Appendix A, available on page 19 of this meeting summary.

B. USEITI MSG Business

The MSG conducted the following items of business during the course of the MSG meeting.

1. Terminology and USEITI December 2015 Meeting Summary

Judy Wilson, USEITI Secretariat, reminded meeting participants that the MSG has agreed to employ three terms to differentiate between different types of actions that the MSG takes:

- "Decisions" will indicate significant actions and agreements by the MSG key to meeting EITI international standards.
- "Approvals" will indicate lower-level decisions by the MSG, such as approving work plans, meeting summaries, process changes or additions, etc.
- "Confirmations" will confirm decisions that the MSG has previously made.

The MSG approved the meeting summary of the November 2016 MSG meeting, with some corrections provided by MSG members. A copy of the final, approved meeting summary is available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/useiti_msg_-_nov_2016_mtg_summary_0.pdf

- ➢ **Approval: The MSG approved the meeting summary from the November 2016 USEITI MSG meeting.**

2. Preview of March 2017 International EITI Board Meeting

Greg Gould, government sector co-chair, explained that the March 8-9 meeting of the EITI Board would cover a number of topics important for USEITI, including mainstreaming, the beneficial ownership roadmap that USEITI submitted in December 2016, and an open data policy for EITI. Mr. Gould invited Micah Watson of Department of State to provide additional comments about the upcoming EITI board meeting.

A MSG member from the civil society sector inquired of Mr. Gould about how mainstreaming would work without regulations in place under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act, by which companies would be required to disclose their corporate income tax payments.

Micah Watson, US Department of State, introduced himself and noted that he works under Ambassador Mary Warlick, a member of the EITI International Board. He explained that the EITI Board has spent much of the past year focusing on internal governance and finances and that it would shift its focus to validation of EITI countries in 2017. Almost half of the implementing countries will be undergoing validation during the next 18 months. He added that a number of new countries would also be submitting their applications to join EITI during coming months.

A MSG member from the civil society sector inquired of Mr. Watson about the implications of the resource curse for US foreign policy as well as the reaction in other countries when the United States opts not to follow international norms. In response, Mr. Watson offered that the State Department does believe in the efficacy of EITI and other transparency initiatives in combating the resource curse in many countries. He also noted that there was broad support internationally for the regulations promulgated under Section 1504 and that there appears to be much concern globally about the direction that the US may be taking in the possible recission of those regulations.

3. Adjustment of Meeting Schedule and Agenda

During the lunch break on February 1, the Co-Chairs and acting DFO conferred and agreed that the deliberations in Congress around the Section 1504 regulations and the prospect that these would be disapproved had introduced significant uncertainty and upheaval into the MSG meeting. Following lunch, Ms. Wilson, the acting DFO, announced that the remainder of the meeting on February 1 would focus on critical-path decisions that are required by the MSG for production of the 2017 USEITI Report. Additional agenda items, such as updates from the Communications and State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittees, would be postponed and the second day of the MSG meeting would not be needed given the truncated agenda per unanimous decision of the Co-Chairs.

In response to a request from MSG members representing the CSO sector that MSG members from their sector who had called into the meeting be allowed to participate in MSG discussions, Ms. Wilson, acting DFO, clarified that the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) requires that MSG members be physically present at the MSG meeting in order to be considered MSG members. Members of the MSG who call into the meeting over the phone are considered members of the public.

Ms. Wilson also announced that public comments would be accepted in writing in lieu of holding an open, verbal public comment period, as is permissible under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. She requested that commenters send their comments to the following email address: useiti@ios.doi.gov. The reason behind this decision was the agenda for the two day meeting was compressed to one day and because MSG discussion and decision making in the second half of the day would occur after the previously scheduled mid-day public comment period.

C. MSG Discussions Regarding Congressional Recission of Regulations under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act

MSG members discussed a variety of issues related to the Section 1504 regulations, their role in USEITI, and the implications for USEITI if Congress disapproves the regulations.

1. Relevance of Section 1504 Regulations for USEITI

CSO representatives stated that the rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under Section 1504 are fundamental to the future of the USEITI. Without this rule, there will be no possibility of corporate tax reporting and therefore no possibility for validation under the international EITI Standard. The MSG needs to address this issue head on.

An industry sector representative stated that the industry sector has worked very hard to help implement USEITI, resulting in the creation of a very useful website [the USEITI report]. The MSG's role is to provide information to the American public, not to litigate policy questions over which its members have no control. If the CSO sector feels that there is no value to USEITI beyond corporate tax reporting, then the MSG should discuss that.

Members of the CSO sector agreed that the USEITI website is an advancement and success, and that USEITI has important work together, but that USEITI will be far short of meeting the purpose of EITI, which is revenue transparency, without inclusion of information about corporate income tax payments and project-level reporting.

2. The Role of USEITI MSG Members in Decision-Making Around Section 1504 Regulations

CSO representatives suggested that there are serious questions and concerns about whether members of the industry sector are participating in USEITI in good faith around this particular issue of tax reporting. CSO members asked that members of the industry sector on the MSG need to speak up about whether they support Congressional efforts to repeal rulemaking under Section 1504. CSO members noted that they are frustrated that there are members of the industry sector who have been taking credit for corporate social responsibility and transparency efforts by virtue of their participation in USEITI while, in the CSO's view, behind the scenes they have been lobbying and litigating to undermine the Section 1504 rules.

Both industry and government sector representative voiced that USEITI MSG members could not influence Congressional decision-making around the Section 1504 regulations and that the USEITI MSG should focus on implementing USEITI. CSO representatives pushed back against this assertion. The CSO representatives noted that many of the largest oil and gas companies in the US and the world have representatives on the MSG and that these companies hold significant influence in Congress.

A member of the industry sector noted that his company has supported the implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act, including Section 1504, but that the current regulations under that section are overly burdensome. This member's company supports fixing those regulations to make them easier for companies to comply with. Additional representatives of the industry sector also articulated support for transparency as long as it does not place undue burden on companies.

Civil society members urged their colleagues in the industry and government sectors to join them in speaking in a united voice, as the USEITI MSG, in support of retaining the current Section 1504 rules. The united voice of the MSG could persuade Congress to retain the rules. The Government sector reminded members that the executive branch and its functions, like FACAs, are prohibited from lobbying Congress.

Industry sector representatives articulated their understanding that the Congressional Review Act (CRA, through which Congress is considering rescinding the Section 1504 regulations) would not eliminate the Dodd-Frank Act, including Section 1504. Rather, the SEC would have to come up with new regulations under Section 1504. An industry sector representative suggested that it would have been beneficial if the SEC had taken industry comments and suggestions more fully into account during the rule-making process.

In response to the industry sector representatives, a civil society representative explained that the CRA prohibits the introduction of another rule that is "substantially similar" to the disapproved regulation. She also noted that President Trump has released an executive order mandating that each agency eliminate two regulations for each new regulation they put in place. She suggested that, as a result, there will not be meaningful regulations enacted under Section 1504 if the CRA action is signed by the President.

3. Implications for USEITI of Congressional Disapproval of Section 1504 Regulations

CSO representatives requested that the government sector speak about whether the government sees a future for USEITI without the Section 1504 rules.

A government sector representative explained that the US Department of the Interior (DOI) works with other federal departments and agencies to implement laws and regulations that are in place. At the present moment, the rules under Section 1504 are still in place. The speaker also noted that USEITI began its efforts well before the Section 1504 regulations were put in place and that there would continue to be policy and regulatory uncertainty as part of the larger context in which USEITI exists. As such, USEITI's role is to continue to try to enhance transparency, regardless of the larger policy context.

Government sector representatives noted that that there have been significant changes in the EITI Standard in the years since the United States decided to join EITI and that the EITI Board continues to examine whether the requirements are reasonable and feasible for countries to comply with. The EITI International Board increasingly seems to be moving towards a model of "meaningful improvement," rather than a strict pass-fail metric, for countries seeking validation of their EITI reports. Considering this, USEITI has an excellent case for "mainstreaming" of its reporting under the EITI framework and also has good prospects for validation.

A CSO representative responded that USEITI will not have a path to "meaningful improvement" on corporate income tax reporting without the Section 1504 regulations.

D. Implementation Subcommittee Updates and Discussion

The MSG considered a proposed approach for company revenue reporting and reconciliation for the 2017 report brought forward by the Implementation Subcommittee.

1. Reporting and Reconciliation of Company Revenues

Judy Wilson and Bob Kronebusch of ONRR presented information about the work of the Reporting Improvement Workgroup. Ms. Wilson focused her comments on a day-long workshop that the workgroup held on January 11 in Denver, Colorado. Ms. Wilson reviewed the workshop participants, objectives, and agenda, and presented the workgroup's recommendations to the MSG about how to proceed with company revenue reporting and reconciliation in 2017 and beyond. Additional detail about the workshop is available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/improving_reporting_workshop_1_11_2017_final.pdf.

Additionally, Bob Kronebusch, ONRR, provided an update on the workgroup's analysis of the gaps between existing controls and verification of extractives industries revenue payments to the US federal government and EITI requirements for reconciliation. Mr. Kronebusch reviewed the approach taken by the workgroup, the gaps identified, and the ways in which federal and company audit and assurance standards surpass EITI standards. Additional detail about the workgroup's work is available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/rptg_imp._wg_presentation_final_1-30-17.pdf.

Following the presentations, Dan Dudis, Public Citizen, thanked Ms. Wilson and expressed support for the workgroup's proposed approach of conducting reconciliation via "mainstreaming of EITI reporting" rather than performing an independent reconciliation of revenues for USEITI by the Independent Administrator as this would avoid duplication of work. Mike Matthews, State of Wyoming, noted that states and tribes also conduct compliance reviews in addition to the federal and company audits and reviews surveyed by the workgroup.

In response to a question from Aaron Padilla, American Petroleum Institute, Mr. Kronebusch suggested that the gaps identified by the workgroup are likely a combination of procedural gaps and more substantive gaps in the controls.

David Romig, Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas, and Paul Bugala, George Washington University, noted that Section 4.9 of the EITI Standard specifies that auditing and reconciliation must either be performed by the independent administrator or the independent administrator must be convinced that the process is sufficiently robust. They suggested that the trustworthiness of the auditing processes undertaken by governments and companies will need to be demonstrated to the EITI Board for these to meet the EITI Standard.

Mr. Padilla suggested that USEITI also compare US auditing processes to emerging standards from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other similar standards.

The MSG decided to move forward with the Reporting Improvement Workgroup's and Implementation Subcommittee's recommendation to forego independent reconciliation of revenues by the Independent Administrator for the 2017 USEITI Report.

- **Decisions: The MSG decided to forego independent reconciliation of revenues by the Independent Administrator for the 2017 USEITI Report to avoid duplication and increase efficiency.**

E. Independent Administrator's Updates

Members of the Independent Administrator (IA) team from Deloitte provided updates on the reporting template for the 2017 USEITI Report and on the topics that could be included as visualizations in the 2017 report.

These updates and accompanying MSG discussions are summarized below.

1. Reporting Template for 2017 USEITI Report

Alex Klepacz, Independent Administrator team member from Deloitte, presented a proposed reporting template for company revenue reporting for the 2017 USEITI Report. The proposed reporting template is available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/useiti_reporting_template_-_20170117_-_draft.xlsx and draft reporting guidelines are available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/useiti_reporting_template_guidelines_-_20170117_-_draft_1.pdf. A draft template for declaring beneficial ownership information is available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/draft-model-beneficial-ownership-declaration-form_1.xlsx.

Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association and Industry Sector Co-Chair, noted that the MSG has already approved a roadmap for disclosing information about beneficial ownership of publicly traded companies and inquired as to how this would be reported by companies. Mr. Gould suggested that the reporting template around beneficial ownership be included in the main reporting form even though it would only apply to publicly traded companies.

In response to a question from Mr. Matthews, Mr. Klepacz clarified that the reporting template would also ask companies to report payor codes, as they have in previous years of USEITI.

Mr. Padilla commented that the industry sector anticipates that there may be a high degree of variability in companies' approach to reporting for the 2017 report in terms of the degree to which companies aggregate or break out information and classify revenue streams. Some companies may provide very detailed information due to having compiled it for other reporting requirements, such as the EU directive.

The MSG approved the proposed reporting template for 2017.

- **Decisions: The MSG approved the proposed reporting template for 2017.**

2. 2017 Topics and Visualizations

Luke Hawbaker, Independent Administrator team member from Deloitte, presented about possible additions that the MSG could choose to make to the contextual narrative portion of the 2017 USEITI Report. Mr. Hawbaker's slides are available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/2017_useiti_contextual_narrative_topics_msg_presentation_updated_1.pdf.

Responding to questions from MSG members, Ms. Wilson explained that USEITI has included three additional visualizations in its scope of work with the Independent Administrator for 2017. Based on the MSG's prior discussions, the Independent Administrator is anticipating that one visualization will focus on employment by commodity, a second on US audit and assurance procedures, and a third topic is to be determined by the MSG. These additional visualizations would be included in the report in 2017 and in future years. Ms. Kohler added that the Co-Chairs had proposed adding a "special highlight," either on forestry or on renewable energy, based on past MSG discussions.

MSG members discussed the criteria by which to make a decision about which topics and visualizations to add to the 2017 report. John Cassidy, IA team member from Deloitte, noted that the two criteria that the IA has been considering are: 1) increasing public engagement and interest in USEITI and 2) strengthening the case for USEITI validation with the International EITI Board. Ms. Kohler cautioned that the MSG does not have a strong sense of what would interest the public since there has been limited public engagement with USEITI.

Following Mr. Hawbaker's presentation, the MSG discussed a variety of different options for additional content to include in the 2017 Report. The MSG's discussion is summarized below and organized by the different options considered with a final section focusing on the decisions made by the MSG to move forward.

a) Employment by Commodity

In response to requests by Mr. Hawbaker and Sarah Platts, Independent Administrator team member from Deloitte, to decide on whether to use data sets from the Bureau of Labor Statistics or from the US Census Bureau to present information about employment by commodity, Ms. Brian thanked Deloitte for their work and requested that CSO sector member Betsy Taylor be given more time to examine both data sets. Mr. Padilla requested that a note be included in the report indicating that the employment data only includes salaried and hourly employees not pass-through entities, sole proprietorships, and others.

The MSG opted to move forward with Mr. Gould's suggestion that the Implementation Committee consider and decide on which dataset to use to provide information for employment by commodity.

- **Approval: The MSG approved the motion to have the Implementation Committee decide on which dataset to use to provide information for employment by commodity.**

b) Audit & Assurances

Mr. Hawbaker provided an overview of existing content about the US audit and assurance process and of potential new content that could be added with the intention of strengthening USEITI's case for mainstreaming and foregoing independent reconciliation by the Independent Administrator. Mr. Bugala suggested that USEITI use an alternate term for "foregoing reconciliation," such as "not reconciling twice."

Ms. Brian raised the possibility of including the information that Mr. Kronebusch has developed about US audit and assurance processes in lieu of having the Independent Administrator create new content about this topic. Mr. Cassidy asked whether Mr. Kronebusch's material may be too complex for many members of the public to understand. In response, Ms. Brian suggested that information about audit and assurance procedures would likely be difficult for many members of the public to understand in any format.

Ms. Kohler suggested that including clear information about the US audit and assurance process in the USEITI report would also help to give the public more confidence in the audit process. Ms. Brian and Mr. Gould raised a concern that a visualization about the audit and assurance process would not prove to be useful to the general public while also not providing the detailed information that well-informed parties would need to develop that additional confidence in the audit process.

Mr. Gould suggested that the USEITI Secretariat could put together information explaining US audit and assurance procedures for making the case to the EITI Board that USEITI does not need to reconcile revenues separately and redundantly through a Independent Administrator. Pursuing this path, the IA would not need to create additional content about this topic for the USEITI report nor a separate visualization from the one that was created last year.

c) Additional Metals

Keith Romig, United Steelworkers, suggested adding a "special highlight on additional metals" (such as silver, aluminum, lead, and zinc) because some MSG members are already knowledgeable about these commodities, in contrast to two other proposed "special highlights" – on forestry and on renewable energy. He also suggested that USEITI would likely need to expand its scope over time to include these additional metals, and possibly non-metal minerals.

Mr. Matthews suggested adding other commodities, such as trona, that are subject to federal royalty payments.

d) The Life of a Lease

Mr. Bugala suggested that additional information about the "life of a lease" be added to the contextual narrative, either in the form of a new visualization created by the Independent Administrator or by including material created by Mr. Kronebusch about federal leasing.

Ms. Wilson stated that the USEITI Secretariat and GSA 18F can try to include information about leasing in the 2017 Report but that this may be a challenge given limited time and resources. Mr. Bugala responded that if the Secretariat could make a good faith effort to include information about leasing in the 2017 Report then he does not need this topic to be considered for inclusion as an IA-produced visualization.

e) Forestry

Mr. Gould observed that USEITI has been discussing forestry for some time and has had challenges adding forestry representatives to the MSG. He suggested that adding a special highlight on forestry could provide information about forestry for relatively little effort while also stoking interest in including forestry in the scope of USEITI in a fuller way in the future.

f) Renewable Energy

Ms. Brian suggested that there exists much interest in the general public about renewable energy and the jobs being created in that industry, and so it may be beneficial to add a special highlight on renewable energy to the 2017 USEITI Report.

g) The MSG's Decision-Making About Topics and Visualizations to Include

Given the wide range of discussion and many topics under consideration for inclusion in the 2017 report, Ms. Kohler emphasized that rational criteria should be used to determine which topics would be included and that, if topics such as "additional metals" or the "life of a lease" are included, then the MSG would need to understand better what these topics would entail, as they have not been discussed much by the MSG in the past.

Mr. Bugala noted that having the Implementation Subcommittee consider issues of this nature before they come to the full MSG could streamline discussions during MSG meetings.

The MSG agreed to have the USEITI Secretariat work with GSA 18F to add material for the 2017 USEITI Report about the US audit and assurance procedures and for the USEITI Secretariat to make a "good faith effort" to include information about "the life of a lease" in the 2017 USEITI Report.

Mr. Cassidy suggested that the IA could further flesh out the contours of the following topics: additional metals, forestry, and renewable energy, and present these to the Implementation Subcommittee for decision-making.

- **Decision: The MSG decided to have the USEITI Secretariat work with GSA 18F to add material for the 2017 USEITI Report about US audit and assurance procedures and for the USEITI Secretariat to make a "good faith effort" to include information about "the life of a lease" in the 2017 USEITI Report.**

- **Approval: The MSG approved the motion to have the Implementation Committee decide on which two additional visualizations (between additional metals, forestry, and renewable energy) to include in the 2017 USEITI Report, along with a visualization about employment by commodity.**

F. Project Level Reporting

Mr. Kronebusch and Nathan Brannberg, DOI, presented information about project-level data disclosure and the process of requesting project-level data from the US Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). They also presented about the types of data requested received by ONRR during FY2016. Additional information is available in Mr. Kronebusch's and Mr. Brannberg's presentation, available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/obtaining_project_level_info_from_onrr_final_1-30-17.pdf.

In response to their presentation, an MSG member from the CSO sector pushed back on the assertion from Mr. Kronebusch and Mr. Brannberg that not many members of the public are interested in detailed data. She suggested, instead, that the public has lost faith in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) process and the difficulty in obtaining information.

IV. Public Comments

Public comments were accepted in written form for this MSG meeting, as described in the "Adjustment of Meeting Schedule and Agenda" section, on page 6 of this summary. Written public comments received are provided below.

Nancy Harkins
West Chester, PA
nancyharkins651@gmail.com
The resource extraction transparency rule is critical to ensuring an informed and empowered electorate that is what President Trump has pledged to deliver. This cannot happen if we do not have this rule and we do not have a transparent government that does not marginalize individual voters in favor of the oil and gas industry.

If Trump is serious about giving power back to the people, then he must stop doing the bidding of the Chamber I oppose Republican efforts to undo critical rules protecting the environment and public welfare. In his inaugural address, Trump famously declared that alleged "American carnage stops right here and right now." The resource extraction transparency rule would be of significant aid in stopping the all too real carnage taking place in countries afflicted by the resource curse, countries like Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Afghanistan. It's time that Trump gets serious about putting people – all people – first, and corporate special interests like the Chamber, API and Big Oil companies second.

Thank you for making my comment part of the record.

Jennifer Krill, Earthworks
Extractive Industries Transparency should mean what it says. Unfortunately, by supporting the elimination of section 1504 of the Dodd Frank Act, even as it is being discussed over in the House of Representatives today, it is clear the MSG does not universally share the value of using financial transparency to eliminate corruption and promote best practices.

API's lobbying in support of 1504's repeal is a clear violation of our Terms of Reference. I want to express support for the statement made by CSO co-chair this morning calling for the removal of API from USEITI, a view we would hold with regard to any MSG members who oppose Section 1504. Any member company of API that has not publicly broken with API's position on 1504 should also not be part of USEITI.

Finally, it is inappropriate and disappointing to cancel public comments and unhealthy to limit public debate at today's MSG meeting.

V. Wrap Up / Closing

Mr. Patrick Field, facilitator from the Consensus Building Institute, reviewed the action items and the decisions coming out of the MSG meeting. Decisions will be recorded in an updated MSG Decision Matrix by the USEITI Secretariat.

Keith Romig asked to read out a statement on behalf of the CSO sector. The facilitator noted that the co-chairs had determined to move forward beyond the 1504 discussion the late morning. Mr. Romig read the note expressing disappointment about the MSG eliminating the verbal public comment period during the MSG meeting and also about the inappropriateness of the American Petroleum Institute's participation on the USEITI MSG. The text of Romig's comments are provided in Appendix B, available on page 20 of this meeting summary.

Following Mr. Romig's comments, Ms. Kohler stated that the public comment period was not eliminated and requested that the DFO adhere strictly to FACA protocols in the future. She suggested that the MSG had been too easy going in allowing people to speak on behalf of MSG members, allowing for interruptions, and the like, but that this approach was being abused by certain sectors. In response, the Acting DFO offered to review the MSG terms of reference and adhere to those.

Several members of the CSO sector raised their placards and requested to respond to Ms. Kohler's comments. The Acting DFO adjourned the meeting at this time.

VI. Meeting Participants

The following is a list of attendees from the February 1, 2017 USEITI MSG meeting.

Chaired by Judy Wilson, Acting Designated Federal Officer, for the USEITI Advisory Committee, US Department of the Interior.

A. Participating Primary Committee Members

Civil Society
Danielle Brian, Project on Government Oversight, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Paul Bugala, American University
Lynda Farrell, Pipeline Safety Coalition
Keith Romig Jr., United Steelworkers
Veronica Slajer, North Star Group

Government
Curtis Carlson, Department of the Treasury
Greg Gould, Department of the Interior, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Mike Matthews, State of Wyoming - Department of Audit/Mineral Audit Division
Mike Smith, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission

Industry
Stella Alvarado, Anadarko Petroleum
Michael Blank, Peabody Energy
Susan Ginsberg, Independent Petroleum Association of America

Veronika Kohler, National Mining Association, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair
Johanna Nesseth, Chevron

B. Committee Alternates in Attendance

Civil Society
Daniel Dudis, Public Citizen
Zorka Milin, Global Witness

Government
Jim Steward, Department of the Interior

Industry
Aaron Padilla, American Petroleum Institute
David Romig, Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas
Nick Welch, Noble Energy Inc.

C. Members of the Independent Administrator Team in Attendance

John Cassidy, Deloitte
Luke Hawbaker, Deloitte
Alex Klepacz, Deloitte
Sarah Platts, Deloitte

D. Government, MSG Members or Alternates via Phone, and Members of the Public in Attendance

Rebecca Adamson, First Peoples Worldwide
Avery, Concerned Citizen
Joyce Aober, USGS
Sam Bartlett, EITI
Neil Brown, Lugar Center
David Chambers, Center for Science in Public Participation
Spencer King
Jennifer Krill, Earthworks
Mike LeVine, Oceana
Nicole Levine, Oceana
Laura Logan
Julie Maldanado, Livelihoods Knowledge Exchange Networks
Waseem Mardini, Publish What You Pay US
Aaron Mintzes, Earthworks
Sara Porter, Private Citizen
P. Rucker
Rosalie Satta, University of CA Santa Barbara
Mia Steinle, Project on Government Oversight
Betsy Taylor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Catherine Traywick, Bloomberg News

Micah Watson, Department of State
Claire Ware, Eastern Shoshone & Northern Arapaho Tribes
Joseph Williams, Metro Resource Governance Institute

E. Facilitation Team

Patrick Field, Consensus Building Institute
Tushar Kansal, Consensus Building Institute

F. DOI MSG Support Team

Nathan Brannberg, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
A. Evans, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Jerry Gidner, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Jennifer Goldblatt, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Robert Kronebusch, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Darrel Redford, Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Judy Wilson, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

VII. Documents Distributed

Agenda (PDF)
November MSG Meeting Summary (PDF)
Meeting Notes from January 11th Improving Reporting Workshop (PDF)
Draft Reporting Template (XLS)
Draft Reporting Guidelines (PDF)
Template EITI Beneficial Ownership Declaration Form (XLS)
Communications Plan (PDF)

VIII. Appendix A

Opening comments provided by Daniel Brian on behalf of the CSO sector:

Today the House and possibly the Senate are preparing to vote on whether to disapprove the Cardin-Lugar 1504 rule. As all of you who have been working on USEITI know, we have been waiting for months, years, for that rule to be finalized so that we could move forward with our work. 1504 is the cornerstone of USEITI and civil society vociferously objects to its gutting.

During these past years we have been told repeatedly that industry will not voluntarily disclose more than what is required of them by law. To be fair, despite that, several companies have honored the spirit of EITI and have gone beyond what was already legally required and disclosed their tax payments even before 1504 was implemented. And we thanked those companies by name in the last report. And we have been punting on the basic EITI requirements of tax disclosure and project level reporting because we were told we had to wait for the rule before we could do more.

I now ask our government and industry colleagues to please join me in expressing our opposition to the misguided effort to disapprove the rule. If any of the companies who have already supported the disclosure of taxes and project level reporting are willing to make their voices heard now, before the House and Senate vote, we might be able to prevent the loss of this anti-corruption measure.

We in civil society believe that the lobbying effort by the American Petroleum Institute to kill the 1504 rule is particularly galling, in that in their fact sheets, API uses their participation in USEITI as evidence that they believe in transparency. In those same documents API claims the disclosures required by 1504- which are complementary to EITI standards - are anti-competitive- even though their competitors are held to the same standards through the EU and Canadian rules. In other words, they never intended to support disclosure of taxes by company or project level reporting of other revenue streams.

We know that Aaron has been working hard on USEITI and he is not personally responsible for the positions of his employer, but it is simply unacceptable for API to continue to benefit from the goodwill generated from their boasting of their participation in USEITI while at the same time actively working to directly undermine our success. As a result, civil society is formally requesting that the DFO remove API from the MSG.

IX. Appendix B

Comment made by Keith Romig:

Just before I do [make a comment on behalf of the CSO sector] I'm going to make a statement on my own behalf as it's a shame that we ended up eliminating the verbal public comment period and the irony of that is that quite often when we open up the microphones for public comment there's a dead silence for ten minutes. This is one of the very few when we might've had fairly extensive public comment and it's a shame we didn't get to hear it. But that's just my statement, my personal statement. The formal statement follows.

Written statements are being submitted by CSOs and by this I mean, among others, members of this committee not able to be present including Neil Brown, Michael Levine, Betsy Taylor, Jennifer Krill and several others expressing concern, frustration and protest about the elimination of public comment at today's meeting. Many of CSOs are sending separate written messages expressing the inappropriateness of the American Petroleum Institute's participation in EITI while lobbying against 1504.

RE: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study - DRAFT

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2017 17:30:38 +0000

Kim,

In the last section, it mentions the repeal of 1504. 1504 wasn't repealed, the rules were tossed out and the SEC has to re-write new rules. Admittedly, this will take some time and unlikely to help for 2018. I don't think this changes the points made but it shouldn't say that 1504 was repealed.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Oliver, Kimiko [mailto:kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 11:08 AM
To: Greg Gould; Steward, Jim; Robert Kronebusch; Nathan Brannberg; Judith Wilson; Chris Mentasti; Jennifer Malcolm; Michael D Matthews; Carlson, Curtis
Subject: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study - DRAFT

Hello and good morning:

I have attached Deloitte's first draft of the mainstreaming feasibility study. Please submit your initial comments to be my COB this Friday, March 24th, so I can send Deloitte our combined edits.

I am also requesting that those who were interviewed take a close look at the Appendix and confirm Deloitte has captured the Government's position on data quality, reconciliation and mainstreaming.

Thank you,
Kim

--
Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
USEITI Secretariat
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

Re: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study - DRAFT

From: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2017 18:08:46 +0000

Thank you Curtis I noted your comment.

Kim

On Tue, Mar 21, 2017 at 1:30 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

> Kim,
>
> In the last section, it mentions the repeal of 1504. 1504 wasn't repealed, the rules were tossed out and the SEC has to re-write new rules. Admittedly, this will take some time and unlikely to help for 2018. I don't think this changes the points made but it shouldn't say that 1504 was repealed.
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> Curtis
>
> --
>
> Curtis Carlson
>
> Office of Tax Analysis
>
> U.S. Department of the Treasury
>
> (b)(6) [redacted]
>
> curtis.carlson@treasury.gov
>
> **From:** Oliver, Kimiko [mailto:kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov]
> **Sent:** Tuesday, March 21, 2017 11:08 AM
> **To:** Greg Gould; Steward, Jim; Robert Kronebusch; Nathan Brannberg; Judith Wilson; Chris Mentasti; Jennifer Malcolm; Michael D Matthews; Carlson, Curtis
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From:	"Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
To:	Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Steward, Jim" <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date:	Tue, 21 Mar 2017 18:09:31 +0000
Attachments:	Mainstreaming Feasibility Study_DRAFT_20170320 ko edits.docx (466.79 kB)

Please actually work from the attached draft, I have included my comments and a comment from Curtis.

Thanks,
Kim

On Tue, Mar 21, 2017 at 11:08 AM, Oliver, Kimiko <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov> wrote:

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> Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

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Program Analyst
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Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

Re: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study - DRAFT

From:	"Kronebusch, Robert" <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>
To:	"Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
Cc:	Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Steward, Jim" <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date:	Tue, 21 Mar 2017 21:22:41 +0000
Attachments:	Mainstreaming Feasibility Study_DRAFT_20170320 ko & BK edits.docx (472.43 kB)

Hello All --

I've put my suggested revisions and comments on Kim's version so please now work from this document. And Kim -- thanks for the great head start on the comments!

Thanks --

Bob K.

On Tue, Mar 21, 2017 at 12:09 PM, Oliver, Kimiko <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov> wrote:

> Please actually work from the attached draft, I have included my comments and a comment from Curtis.
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> Thanks,
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From:	"Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To:	"Kronebusch, Robert" <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
Cc:	Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Steward, Jim" <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>
Date:	Wed, 22 Mar 2017 18:09:17 +0000
Attachments:	Mainstreaming Feasibility Study_DRAFT_20170320 ko BK edits cc.docx (473.35 kB)

I added a few edits to the tax discussion.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Kronebusch, Robert [mailto:robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 5:23 PM
To: Oliver, Kimiko
Cc: Greg Gould; Steward, Jim; Nathan Brannberg; Judith Wilson; Chris Mentasti; Jennifer Malcolm; Michael D Matthews; Carlson, Curtis
Subject: Re: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study - DRAFT

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--
Kim Oliver

Program Analyst
USEITI Secretariat
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

Re: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study - DRAFT

From:	"Malcolm, Jennifer" <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>
To:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Cc:	"Kronebusch, Robert" <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov, "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, "Mentasti, Chris" <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, mike.matthews@wyo.gov
Date:	Thu, 23 Mar 2017 13:14:17 +0000
Attachments:	Mainstreaming Feasibility Study_DRAFT_20170320 ko BK edits cc jm.docx (476.05 kB)

I have added my comments as well.

Jennifer Malcolm

202-208-3938

Supervisory Program Analyst

USEITI Program Office

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

On Wed, Mar 22, 2017 at 2:09 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

I added a few edits to the tax discussion.

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

[redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Kronebusch, Robert [mailto:robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 5:23 PM
To: Oliver, Kimiko
Cc: Greg Gould; Steward, Jim; Nathan Brannberg; Judith Wilson; Chris Mentasti; Jennifer Malcolm; Michael D Matthews; Carlson, Curtis
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Thank you,

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Kim Oliver

Program Analyst

USEITI Secretariat

202/513-0370 office phone

Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

--

Kim Oliver

Program Analyst

USEITI Secretariat

202/513-0370 office phone

Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

USEITI For Review: Non-Energy Mineral Draft Addition

From: "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
To: Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, jmorgan@pwypusa.org, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, pfield@cbuilding.org, Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>, david_romig@fmi.com, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, ksweeney@nma.org, nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov, claire.ware007@yahoo.com, imunilla@oxfamamerica.org, ddudis@citizen.org, jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Cc: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2017 18:37:59 +0000
Attachments: Non Energy Minerals Draft_2017_03_27.pdf (188.07 kB)

Hi all,

We've wrapped up the draft of the non-energy mineral addition and would love your feedback. Please share with appropriate sector members who might be interested in providing feedback as well. As usual, we'd like feedback within in the next two weeks and **we will need any comments by Wednesday, April 12th**. Please send your feedback to Kim Oliver. She'll be gathering it for us to implement.

Thanks so much!

Best,
Luke

Luke Hawbaker
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Monitor
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USEITI
The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Non-Energy Minerals Addition

March 2017

Deloitte.

Non-Energy Minerals Addition (1/4)

To better understand the non-energy mining industry in the United States, this section highlights four metals: lead, zinc, silver, and molybdenum. This information builds upon three in-scope metals (copper, gold, and iron).

Lead

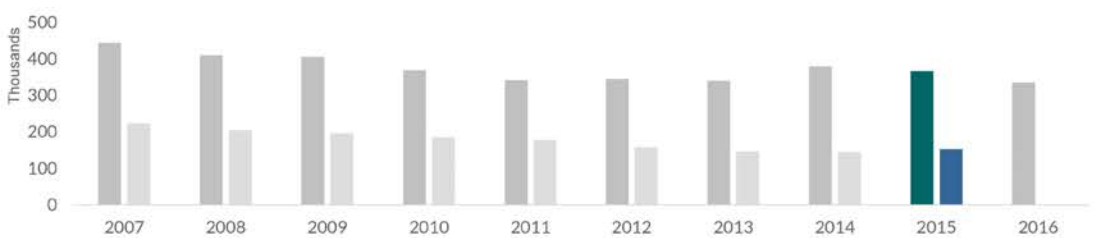
Overview

Lead is a corrosion,-resistant, dense, ductile, and malleable metal. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that over 2 billion tons of unmined lead exists in the world. Used by humans for at least the last 5,000 years, environmental and health concerns surrounding its use led to environmental regulations that have reduced or eliminated the use of lead in almost all non-battery products. Today, industry predominantly uses lead for lead-acid storage products. In 2016, these batters accounted for 85% of lead consumption. You can read about lead at the USGS lead page.[1]

Production

In 2016, the U.S. produced an estimated 335,000 metric tons of lead, the third most in the world behind China and Australia. The U.S. accounted for 7.0% of the world's 2016 production. Eleven mines produce lead in the United States, 6 in Missouri and 5 spread between Alaska, Idaho, and Washington.[2]

LEAD PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES[3]



In 2015, the U.S. produced **367,000 tons of lead on all lands**. Of that, **152,928 tons (42%) of production occurred on federal lands**.

Industry Overview

2016 production was valued at $665 million and the price per pound averaged $0.90 on the North American market and $0.81 on the London Metal Exchange. Producers and consumers maintained stocks of 50,000 tons and consumed 1,540,000 tons in 2016.[4]

Economic Impact

Imports & Exports: U.S. lead producers export almost all of their lead as the U.S. no longer has any primary refineries. In 2016, the U.S. exported 320,000 tons of lead, 96% of overall production. The U.S. imported minimal to zero lead the last five years.[5]

Jobs & Wages: In 2016, the USGS estimated that lead mines employed 1,800 people. This includes both lead and lead-zinc mines where lead was either a principal product or a significant byproduct. The Bureau of Labor Statistics tracks lead and zinc mining together and estimated that in 2015 mining for the two metals occurred at 15 establishments nationwide employing 2,724 people. Zinc and lead mining averaged $211,949,660 in total annual wages and $77,799 in annual wages per employee. [6]

Costs: *Water:* Lead mining and waste from lead mining can pose risks to human health and the environment through water contamination. In Missouri, the largest producer of lead in the United States, sixty counties have been identified by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as having possible impacts from lead mining, milling, smelting, and transportation. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from pipes and service lines, but in Missouri groundwater has also been found to have lead contamination due to natural lead deposits and past and present mining.[7]

Reclamation: States regulate hardrock mining reclamation. Generally, states require current mines to be reclaimed as mining operations occur and for mine operators to post a bond to secure that reclamation. At the federal level, four agencies work to reclaim previously abandoned hardrock mines: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, the EPA, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Read more about hardrock mine reclamation on federal lands from the GAO. EPA's work includes the Annapolis Lead Mine site and the Big River Mine Tailing/St. Joe Minerals Corp. site, both in Missouri.[8]

No information could be found on costs related to transportation and emergency medical services specific to lead mining.

Non-Energy Minerals Addition (2/4)

Zinc

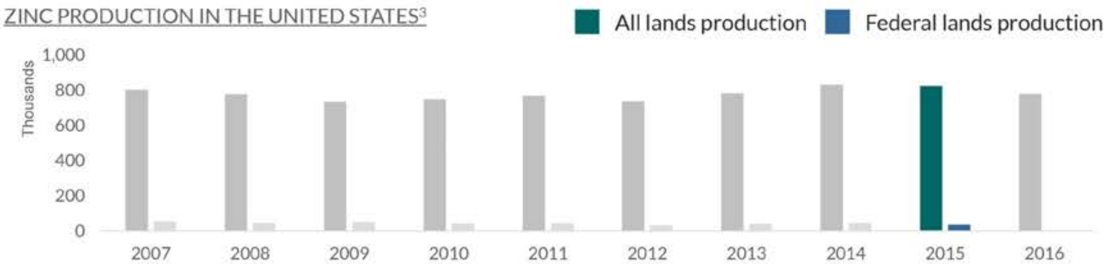
Overview

Lead is the principal ore mineral in the world and the 23rd most abundant element in the earth's crust. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that 1.9 billion tons of unmined zinc exists in the world. Integral to modern living, zinc can be found in a range of items from metal products to rubber and medicines. Three quarters of zinc consumed goes into metal products. This is largely to protect iron and steel from corrosion, but also to make bronze and brass. The other quarter is used by the rubber, chemical, paint, and agricultural industries. You can read about zinc at the USGS zinc page.[1]

Production

Zinc is the fourth most-produced metal in the world. In 2016, the U.S. produced an estimated 780,000 metric tons of lead, the fourth most in the world behind China, Peru, and Australia. The U.S. accounted for 6.6% of the world's 2016 production. Twelve mines in 5 different states produced zinc in the United States.[2]

ZINC PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES[3]



In 2015, the U.S. produced **780,000 tons of zinc on all lands**. Of that, **37,193 tons (5%) of production occurred on federal lands**.

Industry Overview

The price per pound for zinc averaged $0.99 on the North American market and $0.99 on the London Metal Exchange. Stocks and total value of production for zinc was not reported.[4]

Economic Impact

Imports & Exports: U.S. demand for zinc consumed almost all domestic production in 2016. In 2016, the U.S. exported roughly 500 metric tons and has imported minimal to zero lead the last five years.[5]

Jobs & Wages: In 2016, the USGS estimated that zinc mines employed 2,320 people. The Bureau of Labor Statistics tracks lead and zinc mining together and estimated that in 2015 mining for the two metals occurred at 15 establishments nationwide employing 2,724 people. Zinc and lead mining averaged $211,949,660 in total annual wages and $77,799 in annual wages per employee.[6]

Costs: *Water:* Zinc mining, particularly the effluents from the mining, can contaminate water quality. As such mines go through permitting, water quality may be monitored, and violations may be subject to remedial action. For example, the State of Washington provides information about the permitting and clean up for the Pend Oreille Zinc Mine in their state. In Alaska, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducts biomonitoring studies of streams as part of the wastewater discharge permit for the Red Dog Zinc Mine.[7]

Reclamation: States regulate hardrock mining reclamation. Generally, states require current mines to be reclaimed as mining operations occur and for mine operators to post a bond to secure that reclamation. For example, the Red Dog Zinc Mine in Alaska posted a $558M reclamation bond with the State of Alaska. At the federal level, four agencies work to reclaim previously abandoned hardrock mines: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, the EPA, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Read more about hardrock mine reclamation on federal lands from the GAO. EPA's work includes Superfund sites related to zinc such as the Eagle Mine site in Colorado and the Callahan Mining Corp site in Maine.[8]

No information could be found on costs associated with transportation and emergency medical services related to zinc mining.

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BATES NOS.0460

Non-Energy Minerals Addition (3/4)

Silver

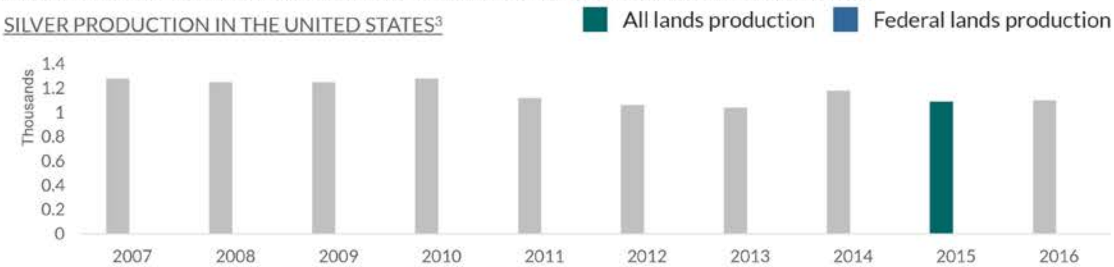
Overview

Silver is a metal that has been used for thousands of years. Today industry uses it in a variety of applications since it has the highest optical reflectivity, highest thermal and electrical conductivity, and whitest color of all metals. This makes it particularly useful in the production of mirrors, electrical and electronic products, and photography. Its estimated domestic uses today break into 30% electrical and electronics, 27% coins and medals, 7% jewelry and silverware, 6% photography, and 30% other. It The amount of silver still existing in the world is unknown given that miners predominantly recover it as a byproduct. You can read more about silver at USGS silver page.[1]

Production

In 2016, the U.S. produced an estimated 1,100 tons of zinc with an estimated $570M in value. The U.S. produced the 9th most silver in the world, though only 400 tons less than the third largest producer. Mexico and China produced the first and second largest amounts of silver, respectively. The U.S. accounted for 4% of the world's 2016 production. U.S. production occurred at 3 dedicated silver mines and at 37 mines where silver is recovered as a byproduct or coproduct. Alaska led states in production and Nevada produced the second largest amount.[2]

SILVER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES[3]



In 2015, the U.S. produced **1,100 tons of silver on all lands**. No data exists for production of gold and silver on federal lands.

Industry Overview

The price per troy ounce for silver averaged $19.62. 2016 saw the price of silver increase due to industrial demand, investment demand from economic and political uncertainty, and the rising price of gold. Industry held 150 metric tons in stock, the Treasury Department 498 metric tons, and the NY Commodity Exchange (COMEX) 5,600 tons.[4]

Economic Impact

Imports & Exports: The U.S. imported 6,300 metric tons of silver in 2016, predominantly from Mexico (48%) and Canada (32%). It exported 850 metric tons.[5]

Jobs & Wages: In 2016, the USGS estimated that zinc mines employed 785 people. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that in 2015 mining for silver occurred at 24 establishments nationwide employing 1,634 people. Silver mining averaged $154,856,177 in total annual wages and $94,776 in annual wages per employee.[6]

Costs: *Water:* Silver mining and its effluents and tailings can pose risk to water quality and requires permitting, monitoring, and occasionally remediation. For example, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Hecla Greens Creek Mining Company conduct fresh water monitoring and biomonitoring at the Greens Creek Mine in Alaska.[7]

Reclamation: States regulate hardrock mining reclamation. Generally, states require current mines to be reclaimed as mining operations occur and for mine operators to post a bond to secure that reclamation. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources provides information on reclamation bonds for the Greens Creek Mine, a large silver mine on Admiralty Island National Monument. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection maintains information on reclamation permits for silver mines in the Comstock Mining District. At the federal level, four agencies work to reclaim previously abandoned hardrock mines: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, the EPA, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Read more about hardrock mine reclamation on federal lands from the GAO. The BLM's work includes partnering with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation to reclaim the Bayhorse Mine in Idaho. EPA's work includes Superfund sites related to silver such as the Silver Mountain Mine site in Washington and the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical site in Idaho.[8]

No information could be found on costs associated with transportation and emergency medical services related to silver mining.

Non-Energy Minerals Addition (4/4)

Molybdenum

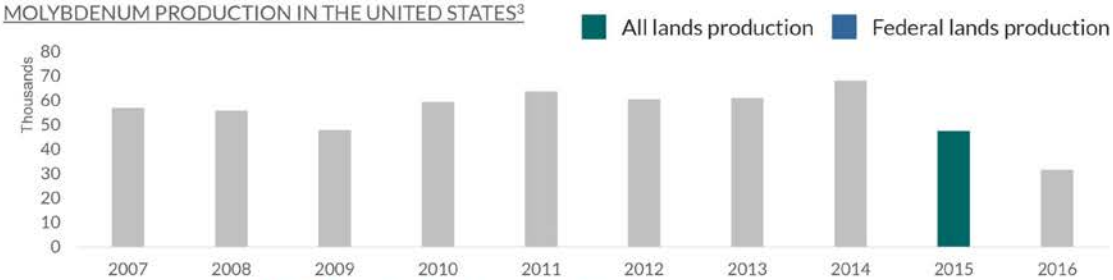
Overview

Molybdenum is a refractory metallic element used as an alloying agent in steel, cast iron, and superalloys to enhance hardenability, strength, toughness, and wear and corrosion resistance. It plays a versatile and significant role in industrial technology and is also used in chemical applications such as catalysts, lubricants, and pigments. An estimated 5.4 million unmined tons exist in the U.S. and 14 million tons in the rest of the whole world. You can read more about molybdenum at the USGS molybdenum page.[1]

Production

In 2016, the U.S. produced 31,600 tons of molybdenum valued at about $458M. The current decline in production has been attributed to weak prices currently. Two mines in Colorado produce molybdenum as a primary product and 7 copper mines produce molybdenum as a byproduct (4 in Arizona, 1 each in Montana, Nevada, and Utah). The U.S. produced the third most molybdenum in the world, after China and Chile, and accounted for 14% of global production.[2]

MOLYBDENUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES[3]



In 2015, the U.S. produced **31,600 tons of molybdenum on all lands**. No data exists for production of molybdenum on federal lands.

Industry Overview

The price per kilogram for molybdenum averages $15.01 in 2015 and an estimated $14.00 in 2016. 1,800 metric tons were held in stock in the United States.[4]

Economic Impact

Imports & Exports: The U.S. imported 20,800 metric tons in 2016, 77% of them from Chile. It exported 35,000 metric tons.[5]

Jobs & Wages: In 2016, the USGS estimated that zinc mines employed 920 people. The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not track employment data related to molybdenum production in the United States.[6]

Costs: *Reclamation:* States regulate hardrock mining reclamation. Generally, states require current mines to be reclaimed as mining operations occur and for mine operators to post a bond to secure that reclamation. At the federal level, four agencies work to reclaim previously abandoned hardrock mines: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, the EPA, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Read more about hardrock mine reclamation on federal lands from the GAO. EPA's work includes Superfund sites related to molybdenum such as the Chevron Questa Mine site in New Mexico.[7]

No information could be found on costs associated with water, transportation, and emergency medical services related to molybdenum mining.

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3. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, January 2013. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, January 2012. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/. U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, *Explore Data*. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://useiti.doi.gov/explore/
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5. Ibid.
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RE: USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Study

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2017 13:13:48 +0000

Judy,

This would be IRS and Fiscal Services, my office doesn't deal with processing payments. To be frank I don't see that it is worth trying to get all the necessary folks from these agencies involved with this at this point. I also think it would be very difficult to get the right folks involved if this isn't an Administration priority.

Give me a call if you want to discuss more.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 29, 2017 8:54 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Study

Curtis,
Deloitte needs to do some interviews to fill-in the blanks for the draft mainstreaming feasibility study (it needs a lot of work). Can you be available to talk with them?

We had a discussion a week ago and the following was the result; see the highlighted portion:

Data Requested:

- Description of the 100% Upfront Reconciliation, specifically how payments made/reported by companies are reconciled to cash received by Treasury. Any differences in process depending on origin of the payment, type of payment, etc. [ONRR--Esther, Darrel, and Bob]

- Description of the Audit and Compliance Management (ACM) process, specifically focused on how it provides assurance over accuracy/completeness of revenues [ONRR --Paul Tyler and Roman Geissel]

- Details of ONRR's Internal Control Program, specifically the controls that help provide assurance over the accuracy and completeness of revenues [ONRR -- David Sheff}

- Details of processes ONRR performs internally to test and certify effectiveness of internal controls [ONRR--David Sheff]

- Information on oversight by OIG, Executive Branch and Legislative Branch. [ONRR -- Gwenna Zacchini]

- Description of similar processes for Corporate Income Tax. Curtis

- High level description of similar processes performed by other DOI bureaus (BLM/BOEM/BSEE) related to revenue verification, internal controls, etc. (Because the proposed focus of the report will be Rents, Royalties, Bonuses and Corporate Income Tax, description of the BLM/BOEM/BSEE processes will be at a high level). Esther Velasquez (BLM) and Sean Spillane (OSM) depending on what further info Deloitte may need after they review the high level processes I sent them yesterday.

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

Fwd: Mainstreaming data request follow up

From:	"Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date:	Wed, 29 Mar 2017 13:30:34 +0000

FYI
---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Wilson, Judith** <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 29, 2017 at 9:27 AM
Subject: Re: Mainstreaming data request follow up
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov" <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Horst, Esther" <esther.horst@onrr.gov>, Darrel Redford <darrel.redford@onrr.gov>

For IRS start with the following, if you have not already

https://www.irs.gov/irm/part1/irm_01-004-002.html and

https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/

On Tue, Mar 28, 2017 at 2:57 PM, Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com> wrote:

> Hi Judy and Bob –
>
> I hope you're well. Thank you to your team weighed in on the Mainstreaming draft we shared. I am reviewing all the comments and will leverage them to make this next version stronger.
>
> I wanted to also follow up on last week's Mainstreaming conversation to inquire about connecting us with some of the appropriate folks at DoI and the Government as per our data request so we can complete interviews for the remaining portions of the Mainstreaming study. I've copied below who we had noted you'd help us speak with.
>
> I also wanted to offer again that our team is happy to make a trip to Denver to conduct these conversations in-person as that might be easier for some folks and improve the outcome of the conversations. We can propose some dates if you'd like to have that information before you reach out/follow up with people. Let us know.
>
> - Description of the Audit and Compliance Management (ACM) process, specifically focused on how it provides assurance over accuracy/completeness of revenues **(Judy to help ID who we are interviewing)**
> - Details of ONRR's Internal Control Program, specifically the controls that help provide assurance over the accuracy and completeness of revenues **(Judy to connect us with David Sheff, A-123 Program)**
> - Details of processes ONRR performs internally to test and certify effectiveness of internal controls **(Same as above re: David Sheff)**
> - Information on oversight by OIG, Executive Branch and Legislative Branch. **(Bob K to connect us with Gwena Zuchina (sp?))**
> - Description of similar processes for Corporate Income Tax. **(ONRR/Judy to ask Curtis)**
>
> Feel free to reach out to me with any questions you may have!
>
> Best,
>
> Sarah
>
> **Sarah Platts**

Manager | Strategy

Deloitte Consulting LLP

1919 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209

Tel Direct: +1 571 814 6255 | Mobile: +1 202 258 4417 (preferred)

splatts@deloitte.com | www.deloitte.com

Monitor **Deloitte.**

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

RE: USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Study

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2017 13:36:09 +0000

The best option is probably to just say something like discussion of IRS/Treasury processes would likely also need to be detailed in the future. IRS isn't releasing any company info regardless, so I don't understand how mainstreaming is relevant to taxes. In any event, the industry totals that we have released are based on tax return liability, which may change on audit, not tax payments. To some extent IRS processing is not relevant to the liability numbers we publish anyway.

I really think that Deloitte should not attempt to get into IRS/Treasury processing. Anything they write is likely to need to be edited and based on history the edits will probably be significant. We would need IRS to get involved regardless and I know that given their staffing issues they are very reluctant to spend time on non-core issues.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 29, 2017 9:25 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: Re: USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Study

I'll start with sending them links like the one below:

https://www.irs.gov/irm/part1/irm_01-004-002.html

On Wed, Mar 29, 2017 at 9:13 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:
Judy,

This would be IRS and Fiscal Services, my office doesn't deal with processing payments. To be frank I don't see that it is worth trying to get all the necessary folks from these agencies involved with this at this point. I also think it would be very difficult to get the right folks involved if this isn't an Administration priority.

Give me a call if you want to discuss more.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 29, 2017 8:54 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Study

Curtis,
Deloitte needs to do some interviews to fill-in the blanks for the draft mainstreaming feasibility study (it needs a lot of work). Can you be available to talk with them?

We had a discussion a week ago and the following was the result; see the highlighted portion:

Data Requested:
· Description of the 100% Upfront Reconciliation, specifically how payments made/reported by companies are reconciled to cash received by Treasury. Any differences in process depending on origin of the payment, type of payment, etc. [ONRR--Esther, Darrel, and Bob]

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· Description of similar processes for Corporate Income Tax. Curtis

· High level description of similar processes performed by other DOI bureaus (BLM/BOEM/BSEE) related to revenue verification, internal controls, etc. (Because the proposed focus of the report will be Rents, Royalties, Bonuses and Corporate Income Tax, description of the BLM/BOEM/BSEE processes will be at a high level). Esther Velasquez (BLM) and Sean Spillane (OSM) depending on what further info Deloitte may need after they review the high level processes I sent them yesterday.

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Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

--
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Re: USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Study

From: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2017 14:55:59 +0000

OK understood.

On Wed, Mar 29, 2017 at 9:36 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

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>
> --
>
> Curtis Carlson
>
> Office of Tax Analysis
>
> U.S. Department of the Treasury
>
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>
> curtis.carlson@treasury.gov
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Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

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Judy Wilson

Program Manager USEITI Secretariat

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--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

From: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
To: "Pielemeier, Jason S" <pielemeierjs@state.gov>, "Khawam, Joseph N" <khawamjn@state.gov>, "Detwiler, Isabella D" <detwilerid@state.gov>, "Orlando, Elizabeth A" <orlandoea2@state.gov>, Jennifer Lewis <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, "Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>, "Pasalic, Blair" <blair.pasalic@hq.doe.gov>, "Fogarty, Daniel J" <fogartydj@state.gov>, "O'Connor, Matthew" <oconnorme@state.gov>, "Cognato, Michael H" <cognatomh@state.gov>, "Mather-Marcus, Beverly E" <mather-marcusbe@state.gov>, "O'Mealia, James P" <omealiajp@state.gov>, "Milojkovic, Bojana" <milojkovicb@state.gov>, "Gedan, Benjamin N" <gedanbn@state.gov>, "Barboriak, Eric M" <barboriakem@state.gov>, "Norin, Leaksmy X" <norinlx@state.gov>
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 2017 16:11:58 +0000
Attachments: Report Number_ 002058 Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments.msg (707.58 kB); AM to P Report to Congress Resource Transparency 2017.docx (601.53 kB); 2017 Report to Congress v1.docx (32.51 kB); ExtractiveIndustries.pdf (70.27 kB)

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

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UNCLASSIFIED

From: ENR Tasker Database [mailto:do_not_reply_SP2010@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 10:54 AM
To: Westerdale, Richard W; McManus, Matthew T; Watson, Micah L; Lu, My (Mimi) N
Cc: ENR_StaffAssistants
Subject: New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Dear Colleagues,

Please submit the completed report to the staffers by **noon, Wednesday, May 31.** Thank you!

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	DATE DUE IN S/S-S:
ENR	

REPORT TITLE:	DATE DUE IN H:
Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments	2 June 2017
REPORT NUMBER: 002341	DATE DUE TO CONGRESS: 16 June 2017

INSTRUCTIONS:

DELEGATION: P

TO WHOM IN CONGRESS

House Foreign Affairs Committee; Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Bureaus are reminded to prepare reports in accordance with the new Congressional Report Reform Initiative as described in the September 21, 2010 memorandum from S/ES. Please read the attached memorandum for guidance.

(LETTERS TO THE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER ONLY)

REMARKS/ SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

****(Hard copies no longer need to be submitted to H Staffers!) Please e-mail the complete package to H_Staffers & cc: State-LRM on the High Side. Please provide addressed envelopes to match the addressee on the letters and when appropriate, completed (except for the date) classified receipt forms.**

Include the unique Report Number displayed under the Report Title into the subject line of all e-mail correspondence to H.

FORMAT: This report should have 5 pages of narrative, tables or both. Respond only with the information requested. Please seek guidance from your Congressional Advisor if you exceed 5 pages.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL H LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE UNIT

E-MAIL STATE-LRM

Please send the cleared document to **ENR_StaffAssistants@state.gov** by Wednesday, May 31, 2017.

For more information on this tasker please click on the link below.

New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Thank you!

ENR Staff Assistants
Ext. 6-4855

Report Number: 002058 Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments

From:	"Smylie, Levi R" <smylielr@state.gov>
To:	H_Staffers <h_staffers@state.gov>, State-LRM <state-lrm@state.gov>
Cc:	"Reeser, Tiffany R" <reesertr@state.gov>, ENR_StaffAssistants <enr_staffassistants@state.gov>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Date:	Thu, 26 May 2016 20:08:55 +0000
Attachments:	20160526 2016 Extractive Industry Report to Congress.docx (33.86 kB); 20160526 AM to P Report to Congress Resource Transparency 2016.docx (602.74 kB); 20160526 Transmittal Letters 2016 Extractive Industry Report to Congress.docx (17.28 kB)

H Staffer Colleagues,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Please let us know if you have any question.

Thank you!

Levi R. Smylie
Staff Assistant, Bureau of Energy Resources
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20520
SmylieLR@state.gov
(b)(6) [redacted]

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

42 USC 17374: Transparency in extractive industries resource payments
Text contains those laws in effect on February 5, 2017

From Title 42-THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE
CHAPTER 152-ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY
SUBCHAPTER VIII-INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMS
Part C-Miscellaneous Provisions

Jump To:
Source Credit

§17374. Transparency in extractive industries resource payments

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this section is to-

(1) ensure greater United States energy security by combating corruption in the governments of foreign countries that receive revenues from the sale of their natural resources; and

(2) enhance the development of democracy and increase political and economic stability in such resource rich foreign countries.

(b) Statement of policy

It is the policy of the United States-

(1) to increase energy security by promoting anti-corruption initiatives in oil and natural gas rich countries; and

(2) to promote global energy security through promotion of programs such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) that seek to instill transparency and accountability into extractive industries resource payments.

(c) Sense of Congress

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should further global energy security and promote democratic development in resource-rich foreign countries by-

(1) encouraging further participation in the EITI by eligible countries and companies; and

(2) promoting the efficacy of the EITI program by ensuring a robust and candid review mechanism.

(d) Report

(1) Report required

Not later than 180 days after December 19, 2007, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on progress made in promoting transparency in extractive industries resource payments.

(2) Matters to be included

The report required by paragraph (1) shall include a detailed description of United States participation in the EITI, bilateral and multilateral diplomatic efforts to further participation in the EITI, and other United States initiatives to strengthen energy security, deter energy kleptocracy, and promote transparency in the extractive industries.

(e) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated $3,000,000 for the purposes of United States contributions to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund of the EITI.

(Pub. L. 110–140, title IX, §935, Dec. 19, 2007, 121 Stat. 1748 .)

RE: FW: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 2017 16:51:58 +0000

I have a call at 1:00 and a meeting at 2:00. I will try and call at 1:30. Thanks.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:49 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: Re: FW: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Sure I can talk today. Let me look these over, I had not seen them. I am pretty much open between now and 2:50 eastern and then after 4 eastern. You can call me in Denver on 303-231-3535.

On Tue, Apr 11, 2017 at 12:34 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:12 PM
To: Pielemeier, Jason S; Khawam, Joseph N; Detwiler, Isabella D; Orlando, Elizabeth A; Jennifer Lewis; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; Runge, Sarah; Pasalic, Blair; Fogarty, Daniel J; O'Connor, Matthew; Cognato, Michael H; Mather-Marcus, Beverly E; O'Mealia, James P; Milojkovic, Bojana; Gedan, Benjamin N; Barboriak, Eric M; Norin, Leaksmy X
Subject: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

SBU
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UNCLASSIFIED

From: ENR Tasker Database [mailto:do_not_reply_SP2010@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 10:54 AM
To: Westerdale, Richard W; McManus, Matthew T; Watson, Micah L; Lu, My (Mimi) N
Cc: ENR_StaffAssistants
Subject: New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Dear Colleagues,

Please submit the completed report to the staffers by **noon, Wednesday, May 31.** Thank you!

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ACTION ASSIGNED TO: **ENR**	**DATE DUE IN S/S-S:**
REPORT TITLE: **Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments** **REPORT NUMBER: 002341**	**DATE DUE IN H:** **2 June 2017** **DATE DUE TO CONGRESS:** **16 June 2017**

INSTRUCTIONS:

DELEGATION: P

TO WHOM IN CONGRESS

House Foreign Affairs Committee; Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Bureaus are reminded to prepare reports in accordance with the new Congressional Report Reform Initiative as described in the September 21, 2010 memorandum from S/ES. Please read the attached memorandum for guidance.

(LETTERS TO THE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER ONLY)

REMARKS/ SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL H LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE UNIT

E-MAIL STATE-LRM

Please send the cleared document to ENR_StaffAssistants@state.gov by Wednesday, May 31, 2017.

For more information on this tasker please click on the link below.

New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Thank you!

ENR Staff Assistants
Ext. 6-4855

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: <SmylieLR@state.gov>
To: <H_Staffers@state.gov>, <State-LRM@state.gov>
Cc: <ReeserTR@state.gov>, <ENR_StaffAssistants@state.gov>, <WatsonML@state.gov>
Bcc:
Date: Thu, 26 May 2016 16:08:55 -0400
Subject: Report Number: 002058 Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments
H Staffer Colleagues,

Please find the attached AM, Report, and letters for Report Number: 002058 Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments. I will walk up the envelopes to your office shortly.

Please let us know if you have any question.

Thank you!

Levi R. Smylie
Staff Assistant, Bureau of Energy Resources
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20520
SmylieLR@state.gov
(202) 647-4884

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

Re: FW: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

From: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 2017 16:57:27 +0000

sounds good

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Office of Tax Analysis

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Subject: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]

SBU

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Official - SBU

UNCLASSIFIED

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	DATE DUE IN S/S-S:

ENR	
REPORT TITLE: Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments	**DATE DUE IN H:** 2 June 2017
	DATE DUE TO CONGRESS: 16 June 2017
REPORT NUMBER: 002341	
INSTRUCTIONS: **DELEGATION: P**	
TO WHOM IN CONGRESS House Foreign Affairs Committee; Senate Foreign Relations Committee Bureaus are reminded to prepare reports in accordance with the new Congressional Report Reform Initiative as described in the September 21, 2010 memorandum from S/ES. Please read the attached memorandum for guidance. (LETTERS TO THE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER ONLY)	
REMARKS/ SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:	

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For more information on this tasker please click on the link below.

New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Thank you!

ENR Staff Assistants
Ext. 6-4855

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: <SmylieLR@state.gov>
To: <H_Staffers@state.gov>, <State-LRM@state.gov>
Cc: <ReeserTR@state.gov>, <ENR_StaffAssistants@state.gov>, <WatsonML@state.gov>
Bcc:
Date: Thu, 26 May 2016 16:08:55 -0400
Subject: Report Number: 002058 Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments

H Staffer Colleagues,

Please find the attached AM, Report, and letters for Report Number: 002058 Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments. I will walk up the envelopes to your office shortly.

Please let us know if you have any question.

Thank you!

Levi R. Smylie

Staff Assistant, Bureau of Energy Resources

U.S. Department of State

2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20520

SmylieLR@state.gov

(202) 647-4884

SBU

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

--

Judy Wilson

Program Manager USEITI Secretariat

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

judith.wilson@onrr.gov

202-208-4410

--

Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

Re: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

From: "Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Rembrandt, Scott" <scott.rembrandt@treasury.gov>, "Lee, Young" <young.lee2@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 2017 19:19:56 +0000

Thank you.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 2:36 PM
To: Runge, Sarah
Cc: Rembrandt, Scott; Lee, Young
Subject: RE: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

I will let you know when I hear more from them.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:50 PM
To: Runge, Sarah
Cc: Rembrandt, Scott; Lee, Young
Subject: RE: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Runge, Sarah
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:35 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Rembrandt, Scott; Lee, Young

Subject: RE: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thank you, Curtis.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:33 PM
To: Runge, Sarah
Cc: Rembrandt, Scott; Lee, Young
Subject: RE: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Runge, Sarah
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:22 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Rembrandt, Scott; Lee, Young
Subject: FW: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Curtis,

I'd love to touch base on this and related BO stuff. Are you free tomorrow afternoon for a short catch up?

Thank you,

Sarah

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:12 PM
To: Pielemeier, Jason S; Khawam, Joseph N; Detwiler, Isabella D; Orlando, Elizabeth A; Jennifer Lewis; (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; Runge, Sarah; Pasalic, Blair; Fogarty, Daniel J; O'Connor, Matthew; Cognato, Michael H; Mather-Marcus, Beverly E; O'Mealia, James P; Milojkovic, Bojana; Gedan, Benjamin N; Barboriak, Eric M; Norin, Leaksmy X
Subject: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]

SBU
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Official - SBU
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From: ENR Tasker Database [mailto:do_not_reply_SP2010@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 10:54 AM
To: Westerdale, Richard W; McManus, Matthew T; Watson, Micah L; Lu, My (Mimi) N
Cc: ENR_StaffAssistants
Subject: New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Dear Colleagues,

Please submit the completed report to the staffers by **noon, Wednesday, May 31.** Thank you!

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ACTION ASSIGNED TO: **ENR**	**DATE DUE IN S/S-S:**
REPORT TITLE: **Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments** **REPORT NUMBER: 002341**	**DATE DUE IN H:** **2 June 2017** **DATE DUE TO CONGRESS:** **16 June 2017**

INSTRUCTIONS:

DELEGATION: P

TO WHOM IN CONGRESS

House Foreign Affairs Committee; Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Bureaus are reminded to prepare reports in accordance with the new Congressional Report Reform Initiative as described in the September 21, 2010 memorandum from S/ES. Please read the attached memorandum for guidance.

(LETTERS TO THE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER ONLY)

REMARKS/ SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

(Hard copies no longer need to be submitted to H Staffers!) Please e-mail the complete package to H_Staffers & cc: State-LRM on the High Side. Please provide addressed envelopes to match the addressee on the letters and when appropriate, completed (except for the date) classified receipt forms.

Include the unique Report Number displayed under the Report Title into the subject line of all e-mail correspondence to H.

FORMAT: This report should have 5 pages of narrative, tables or both. Respond only with the information requested. Please seek guidance from your Congressional Advisor if you exceed 5 pages.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL H LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE UNIT

E-MAIL STATE-LRM

Please send the cleared document to **ENR_StaffAssistants@state.gov** by Wednesday, May 31, 2017.

For more information on this tasker please click on the link below.

New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Thank you!

ENR Staff Assistants
Ext. 6-4855

RE: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

From:	"Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
To:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date:	Tue, 11 Apr 2017 19:34:00 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks.

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov [mailto:Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 2:28 PM
To: Watson, Micah L
Subject: RE: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Micah;

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:12 PM
To: Pielemeier, Jason S; Khawam, Joseph N; Detwiler, Isabella D; Orlando, Elizabeth A; Jennifer Lewis;(b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis; Runge, Sarah; Pasalic, Blair; Fogarty, Daniel J; O'Connor, Matthew; Cognato, Michael H; Mather-Marcus, Beverly E; O'Mealia, James P; Milojkovic, Bojana; Gedan, Benjamin N; Barboriak, Eric M; Norin, Leaksmy X
Subject: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: ENR Tasker Database [mailto:do_not_reply_SP2010@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 10:54 AM

To: Westerdale, Richard W; McManus, Matthew T; Watson, Micah L; Lu, My (Mimi) N
Cc: ENR_StaffAssistants
Subject: New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Dear Colleagues,

Please submit the completed report to the staffers by **noon, Wednesday, May 31.** Thank you!

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ACTION ASSIGNED TO: **ENR**	**DATE DUE IN S/S-S:**
REPORT TITLE: **Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments** **REPORT NUMBER: 002341**	**DATE DUE IN H:** **2 June 2017** **DATE DUE TO CONGRESS:** **16 June 2017**

INSTRUCTIONS:

DELEGATION: P

TO WHOM IN CONGRESS

House Foreign Affairs Committee; Senate Foreign Relations Committee

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(LETTERS TO THE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER ONLY)

REMARKS/ SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

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Include the unique Report Number displayed under the Report Title into the subject line of all e-mail correspondence to H.

FORMAT: This report should have 5 pages of narrative, tables or both. Respond only with the information requested. Please seek guidance from your Congressional Advisor if you exceed 5 pages.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL H LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE UNIT

E-MAIL STATE-LRM

Please send the cleared document to **ENR_StaffAssistants@state.gov** by Wednesday, May 31, 2017.

For more information on this tasker please click on the link below.

New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Thank you!

ENR Staff Assistants
Ext. 6-4855

RE: USEITI For Review: Non-Energy Mineral Draft Addition

From:	"Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
To:	Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, jmorgan@pwypusa.org, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Jennifer Heindl <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Emily Kennedy <kennedye@api.org>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, pfield@cbuilding.org, Rosita Compton Christian <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com" <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Lance Wenger <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>, Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Goldblatt <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>, david_romig@fmi.com, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, ksweeney@nma.org, nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov, claire.ware007@yahoo.com, imunilla@oxfamamerica.org, ddudis@citizen.org, jerold.gidner@onrr.gov
Cc:	"Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Date:	Tue, 11 Apr 2017 20:25:11 +0000
Attachments:	Non Energy Minerals Draft_2017_03_27.pdf (188.07 kB)

Hi all,

Hope your weeks are off to a good start. I wanted to just send along a quick reminder that we need feedback on the Non-Energy Minerals addition by end of day tomorrow. Please let me know if you have any questions and thank you!

Luke

From: Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)
Sent: Tuesday, March 28, 2017 11:36 AM
To: 'Greg Gould' <greg.gould@onrr.gov>; 'Michael Ross' <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; 'jmorgan@pwypusa.org' <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>; 'Chris Mentasti' <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>; 'Danielle Brian' <dbrian@pogo.org>; 'Jennifer Heindl' <jennifer.heindl@sol.doi.gov>; 'Curtis Carlson' <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; 'Keith Romig' <kromig@usw.org>; 'Veronika Kohler' <vkohler@nma.org>; 'Betsy Taylor' <betsyt@vt.edu>; 'Emily Kennedy' <kennedye@api.org>; 'Aaron Padilla' <padillaa@api.org>; 'Johanna Nesseth' <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; 'tkansal@cbuilding.org' <tkansal@cbuilding.org>; 'pfield@cbuilding.org' <pfield@cbuilding.org>; 'Rosita Compton Christian' <rosita.comptonchristian@onrr.gov>; 'Zorka Milin' <zmilin@globalwitness.org>; 'Nicholas.Cotts@Newmont.com' <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>; 'Mia Steinle' <msteinle@pogo.org>; 'Phillip Denning' <phillip.denning@shell.com>; 'Betsy Taylor' <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; 'Lance Wenger' <lance.wenger@sol.doi.gov>; 'Mike Matthews' <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; 'Judith Wilson' <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>; 'Jennifer Goldblatt' <jennifer.goldblatt@onrr.gov>; 'david_romig@fmi.com' <david_romig@fmi.com>; 'Robert Kronebusch' <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>; 'Paul Bugala' <pbugala@gmail.com>; 'Jim Steward' <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; 'ksweeney@nma.org' <ksweeney@nma.org>; 'nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov' <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>; 'claire.ware007@yahoo.com' <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>; 'imunilla@oxfamamerica.org' <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>; 'ddudis@citizen.org' <ddudis@citizen.org>; 'jerold.gidner@onrr.gov' <jerold.gidner@onrr.gov>
Cc: Oliver, Kimiko <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>; Mennel, John (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com>; Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>
Subject: USEITI For Review: Non-Energy Mineral Draft Addition

Hi all,

We've wrapped up the draft of the non-energy mineral addition and would love your feedback. Please share with appropriate sector members who might be interested in providing feedback as well. As usual, we'd like feedback within in the next two weeks and **we will need any comments by Wednesday, April 12th**. Please send your feedback to Kim Oliver. She'll be gathering it for us to implement.

Thanks so much!

Best,
Luke

Luke Hawbaker
Deloitte Consulting LLP
Mobile: (571) 447-7625
lhawbaker@deloitte.com | https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.deloitte.com
Monitor
Deloitte.

USEITI
The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Employment by Commodity Mock Up

March 2017

Deloitte.

Employment Data by Commodity (1/4)

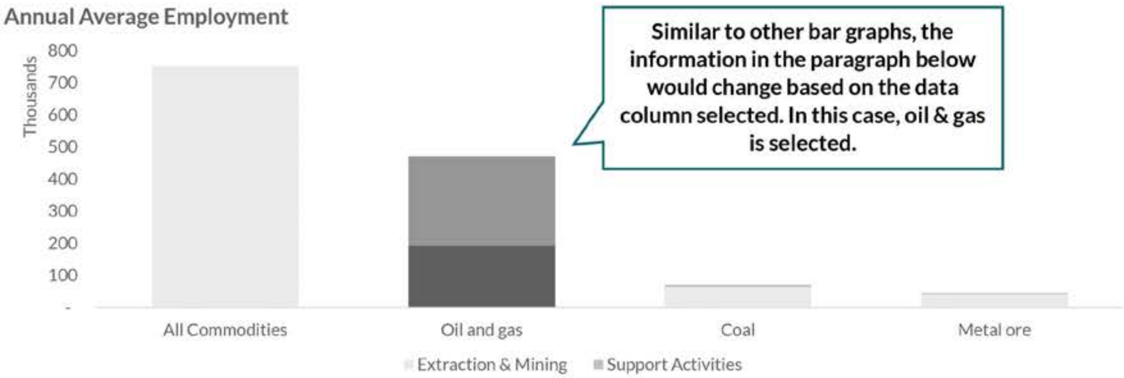
Extractive industries employment levels, wages, and annual pay vary by commodity. Given the geographic dispersal of commodities, employment by commodity varies in different areas.

Nationwide Employment by Commodity

Commodity-specific national employment data includes both wage and salary jobs directly involved in mining and extraction as well as wage and salary jobs providing support activities to mining and extraction. This does not include self-employed jobs, only filled jobs. For more information on this data and its definitions, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages site.

Annual Average Employment

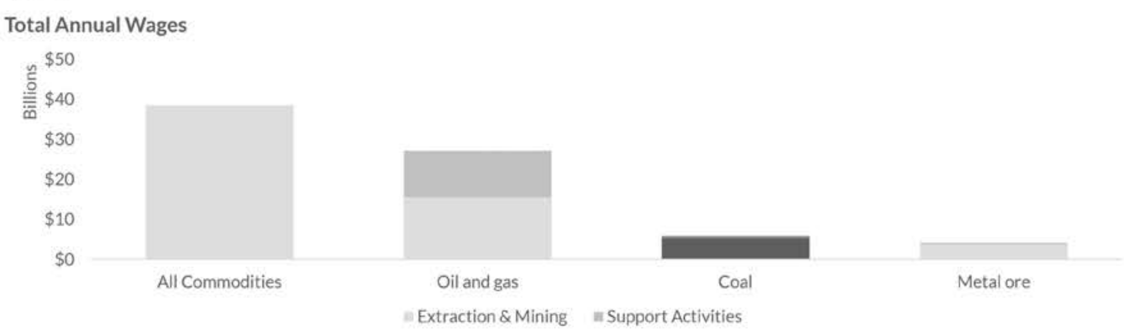
Oil and gas jobs make up the majority of all employment in the extractive industries in the United States, accounting for 63% of all extractive sector jobs in 2015. Support activities make up more than half of oil and gas jobs, but only roughly 10% of coal and metal ore mining jobs.



In 2015, there were **470,999 oil and gas jobs**. They accounted for **63%** of all jobs in the extractive industries. Of the total oil and gas jobs, **192,555 jobs (41%)** were in **oil and gas extraction** and **278,444 jobs (59%)** were in **support activities for oil and gas operations**. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, NAICS Code 211 (Oil & Gas Extraction) and 213112 (Support activities for oil and gas operations)*

Total Annual Wages

In 2015, the extractive industries paid a total of $39 billion in wages. The oil and gas industry's $27 billion in wages make up 70% of the total wages paid. Coal mining paid $6 billion (15%) in wages and metal ore mining paid $4 billion (11%).



In 2015, **coal companies** paid **$5,886,183,711** in wages. These accounted for **15%** of all wages paid by the extractive industries. Of all coal wages, **$5,361,339, 638 (91%)** were paid in **coal mining** and **$524,844,073 (9%)** were paid in **support activities for coal mining**. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, NAICS Code 2121 (Coal mining) and 213113 (Support activities for coal mining)*

UST_00000619

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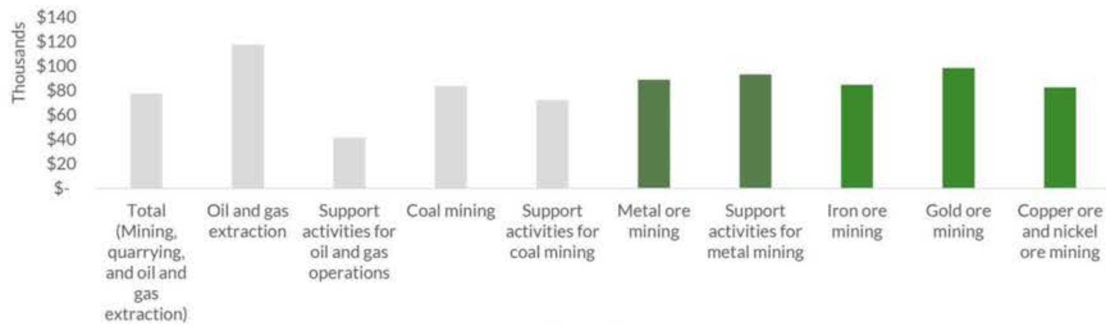
Employment Data by Commodity (2/4)

Average Annual Pay

In 2015, the average annual pay for a worker in the extractive industries was $77,379. Workers in oil and gas extraction had the highest average annual pay at $117,232, though those engaged in support activities for the oil and gas extraction had the lowest of in-scope commodities at $41,532. Coal mining earned above average annual pay as well with $83,595, as did metal ore mining at $88,859.

Average Annual Pay



In 2015, work in metal ore mining paid on average $88,859, 15% higher than the average annual pay in the extractive industries $77,379. A job in the support activities for metal ore mining paid $93,175, 20% higher than average. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, NAICS Codes 2122 (Metal ore mining), 213114 (Support activities for metal mining), 21221 (Iron ore mining), 212221 (Gold ore mining), and 212234 (Copper ore and nickel or mining)*

Employment by Commodity across the United States

Employment by commodity varies across the country given the geographic dispersal of the commodities themselves.

Coal

State Average Annual Employment

Maps would show total employment as their default but contain additional information in the table

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, NAICS Code 2121 (Coal mining) and 213113 (Support activities for coal mining)

Similar maps (with tables) would exist for separate commodities. Comparisons within a commodity were chosen as opposed to within a state since that information will be on state pages.

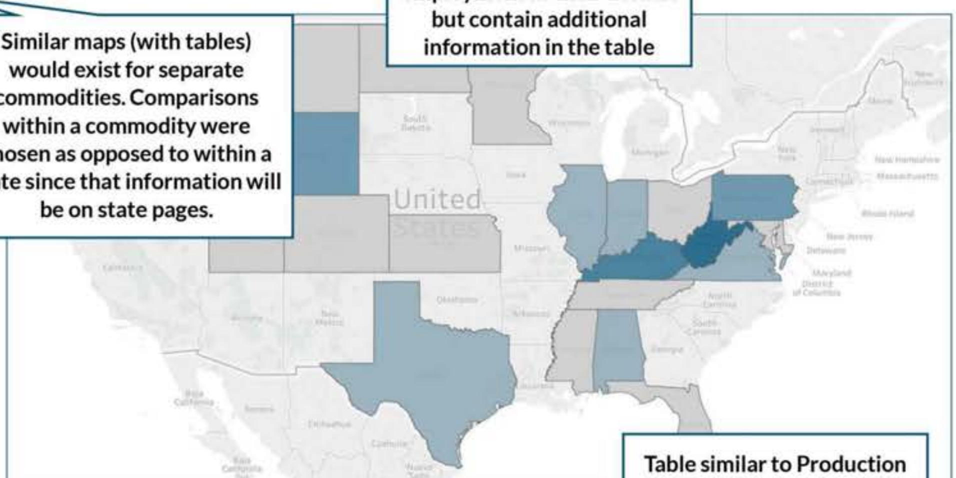


Table similar to Production on State pages

Hide table

State		Average Employment	Average # of Establishments	Total Wages	Average Annual Pay
West Virginia	Mining	15,437	236	$1,290,300,638	$83,585
	Support	59	Data withheld	Data withheld	Data withheld
Kentucky	Mining	8,513	246	$616,770,766	$72,453
	Support	69	1,815	$116,741,013	$64,332
Wyoming	Mining	6,600	16	$567,529,106	$85,990
	Support	290	19	[illegible]	$58,006

Table would continue with other states

UST_00000620

BATES NOS.0596

DRAFT

Employment Data by Commodity (3/4)

Comparisons within Commodities

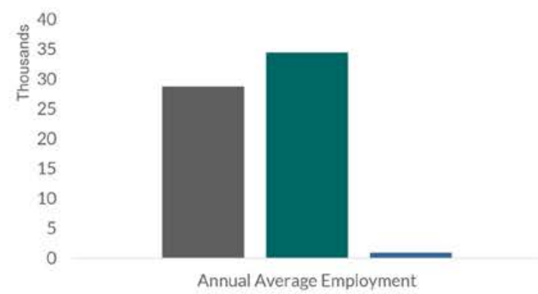
Employment data varies by the type of mining or specific commodity. For example, there are differences between underground and surface-mined coal, or between oil and natural gas.

Coal

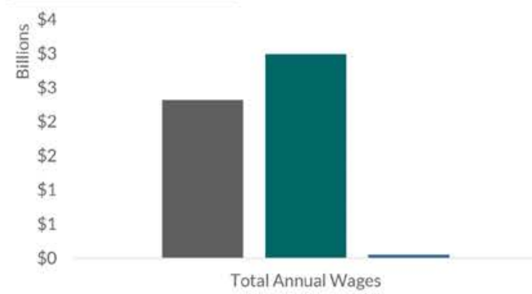
The chief distinction within coal is between surface-mined and underground-mined coal, with some anthracite mining also occurring in the United States. The differences in mining approaches have distinct effects, particularly on average annual employment. Underground mining requires a greater number of miners as it cannot be as easily mechanized as surface mining. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, NAICS Code 212111 (Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining) , 212112 (Bituminous coal underground mining), 212113 (Anthracite mining)*

Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining | Bituminous coal underground mining | Anthracite mining

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT

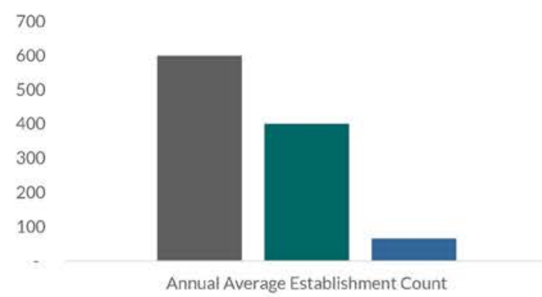


TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES



AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY

ANNUAL AVERAGE ESTABLISHMENT COUNT

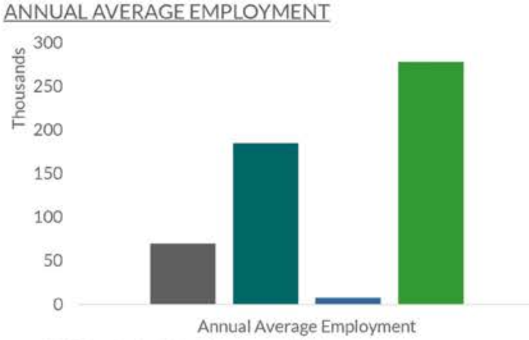


Oil & Gas

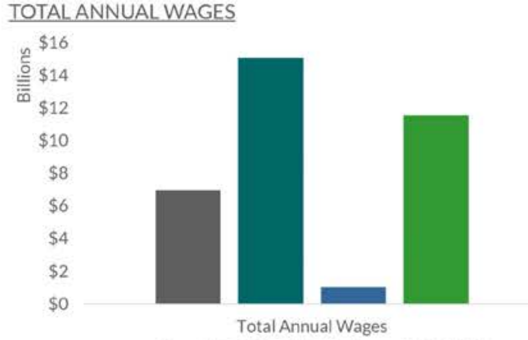
Within oil and natural gas, the chief distinctions are between the phases of extraction: drilling, extraction of crude oil and natural gas, natural gas liquid extraction, and support activities. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, NAICS Code 213111 (Drilling oil and gas wells), 211111 (Crude petroleum & natural gas extraction), 211112 (natural gas liquid extraction), and 213113 (Support activities for oil and gas operations)*

Drilling oil and gas well | Crude petroleum & natural gas extraction | Natural gas liquid extraction | Support activities for oil and gas operations

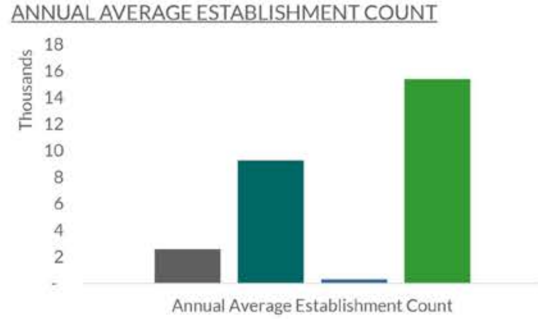
ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT



TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES



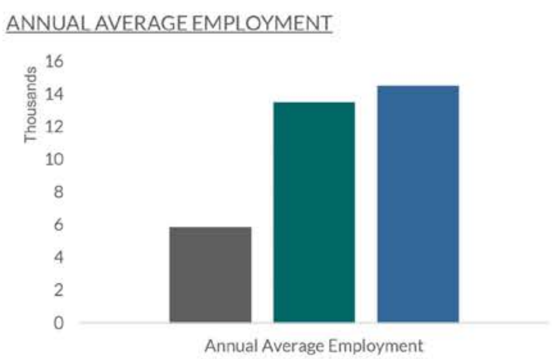
Employment Data by Commodity (4/4)

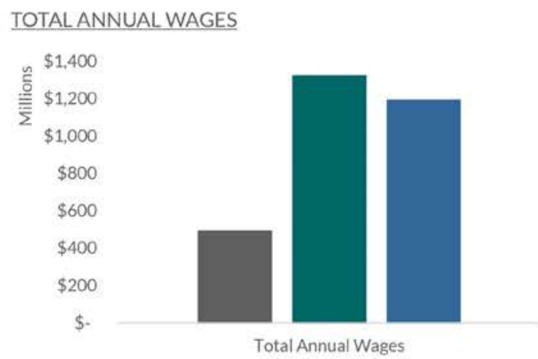


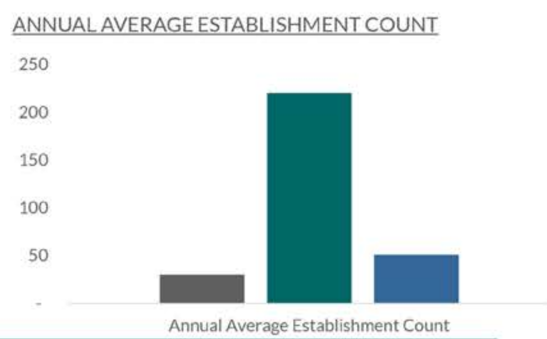
Metal Ore Mining

Within metal ore mining, USEITI focuses specifically on three commodities: iron, gold, and copper. NAICS codes, however, include copper and nickel together so those employment figures are presented together here. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, NAICS Code 212210 (Iron ore mining), 212221 (Gold ore mining), and 212234 (Copper ore and nickel ore mining)*

Iron ore mining | Gold ore mining | Copper ore and nickel ore mining







Definitions for these terms would be accessible via the current glossary feature on the data portal.

Notes on BLS QCEW Data and NAICS Codes:

- **Establishment** : An establishment is commonly understood as a single economic unit, such as a farm, a mine, a factory, or a store, that produces goods or services. Establishments are typically at one physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. A firm, or a company, is a business and may consist of one or more establishments, where each establishment may participate in different predominant economic activity.
- **Employment:** QCEW employment counts only filled jobs, whether full or part-time, temporary or permanent, by place of work. Major exclusions from UI coverage include self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations. You can read more about definitions of QCEW data here.
- **"Support Activities" Definition:** Support activities for extraction and mining are strictly defined as providing support to the action of mining or extraction itself, not broader multiplier effects. See the U.S. Census Bureau's NAICS page for more information.

RE: pls clear soonest: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

From:	"Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
To:	"Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date:	Mon, 24 Apr 2017 13:58:14 +0000
Attachments:	2017 Report to Congress v1.docx (34.34 kB); AM to P Report to Congress Resource Transparency 2017.docx (601.84 kB)

Treasury colleagues, will anyone be clearing in addition to Curtis? Please advise soonest, thank you, Micah.

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 17, 2017 10:27 PM
To: White, Levi A <WhiteLA2@state.gov>; McGlaughlin, Evan <McGlaughlinE@state.gov>; Keyes, Justin M <KeyesJM@state.gov>; Hamilton, James N <HamiltonJN@state.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@Treasury.gov>; Runge, Sarah <Sarah.Runge@treasury.gov>; Pasalic, Blair <Blair.Pasalic@hq.doe.gov>; Erthum, Kristen <ErthumK@state.gov>; Mather-Marcus, Beverly E <Mather-MarcusBE@state.gov>
Subject: pls clear soonest: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:12 PM
To: Pielemeier, Jason S; Khawam, Joseph N; Detwiler, Isabella D; Orlando, Elizabeth A; Jennifer Lewis; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; Sarah.Runge@treasury.gov; Pasalic, Blair; Fogarty, Daniel J; O'Connor, Matthew; Cognato, Michael H; Mather-Marcus, Beverly E; O'Mealia, James P; Milojkovic, Bojana; Gedan, Benjamin N; Barboriak, Eric M; Norin, Leaksmy X
Subject: pls clear by COB Thursday: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

SBU
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: ENR Tasker Database [mailto:do_not_reply_SP2010@state.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 06, 2017 10:54 AM
To: Westerdale, Richard W; McManus, Matthew T; Watson, Micah L; Lu, My (Mimi) N
Cc: ENR_StaffAssistants
Subject: New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Dear Colleagues,

Please submit the completed report to the staffers by **noon, Wednesday, May 31.** Thank you!

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ACTION ASSIGNED TO: **ENR**	**DATE DUE IN S/S-S:**
REPORT TITLE: **Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments** **REPORT NUMBER: 002341**	**DATE DUE IN H:** **2 June 2017** **DATE DUE TO CONGRESS:** **16 June 2017**

INSTRUCTIONS:

DELEGATION: P

TO WHOM IN CONGRESS

House Foreign Affairs Committee; Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Bureaus are reminded to prepare reports in accordance with the new Congressional Report Reform Initiative as described in the September 21, 2010 memorandum from S/ES. Please read the attached memorandum for guidance.

(LETTERS TO THE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER ONLY)

REMARKS/ SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

****(Hard copies no longer need to be submitted to H Staffers!) Please e-mail the complete package to H_Staffers & cc: State-LRM on the High Side. Please provide addressed envelopes to match the addressee on the letters and when appropriate, completed (except for the date) classified receipt forms.**

Include the unique Report Number displayed under the Report Title into the subject line of all e-mail correspondence to H.

FORMAT: This report should have 5 pages of narrative, tables or both. Respond only with the information requested. Please seek guidance from your Congressional Advisor if you exceed 5 pages.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL H LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE UNIT

E-MAIL STATE-LRM

Please send the cleared document to **ENR_StaffAssistants@state.gov** by Wednesday, May 31, 2017.

For more information on this tasker please click on the link below.

New Tasker: Congressionally Mandated Report: Tranparency in Extractive Industries Resources Payments

Thank you!

ENR Staff Assistants
Ext. 6-4855

USEITI Non-Energy Minerals Addition

From: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
To: Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>
Cc: Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>, amaxwell <amaxwell@deloitte.com>, jcassidy@deloitte.com, John Mennel <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Luke Malcolm Hawbaker (US - Arlington) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
Date: Mon, 01 May 2017 17:06:40 +0000
Attachments: Non Energy Minerals Draft_2017_04_27.pdf (190.14 kB)

Hello and good afternoon MSG Members:

I have attached the final draft of the Non-Energy Minerals Addition for the 2017 USEITI Report.

Please let me know by COB, May 22nd if you have any fatal flaw issues with the Addition. No response means approval.

Thank you,
Kim

--
Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
USEITI Secretariat
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

USEITI
The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Non-Energy Minerals Addition

April 2017

Deloitte.

Non-Energy Minerals Addition (1/4)

To better understand the non-energy mining industry in the United States, this section highlights four metals: lead, zinc, silver, and molybdenum. This information builds upon three in-scope metals (copper, gold, and iron).

Lead

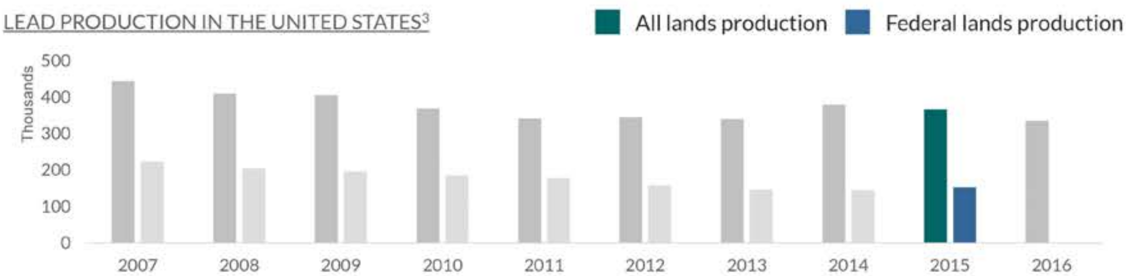
Overview

Lead is a corrosion,-resistant, dense, ductile, and malleable metal. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that over 2 billion tons of unmined lead exists in the world. Used by humans for at least the last 5,000 years, environmental and health concerns surrounding its use led to environmental regulations that have reduced or eliminated the use of lead in almost all non-battery products. Today, industry predominantly uses lead for lead-acid storage products. In 2016, these batters accounted for 85% of lead consumption. You can read about lead at the USGS lead page.[1]

Production

In 2016, the U.S. produced an estimated 335,000 metric tons of lead, the third most in the world behind China and Australia. The U.S. accounted for 7.0% of the world's 2016 production. Eleven mines produce lead in the United States, 6 in Missouri and 5 spread between Alaska, Idaho, and Washington.[2]

LEAD PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES[3]



In 2015, the U.S. produced **367,000 tons of lead on all lands**. Of that, **152,928 tons (42%) of production occurred on federal lands**.

Industry Overview

2016 production was valued at $665 million and the price per pound averaged $0.90 on the North American market and $0.81 on the London Metal Exchange. Producers and consumers maintained stocks of 50,000 tons and consumed 1,540,000 tons in 2016.[4]

Economic Impact

Imports & Exports: U.S. lead producers export almost all of their lead as the U.S. no longer has any primary refineries. In 2016, the U.S. exported 320,000 tons of lead, 96% of overall production. The U.S. imported minimal to zero lead the last five years.[5]

Jobs & Wages: In 2016, the USGS estimated that lead mines employed 1,800 people. This includes both lead and lead-zinc mines where lead was either a principal product or a significant byproduct. The Bureau of Labor Statistics tracks lead and zinc mining together and estimated that in 2015 mining for the two metals occurred at 15 establishments nationwide employing 2,724 people. Zinc and lead mining averaged $211,949,660 in total annual wages and $77,799 in annual wages per employee. [6]

Costs: *Water:* Lead mining and waste from lead mining can pose risks to human health and the environment through water contamination. In Missouri, the largest producer of lead in the United States, sixty counties have been identified by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as having possible impacts from lead mining, milling, smelting, and transportation. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from pipes and service lines, but in Missouri groundwater has also been found to have lead contamination due to natural lead deposits and past and present mining.[7]

Reclamation: The EPA estimates that remediation of hardrock mining will cost between $20-55B and that mining broadly has contaminated stream reaches in headwaters of more than 40% of the watersheds in the West. Generally, states require current mines to be reclaimed as mining operations occur and for mine operators to post a bond to secure that reclamation. At the federal level, four agencies work to reclaim previously abandoned hardrock mines: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, the EPA, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Read more about hardrock mine reclamation on federal lands from the GAO. EPA's work includes the Annapolis Lead Mine site and the Big River Mine Tailing/St. Joe Minerals Corp. site, both in Missouri.[8]

No information could be found on costs related to transportation and emergency medical services specific to lead mining.

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Non-Energy Minerals Addition (2/4)

Zinc

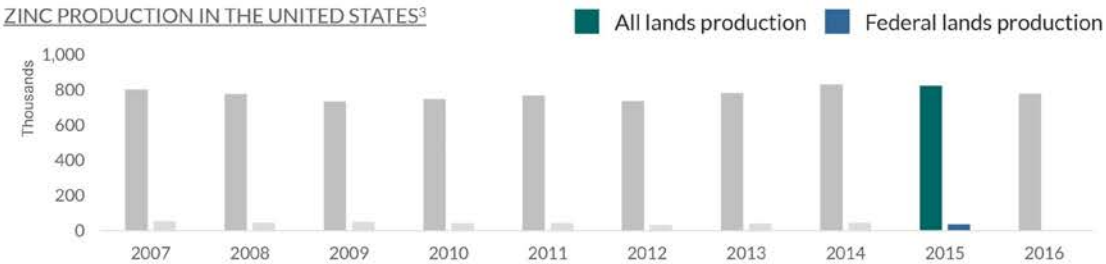
Overview

Lead is the principal ore mineral in the world and the 23rd most abundant element in the earth's crust. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that 1.9 billion tons of unmined zinc exists in the world. Integral to modern living, zinc can be found in a range of items from metal products to rubber and medicines. Three quarters of zinc consumed goes into metal products. This is largely to protect iron and steel from corrosion, but also to make bronze and brass. The other quarter is used by the rubber, chemical, paint, and agricultural industries. You can read about zinc at the USGS zinc page.[1]

Production

Zinc is the fourth most-produced metal in the world. In 2016, the U.S. produced an estimated 780,000 metric tons of lead, the fourth most in the world behind China, Peru, and Australia. The U.S. accounted for 6.6% of the world's 2016 production. Twelve mines in 5 different states produced zinc in the United States.[2]

ZINC PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES[3]



In 2015, the U.S. produced **780,000 tons of zinc on all lands**. Of that, **37,193 tons (5%) of production occurred on federal lands**.

Industry Overview

The price per pound for zinc averaged $0.99 on the North American market and $0.99 on the London Metal Exchange. Stocks and total value of production for zinc was not reported.[4]

Economic Impact

Imports & Exports: U.S. demand for zinc consumed almost all domestic production in 2016. In 2016, the U.S. exported roughly 500 metric tons and has imported minimal to zero lead the last five years.[5]

Jobs & Wages: In 2016, the USGS estimated that zinc mines employed 2,320 people. The Bureau of Labor Statistics tracks lead and zinc mining together and estimated that in 2015 mining for the two metals occurred at 15 establishments nationwide employing 2,724 people. Zinc and lead mining averaged $211,949,660 in total annual wages and $77,799 in annual wages per employee.[6]

Costs: *Water:* Zinc mining, particularly the effluents from the mining, can contaminate water quality. As such mines go through permitting, water quality may be monitored, and violations may be subject to remedial action. For example, the State of Washington provides information about the permitting and clean up for the Pend Oreille Zinc Mine in their state. In Alaska, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducts biomonitoring studies of streams as part of the wastewater discharge permit for the Red Dog Zinc Mine.[7]

Reclamation: The EPA estimates that remediation of hardrock mining will cost between $20-55B and that mining broadly has contaminated stream reaches in headwaters of more than 40% of the watersheds in the West. States regulate hardrock mining reclamation. Generally, states require current mines to be reclaimed as mining operations occur and for mine operators to post a bond to secure that reclamation. For example, the Red Dog Zinc Mine in Alaska posted a $558M reclamation bond with the State of Alaska. At the federal level, four agencies work to reclaim previously abandoned hardrock mines: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, the EPA, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Read more about hardrock mine reclamation on federal lands from the GAO. EPA's work includes Superfund sites related to zinc such as the Eagle Mine site in Colorado and the Callahan Mining Corp site in Maine.[8]

No information could be found on costs associated with transportation and emergency medical services related to zinc mining.

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Non-Energy Minerals Addition (3/4)

Silver

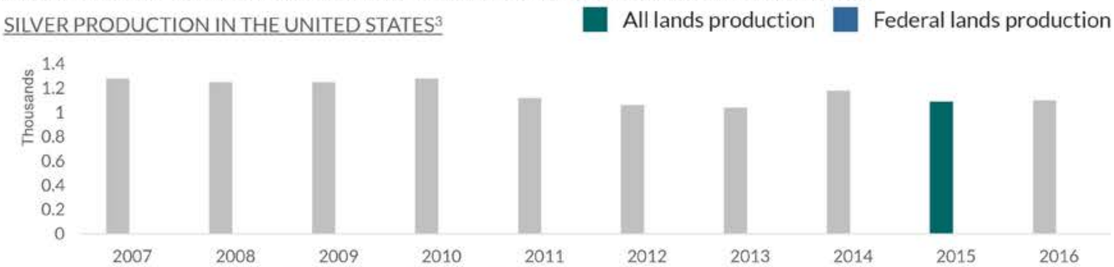
Overview

Silver is a metal that has been used for thousands of years. Today industry uses it in a variety of applications since it has the highest optical reflectivity, highest thermal and electrical conductivity, and whitest color of all metals. This makes it particularly useful in the production of mirrors, electrical and electronic products, and photography. Its estimated domestic uses today break into 30% electrical and electronics, 27% coins and medals, 7% jewelry and silverware, 6% photography, and 30% other. The amount of silver still existing in the world is unknown given that miners predominantly recover it as a byproduct. You can read more about silver at USGS silver page.[1]

Production

In 2016, the U.S. produced an estimated 1,100 tons of zinc with an estimated $570M in value. The U.S. produced the 9th most silver in the world, though only 400 tons less than the third largest producer. Mexico and China produced the first and second largest amounts of silver, respectively. The U.S. accounted for 4% of the world's 2016 production. U.S. production occurred at 3 dedicated silver mines and at 37 mines where silver is recovered as a byproduct or coproduct. Alaska led states in production and Nevada produced the second largest amount.[2]

SILVER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES[3]



In 2015, the U.S. produced **1,100 tons of silver on all lands**. No data exists for production of gold and silver on federal lands.

Industry Overview

The price per troy ounce for silver averaged $19.62. 2016 saw the price of silver increase due to industrial demand, investment demand from economic and political uncertainty, and the rising price of gold. Industry held 150 metric tons in stock, the Treasury Department 498 metric tons, and the NY Commodity Exchange (COMEX) 5,600 tons.[4]

Economic Impact

Imports & Exports: The U.S. imported 6,300 metric tons of silver in 2016, predominantly from Mexico (48%) and Canada (32%). It exported 850 metric tons.[5]

Jobs & Wages: In 2016, the USGS estimated that zinc mines employed 785 people. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that in 2015 mining for silver occurred at 24 establishments nationwide employing 1,634 people. Silver mining averaged $154,856,177 in total annual wages and $94,776 in annual wages per employee.[6]

Costs: *Water:* Silver mining and its effluents and tailings can pose risk to water quality and requires permitting, monitoring, and occasionally remediation. For example, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Hecla Greens Creek Mining Company conduct fresh water monitoring and biomonitoring at the Greens Creek Mine in Alaska.[7]

Reclamation: The EPA estimates that remediation of hardrock mining will cost between $20-55B and that mining broadly has contaminated stream reaches in headwaters of more than 40% of the watersheds in the West. Generally, states require current mines to be reclaimed as mining operations occur and for mine operators to post a bond to secure that reclamation. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources provides information on reclamation bonds for the Greens Creek Mine, a large silver mine on Admiralty Island National Monument. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection maintains information on reclamation permits for silver mines in the Comstock Mining District. At the federal level, four agencies work to reclaim previously abandoned hardrock mines: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, the EPA, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Read more about hardrock mine reclamation on federal lands from the GAO. The BLM's work includes partnering with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation to reclaim the Bayhorse Mine in Idaho. EPA's work includes Superfund sites related to silver such as the Silver Mountain Mine site in Washington and the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical site in Idaho.[8]

No information could be found on costs associated with transportation and emergency medical services related to silver mining.

Non-Energy Minerals Addition (4/4)

Molybdenum

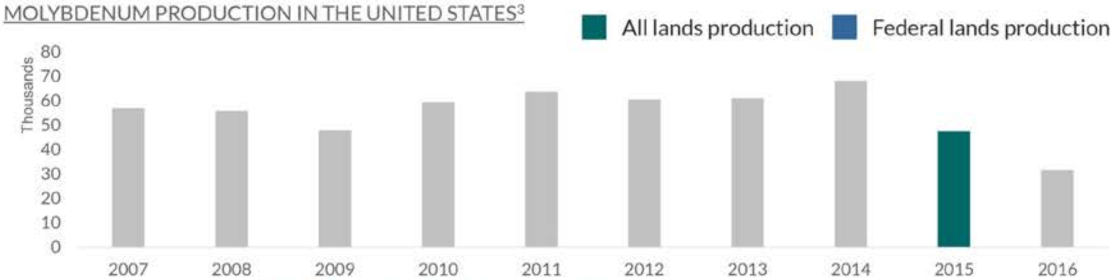
Overview

Molybdenum is a refractory metallic element used as an alloying agent in steel, cast iron, and superalloys to enhance hardenability, strength, toughness, and wear and corrosion resistance. It plays a versatile and significant role in industrial technology and is also used in chemical applications such as catalysts, lubricants, and pigments. An estimated 5.4 million unmined tons exist in the U.S. and 14 million tons in the rest of the whole world. You can read more about molybdenum at the USGS molybdenum page.[1]

Production

In 2016, the U.S. produced 31,600 tons of molybdenum valued at about $458M. The current decline in production has been attributed to weak prices currently. Two mines in Colorado produce molybdenum as a primary product and 7 copper mines produce molybdenum as a byproduct (4 in Arizona, 1 each in Montana, Nevada, and Utah). The U.S. produced the third most molybdenum in the world, after China and Chile, and accounted for 14% of global production.[2]

MOLYBDENUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES[3]



In 2015, the U.S. produced **31,600 tons of molybdenum on all lands**. No data exists for production of molybdenum on federal lands.

Industry Overview

The price per kilogram for molybdenum averages $15.01 in 2015 and an estimated $14.00 in 2016. 1,800 metric tons were held in stock in the United States.[4]

Economic Impact

Imports & Exports: The U.S. imported 20,800 metric tons in 2016, 77% of them from Chile. It exported 35,000 metric tons.[5]

Jobs & Wages: In 2016, the USGS estimated that zinc mines employed 920 people. The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not track employment data related to molybdenum production in the United States.[6]

Costs: *Reclamation:* The EPA estimates that remediation of hardrock mining will cost between $20-55B and that mining broadly has contaminated stream reaches in headwaters of more than 40% of the watersheds in the West. Generally, states require current mines to be reclaimed as mining operations occur and for mine operators to post a bond to secure that reclamation. At the federal level, four agencies work to reclaim previously abandoned hardrock mines: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, the EPA, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Read more about hardrock mine reclamation on federal lands from the GAO. EPA's work includes Superfund sites related to molybdenum such as the Chevron Questa Mine site in New Mexico.[7]

No information could be found on costs associated with water, transportation, and emergency medical services related to molybdenum mining.

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Lead:

1. United States Geological Survey , *Lead Statistics and Information*. Accessed March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/lead/. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries – Lead*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/lead/mcs-2017-lead.pdf
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Zinc:

1. United States Geological Survey , *Zinc Statistics and Information*. Accessed March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/zinc/. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries – Zinc*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/zinc/mcs-2017-zinc.pdf.
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Silver:

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2. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries – Silver*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/silver/mcs-2017-silve.pdf
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4. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries – Silver*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/silver/mcs-2017-silve.pdf
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Molybdenum:

1. United States Geological Survey , *Molybdenum Statistics and Information*. Accessed March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/molybdenum/. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries – Molybdenum*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/molybdenum/mcs-2017-molyb.pdf
2. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries – Molybdenum*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/molybdenum/mcs-2017-molyb.pdf
3. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, January 2013. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, January 2012. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/. U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, *Explore Data*. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://useiti.doi.gov/explore/
4. United States Geological Survey, *Mineral Commodity Summaries – Molybdenum*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/molybdenum/mcs-2017-molyb.pdf
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6. Ibid.
7. EPA, *Cleaning Up the Nation's Waste Sites: Markets and Technology Trends*, 2004. Accessed on April 27, 2017. https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/30006II3.PDF?Dockey=30006II3.PDF. EPA, *Liquid Assets 2000: America's Water Resources at a Turning Point*, 2000. Accessedd on April 27, 2017. https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/20004GRW.PDF?Dockey=20004GRW.PDF. Government Accountability Office, *Key Issues – Hardrock Mining on Federal Lands*. Accessed on March 23, 2017. http://www.gao.gov/key_issues/hardrock_mining_federal_lands/issue_summary#t=0. Environmental Protection Agency, *Superfund Site; Chevron Questa Mine, Questa, NM*. Accessed on March 23, 2017. https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0600806

Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

From: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Sweetnam, Glen" <glen.sweetnam@hq.doe.gov>, "Pasalic, Blair" <blair.pasalic@hq.doe.gov>
Date: Tue, 16 May 2017 00:08:39 +0000
Attachments: Draft 2017 Report to Congress v1 BP GS.docx (34.42 kB)

(b)(5) DP
[redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

From: "Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>
To: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Sweetnam, Glen" <glen.sweetnam@hq.doe.gov>, "Pasalic, Blair" <blair.pasalic@hq.doe.gov>, "Rembrandt, Scott" <scott.rembrandt@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 16 May 2017 00:15:24 +0000

John is currently away from Treasury. Susan, can you please advise who can advise on thiis?

Thank you!

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 8:08 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis (b)(6) [redacted] Runge, Sarah
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair
Subject: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

From: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>
To: "Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Sweetnam, Glen" <glen.sweetnam@hq.doe.gov>, "Pasalic, Blair" <blair.pasalic@hq.doe.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Rembrandt, Scott" <scott.rembrandt@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] <(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 16 May 2017 09:38:10 +0000

And Malachy

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 10:36 AM
To: Runge, Sarah; Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; (b)(6) [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Joanna?

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Runge, Sarah
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 1:24 AM
To: Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Plus Bill in Susan's absence.

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 8:08 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] Runge, Sarah
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair
Subject: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

RE: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

From: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
To: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, "Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Rembrandt, Scott" <scott.rembrandt@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted] <[redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Hernandez, Nathan R" <hernandeznr@state.gov>
Date: Tue, 16 May 2017 18:42:19 +0000
Attachments: Draft 2017 Report to Congress v1 BP GSawl.docx (39.66 kB)

[redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Susan.Baker@treasury.gov [mailto:Susan.Baker@treasury.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 5:38 AM
To: Runge, Sarah; Watson, Micah L; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; [redacted] (Treasury.gov); [redacted]@treasury.gov
Cc: Glen.Sweetnam@Hq.Doe.Gov; Blair.Pasalic@hq.doe.gov; [redacted]@treasury.gov; Rembrandt, Scott; [redacted]@treasury.gov; [redacted]@treasury.gov
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

And Malachy

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 10:36 AM
To: Runge, Sarah; Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis; [redacted]
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Joanna?

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Runge, Sarah
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 1:24 AM
To: Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis; [redacted]

Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted]; Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Plus Bill in Susan's absence.

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 8:08 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] Runge, Sarah
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair
Subject: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

Is it possible to shorten this section and make it more general so that it is still accurate, but doesn't highlight that the U.S. is voting against assistance to countries that don't implement Section 1504 (the same provision that we have just blocked domestically)?

RE: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

From: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
To: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, "Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, '(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Rembrandt, Scott" <scott.rembrandt@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] <(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Hernandez, Nathan R" <hernandeznr@state.gov>
Date: Thu, 18 May 2017 14:32:05 +0000
Attachments: 2017 Report to Congress v2.docx (39.39 kB)

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 2:42 PM
To: 'Susan.Baker@treasury.gov'; Runge, Sarah; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted] (Treasury.gov); (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; Hernandez, Nathan R
Subject: RE: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Susan.Baker@treasury.gov [mailto:Susan.Baker@treasury.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 5:38 AM
To: Runge, Sarah; Watson, Micah L; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted] (Treasury.gov); (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov
Cc: Glen.Sweetnam@Hq.Doe.Gov; Blair.Pasalic@hq.doe.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

And Malachy

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 10:36 AM
To: Runge, Sarah; Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Joanna?

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Runge, Sarah
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 1:24 AM
To: Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; Baker, Susan L; (b)(6) [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Plus Bill in Susan's absence.

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 8:08 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] Runge, Sarah
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair
Subject: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
To: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Date: Thu, 18 May 2017 14:34:28 +0000

Micah

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Thursday, May 18, 2017 10:32 AM
To: Baker, Susan L; Runge, Sarah; Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Hernandez, Nathan R
Subject: RE: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 2:42 PM
To: 'Susan Baker@treasury.gov'; Runge, Sarah; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted] (Treasury.gov); (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov; Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov; Hernandez, Nathan R
Subject: RE: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU

From: Susan.Baker@treasury.gov [mailto:Susan.Baker@treasury.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 5:38 AM
To: Runge, Sarah; Watson, Micah L; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; [redacted] (Treasury.gov); [redacted]@treasury.gov
Cc: Glen.Sweetnam@Hq.Doe.Gov; Blair.Pasalic@hq.doe.gov; [redacted]@treasury.gov; Rembrandt, Scott; [redacted]@treasury.gov; [redacted]@treasury.gov
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

And Malachy

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 10:36 AM
To: Runge, Sarah; Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] [redacted]
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Joanna?

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Runge, Sarah
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 1:24 AM
To: Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis; [redacted]
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; Baker, Susan L; [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Plus Bill in Susan's absence.

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 8:08 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] Runge, Sarah
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair
Subject: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

UST_00000669

RE: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

From: "Runge, Sarah" <sarah.runge@treasury.gov>
To: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>, "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov>, '(b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov>, "Rembrandt, Scott" <scott.rembrandt@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] <(b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov>, "Hernandez, Nathan R" <hernandeznr@state.gov>
Date: Thu, 18 May 2017 14:36:02 +0000

Thanks, Micah. We defer to Treasury/IA on this.

Sarah

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 18, 2017 10:32 AM
To: Baker, Susan L; Runge, Sarah; Carlson, Curtis; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Hernandez, Nathan R
Subject: RE: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 2:42 PM
To: 'Susan.Baker@treasury.gov'; Runge, Sarah; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted] (Treasury.gov); (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov; Rembrandt, Scott; (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted] @treasury.gov; Hernandez, Nathan R
Subject: RE: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Susan.Baker@treasury.gov [mailto:Susan.Baker@treasury.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 5:38 AM
To: Runge, Sarah; Watson, Micah L; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; [redacted] (Treasury.gov); [redacted] @treasury.gov
Cc: Glen.Sweetnam@Hq.Doe.Gov; Blair.Pasalic@hq.doe.gov; [redacted] @treasury.gov; Rembrandt, Scott; [redacted] @treasury.gov; [redacted] @treasury.gov
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

And Malachy

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Baker, Susan L
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 10:36 AM
To: Runge, Sarah; Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] [redacted]
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Joanna?

Susan L. Baker, susan.baker@treasury.gov

From: Runge, Sarah
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2017 1:24 AM
To: Watson, Micah L; Carlson, Curtis; [redacted]
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair; Baker, Susan L; [redacted] Rembrandt, Scott; [redacted]
Subject: Re: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

Plus Bill in Susan's absence.

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 8:08 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis; [redacted] Runge, Sarah
Cc: Sweetnam, Glen; Pasalic, Blair
Subject: Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

UST_00000672

USEITI - Office of the Inspector General Report

From: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>
To: Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
Cc: John Kenneth Cassidy (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, John Mennel <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Luke Malcolm Hawbaker (US - Arlington) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 18 May 2017 16:21:20 +0000
Attachments: AIE_EITI_FinalInspectionReport_Public_05-18-17.pdf (1.32 MB)

Hello and good afternoon MSG Members:

I have attached the OIG Final Inspection Report (2016-EAU-041) for USEITI that was made public today. Please review and retain for your records.

The Report can also be found on the Interior's OIG Website:
https://www.doioig.gov/reports/united-states-implementation-extractive-industries-transparency-initiative or the MSG website:
https://www.doi.gov/eiti/index-news

Thank you,
Kim Oliver

Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov
--
Follow us on Twitter and Facebook

Regards,

USEITI Secretariat
202-208-0272 voicemail

OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES' IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE

Report No.: 2016 EAU 041

May 2017

Memorandum

MAY 15 2017

To: Greg Gould
Director, Office of Natural Resources Revenue

From: Mary L. Kendall Mary L. Kendall
Deputy Inspector General

Subject: Final Inspection Report – United States' Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
Report No. 2016-EAU-041

This memorandum transmits the findings of our inspection of the United States' implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Our inspection objective was to determine the status of the U.S. implementation of the EITI standard. We are not making any recommendations in this report but are providing it for information purposes only.

The legislation creating the Office of Inspector General requires that we report to Congress semiannually on all audit, inspection, and evaluation reports issued; actions taken to implement our recommendations; and recommendations that have not been implemented.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please do not hesitate to contact me at 202-208-5745.

Table of Contents

Results in Brief

The United States (U.S.) has made significant progress meeting the individual requirements necessary to achieve compliant status with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). EITI is a global initiative that promotes revenue transparency and accountability for natural resource extraction. The Department of the Interior (DOI) works in collaboration with industry and civil society partners[1] to implement EITI on behalf of the United States.

Our review found that the U.S. has met seven of the eight EITI requirements and partially met one requirement in its effort to achieve EITI compliant status, the highest level of implementation. It has only partially met the revenue collection requirement (Requirement 4) because it has been unable to obtain full disclosure of extractive resource payments from companies, thus preventing the required reconciliation to Government receipts. In addition, the U.S. has encountered challenges as part of its participation in EITI that could prevent it from reaching the goal of compliant status. Should the U.S. not achieve compliant status, its standing in EITI would be diminished.

In spite of the framework laid out in Requirement 4 and the ensuing challenges, the U.S. could still meet this requirement. Through its regular ongoing operations, the U.S. has a system in place that achieves the standard's disclosure and reconciliation requirement, through a process known as mainstreaming. This reporting method may enable the U.S. to meet the EITI reporting and reconciliation mandates without necessarily following the prescriptive language of the standard.

We are not making any recommendations in this report but are providing this document for informational purposes to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue—DOI's EITI representative—and to the members of the U.S. EITI multi-stakeholder group for use as they move forward.

At the close of our field work, senior Government officials disclosed that the U.S. was considering all options associated with the validation process in spite of uncertainties in achieving Requirement 4. We learned that the U.S. is scheduled to undergo validation in April 2018, even though it expects the EITI international board to find that it has made inadequate progress toward validation. If that occurs, the U.S. likely would transition from an implementing country to a country that only supports EITI. The U.S. intends to continue its efforts to disclose revenue and maintain its public website by institutionalizing EITI processes.

[1] Civil society is defined as community and citizenry involvement. In the U.S., it includes academia, non-governmental organizations, and labor unions.

Introduction

Objective

We conducted this inspection to determine the status of the United States' implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standard.

Appendix 1 contains the scope and methodology, as well as sites visited.

Background

EITI is a global initiative that aims to promote revenue transparency and accountability for natural resource extraction (e.g. oil, natural gas, coal, non-energy minerals such as gold, and renewable energy). The initiative grew out of concern about corruption and mismanagement of these resources worldwide. Many EITI participating countries are in developing parts of the world, and the initiative seeks to strengthen these government and company systems. The U.S. Government, however, has long had a management system featuring numerous controls and protections to oversee natural resource extraction, which helps reduce the risk of corruption.

As a leading extractive producer of such natural resources as oil, natural gas, and coal, the U.S. announced its intention to join EITI in September 2011. The Secretary of the Interior serves as the Administration's senior official responsible for EITI implementation. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) within DOI serves as the Government's lead representative on the multi-stakeholder group (MSG). The U.S. has been working toward achieving compliant status, and validation is scheduled to begin in April 2018.

To date, DOI expenditures for EITI have totaled approximately $6.5 million, of which the Government spent $2.8 million in fiscal year 2016. The largest expenditures included Government labor and contracts for outside services. Current estimates of expenditures for reconciliation of Government receipts to company payments total $519,000 per year.

The EITI standard has eight primary requirements and multiple subparts that countries must follow when implementing EITI. A synopsis of the eight EITI standard requirements is detailed in Figure 1 below.

EITI Standard Requirements
1: Multi-stakeholder group oversight. Government, industry, and civil society engagement.

EITI Standard Requirements
2: Legal and institutional framework. Disclosure of legal framework and fiscal regime governing extractive industries.
3: Exploration and production. Disclosure of exploration and production activities, as well as export data.
4: Revenue collection. Disclosure and reconciliation of company payments and Government revenues.
5: Revenue allocations. Disclosure of revenue distribution, revenue management, and expenditures.
6: Social and economic spending. Disclosure of social expenditures and the extractive sector's impact on the economy.
7: Outcomes and impact. Disclosure of discrepancies identified in EITI reports, as well as lessons learned during implementation.
8: Compliance and deadlines for implementing countries. Outlines timeframes established by the EITI international board and consequences of noncompliance with the deadlines and requirements for EITI implementation.

Figure 1. A full explanation of EITI requirements is available at https://eiti.org/eiti-requirements.

The initiative is implemented by governments, in collaboration with the MSG, which includes industry and civil society, the latter defined as community and citizenry involvement (e.g. academia and non-governmental organizations). In the U.S., MSG formation in 2012 brought together these three sectors for the first time to achieve a common goal. Initially skeptical, MSG members found that genuine cooperation could generate appreciation for differing viewpoints.

EITI has 56 participating countries. Each country that chooses to implement the EITI standard must establish an MSG that oversees implementation. In addition, most countries, including the U.S., create a national secretariat with a full-time staff to administer the program. The EITI international board, headquartered in Oslo, Norway, is the governing body. Countries implementing the standard publish an annual report in which governments publicly disclose payments received from companies obtaining extractive resources, which an independent administrator reconciles with payments disclosed by those companies.

Countries join EITI with the goal of achieving compliance with the EITI standard. To achieve compliant status, a country must go through the EITI validation process. This includes a comprehensive evaluation of the country's progress toward achieving the eight requirements, as determined by the EITI international board. A country must make satisfactory progress on each requirement in the standard in order to achieve compliant status.

Results

Progress in Complying with EITI

The U.S. has been working on EITI implementation since 2011. It has made significant progress meeting the individual requirements necessary to achieve the highest level of EITI implementation, known as compliant status. Based on our analysis, the U.S. has met seven of the eight requirements and partially met Requirement 4, which necessitates that all Government revenue receipts be reported and subjected to reconciliation. Reconciliation involves comparison of Government receipts to company payments, and explains significant discrepancies between the two. This activity is performed by a third party, known as the independent administrator. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) independently assessed the status of DOI's EITI implementation, as shown in Figure 2.[2]

OIG Assessment of DOI EITI Implementation		
Requirement	**Status**	**Comments**
1 – MSG oversight.	Met	MSG formed, with equal representation by government, industry, and civil society. All required meetings and work products achieved.

[2] The EITI international board is the body that officially determines whether a country has fulfilled the standard, and sets four categories of progress for assessing a country's compliance with each requirement: satisfactory, meaningful, inadequate, and no progress. Our determination of the status does not directly align with those categories identified in the standard. Our assessment was not intended to mirror the board or duplicate any effort. For simplicity, we established our own categories: met, partially met, and not met.

OIG Assessment of DOI EITI Implementation		
Requirement	**Status**	**Comments**
2 – Legal and institutional framework.	Met	Collaborating with the General Services Administration, DOI produced a public website known as the portal, which houses natural resource data along with the electronic version of the annual EITI report. We found that the portal, which went online in December 2015, presents natural resource-related information in a user-friendly format. The international board has recognized the portal as a model for other countries to emulate. Online data portal provides details on allocation of contracts and licenses, with links to Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management websites.
3 – Exploration and production.	Met	Online data portal provides details on fossil fuels, renewable energy, and non-energy minerals, as well as exports of various commodities.
4 – Revenue collection.	Partially Met	Low disclosure of nontax and tax revenues by companies prevent required comprehensive reconciliation of Government revenue receipts to company payments.
5 – Revenue allocations.	Met	Online data portal provides details on all revenue streams, distribution of revenues, and recipients.
6 – Social and economic spending.	Met	Online data portal provides details on extractive sector contributions to the economy.

OIG Assessment of DOI EITI Implementation		
Requirement	**Status**	**Comments**
7 – Outcomes and impact.	Met	Online data portal contains recommendations for addressing reconciliation discrepancies and improving the EITI process. To illustrate extractive industry impacts on local communities, the annual report includes 12 county case studies from across the country, as well as data from 18 states, in an effort to increase public awareness. MSG has actively solicited input from the general public concerning U.S. involvement in EITI. Public interest in EITI is not yet strong, but MSG efforts to obtain outside input and to publish meeting minutes promote EITI's principles of openness and transparency.
8 – Compliance and deadlines for implementing countries.	Met	Deadlines for annual progress reports met, and deadlines for EITI reports surpassed.

Figure 2: OIG's assessment of DOI implementation of EITI requirements.

Challenges in Complying with EITI Revenue Collection Requirement

DOI faces numerous difficulties in trying to meet Requirement 4. Some are less challenging than others, providing opportunities for solutions, while others may offer no alternative course of action.

Voluntary initiative

The voluntary nature of EITI makes full company participation in nontax and tax revenue disclosures difficult to obtain. Companies are not compelled to report revenue and tax data, and do not see the benefit of participation. Consequently, a significant number have chosen not to participate.

U.S. privacy laws

Section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) provides for the confidentiality of tax returns and return information. It prevents the U.S. Internal

Revenue Service (IRS) from disclosing returns and return information unless the taxpayer authorizes the release or one of several exceptions are met.

Low company participation

EITI Requirement 4 calls for comprehensive disclosure and reconciliation of company payments and Government revenues from extractive industries. Companies make payments to the U.S., and the payments are considered revenues when collected.

In the U.S., revenues associated with extractive industries consist of two categories—nontax and tax. Nontax revenues are comprised of 11 revenue streams (e.g., royalties, bonuses, rents, inspection and permit fees, and civil penalties), whereas tax revenues represent corporate income tax payments reported to the IRS.

Requirement 4 presents a major challenge for the U.S. because of the numerous companies that operate on Federal lands and large sums of revenue involved. Specifically, more than 3,000 companies paid the Federal Government $12.64 billion and $7.80 billion in nontax extractive revenue for the 2015 and 2016 reports, respectively. Since full company participation in the initiative would have been too time consuming and costly to accomplish, the MSG decided to select a manageable sample of companies. This required establishing materiality thresholds, as the standard allows, for company reporting and subsequent reconciliation. The MSG found that a significant and achievable sample of companies could be selected by setting the threshold at $50 million and $37.5 million of total annual revenue reported to ONRR by a parent company, including its subsidiaries, for 2015 and 2016. The threshold amount varies yearly due to changes in commodity prices, which in turn affects the amount of payments made to ONRR. For nontax revenues, this reduced the 3,000 company universe to 45 companies for the 2015 annual report, and 41 companies for the 2016 report. For tax revenues, the sample became 41companies for the 2015 report, and 38 companies for the 2016 report. The number of companies can change from year to year due to factors such as mergers, acquisitions, and bankruptcies.[3]

Unfortunately, a significant number of companies that were asked to participate declined the request, and so the amount of revenues actually reported and reconciled were far less than the 80 percent target (see Figure 3).[4] We determined the U.S. has only partially met Requirement 4. Since the EITI standard requires comprehensive company disclosure, this low level of company participation is of concern as the U.S. seeks validation.

[3] Companies chosen for participation represent the largest producers of oil, gas, coal, and hard rock in the U.S., including, among others, ExxonMobil Corporation, Chevron Corporation, Shell E&P Company, Arch Coal, Inc., and Peabody Energy Corporation.

[4] Although the target for reconciling tax revenue was all the companies asked to participate in EITI, the U.S. did not report the total amount of tax revenue because companies are not required to disclose this information.

Results From Companies Subject To Reconciliation (Dollars in Billions)				
Report Year	**Nontax**		**Tax**	
	Target	**Achieved**	**Target**	**Achieved**
2015				
Number of Companies Disclosed	45	31 (69%)	41	12 (29%)
Number of Companies Reconciled	45	31 (69%)	41	5 (12%)
Revenues Reconciled	$10.44	$8.50 (81%)		
2016				
Number of Companies Disclosed	41	25 (61%)	38	12 (32%)
Number of Companies Reconciled	41	25 (61%)	38	7 (18%)
Revenues Reconciled	$6.11	$4.83 (79%)		

Figure 3. Information about companies not disclosing their payments. In the tax column, the target for revenues reconciled could not be established and reconciled because most companies did not report tax data. The independent administrator reconciled all of the revenue that companies reported, but the reconciliation did not reflect the target revenues.

Subnational reporting

The EITI standard requires that MSG establish whether or not direct payments from companies to subnational government entities (states and tribes in the U.S.) are significant.[4] If significant, then disclosure and reconciliation of payments to these entities are included in the EITI report. Given significant practical barriers to collecting data from all 50 states, the MSG focused its efforts on 18 states with the most extractive revenue.

To date, only three of these 18 states have chosen to disclose data about their extractive industries. These three still have not agreed to reconcile company payments to Government receipts. Further, since U.S. law recognizes tribes as

[4] Subnational is defined as below the national Government level—in the U.S. this refers primarily to state and tribal governments.

sovereign nations, they are not bound to participate in EITI, and no tribes have volunteered for this purpose.

Although the U.S. received approval from the EITI international board to deviate from full subnational reporting for past reports, it has no guarantee that this approval will continue in the future. The U.S. EITI MSG endorsed a renewed request to deviate from subnational reporting, which it submitted to the international board in December 2016.

Beneficial ownership

As of January 2020, the standard requires disclosure of beneficial ownership information in the EITI report. Beneficial ownership refers to individuals who directly or indirectly own or control a corporate entity.

In December 2016, the U.S. published its "roadmap" or plan for meeting the future beneficial ownership disclosure requirement. Collection and disclosure of this information may prove problematic, however, since the U.S. does not have an institutional structure for public disclosure of beneficial ownership, and voluntary participation may produce limited results. For example, DOI does not have any mechanism to collect beneficial ownership information when conducting lease sales related to extractive industry operating rights on U.S. Federal lands or for regulating extractive operations, as well as collecting production related fees and royalties.

Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming is a mechanism through which countries disclose revenue collection, accounting, and disbursement as part of routine Government operations. It is advantageous for two reasons – first, it highlights countries that make transparency an integral and routine feature of their management systems. Second, countries that achieve mainstreaming do not have to undergo the reconciliation process. To achieve mainstreaming, the U.S. must submit to a rigorous application process, which is subject to approval by the international board.

We found the U.S. is actively pursuing mainstreaming to satisfy Requirement 4 by reporting that it routinely discloses 100 percent of all nontax revenue streams. In addition, the U.S. is preparing a thorough description of its robust audit processes and procedures for the 2017 annual report. Among these are the following—

- ONRR and its State and tribal partners help ensure that companies pay correctly through the use of audits, compliance reviews, data mining, and an enforcement program;
- ONRR accounts for nontax revenues using company-submitted royalty reports—more than 150 up-front automated edits of these reports help detect irregularities;
- Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement conduct physical inspections of lease operations;

- An independent accounting firm annually audits DOI's financial statements, which include extractive revenue;
- DOI and DOI's bureaus are independently audited by the Office of Inspector General, and IRS receives audit oversight from the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; and
- IRS verifies tax payments made by companies.

These processes and procedures ensure accountability for 100 percent of natural resource revenues. Accordingly, the U.S. could be in compliance with Requirement 4, even if full reporting and reconciliation from the EITI international board is considered questionable. Although mainstreaming could be a possible solution to demonstrate that the U.S has complied with Requirement 4, the request has not yet been approved by the international board. Further, it is questionable whether or not the international board would grant such approval. Also, the U.S. still has work left to accomplish in order to develop the contextual narrative of its audit processes and procedures in a manner that fully demonstrates compliance with Requirement 4.

At the close of our field work, Government senior officials disclosed that the U.S. is considering all options regarding validation. It expects to produce its third annual report in December 2017 and undergo validation in April 2018. Although it has met 7 out of 8 requirements it expects not to be found in compliance with the EITI standard until companies follow through on EITI reporting requirements outlined in Requirement 4. Instead, the U.S. will move from being an implementing country to only a supporting country of EITI. Nevertheless, the U.S. intends to continue its efforts to disclose revenue and maintain the online data portal, thus institutionalizing EITI processes.

Appendix 1: Scope and Methodology

Scope

Our inspection examined the activities of the United States' implementation of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) since 2011.

Methodology

We conducted this review from June 2016 through March 2017. During our inspection, we—

- reviewed relevant laws, regulations, policies and procedures concerning U.S. EITI implementation;
- reviewed and analyzed data and documents, both hardcopy and electronic;
- reviewed the EITI standard and requirements;
- attended two multi-stakeholder group meetings;
- interviewed representatives from the EITI international board's secretariat and U.S. Department of State;
- interviewed key members of Government, industry, and civil society sectors;
- interviewed the Director of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) and key agency staff with EITI responsibilities; and
- interviewed key representatives from the independent administrator, Deloitte Touche, LLP.

We visited—

- ONRR offices in Washington, D.C., and Lakewood, CO; and
- Deloitte Touche, LLP, in Arlington, VA.

We did not test operation and reliability of internal controls related to U.S. EITI. We were provided with computer-generated data related to EITI expenditures, which we used but did not test for completeness and accuracy.

We conducted this inspection in accordance with the Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation as put forth by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. We believe that the work performed provides a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

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By Mail:	U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General Mail Stop 4428 MIB 1849 C Street, NW. Washington, DC 20240	

Re: USEITI MSG Co-chair Meeting

From: "Voskanian, Marina@SLC" <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Cc: Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, "Ware, Claire R" <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Tushar Kansal <tkansal@cbuilding.org>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 18 May 2017 21:13:21 +0000

Thank you Judith for the update.

Marina

On May 18, 2017, at 12:46 PM, Wilson, Judith <judith.wilson@onrr.gov> wrote:

> All,
> The USEITI MSG co-chairs, along with a colleague from each of their sectors, met with representatives from the EITI International Secretariat and the US Department of State to discuss possible future directions for USEITI. This meeting took place on May 11, 2017 in Washington DC. Tushar Kansal took notes and prepared the meeting summary. The summary was provided to the Co-Chairs today. There were no decisions made at the May 11 meeting. The Co-chairs agreed to report back to their sectors the discussion and options for consideration. The Co-Chairs will reconvene on June 22nd in Washington. At that meeting the Co-chairs will report out and discuss the three sectors' preferred path forward. The objective of that meeting is for the Co-Chairs to agree on the path forward and we will proceed accordingly.
>
> Meeting Participants
>
> Discussion participants
> Sam Bartlett (via phone) - EITI Secretariat
> Danielle Brian -
> Co-Chair from CSO sector, in person
> Greg Gould - Co-Chair from government sector, in person
> Veronika Kohler -
> Co-Chair from industry sector, in person
> Jonas Moberg -
> EITI Secretariat, in person
> Isabel Munilla -
> Oxfam America, CSO sector representative
> Johanna Nesseth - Chevron, industry sector representative
> Micah Watson -
> US Department of State
> Judy Wilson - USEITI Secretariat, government sector representative
> Process support
> Tushar Kansal - Consensus Building Institute
>
> Additionally the IG report on the field investigation of USEITI implementation was released to the public today and you have been provided a copy via e-mail from Kim Oliver. We will post that report on the MSG website.

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

Fwd: Final Summary from May 11 Co-Chairs Meeting

From:	"Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date:	Fri, 19 May 2017 19:22:52 +0000
Attachments:	USEITI - May 2017 Co-Chairs Mtg - Mtg Summary v2 (170519).docx (123.52 kB)

FYI
---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Wilson, Judith** <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Fri, May 19, 2017 at 3:04 PM
Subject: Final Summary from May 11 Co-Chairs Meeting
To: Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>, "vkohler@nma.org" <vkohler@nma.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Isabel Munilla <isabel.munilla@gmail.com>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Cc: Tushar Kansal <tkansal@cbuilding.org>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>

is attached.

--
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UNITED STATES EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE
MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP CO-CHAIRS MEETING
MAY 11, 2017

MEETING SUMMARY

Background
The USEITI MSG co-chairs, along with a colleague from each other their sectors, met with representatives from the EITI International Secretariat and the US Department of State to discuss possible future directions for USEITI. This meeting took place on May 11, 2017 in Washington DC.

This summary provides a high-level synthesis of the key options with regards to the future direction of USEITI explored during the meeting. No decisions about USEITI's future were made at this meeting. Rather, each sector will discuss internally and the co-chairs are planning to reconvene on June 22 for an anticipated decision on that date.

Options Considered for USEITI's Future
Meeting participants considered the following four options for the future of USEITI:

1) Request a temporary, voluntary suspension from EITI
2) The International EITI Board could create a new path for USEITI to continue under different requirements / protocols
3) Mainstreaming of USEITI reporting into US government reporting
4) Withdrawal of the United States from EITI

<u>Option 1:</u> Request a temporary, voluntary suspension from EITI

In this option, the US government would formally write to the International EITI board for a two-year "pause" on implementation of EITI in the United States. The following activities would take place during this two-year pause:

- Congress and the SEC will have time to move forward around the Dodd–Frank Act, and specifically rule making under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which will clarify publicly traded USEITI-participating companies' requirements for corporate income tax disclosure.
- ONRR will continue to update the online data portal (the USEITI website) on a regular basis with unilateral disclosure of non-tax revenues from the US government. ONRR will also proceed with a pilot rollout of one state's revenue information. The USEITI name would be removed from the website for the duration of the pause.
- There would *not* be any USEITI MSG meetings held.
- Ambassador Warlick will continue participating on the EITI International Board.

- There is an opportunity to see if the EITI Standard evolves in a way to allow greater flexibility for countries like the United States that have very robust transparency and reporting procedures already in place.
- The CSO and industry sectors can explore whether to pursue outreach and advocacy efforts to the government to create a true multistakeholder forum for the USEITI MSG that is not constrained by FACA.

Considerations around this option:

- The provision in the EITI Standard outlining the conditions in which an implementing country can request a "pause" generally is envisioned for situations of civil conflict in the form of a coup or civil war.
- Inherent in the concept of a "pause" is that there exists a clear pathway and timeframe for USEITI to restart its work in compliance with the EITI Standard and have a strong case for validation.
    - Outstanding questions about the prospects for corporate income tax reporting in quantities that would meet the requirements of the EITI Standard in the United States raise questions about USEITI's future pathway to validation under the EITI Standard.
    - Standing up the USEITI MSG as a FACA subcommittee within the Department of the Interior may need to be revisited. FACA committees are advisory to the US Government, whereas EITI MSGs are intended to be independent decision-making bodies.

<u>Option 2:</u> The International EITI Board could create a new path for USEITI to continue under different requirements / protocols

In this option, USEITI would send a letter to the EITI International Board explaining its context and situation. The letter would detail what steps USEITI is able to take and in what ways it anticipates being able to meet or exceed elements of the EITI Standard. The letter would also detail challenges that USEITI is facing and which elements of the Standard it does not anticipate being able to comply with. The EITI International Board, as the creator of the Standard and as the ultimate decision-making body for EITI, would then decide how to handle USEITI's situation and could create a new pathway for countries in a similar situation to continue participating or sign up to EITI.

Considerations around this option:

- It is unknown how the EITI International Board will approach the US' case. Given the ongoing uncertainty about corporate income tax reporting as part of USEITI, risk exists that USEITI and the US government are not looked upon favorably by members of the International Board and that the reputations of the United States and of USEITI are degraded.

<u>Option 3:</u> Mainstreaming of USEITI reporting into US government reporting

In this option, the US Government would include reporting of the elements included in the EITI Standard through its own channels in lieu of publication of an independent USEITI report.

Considerations around this option:

- The mainstreaming concept, as articulated in the EITI Standard, is intended to preserve the same comprehensiveness and granularity of reporting as is done under standard EITI reporting (in which EITI implementing countries publish annual EITI reports). Given the ongoing uncertainty about corporate income tax reporting as part of USEITI, as well as the recent decision by the USEITI MSG to rely on the government's existing audit and assurance processes, USEITI would be deviating in two significant respects from the EITI Standard.

Option 4: Withdrawal of the United States from EITI

In this option, the US Government would submit a letter to the EITI International Board articulating its decision to withdraw from EITI. The letter could come from any member of the US Government who is able to speak on the government's behalf with regards to this decision. The EITI Secretariat indicated that EITI would not need the letter to articulate why the US Government is making this decision.

With this option, ONRR could also continue to update the online data portal (the USEITI website) on a regular basis with unilateral disclosure of non-tax revenues from the US government. ONRR will also proceed with a pilot rollout of one state's revenue information. The USEITI name would be removed from the website. In addition, the Department of the Interior could maintain the USEITI website, containing MSG meeting information and other materials, as a publicly available website.

Considerations around this option:

- The reputational risk to USEITI and to the US Government would be time-limited. The government has already been accused of giving up on transparency and, while this accusation will be made again with the official announcement of withdrawal, the decision will conclude the matter.
- The nature of the letter and how much support it can receive from members of the other sectors will affect the nature of press coverage and reputational impact of the withdrawal decision.
- Implications for ongoing US' support of EITI, including representation on the EITI International Board, are unknown and will need to be explored.
- Withdrawal of the United States from EITI could negatively influence perceptions of EITI in some countries and among some companies.

Additional Key Considerations and Next Steps

Meeting participants also discussed the pending release of a report by the Department of the Interior's Office of Inspector General. The report is expected to be released the week of May 15 and is anticipated to say that USEITI successfully met 8 of the 9 elements of the EITI Standard and has expended $6.2 million in 2016.

No decisions about USEITI's future were made at this meeting. Rather, each sector will discuss internally and the co-chairs are planning to reconvene on June 22 for an anticipated decision on that date.

Meeting Participants

Discussion participants	
Sam Bartlett *(via phone)*	EITI Secretariat
Danielle Brian	Project on Government Oversight, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair from CSO sector
Greg Gould	US Department of the Interior, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair from government sector
Veronika Kohler Shime	National Mining Association, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair from industry sector
Jonas Moberg	EITI Secretariat
Isabel Munilla	Oxfam America, CSO sector representative
Johanna Nesseth	Chevron, industry sector representative
Micah Watson	US Department of State
Judy Wilson	US Department of the Interior, government sector representative
Process support	
Tushar Kansal	Consensus Building Institute

Re: Final Summary from May 11 Co-Chairs Meeting

From: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Fri, 19 May 2017 19:47:14 +0000

Send in the dogs!!! Greg hasn't scheduled a meeting for Government Sector. The Co-Chairs will meet on June 22 to discuss sector views.

On Fri, May 19, 2017 at 3:35 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

> Will there be a meeting to discuss the options (and can I bring my dogs).
>
> --
>
> Curtis Carlson
>
> Office of Tax Analysis
>
> U.S. Department of the Treasury
>
> (b)(6) [redacted]
>
> curtis.carlson@treasury.gov
>
> **From:** Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
> **Sent:** Friday, May 19, 2017 3:23 PM
> **To:** Carlson, Curtis
> **Subject:** Fwd: Final Summary from May 11 Co-Chairs Meeting
>
> FYI
>
> ---------- Forwarded message ----------
> From: **Wilson, Judith** <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
> Date: Fri, May 19, 2017 at 3:04 PM
> Subject: Final Summary from May 11 Co-Chairs Meeting
> To: Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>, "vkohler@nma.org" <vkohler@nma.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, Johanna Nesseth <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Isabel Munilla <isabel.munilla@gmail.com>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
> Cc: Tushar Kansal <tkansal@cbuilding.org>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>
>
> is attached.
>
> --
>
> **Judy Wilson**
>
> **Program Manager USEITI Secretariat**
>
> **Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
>
> **judith.wilson@onrr.gov**
>
> **202-208-4410**
>
> --
>
> **Judy Wilson**

Program Manager USEITI Secretariat

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

judith.wilson@onrr.gov

202-208-4410

--

Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
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202-208-4410

USEITI Draft Forestry Addition

From:	"Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
To:	Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>
Cc:	Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Sarah Platts (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com>, amaxwell <amaxwell@deloitte.com>, jcassidy@deloitte.com, John Mennel <jmennel@deloitte.com>, Luke Malcolm Hawbaker (US - Arlington) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
Date:	Mon, 22 May 2017 19:10:27 +0000
Attachments:	USEITI Forestry Highlight_DRAFT_2017_05_22.pdf (548.92 kB)

Hello and good afternoon MSG Members:

I have attached a draft of the Forestry Addition for the 2017 USEITI Report.

Please let me know by COB, June 12, 2017, if you have any comment or edits for the Addition. No response means approval.

Thank you,
Kim

--
Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

USEITI
The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Forestry Addition

May 2017

Deloitte.

Forestry

Overview

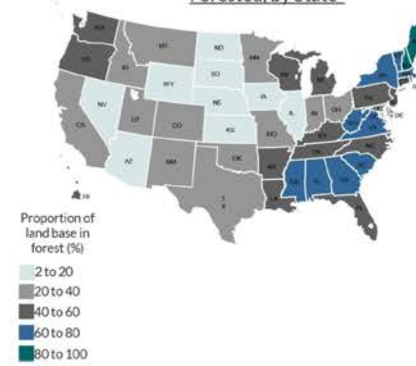
The forests of the United States cover 766 million acres and provide extensive resources, ecosystem services, and opportunities for recreation. Beyond providing timber and other products, they purify our air, provide clean water, reduce the effects of drought and floods, store carbon, and provide wildlife habitat, among other vital services. The forests of the U.S. split nearly evenly west and east of the Great Plains and exist in four major biomes. The U.S. Forest Service (the Forest Service) divides the country into four corresponding assessment regions. The eastern half of the country consists of the North and South regions, with 244,716,000 and 167,378,000 acres of forest respectively. The Rocky Mountain (131,338,000 acres) and Pacific Coast zones (214,604,000 acres) spread across the West, and include Alaska and Hawaii. The greatest concentrations of forests lie in the South and the Northeast, though Alaska has the largest total forest land area.[1]

The United States generally classifies forests by their ownership (public or private), their capacity to produce timber (timberland, reserved forests, and low-productivity land), and their wood type (hardwood or softwood).[2]

The federal government manages forests across the country. The U.S. Forest Service manages 191 million acres of national forests, with forests actually covering 73% of those acres. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 65 million acres of forests and woodlands across 12 western states and Alaska. The Forest Service provides a map of national forests here.[3]

Major Ecoclimactic Zones and Assessment Regions of the United States[4]

Percent of Total Land Area That is Forested, by State[5]

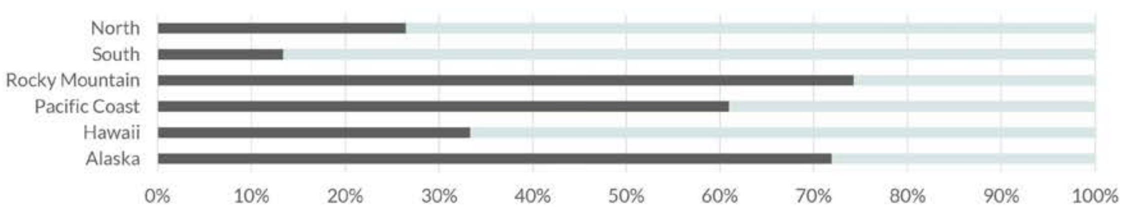


Forest Ownership

Private individuals and organizations own the majority of forests in the United States. Private individuals and organizations, tribes, nongovernment organizations, and others own 58% of forests in the United States. Federal, state, and local governments own 42% of forests. The majority of private forests can be found in the North and the South, while public ownership predominates in the West, including the Rocky Mountain zone, the Pacific Coast, Hawaii and Alaska.[1]

Not all forests have characteristics that make them suitable or available for timber production. Government and industry classify land that can support timber production as timberland. By definition, timberland can produce 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre and timber harvest must be allowed on the land. 68% of forest in the United States meets this classification. The remainder constitutes either low-productivity forest or legally protected forest. These legally protected forests are referred to as reserved forest land. The majority of reserved forest land belongs to the public. Alaska (46%) and the Intermountain West (24%) contain the majority of reserved forest land.[2]

Forest Ownership Patterns by Region, 2012[3]



	Alaska	Hawaii	Pacific Coast	Rocky Mountain	South	North
Public	92.5	0.6	51.4	97.5	32.7	46.5
Private	36.1	1.2	32.9	33.8	212	129.1

■ Public ■ Private

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Forestry (2/11)

Federal Governance

U.S. Forest Service Governance

The U.S. Forest Service manages 191 million acres of national forests. Forests actually cover 73% of that land. Of that forested land, regular timber harvest can occur on 25% of it and logging companies harvest roughly 0.5% of trees in any one year. Congress or the Executive Branch has designated 65% of land for non-timber use either because it has been protected as wilderness, set aside for another purpose such as recreation, or cannot be harvested due to environmental conditions. The Forest Service provides a map of national forests here.

The majority of national forests in the West were designated out of the public domain in the early 20th century under the Forest Reserve Act of 1891. In the East, the Weeks Act of 1911 enabled the government to buy private lands to establish publicly owned forests, leading to 52 national forests in 26 states in the East as well as an addition of 19.7 million acres across 41 states and Puerto Rico. Today, the Forest Service uses the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to add to national forest lands for the benefit of the public. To read more about how LWCF works, the projects it funds, or to nominate a project see the LWCF page on the Forest Service Website.[2]

Extensive planning goes into managing the national forests. Each national forest develops a comprehensive plan for its management, based on public input and scientific insights. The Forest Service manages the national forests for a wide range of interrelated purposes reflecting the myriad roles forests play in our society and planet. The table below outlines major planning topics. The Forest Service's Citizen's Guide to National Forest Planning provides clear, detailed information on the planning process, its major phases, its relationship to the NEPA process, and major planning topics.[3]

Major Planning Topics[4]	
Adjacent Lands and Inholdings	Grazing and Rangelands
Air Quality	Renewable/Nonrenewable Energy & Mineral Resources
Climate Change	Social and Economic Sustainability
Cultural Resources	Soil
Ecological Sustainability	Sustainable Recreation
Fire and Fuels Management	Water and Watersheds
Fish, Wildlife, and Plants	Wild and Scenic Rivers
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, and Gathering	Wilderness
Forest and Timber Management	

This management and planning occurs under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 and planning regulations known as the planning rule, the most recent from 2012. The Forest Service provides extensive information on the 2012 Planning Rule on its site.[5]

Each major planning topic has additional key considerations. Planning for timber management, in particular, includes:

- Determining land suitable for timber production
- Establishing desired conditions for that area of timber (such as mix of age classes of tree and species mix)
- Determining the sustained yield limit (amount of timber that could be removed annually in perpetuity on a sustained-yield basis), projected wood sale quantity (an estimate of the quantity of all timber or other wood products expected to be sold annually during the plan period), and projected timber sale quantity (an estimate of the quantity of timber that meets utilization standards to be sold annually during the plan period)[6]

For additional information, see the Citizen's Guide to National Forest Planning, the Forest Service Budget Justification and the Forest Management page.

BLM Governance

BLM manages 65 million acres of forests and woodlands across 12 western states and Alaska. The majority of those 65 million acres are woodlands, with forests focused in Oregon. The BLM provides a map of managed forests and woodlands on its website. BLM manages forests and woodlands under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 which mandates that forests must be able to provide in the future all the services they provide today.[1]

Forestry (3/11)

Federal Governance (continued)

BLM Governance (continued)

The majority of timber production occurs on the 2.4 million acres of O&C and CBWR lands in Oregon. BLM manages these lands under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of 1937. They manage the lands for permanent forest production with the principle of sustained yield, protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, contributing to the economic stability of local communities, and providing recreational facilities. BLM provides more information on O&C lands here. In August 2016, BLM completed resource management plans for Western Oregon to balance timber production, protections for the northern spotted owl and other species, and recreation. Timber production can occur on roughly a quarter of the 2.5 million O&C acres. BLM provides the resource management plans here.[2]

Similar to the Forest Service, BLM sells timber through a bidding process. The process of proposing, designing, analyzing, and selling a timber sale contract takes 2-5 years. Interdisciplinary teams work together to select and design projects that will best meet the Resource Management Plan. Any proposed sale also goes through the NEPA process. Information on timber sales, notices, prospectuses, and sale results can be found here.[3]

Tribal Governance

Tribal lands across the U.S. include 18.2 million acres of trust forest acres. The Forest Service's Tribal Relations site provides an interactive map of national forests and grasslands, tribal trust lands, and tribal lands ceded as part of a treaty. The How it Works / Tribal Ownership page [Link to be added when tribal addition is complete] includes more information on the trust responsibility of the federal government. BIA, the tribes themselves, or a combination of the two manage these lands. Tribes and the BIA jointly manage 54% of tribal trust acres. BIA independently manages 25% of the acres. Tribes exercise self-governance on a further 7% and manage 14% of trust forest lands under self-determination contracts. Tribal participation in forest management occurs under 37 self-governance compacts and 54 self-determination contracts covering all or part of the forestry program of the tribe. To read more about extraction on tribal lands see, [links to be included to tribal addition pages when added to the data portal.] The Tribal Relations page of the Forest Service provides more information on the Forest Service's work with tribes. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Division of Forestry and Wildland Fire Management provides more information on BIA's work and role. [1]

State Governance

A number of states also have their own state forests managed for purposes as diverse as the national forest system. States establish their own laws to govern the management of these laws. Individual state government agencies will provide information on state-by-state governance. Example of agencies include the Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Commission, or Division of Forestry.

Production

All Lands Production

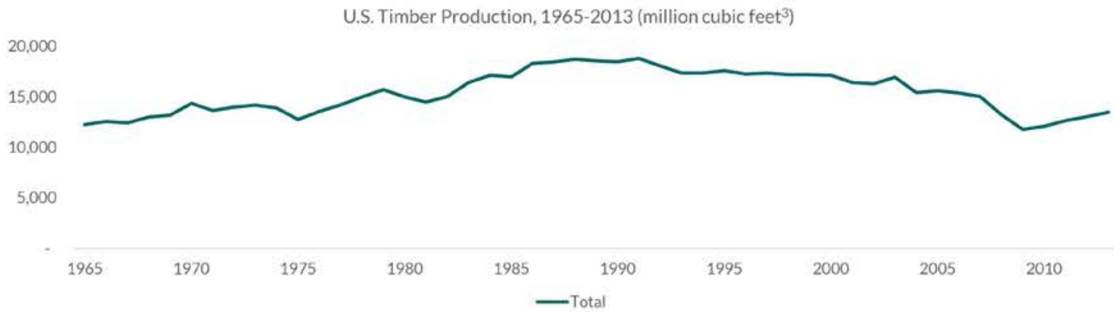
Government and industry define and measure timber production, or harvest, a myriad number of ways, including its shape, intended purpose, and type of tree. Roundwood production is one of the most encompassing measures of production. Roundwood refers to a length of cut tree with a round cross-section, like a log. Next, timber harvest can be defined by the purposes for which it will be used: industrial or fuelwood. Industrial uses like saw-logs, plywood, and pulpwood-based products make up the majority of timber production in the United States. Between 2004 and 2013, the last 10 years for which data exists for all U.S. production, industrial production constituted 89% of production. Fuelwood accounted for 11%. The United States has led the world in global industrial roundwood production since at least the 1960s. Its percentage of global market share peaked at 28% in 1999 and had declined to 17% by 2012. For more information on the global position of the U.S., see the U.S. Forest Service's *The Global Position of the U.S. Forest Products Industry*. [1] *(continued)*

Forestry (4/11)

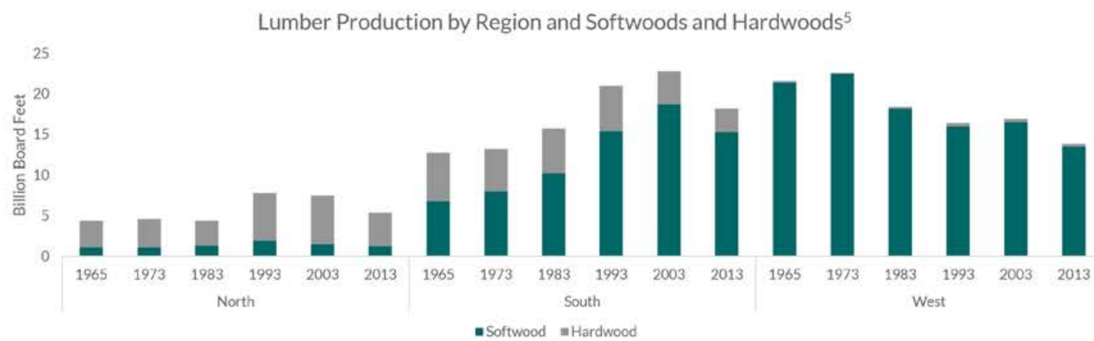
Production (continued)

All Lands Production (continued)

A number of economic factors drive timber production. New housing construction, total industrial production, private nonresidential construction, and durable consumer good production all contribute to the demand for timber production. USEITI focuses on extraction, not on value-add steps later in the supply chain; data used here discusses timber production as a whole. For more information on specific types of industrial production, the U.S. Forest Service provides extensive data on industrial production and the timber industry as a whole in their U.S. Timber Production, Trade, Consumption, and Price Statistics series.[2]



Another chief distinction, generally for saw-logs, lies in the type of tree harvested: hardwood or softwood. Examples of softwood trees include shortleaf and longleaf pines, spruce and balsam firs, and hemlocks. Hardwood species of tree include oak, maple, poplar, and sweetgum. The majority of U.S. production comes from softwoods in the South. Hardwood production centers in the North, with some production in the South. The West produces almost entirely softwoods.[4]



Federal Production

The majority of timber production in the United States occurs on private forests. More than 90% of the wood and paper products produced in the United States come from private forests. National forests provide less than 2% of wood and paper products in the United States. Of that production, the majority occurs on the national forests of the United States, managed by the U.S. Forest Service. A small minority occurs on BLM land, chiefly Oregon & California (O&C) Railroad Revested lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in Oregon. These were deeded to the O&C Railroad to sell to settlers. When they failed to sell them, Congress revested 12,800 acres of O&C land as well as a 93,000 acres associated with the Coos Bay Wagon Road. O&C lands now include more than 2.4 million acres.[1]

Forestry (5/11)

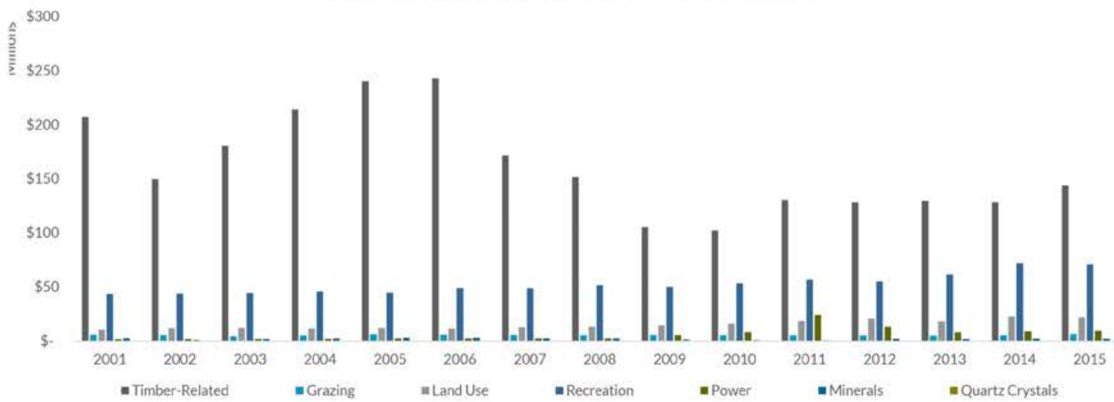
Revenue Collection & Distribution

U.S. Forest Service Revenue

The majority of federal timber production in the United States occurs in the national forests. The Forest Service collects revenues from a variety of sources related to the national forests. It collects receipts across nine different classes, including timber, grazing, recreation, power, and other land use. The Forest Service aggregates these funds in the National Forest Fund, before being transferred to the states or the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. In addition, the Forest Service collects revenues related to timber harvest from a handful of other revenue streams.[1]

Combined, timber-related revenues made up 56% of Forest Service receipts in FY2015, accounting for $144M of $254M. Following timber, the Forest Service collected its second largest amount of revenue from recreation, $71M or 28%. Land use, power, grazing, minerals, and quartz crystals followed in that order. Chief revenue streams for each national forest, however, can vary with some deriving more revenue from timber harvest and others, for example, from recreation.[2]

Total U.S. Forest Service Receipts by Use, 2001-2015[3]



Based upon a national forest's plan, the Forest Service will periodically auction timber for harvest. These sales, and the stipulations within the contracts, provide the majority of timber-related revenues to the U.S. Forest Service. In preparing for a sale, the Forest Service conducts a NEPA analysis, determines the volume and value of the trees to be removed, sets the layout and design of the timber sale, and prepares the timber sale contract and permit. The process for a bid includes advertising the bid, bid opening, and final sale. The highest bid for the timber wins and bids must meet a minimum rate determined and advertised by the Forest Service. The winning bidder then has a period of time to harvest the timber. The Forest Service provides Periodic Timber Sale Accomplishment Reports on its website.[4]

Among timber-related revenues, the Forest Service collected revenue from five main revenue streams:[5]

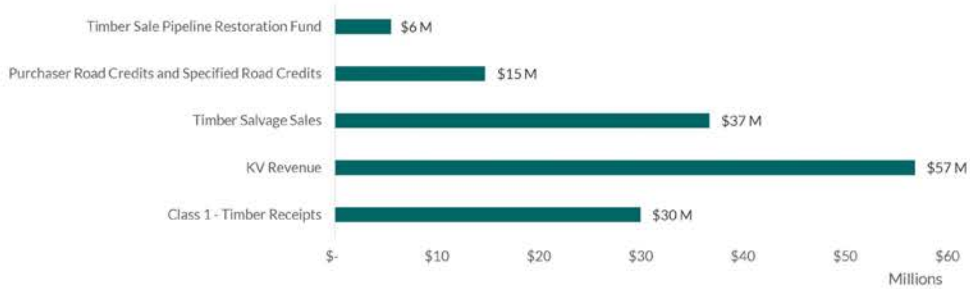
- **Class 1 - Timber Receipts**: These receipts cover amounts collected and deposited into the timber sale deposit fund from the sale of timber and certain other forest products such as posts, poles, and firewood. The Forest Service disburses these funds either to eligible states or the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
- **Knutson-Vandenburg (KV) Revenue**: This revenue includes collections under the Knutson-Vandenberg Act, a major forestry act passed in 1930. The K-V Act authorizes collections from timber sale purchasers for sale area improvement work, including reforestation. The Forest Service disburses these funds in compliance with the agreements between the FS and the cooperator (such as a timber purchaser, not-for-profit organization, or local hunting and fishing club). For more information, see the Forest Service whitepaper on the K-V Act.
- **Purchaser Road Credit and Specified Road Costs**: These funds are credits (net losses to the government) or deposits to payments by purchasers for timber sale contracts related to the construction of roads for the support of harvesting.
- **Timber Salvage Sales**: To facilitate the timely removal of timber damaged by fire, wind, insects, diseases, or other events, the Forest Service sells salvageable material. The Forest Service recycles these funds and uses them on other qualifying salvage sales to cover the cost of preparing and administering the sales.
- **Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TPTP)**: The Forest Service uses this fund to restore the timber sale pipeline and address backlog recreation project needs. The funds come from timber sales released in the FY1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Recessions Act.

Forestry (6/11)

Revenue Collection & Distribution (Continued)

Forest Service Revenue Collection & Distribution (Continued)

FY2015 Forest Service Timber-Related Receipts[6]



The distribution of these specific receipts varies depending on statutory authority and appropriation. The Forest Service collects some revenues as dedicated collections. This means that statute requires that these funds be used for designated activities or purposes. All of the above revenues, with the exception of the Class 1 – Timber receipts are dedicated collections.[7]

The state portion of national forest receipts constitutes the largest dedicated collection related to the national forests. Since 1908, with a few exceptions, states have received 25% of the total of all receipts collected form national forests within their borders. States must then use these funds for public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forests are situated. [8]

In FY2015, 30 states received more than $1M dollars in payments from the National Forest Fund. Seven states received greater than $10M. These distributions include both timber and non-timber revenue. A state's relative reliance on timber versus other receipts, such as recreation, can be determined by examining the sources of revenue for that specific state.[9]

State[10]	Oregon	California	Idaho	Washington	Montana	Colorado	Arizona
Total Payment	$53,856,777	$31,787,328	$23,470,052	$17,349,103	$15,938,821	$11,820,673	$11,156,048
% of Receipts from Timber	79%	21%	62%	70%	74%	7%	12%

For further, more detailed information, the Forest Service provides data on payments made by state, county, national forest, and congressional district as well on its Payments and Receipts page. Other smaller, dedicated collections exist. For a full list of all the dedicated collections see the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agency Financial Report.

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act Distributions

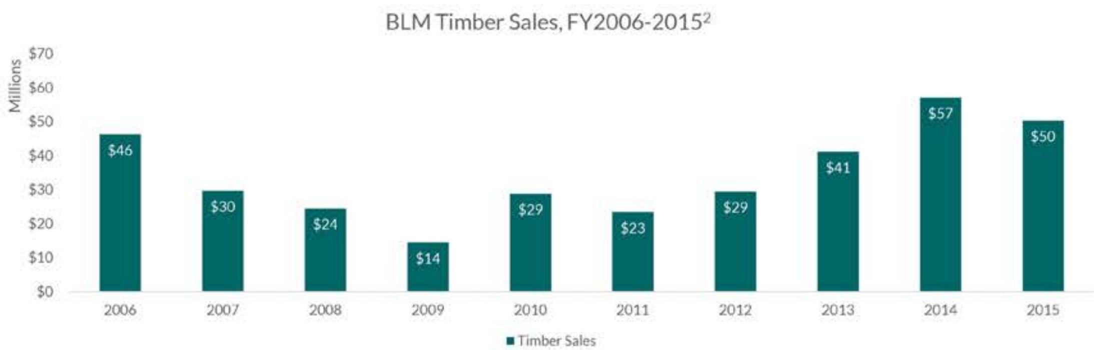
From 2001 to 2015, Congress provided another option for counties to receive these funds with the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Counties could elect to receive a payment calculated under a different formula and eligible to be spent on an extended range of items, including public schools, special projects within the national forests, and projects related to minimizing wildfire risk. Both the Forest Service and BLM distributed funds under the act. To read more about those payments, see the U.S. Forest Service website outlining the program. It includes information on election and allocation guidelines and how payments were calculated among other items. BLM provides information on distribution under SRSA to O&C lands here.[11]

Forestry (7/11)

Revenue Collection & Distribution (Continued)

BLM Revenue Collection & Distribution

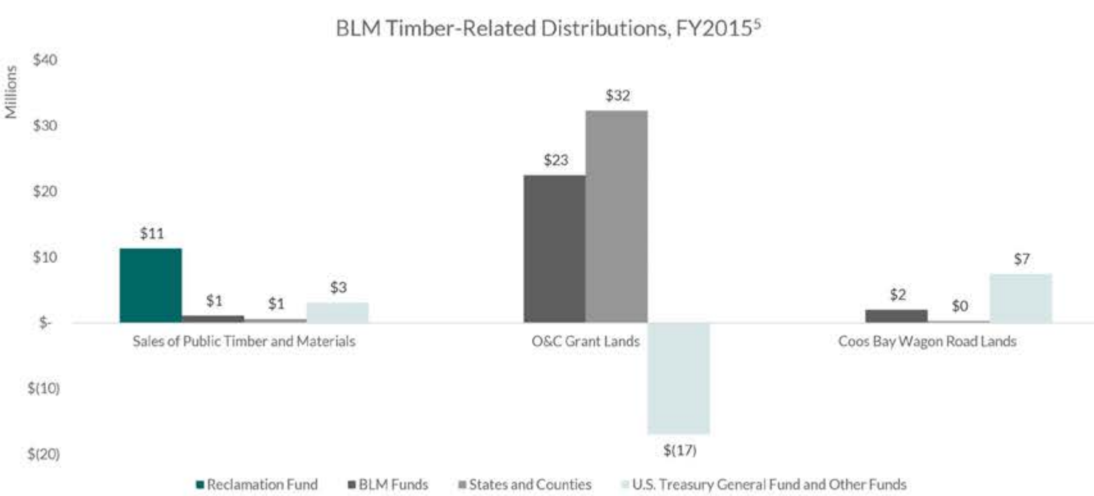
The Bureau of Land Management also collects revenues from the sale of timber, as well as wood products and non-wood forest products. Almost all BLM timber sales come from O&C lands in Oregon. Separately, BLM also took in receipts for the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund of $9.8M and the Forest Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund (related to salvage and treatments) of $12M.[1]



Similar to the Forest Service, BLM distributes funds under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act from 2001 to 2015. BLM provides information on distribution under SRSA to O&C lands here.

BLM Revenue Distributions vary depending on whether or not the money comes from public domain lands or O&C/CBWR lands. If timber revenue comes from public domain lands, then 4% goes to the state in which production occurred, 20% goes to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and 76% goes to the Reclamation Fund (except for Forest Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund work).[3]

If production occurred on O&C or CBWR lands, now that SRSA has lapsed, then 50% go to the county(ies) in which production occurred and 50% of the receipts go to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.[4]



BLM does not disaggregate distributions to states by specific type of material (e.g., timber). Aggregated distributions to states can be found in the annual *Public Lands Statistics* report.

Forestry (8/11)

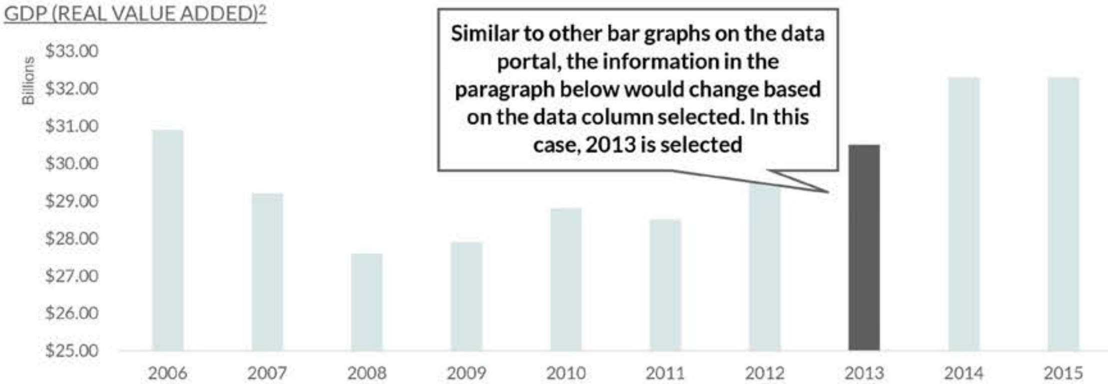
Economic Impact

Forestry affects the country's economy in a number of ways. In addition to the revenues collected for public purposes, these include contributing to the country's GDP, creating jobs, and generating exports which draw in money from abroad. Beyond these standard measures, forests provide a variety of ecosystem services (such as purifying air, cleaning water, and maintaining biodiversity) that are beginning to be valued through environmental markets. USDA's National Resources Conservation Service provides more information on these environmental markets.

Gross Domestic Product

The Bureau of Economic Analysis measures forestry and logging's GDP contribution in conjunction with fishing. These numbers reflect that combination. Combined, forestry, fishing, and related activities contribute a relatively small percentage of the total U.S. GDP. Each of the last ten years they have constituted 0.20% of the total U.S. GDP. [1]

GDP (REAL VALUE ADDED)[2]

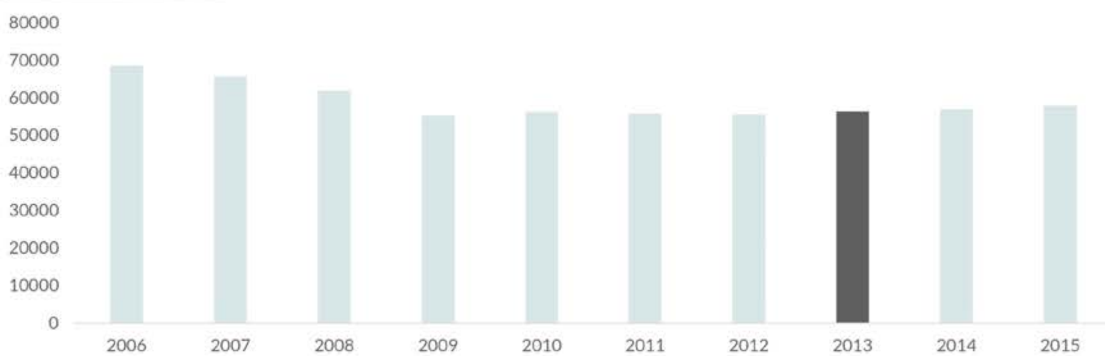


In 2013, forestry, fishing, and related activities contributed **$30.5B in gross domestic product**, 0.20% of the **total U.S. GDP.**

Wage & Salary Jobs

Forestry and logging jobs include fallers; supervisors; logging equipment operators; saw machine setters, operators, and tenders; and truck drivers.[1]

WAGE & SALARY JOBS[2]



In 2013, forestry and logging contributed **56,363 jobs.**

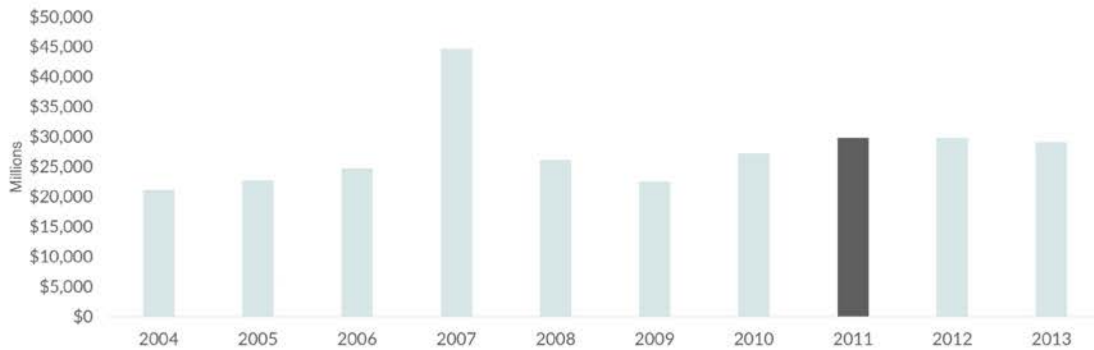
Forestry (9/11)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Exports

The U.S. exports timber products across the world and predominantly exports logs to Canada, the European Union, Japan, South Korea, and China. The U.S. has generally been a net importer of timber products. For 41 of the 49 years between 1965 and 2013, the U.S. imported more timber products than it exported.[1]

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF TIMBER PRODUCTS[2]



In 2011, the value of timber products exported reached **$29,815,300, 2% of the U.S. total for all commodities.**

Costs

In addition to generating revenue and creating jobs, timber production also brings associated costs to government, communities, and the ecosystems in which harvest occurs. The USEITI MSG prioritized four types of costs in 2015: water, transportation, reclamation (here discussed as reforestation), and emergency services.

Water:
Among other reasons, Congress and the Executive initially established national forests to provide clean water by protecting water supplies from flooding and sedimentation caused by logging and fire. 80% of the nation's freshwater originates in forests. 6% of runoff in the eastern United States comes from National Forests, while 33% originates in the West where major rivers begin in the mountains of national forests. This water critically enables healthy, diverse ecosystems and provides drinking water to millions of people. In 1999, EPA estimated that 3,400 public drinking-water systems serving 60 million people were located in watersheds containing national forest lands. The Forest Service's *Water and the Forest Service* details the important role of the national forests play in preserving water quality and quantity and the effects of management of the forests on watersheds.[1]

The quality and quantity of water delivered from forests depends on the condition of the watershed, particularly its vegetation. Watersheds across the Forest Service system need extensive rehabilitation to restore them to their "proper functioning condition" due to effects of logging, grazing, fire, and other human and natural disturbances. In FY2015, only 52.2% of watersheds were in "proper functioning condition." As discussed in the reforestation section of this page, logging practices were the initial focus of the Forest Service for reforestation, but now fire presents the chief need for reforestation.[2] This is expected to increase as climate change increases the occurrence and severity of forest fires, particularly in the arid regions of the western United States.[3]

The U.S. Forest Service invests funds from a variety of sources in restoring watersheds. Downstream water users have also recognized the importance of investing in forests to protect water supplies. For example, Denver Water invests money in Forest Service activities related to fuels reduction, prescribed burns, and prevention activities to minimize the effects of fires on their water supply. Denver Water supplies water to 1.4M people in Colorado. The Forest Service administers 14.5M acres of lands in the state, almost 90% of which exist in watersheds that contribute to public water supplies. Sparked by the costs incurred following two large fires, Denver Water began this partnership with the Forest Service in 2010. By investing $16.5M in these activities now, Denver Water expects to save money on the restoration and repair of their water systems after forest fires. The Forest Service and other partners match this money. Denver Water provides more information on its partnership with the Forest Service. More information on funding for work related to water can be found in the Forest Service Budget Justification.[4]

Forestry (10/11)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Costs (Continued)

Reforestation:

One of the "most important challenges and responsibilities of the Forest Service has been to establish forests on lands" that have lost their forests due to either excessive cutting, fires, insects, farming practices, or natural catastrophes. Historically, timber harvest necessitated the majority of reforestation. To address this, the Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930 authorized the Forest Service to require companies harvesting timber to make deposits to cover the cost of reforestation and related work. Since then, these funds have been the primary means of regenerating harvested forests. The need for reforestation of harvested areas has declined since 1992, however, due to a decline in the use of clearcutting practices and timber production more generally. In recent years, reforestation has shifted in two important ways: 1) the majority of reforestation now concerns regeneration following wildfires in the West, and 2) reforestation has shifted from restoring single-species forest for harvest to restoring forests to their previous complexity in species, age of trees, and ability to meet goals separate from timber harvesting, such as providing ecosystem services. The U.S. Forest Service Reforestation page provides extensive additional information.[1]

As of the start of FY2015, 1,125,931 acres of NFS land could benefit from reforestation. Roughly 900,000 of those acres must be reforested due to fires and roughly 150,000 came from timber harvest. In FY2016, the Forest Service budget allocated $65.9M to K-V work. The Reforestation Trust Fund provided an additional $30M for reforestation work. This money comes from the U.S. Treasury each fiscal year. The Forest Service uses it to address the backlog of reforestation and timber stand improvement work. Using $32M in Reforestation Trust funds in FY2015, the Forest Service accomplished 108,540 acres of reforestation and 26,489 acres of timber stand. More information on funding for reforestation work can be found in the Forest Service Budget Justification.[2]

Transportation:

Forest road construction boomed after World War II due to demand of wood products. Forest roads increased to more than 400,000 miles. These roads posed "severe problems and risks" for forests due to land disturbance, access enabled, and concentration of human activities and pollution. They were shown to be particularly harmful to watersheds and riparian ecosystems.[1] Broadly, roads have significant effects on the forests in which they are built. Roads have direct physical and ecological effects, altering forests' geomorphology, hydrology, productivity, and habitat. Similarly they have indirect, landscape-scale effects, harming aquatic habitat and water quality, diminishing the health and abundance of fish populations, acting as population sinks for terrestrial vertebrates, and having a negative effect on biodiversity and conservation. Forest roads also have direct socioeconomic effects, however, enabling timber programs, harvest of nontimber forest products, grazing and rangeland management, energy and mineral resource extraction, and outdoor recreation. They also have indirect socioeconomic effects including enabling fire suppression, forest research and access to private inholdings. The Forest Service report *Forest Roads: A Synthesis of Scientific Information* provides extensive detail on these effects and the scientific research that informs them.[2]

In FY2016, the Forest Service received $172,094,000 for roads, including new road construction, operations & maintenance, and reconstruction of existing roads. Of 52,660 miles of road receiving maintenance, reconstruction, or capital improvement in FY2015, 15,360 miles were for high clearance system roads, the type of roads generally used for timber harvest and extractive activities. The majority of the road worked on were passenger car roads. The deferred maintenance backlog for the passenger car road system has grown to approximately $3 billion. More information on funding for transporation work can be found in the Forest Service Budget Justification.[3]

No information could be found on costs associated with emergency medical services related to forestry.

Forestry (11/11)

Laws & Regulations

A number of laws and regulations govern forestry on public lands in the United States. The Forest Service's Laws, Regulations, & Policies page contains more information. The *Chronology of National Forest Management Laws and Regulations* outlines their development over time.

Law/Code/Rule	Description
United States Code, Title 16, Chapter 2 - National Forests	Laws governing the establishment and administration of the National Forests can be found here in the U.S. Code
The Organic Act of 1897	Authorized the establishment of National Forest Reserves to improve and protect the condition of forested areas of the United States and to "furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the people of the United States."
Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930	Allows receipts collected from the sale of National Forest timber to be retained by the Forest Service and used to finance reforestation, non-commercial thinnings, and other sale-area improvements. Amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976.
Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of 1937	Put the Oregon and California Railroad Revested Lands (O&C Lands) under management of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Lands were classified as timberlands to be managed for permanent forest production under the principle of sustained yield. It also provided for protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facilities.
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to correct maladjustments in land use and assist such things as control of soil erosion, reforestation, preservation of natural resources, and protection of fish and wildlife.
Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable resources of timber, range, water, recreation, and wildlife on the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the products and services
Wilderness Act of 1964	Established the National Wilderness Preservation System, the initial wilderness areas, and the process by which to create wildernesses "...to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." Read here about further acts related to wildernesses and the Forest Service. Today, the Forest Service manages 445 units encompassing 36,572,721 acres as wilderness.
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966	Establishes a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the country. Of particular relevance for the Forest Service, it secures protection of archaeological resources and sites on public and Indian lands
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968	Established the National System for wild and scenic rivers, the eight initial rivers as a part of the system, and the process for adding rivers to the system. Rivers may be classified as wild, scenic, or recreational. The underlying principles of the act are to keep designated rivers free-flowing; protect outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values; allow existing uses to continue where they do not conflict with river protection; build partnerships among landowners, river users, tribal nations, and all levels of government. When wild and scenic rivers flow through Forest Service land, the Forest Service takes on the stewardship role.
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974	Authorizes long-range planning by the Forest Service to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. RPA requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, to plan and prepare for the future of natural resources
National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976	NFMA is the primary statute governing the administration of national forests and was an amendment to RPA. It obliges the Forest Service to use a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to resource management and provides for public involvement in preparing and revising forest plans. NFMA requires that plans for alternative land management options be presented, each of which have potential resource outputs (timber, range, mining, recreation) as well as socio-economic effects on local communities.
U.S. Forest Service 2012 Planning Rule	The most recent planning procedures, and the first significant update since 1982. Requires a holistic and integrated approach to management, recognizing that management needs for ecosystem resources are interrelated, and that management for ecological, social, and economic objectives are also interrelated. Designed to incorporate adaptive management, scientific basis, and public participation while acknowledging the need for flexibility and agility in times of change. Provides for a stronger commitment to involving the public throughout the planning process.

Other key laws include the Federal Land Policy and Management ACT (FLPMA) of 1976 (governing BLM management), the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act. Read about those acts on the Federal laws and regulations page.

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USEITI June 2017 MSG Meeting Postponed

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Date:	Thu, 25 May 2017 10:10:45 +0000
Attachments:	Published Notice to Postpone June MSG Meeting 2017-10720.pdf (216.36 kB)

Good morning MSG Members:

The Department of the Interior is currently conducting a review of the charters and charges of Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) Advisory Commissions in an effort to maximize feedback from these boards and to ensure their compliance with both FACA and the President's recent executive orders. An initial roll call of the advisory committees revealed that many of the committees advising the Department were not operating at their full potential, were not using taxpayer dollars efficiently, or were not meeting basic benchmarks of FACA. Many had several vacancies, making the board inoperable, and others simply hadn't met for some time during the previous administration. The review process is meant to identify committees that merit improvement in order to fully support their mission, serve the local communities, and ensure the Department was getting local feedback to the maximum extent possible.

As the review proceeds in the coming days and weeks, many committees will resume their regularly scheduled meetings, and the Department fully expects the majority of committees to resume by September. Additionally, several committees have already been given exemptions or clearance to resume. This is a standard review process which previous administrations have also conducted during the transition process. The goal is to institutionalize state and local input and ongoing collaboration, particularly in communities surrounding public lands. This review process necessitates the temporary postponement of advisory committee meetings. Therefore, meetings by these groups are postponed for the present time.

I have attached the Federal Register Notice that postpones the June 2017 MSG Meeting until further notice. It will also be posted on the USEITI MSG Website at: https://www.doi.gov/eiti/faca/federal-register-notices

Thank you,

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202-208-0272 voicemail

regards to the estimated completion time burden, the Service recognizes that many of the applicants that fill out form 3–200–88 are large orchestras that may have multiple instruments that need to be exported. While the Service believes that each musician involved in the orchestra or, if the instruments are owned by the orchestra itself, should have all of the relevant information about their instruments readily available, it may take longer to compile all of the information than we initially estimated to complete the application form. Therefore, we are increasing our estimated time burden to 1.5 hours. Lastly, as with the previous commenters, the Service supports the concept of creating an electronic permitting system and is actively working on that endeavor at this time.

Comment 4: Email Comment Dated 04/21/2017 from the National Association of Music Merchants: The commenter represents over 900 members in the United States and 100 other countries, many of which are involved in the commercial trade of products recently regulated by CITES. Due to the recent listing of the affected timber species, many members are unfamiliar with the Service's permitting process. The commenter requested that the Service provide greater clarity of the need for permits due to the recent CITES listing and the permitting process.

The commenter requested more detailed instructions as to the document requirements to conduct legal international business with products manufactured with listed wood species and greater recognition on the part of the Service on how the permitting process affects the commenter's members. Finally, the commenter requesting that an electronic permitting system be developed to streamline the permitting process.

FWS Response to Comment 4: The Service has been actively working with the commenter and its members since the timber species were listed on CITES and the impact that the permitting process would have on international trade carried out by the commenter's members. The Service had modified the proposed applications to provide greater clarity and to make the applications more user-friendly. Several of the commenter's statements go outside this specific information collection process, but will be take the comments into consideration in other actions taken by the Service.

Comment 5: Email Comment Dated 04/21/2017 from Taylor Guitars: Taylor Guitars addressed several factors that they stated affects their business process in order to export finish guitars. Taylor raised concerns about the permit application processing by the Service once an application is submitted to the Service. They were specifically concerned that how the Service reviews submitted applications and the permits issued creates a burden for Taylor to carry out the business as they did before a recent listing of a number of timber species in January 2017 under CITES. Taylor also raised issues that when the Service considers the time and cost burdens that applicants/permittees face when carrying out export business, particularly in regards to the cost of applying for a permit and the cost of clearance at the port of export. Taylor also recommended several ways to reduce the application burden. As with other commenters, Taylor suggested that the Service implement an electronic application process. Taylor also recommended that the Service consider establishing a permitting process for applicants that they would consider to be "low risk exporters". This process would combine both the permit application process and the clearance process at the port.

FWS Response to Comment 5: Most of the comments provided by Taylor addressed the application process and the clearance process, not the application forms themselves or how those forms could be revised to improve the information collection. Taylor raised several aspects that would require specific rulemakings to address the Service's current regulatory structure and the implementation of CITES. The Service will take these comments into consideration as we consider revisions to our current regulations. The Service is, as stated previously, currently developing electronic applications that would allow applicants to supply permit applications electronically and pay the application fee online. This process, once in place, should allow for a smoother application process in regards to submissions and subsequent communication with the application.

We again invite comments concerning this information collection on:

• Whether or not the collection of information is necessary, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;

• The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information;

• Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

• Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this IC. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

IV. Authorities

The authorities for this action are the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704), the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), the Wild Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4901–4916), Lacey Act: Injurious Wildlife (18 U.S.C. 42), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (TIAS 8249), and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Dated: May 22, 2017.

Madonna L. Baucum,

Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2017–10702 Filed 5–24–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[Docket No. ONRR–2012–0003; DS63602000 DR2000000.PX8000 178D0102R2]

U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Advisory Committee; Postponement of Meeting

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The June 2017 United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Advisory Committee meeting has been postponed.

DATES: The meeting was scheduled for June 7–8, 2017, in Washington, DC, and will be rescheduled at a later date. We will publish a future notice with a new meeting date and location.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judith Wilson, Program Manager, 1849 C Street NW., MS 4211, Washington, DC 20240. You may also contact the USEITI

Secretariat via email at *useiti@ios.doi.gov*, by phone at 202–208–0272, or by fax at 202–513–0682.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The U.S. Department of the Interior established the USEITI Advisory Committee on July 26, 2012, to serve as the USEITI multi-stakeholder group. Additional information is available in the meeting notice published on December 29, 2016 (81 FR 96032).

Authority: 5 U.S.C. Appendix 2.

Gregory J. Gould,

Director—Office of Natural Resources Revenue.

[FR Doc. 2017–10720 Filed 5–24–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4335–30–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Petitions for Duty Suspensions and Reductions: Notice That the Commission Will Accept Additional Comments Through Its Web Site Relating to Certain Petitions Included in Its Preliminary Report to the Congress

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice that the Commission will accept additional comments from the public on certain petitions for duty suspensions and reductions included in its preliminary report to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance.

SUMMARY: The Commission intends to provide a limited opportunity for members of the public to submit additional comments on certain petitions for duty suspensions and reductions. Under the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (the Act), the Commission will submit a preliminary report on the petitions for duty suspensions and reductions that have been filed with it to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee on June 9, 2017.

In that report, the Commission will categorize petitions as (a) petitions that meet the requirements of the Act with or without modification (Category I, II, III, or IV petitions), (b) petitions that do not contain the information required by the Act or that were not filed by a likely beneficiary (Category V petitions), and (c) petitions that the Commission does not recommend for inclusion in a miscellaneous tariff bill (Category VI petitions). The Commission has decided that it will accept additional comments from the public on any petitions that are listed as Category VI petitions for a ten day period beginning on June 12, 2017, at 8:45 a.m. As provided below, all such comments must be submitted to the Commission electronically through the Commission Web site *https://www.usitc.gov/mtbps*. The Commission will not accept comments filed in paper form or in any other form or format.

DATES: June 12, 2017, 8:45 a.m. EST: Opening date and time for submission of additional comments on Category VI petitions.

June 21, 2017, 5:15 p.m. EST: Closing date and time for submission of comments on Category VI petitions.

ADDRESSES: All Commission offices are located in the United States International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC. The public file for this proceeding may be viewed on the Commission's MTBPS at *https://www.usitc.gov/mtbps*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general inquiries, contact Jennifer Rohrbach at *mtbinfo@usitc.gov*. For filing inquiries, contact the Office of Secretary, Docket Services division, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone (202) 205–3238. The media should contact Peg O'Laughlin, Public Affairs Officer (202–205–1819 or *margaret.olaughlin@usitc.gov*). General information concerning the Commission may be obtained by accessing its internet server (*https://www.usitc.gov*).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (the Act), Public Law 114–159, May 20, 2016, 19 U.S.C. 1332 note, established a new process for the submission and consideration of requests for temporary duty suspensions and reductions. As required by the Act, the Commission initiated the new process by publishing a notice in the **Federal Register** permitting members of the public to submit petitions of duty suspensions and reductions to the Commission for a 60-day period beginning October 14, 2017. (See 81 FR 71114 (Oct. 14, 2017)). After the window for filing petitions closed on December 12, 2017, the Commission published, as required by the Act, a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing publication on its Web site of the petitions for duty suspensions and reductions that were submitted to the Commission and not withdrawn. (82 FR 3357 (Jan. 11, 2017)). The notice invited members of the public to submit comments on these petitions during a 45-day period, which ended February 24, 2017.

Pursuant to the Act, the Commission is required to submit preliminary and final reports on the petitions to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance (the Committees). The Commission's preliminary report is due to the Committees on June 9, 2017. In its preliminary report to the Committees, the Commission must evaluate whether petitions meet the requirements of the Act and should be included in an omnibus miscellaneous tariff bill.

In preparing its report, the Act requires that the Commission take into account the report of the Secretary of Commerce, issued April 10, 2017. In the report, the Secretary analyzed, for each petition, whether there was domestic production of the article that was the subject of a petition, and if so, whether a domestic producer of the article objected to the petition. In the report, based on consultations with Customs and Border Protection, the Secretary also recommended whether any technical changes were necessary to make each petition's article description administrable.

In its preliminary report, the Commission must place these petitions into one of six categories. Specifically, the Commission must categorize each petition as (a) a petition that meets the requirements of the Act without modification (Category I petition), (b) a petition that meets the requirements of the Act with certain modifications (Category II, III or IV petitions), (c) a petition that does not contain the information required by the Act or was not filed by a likely beneficiary (Category V petition), or (d) a petition that the Commission does not recommend for inclusion in a miscellaneous tariff bill (Category VI petition).

The Commission has decided to re-open its Web site portal for the limited purpose of allowing members of the public to submit comments on petitions that have been categorized as Category VI petitions in its preliminary report. The Commission will re-open the portal for this limited purpose on June 12, 2017 at 8:45 a.m. and will close the portal on June 21, 2017 at 5:15 p.m. As discussed below, the Commission will only accept information from the public that relates to its decision to place these petitions into Category VI.

Content of Comments: The public will be able to comment on the administrability of the article descriptions in the petitions, the existence of domestic producer objections to the petitions, and other issues affecting their placement in Category VI. In particular, the Commission seeks input that would clarify or narrow the scope of proposed

Invitation: USEITI Discussion with Government Sector @ Tue Jun 6, 2017 1pm - 2pm (EDT) (curtis.carlson@treasury.gov)

Where:	1-877-984-1404; Leader Passcode: 1923766; Participant Passcode: 2973393, ONRR-CL-DC-MIB 5147
Organisers	kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov
Required Attendees:	kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov ONRR-CL-DC-MIB 5147 <doi.gov_33613661653166623462653836383636363866396230383666316335353762376461383535653036@resource.calendar.google.com> greg.gould@onrr.gov jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov judith.wilson@onrr.gov chris.mentasti@onrr.gov mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com charles.norfleet@boem.gov claire.ware007@yahoo.com treci.johnson@onrr.gov marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov jim.steward@onrr.gov "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov> robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov bbarnett@choctawnation.com Mike Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>
Attachments:	invite.ics (3.97 kB)

USEITI Discussion with Government Sector

more details »

During this meeting the Government Sector to discuss the path forward for USEITI.

When Tue Jun 6, 2017 1pm – 2pm Eastern Time

Where 1-877-984-1404; Leader Passcode: 1923766; Participant Passcode: 2973393, ONRR-CL-DC-MIB 5147 (map)

Video call https://plus.google.com/hangouts/_/doi.gov/kimiko-oliver

Calendar curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

Who

- kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov

- organizer

- greg.gould@onrr.gov
- jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov
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- robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov
- bbarnett@choctawnation.com
- Mike Matthews

Going?
Yes - **Maybe** - **No** more options »

Invitation from Google Calendar

[Update] USEITI Discussion with Government Sector

From: kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov
To: bbarnett@choctawnation.com, mike.matthews@wyo.gov, greg.gould@onrr.gov, jose.bernal@onrr.gov, marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov, chris.mentasti@onrr.gov, jim.steward@onrr.gov, kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov, anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov, charles.norfleet@boem.gov, claire.ware007@yahoo.com, mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us, robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov, treci.johnson@onrr.gov, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com, judith.wilson@onrr.gov, jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov
Date: Tue, 06 Jun 2017 13:49:23 +0000

Hello and good morning. This is a quick reminder that the government sector is meeting today at 1pm EDT to discuss the path forward for USEITI. We hope all can join in the discussion. Thank you!

Kim Oliver

USEITI Discussion with Government Sector
During this meeting the Government Sector to discuss the path forward for USEITI.

When Tue Jun 6, 2017 1pm – 2pm Eastern Time

Where 1-877-984-1404; Leader Passcode: 1923766; Participant Passcode: 2973393, ONRR-CL-DC-MIB 5147 (map)

Video call https://plus.google.com/hangouts/_/doi.gov/kimiko-oliver

Who

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- organizer

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- Mike Matthews
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- anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov

USEITI - Meeting Summary from Co-Chairs Meeting

From: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
To: Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Bruce A. Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Charles Norfleet <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Jose Bernal <jose.bernal@onrr.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, "Marina@SLC Voskanian" <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, claire. ware007 <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 06 Jun 2017 14:53:45 +0000
Attachments: USEITI - May 2017 Co-Chairs Mtg - Mtg Summary v5 (170530).docx (124.89 kB)

Hello and good morning:

I have attached the meeting summary from the Co-chairs meeting that took place on May 11, 2017.

Thanks,
Kim

--
Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
Multi-Stakeholder Group Co-Chairs Meeting
May 11, 2017

Meeting Summary

Background

The USEITI MSG co-chairs, along with a colleague from each other their sectors, met with representatives from the EITI International Secretariat and the US Department of State to discuss possible future directions for USEITI. This meeting took place on May 11, 2017 in Washington DC.

This summary provides a high-level synthesis of the key options with regards to the future direction of USEITI explored during the meeting. Some of these options were mooted by the USEITI co-chairs and some by the EITI International Secretariat, as noted below. No decisions about USEITI's future were made at this meeting. Rather, each sector will discuss internally and the co-chairs are planning to reconvene on June 22 for an anticipated decision on that date.

Options Considered for USEITI's Future

Meeting participants considered the following four options for the future of USEITI:

1) Request a temporary, voluntary suspension from EITI
2) The International EITI Board could create a new path for USEITI to continue under different requirements / protocols
3) Mainstreaming of USEITI reporting into US government reporting
4) Withdrawal of the United States from EITI

<u>Option 1:</u> Request a temporary, voluntary suspension from EITI

In this option, mooted by the government sector co-chair, the US government would formally write to the International EITI board for a two-year "pause" on implementation of EITI in the United States. The following activities would take place during this two-year pause:

- Congress and the SEC will have time to move forward around the Dodd–Frank Act, and specifically rule making under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which will clarify publicly traded USEITI-participating companies' requirements for corporate income tax disclosure.
- ONRR will continue to update the online data portal (the USEITI website) on a regular basis with unilateral disclosure of non-tax revenues from the US government. ONRR will also proceed with a pilot rollout of one state's revenue information. The USEITI name would be removed from the website for the duration of the pause.

- There would *not* be any USEITI MSG meetings held.
- Ambassador Warlick will continue participating on the EITI International Board.
- There is an opportunity to see if the EITI Standard evolves in a way to allow greater flexibility for countries like the United States that have very robust transparency and reporting procedures already in place.
- The CSO and industry sectors can explore whether to pursue outreach and advocacy efforts to the government to create a true multistakeholder forum for the USEITI MSG that is not constrained by FACA.

Considerations around this option:

- The provision in the EITI Standard outlining the conditions in which an implementing country can request a "pause" generally is envisioned for situations of civil conflict in the form of a coup or civil war.
- Inherent in the concept of a "pause" is that there exists a clear pathway and timeframe for USEITI to restart its work in compliance with the EITI Standard and have a strong case for validation.
  - Outstanding questions about the prospects for corporate income tax reporting in quantities that would meet the requirements of the EITI Standard in the United States raise questions about USEITI's future pathway to validation under the EITI Standard.
  - Standing up the USEITI MSG as a FACA subcommittee within the Department of the Interior may need to be revisited. FACA committees are advisory to the US Government, whereas EITI MSGs are intended to be independent decision-making bodies.

<u>Option 2:</u> The International EITI Board could create a new path for USEITI to continue under different requirements / protocols

In this option, mooted by the EITI Secretariat, USEITI would send a letter to the EITI International Board explaining its context and situation. The letter would detail what steps USEITI is able to take and in what ways it anticipates being able to meet or exceed elements of the EITI Standard. The letter would also detail challenges that USEITI is facing and which elements of the Standard it does not anticipate being able to comply with. The EITI International Board, as the creator of the Standard and as the ultimate decision-making body for EITI, would then decide how to handle USEITI's situation and could create a new pathway for countries in a similar situation to continue participating or sign up to EITI.

Considerations around this option:

- It is unknown how the EITI International Board will approach the US' case. Given the ongoing uncertainty about corporate income tax reporting as part of USEITI, risk exists that USEITI and the US government are not looked upon favorably by members of the International Board and that the reputations of the United States and of USEITI are degraded.

<u>Option 3:</u> Mainstreaming of USEITI reporting into US government reporting

In this option, mooted by the USEITI government sector co-chair, the US Government would include reporting of the elements included in the EITI Standard through its own channels in lieu of publication of an independent USEITI report.

Considerations around this option:

- The mainstreaming concept, as articulated in the EITI Standard, is intended to preserve the same comprehensiveness and granularity of reporting as is done under standard EITI reporting (in which EITI implementing countries publish annual EITI reports). Given the ongoing uncertainty about corporate income tax reporting as part of USEITI, as well as the recent decision by the USEITI MSG to rely on the government's existing audit and assurance processes, USEITI would be deviating in two significant respects from the EITI Standard. As USEITI has done in the past, it could request "adapted implementation" under the EITI Standard as part of mainstreamed reporting, but such a request may not be looked upon favorably given the presumption towards maintaining the same comprehensiveness and granularity of reporting as is done under standard EITI reporting.

<u>Option 4:</u> Withdrawal of the United States from EITI

In this option, mooted by the USEITI government sector co-chair, the US Government would submit a letter to the EITI International Board articulating its decision to withdraw from EITI. The letter could come from any member of the US Government who is able to speak on the government's behalf with regards to this decision. The EITI Secretariat indicated that EITI would not need the letter to articulate why the US Government is making this decision. CSO sector representatives suggested that including some indication as to *why* the US is withdrawing from EITI could reduce some of the criticism that may be leveled against USEITI and against the US government for a decision to withdraw. Representatives from the EITI International Secretariat and the government sector cautioned against including explanatory language about the decision to withdraw, suggesting that it would likely be very difficult to craft language that all three USEITI sectors could agree on. Instead, these participants suggested keeping the letter relatively brief. Various meeting participants suggested citing the DOI Inspector General's report and highlighting USEITI's record of accomplishments in the letter.

With this option, ONRR could also continue to update the online data portal (the USEITI website) on a regular basis with unilateral disclosure of non-tax revenues from the US government. ONRR will also proceed with a pilot rollout of one state's revenue information. The USEITI name would be removed from the website. In addition, the

Department of the Interior could maintain the USEITI website, containing MSG meeting information and other materials, as a publicly available website.

Considerations around this option:

- The reputational risk to USEITI and to the US Government would be time-limited. The government has already been accused of giving up on transparency and, while this accusation will be made again with the official announcement of withdrawal, the decision will conclude the matter.
- The nature of the letter and how much support it can receive from members of the other sectors will affect the nature of press coverage and reputational impact of the withdrawal decision.
- Implications for ongoing US' support of EITI, including representation on the EITI International Board, are unknown and will need to be explored.
- Withdrawal of the United States from EITI could negatively influence perceptions of EITI in some countries and among some companies.

Additional Key Considerations and Next Steps

Meeting participants also discussed the pending release of a report by the Department of the Interior's Office of Inspector General. The report is expected to be released the week of May 15 and is anticipated to say that USEITI successfully met 8 of the 9 elements of the EITI Standard and has expended $6.2 million in 2016.

No decisions about USEITI's future were made at this meeting. Rather, each sector will discuss internally and the co-chairs are planning to reconvene on June 22 for an anticipated decision on that date.

Meeting Participants

Discussion participants	
Sam Bartlett *(via phone)*	EITI Secretariat
Danielle Brian	Project on Government Oversight, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair from CSO sector
Greg Gould	US Department of the Interior, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair from government sector
Veronika Kohler Shime	National Mining Association, USEITI MSG Advisory Committee Co-Chair from industry sector
Jonas Moberg	EITI Secretariat
Isabel Munilla	Oxfam America, CSO sector representative
Johanna Nesseth	Chevron, industry sector representative
Micah Watson	US Department of State
Judy Wilson	US Department of the Interior, government sector representative

Process support	
Tushar Kansal	Consensus Building Institute

Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From:	"Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
To:	"OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
Cc:	"Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date:	Tue, 06 Jun 2017 14:55:22 +0000
Attachments:	Mainstreaming Feasibility Study_June22017_vF.docx (846.18 kB)

USEITI MSG Members –

I hope this note finds all of you well! Attached please find the USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report for your review. The IA completed this along with numerous stakeholders throughout the past couple of months. We'd now like for you to review this and **provide any feedback or comments directly to me (ideally via track changes) by Tuesday, June 27th.**

If you have any questions at all about the attached, please let me know.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Platts
Manager | Strategy
Deloitte Consulting LLP
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USEITI 2016 Annual Activity Report - DRAFT

From: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>
To: Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
Cc: "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, ksweeney@nma.org
Date: Mon, 12 Jun 2017 15:10:56 +0000
Attachments: DRAFT - USEITI Annual Activity Report 2016 v2 (170609).docx (295.46 kB)

Good morning MSG Members:

I have attached the draft 2016 Annual Activity Report. Please review the document and email any redline comments or edits directly to Tushar Kansal with CBI at <tkansal@cbuilding.org>

Comments are due by COB, Monday, June 19th.

Thank you,
Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

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Follow us on Twitter and Facebook

Regards,

USEITI Secretariat
202-208-0272 voicemail

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Fwd: National Secretariat Circular - June 2017

From: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>

To: Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>

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Date: Mon, 12 Jun 2017 15:12:56 +0000

FYI. Please see below.

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Jonas Moberg** <secretariat@eiti.org>
Date: Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 9:42 AM
Subject: National Secretariat Circular - June 2017
To: USEITI Secretariat <useiti@ios.doi.gov>

Message from the EITI International Secretariat

View this email in your browser

National Secretariat Circular - June 2017

National Secretariat Circular - June 2017 (English)

Click on the image to view the message on YouTube.

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Regards,

USEITI Secretariat
202-208-0272 voicemail

Table of Contents

1. Update from the 37th EITI Board meeting in Oslo

On 23-24 May we had the pleasure of hosting the International Board here in Oslo. We congratulate Liberia and Mali for having made meaningful progress in meeting the requirements of the Standard. Suriname was welcomed as new member of the EITI.

We summarised the core results of in blogs covering the first and second day.

The Norwegian national oil company Statoil hosted a reception and its CEO, Eldar Sætre, held a compelling speech on why beneficial ownership disclosure is good for business (read why). On the side-lines of the Board meeting, the Norwegian government's recent proposal to mainstream the EITI was discussed (read more).

The Board has clarified the application of beneficial ownership requirements, as suggested in the beneficial ownership roadmap analysis. The requirements that can be found online in English have already been updated to reflect the clarifications, and we are working on updating the other languages online and in print. Please get in touch with your country manager if you have any questions.

2. Validation Update

The EITI Board has now processed 13 Validations – in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Sao Tome & Principe, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste. The results are publicly available here – https://eiti.org/document/validation-schedule-decisions – together with the supporting documentation. A decision on Norway is expected shortly.

The Independent Validator for 2016 – Sustainable Development Strategies Group (SDSG) – has prepared a "synthesis report" presenting their observations on the first 14 Validations. The report can be found here on our website. It is a useful resource for national secretariats and MSGs as it includes some reflections on common challenges encountered in implementing countries. The report is being reviewed by the Validation Committee, and may lead to some further refinements to the Validation procedures.

One key lesson learned is that good preparation and collaboration between the International and national secretariat can help ensure that the Validation process is conducted efficiently. Prior to the commencement of Validation, the multi-stakeholder group (MSG) is encouraged to undertake a self-assessment of adherence to the EITI Standard. The national secretariat is requested to collate the documentation and other sources that demonstrate compliance, including MSG minutes. Stakeholders are also invited to prepare any other documentation they consider relevant. A guidance note on preparing for Validation is available here.

The 2017 Validations are also well underway. The initial assessments for the Philippines, Niger and Mozambique have been completed. Validations in Honduras, Iraq, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia commenced on 1 January and in Albania, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cote d'Ivorie and Togo on 1 April. The EITI Board has confirmed the appointment of a Validator for 2017 – Adam Smith International – and they commenced work in late May.

Additional information on Validation is available here: https://eiti.org/validation

3. Suriname joins the EITI

Suriname was welcomed as the latest member of the EITI.

Minister of Natural Resources, Regilio Dodson, said:

"Our primary goal with implementing the EITI is to build a national consensus between social partners on how to develop the extractive industry to the benefit of society. The EITI Standard will help us develop trust and openness for everyone to contribute this cause. The information generated out of the EITI process will serve as an instrument in planning and decision-making to inform our policies."

Suriname's economy is characterised by strong dependence on exports of extractives and a large public sector. Alumina, bauxite, gold and oil have in recent years made up three-quarters of total exports and have accounted for a large share of the government's revenue (peaking at around 40 percent in 2011-2012).

Fredrik Reinfeldt, Chair of the EITI, said:

"We hope that the EITI will help Suriname to ensure that its natural resources are used for the development of the country."

4. Update on mainstreaming

Mainstreaming is about improving routine disclosures by companies and government agencies. This has the potential to increase the timeliness and usefulness of data and better inform public debate. It also helps to reduce the costs of EITI implementation. There is growing awareness and support for this work in EITI implementing countries, and several MSG are considering opportunities to "open" up government systems in parallel to their EITI reporting work. The challenge is to mobilise the necessary technical and financial support to (re)develop reporting and disclosure procedures and to address barriers such a tax-payer confidentiality. In some cases, this will require legislative and regulatory amendments.

Where countries have made substantial progress in making the information required by the EITI Standard routinely available, the 2016 EITI Standard provides MSGs with an option to seek EITI Board approval to use an 'agreed upon procedure for mainstreamed disclosures'. This requires a rigorous assessment of the feasibility of mainstreamed disclosure in accordance with a standardised template.

Norway is the first country to consider requesting Board approval to adopt this approach. A draft request has been reviewed by the Implementation Committee, and a public meeting was held in the margins of the EITI Board meeting in Oslo. You can read more about this work here.

Timor-Leste is also considering a mainstreaming application. Feasibility studies are underway in **Kazakhstan**, **Kyrgyz Republic**, **Liberia** and **Mauritania**.

National secretariats interested in exploring this approach to EITI implementation are encouraged to contact their Country Manager for additional information and guidance.

5. Welcome to new National Coordinators

The EITI International Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to welcome three new National Coordinators to the EITI family. All three women hail from Francophone West Africa and are Ms Fatoumata Traoré from Mali, Ms Alice Thiombiano from Burkina Faso and Ms Marieme Diawara from Senegal. They will be represented on the EITI Board by implementing country representatives, Mr Didier Agbemadon and his alternate, Professor Ismaila Fall. Further information is available on the country pages (see section "contacts) of the EITI website.

6. EITI 2017 Factsheet

The EITI International Secretariat has produced a new two-page factsheet for 2017 that you may want to use or adapt for your own country. The two-pager has facts on how much data and revenues have been disclosed under the EITI. There is also a map with the statuses of EITI countries and a EITI country spotlights section next to it. The back page comes with a diagram that explains the EITI process and its key outputs. There is a timeline of events since the EITI was created in 2002.

Please get in touch with the EITI International Secretariat's communications team at Comms-Team@eiti.org if you would like support with your factsheets.

7. Save the date: Beneficial ownership conference in October in Indonesia

EITI international, in partnership with the Government of Indonesia and partners, is organising a global Beneficial Ownership Conference in Indonesia on 23-24 October 2017. The conference will be an opportunity to showcase best practices so far, discuss challenges, provide peer-learning and exchange experiences.

The conference will be run as a series of parallel workshops, with practical focus on specific topics such as legal and regulatory issues, open access to beneficial ownership information, reporting frameworks etc. There will also be a couple of high-level panels. Further details on funding and programme will follow.

8. MSG governance and implementation of the Standard – maximising results

Multi-stakeholder governance is not easy, but as many of you often remind us, the rewards outweigh the difficulties almost every time.

In Oslo, the EITI Board discussed some of the common governance challenges you have told us you faced in your daily work. The Board considered how these affect your efforts to implement the EITI Standard in a meaningful manner.

The impact of high per diem practices on implementation was one such challenge discussed in some detail by the Board, along with insufficient constituency engagement and inadequate governance structures.

We at the International Secretariat were asked to work together with you in the coming months to bring some clarity to these issues, and we will soon be reaching out to you – directly and through your regional groups – to seek your views and better understand your practices.

9. Reminder: Annual progress report deadline is 1 July 2017

A gentle reminder that the annual progress reports are due on 1 July 2017. We are looking forward to reading about your achievements in the past year, and in particular about your progress in implementing the beneficial ownership roadmaps.

You can find guidance on the annual progress reports as well as a template here: https://eiti.org/GN5

10. New OGP National Action Plans in EITI countries

Many EITI countries are part of the Open Government Partnership, and countries including Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Colombia Germany, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru Philippines, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago and United States are currently updating the National Action Plans.

This might be an opportunity to ensure that the OGP action plan reflects areas that relate to the EITI, including beneficial ownership, open contracting, fiscal transparency, revenue management, open data and anti-corruption.

An example is Ghana's last OGP action plan, which includes joint OGP-EITI activities to achieve common goals related to contract transparency and beneficial ownership. Another example is Nigeria's more recent action plan which refers to NEITI activities and includes concrete actions to establish a beneficial ownership register and promote fiscal and extractive sector transparency.

To reach out to your national focal point, please see the following overview of OGP government contacts.

Useful links

- View past issues of the National Secretariat Circular

- Overview of decisions taken by the Board

- On Validation:
  - Validation schedule and decisions taken: lists all countries, when their Validation starts and for completed ones, what the result is with links to their results page
  - Overview of Validation: what it means and what the procedures are. Includes links to the files listed below and more.
  - Infographics on Validation process and procedures: attached are some images, powerpoint slides that illustrate the validation process visually
  - Pre-Validation self-assessment booklet: test yourselves! Go through the questions that will be asked during Validation ahead of time

- The EITI Standard Requirements on a web page and updated to reflect recent changes regarding beneficial ownership (currently updated in English and French).

- Have you seen our publications library? You can use the filters on the left to:
  - View all EITI Reports
  - The latest annual progress reports
  - See all open data policies
  - Or all beneficial ownership roadmaps

You can use the filter options on the left if you want to narrow your search to a country or a certain time period.

Find contact details of National Coordinators from other countries
On the bottom of all the country pages we list the national coordinators and their contact email. See for example the National Coordinator of Suriname, our newest member: https://eiti.org/suriname#contacts

Our mailing address is:

EITI International Secretariat
Ruseløkkveien 26
Oslo, Oslo 0251
Norway

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RE: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
To: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
Cc: "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 11:58:05 +0000

MSG Members –

I wanted to send a gentle reminder to you that comments on the Mainstreaming report are due next Tuesday, June 27th. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you!
Sarah

Sarah Platts
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Subject: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

USEITI MSG Members –

I hope this note finds all of you well! Attached please find the USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report for your review. The IA completed this along with numerous stakeholders throughout the past couple of months. We'd now like for you to review this and **provide any feedback or comments directly to me (ideally via track changes) by Tuesday, June 27th.**

If you have any questions at all about the attached, please let me know.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Platts
Manager | Strategy
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Monitor **Deloitte.**

Re: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 12:04:24 +0000

Sarah, we are having a co-chair meeting this morning where we will discuss handling this document. As I told you earlier, civil society has significant problems with the suggestion that Deloitte's mainstreaming recommendation was presented and accepted by the MSG, since neither happened.
Danielle

Danielle Brian
Executive Director
Project On Government Oversight (POGO)
202-347-1122

On Jun 22, 2017, at 7:58 AM, Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com> wrote:

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Thank you!
Sarah

Sarah Platts

Manager | Strategy

Deloitte Consulting LLP

1919 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209

Tel Direct: +1 571 814 6255 | Mobile: +1 202 258 4417 (preferred)

splatts@deloitte.com | https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.deloitte.com

<image002.png>

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<image004.png>

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RE: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 13:53:34 +0000

Sarah,

I don't know where this is going but it goes anywhere it should be made clear that the IRS does not disclose corporate tax payments. It discloses corporate tax liabilities based on corporate tax returns, not actual taxes paid within a given year. There are often payments associated with a tax year made in a different calendar year. Firms may pay on prior year liability due to an audit or firms may pay much less in the reporting year than their tax liability due to estimated tax payments made in a prior year. Firms may also amend their return, which would lead to a change in tax liability.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) [mailto:splatts@deloitte.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 22, 2017 7:58 AM
To: OS, USEITI; Bruce Barnett; Claire Ware; Carlson, Curtis; Greg Gould; Jim Steward; Julie A Lenoir; Marina Voskanian; Michael D Matthews; Mike Smith; Aaron P. Padilla; Christopher Chambers; David Romig; Edwin Mongan; Johanna Nesseth Tuttle; Michael Gardner (RTHQ); Nicholas Cotts; Nicholas Welch; Phillip Denning; Stella Alvarado; Susan Ginsberg; Veronika Kohler; Betsy Taylor; Betsy Taylor; Brian Sanson; Daniel Dudis; Danielle Brian; David Chambers; Isabel Munilla; Jana Morgan; Jennifer Krill; Keith Romig; Lynda Farrell; Michael Levine; Michael Ross; Neil R Brown; Paul Bugala; Rebecca Adamson; Zorka Milin
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Monitor **Deloitte.**

Re: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 18:44:53 +0000
Attachments: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study_June22017_vF_CSO.docx (851.75 kB)

Sarah and all,
After our cochair meeting, I understand that we are not approving this document until the next MSG meeting, whenever that may be scheduled, right Greg? That right now we are simply reviewing a draft? I believe a much clearer description of this document would be that it is a report on feasibility of mainstreaming the reconciliation of DOI revenues. Please see attached additional edits/comments.

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>
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>
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>
> Deloitte Consulting LLP
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Project On Government Oversight | pogo.org
1100 G Street NW, Washington DC 20005
202.347.1122

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Cc: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>, "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 19:01:12 +0000

Thanks Danielle. You are correct, the IA needs our comments so that they can finish their work on this study. This is the IA's work, which is a part of the process, and will be included in any future MSG decisions on moving forward with a mainstreaming request.

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Monitor **Deloitte.**

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)
Sent: Tuesday, June 6, 2017 10:55 AM
To: OS, USEITI <useiti@ios.doi.gov>; Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>; Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>; Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>; Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>; Marina Voskanian <Marina.Voskanian@slc.ca.gov>; Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>; Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>; David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>; Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>; Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>; Nicholas Cotts <Nicholas.Cotts@newmont.com>; Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Stella Alvarado <Stella.Alvarado@anadarko.com>; Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>; Veronika Kohler <VKohler@nma.org>; Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>; Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>; Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>; Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>; Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>; Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
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Subject: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

USEITI MSG Members –

I hope this note finds all of you well! Attached please find the USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report for your review. The IA completed this along with numerous stakeholders throughout the past couple of months. We'd now like for you to review this and **provide any feedback or comments directly to me (ideally via track changes) by Tuesday, June 27th.**

If you have any questions at all about the attached, please let me know.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Platts

Manager | Strategy

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--

Danielle Brian
Executive Director

Project On Government Oversight | pogo.org
1100 G Street NW, Washington DC 20005
202.347.1122

RE: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 19:02:27 +0000

Thank you Danielle

Sent from my T-Mobile 4G LTE Device

-------- Original message --------
From: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
Date: 6/22/17 2:47 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <Marina.Voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, "Aaron P. Padilla" <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, "Michael Gardner (RTHQ)" <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <Nicholas.Cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <Stella.Alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <VKohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <Hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Subject: Re: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

Sarah and all,

After our cochair meeting, I understand that we are not approving this document until the next MSG meeting, whenever that may be scheduled, right Greg? That right now we are simply reviewing a draft? I believe a much clearer description of this document would be that it is a report on feasibility of mainstreaming the reconciliation of DOI revenues. Please see attached additional edits/comments.

On Thu, Jun 22, 2017 at 7:58 AM, Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com> wrote:

> MSG Members –
>
> I wanted to send a gentle reminder to you that comments on the Mainstreaming report are due next Tuesday, June 27th. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.
>
> Thank you!
> Sarah
>
> **Sarah Platts**
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> Manager | Strategy
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> **To:** OS, USEITI <useiti@ios.doi.gov>; Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>; Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>; Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>; Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>; Marina Voskanian <Marina.Voskanian@slc.ca.gov>; Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>; Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>; David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>; Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>; Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>; Nicholas Cotts <Nicholas.Cotts@newmont.com>; Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Stella Alvarado <Stella.Alvarado@anadarko.com>; Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>; Veronika Kohler <VKohler@nma.org>; Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>; Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>; Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>; Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>; Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>; Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
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For Approval
MSG

DRAFT
6/26/2017

USEITI
The United States Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative

Forestry Addition
June 2017

Deloitte.

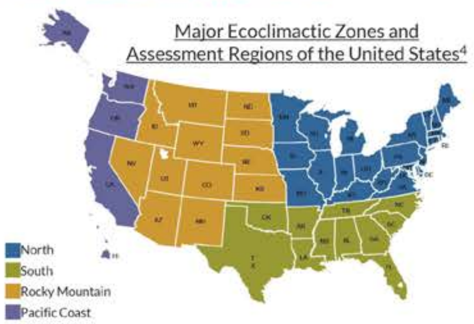
Forestry

Overview

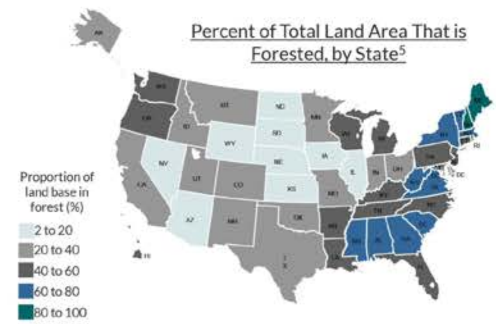
The forests of the United States cover 766 million acres and provide extensive resources, ecosystem services, and opportunities for recreation. Beyond providing timber and other products, they purify our air, provide clean water, reduce the effects of drought and floods, store carbon, and provide wildlife habitat, among other vital services. The forests of the U.S. split nearly evenly west and east of the Great Plains and exist in four major biomes. The U.S. Forest Service (the Forest Service) divides the country into four corresponding assessment regions. The eastern half of the country consists of the North and South regions, with 244,716,000 and 167,378,000 acres of forest respectively. The Rocky Mountain (131,338,000 acres) and Pacific Coast zones (214,604,000 acres) spread across the West, and include Alaska and Hawaii. The greatest concentrations of forests lie in the South and the Northeast, though Alaska has the largest total forest land area.[1]

The United States generally classifies forests by their ownership (public or private), their capacity to produce timber (timberland, reserved forests, and low-productivity land), and their wood type (hardwood or softwood).[2]

The federal government manages forests across the country. The U.S. Forest Service manages 191 million acres of national forests, with forests actually covering 73% of those acres. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages approximately 65 million acres of forests and woodlands across 12 western states and Alaska. The Forest Service provides a map of national forests here.[3]



Major Ecoclimactic Zones and Assessment Regions of the United States[4]



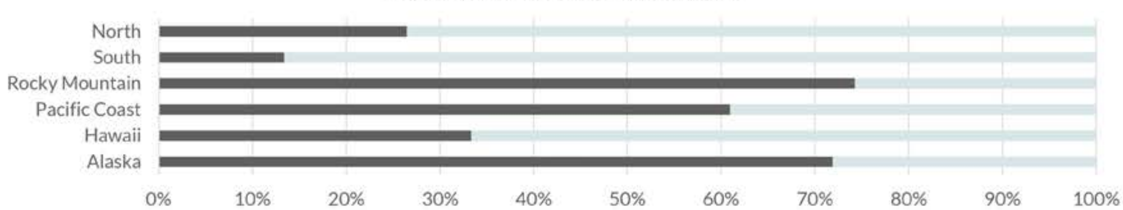
Percent of Total Land Area That is Forested, by State[5]

Forest Ownership

Private individuals and organizations own the majority of forests in the United States. Private individuals and organizations, tribes, nongovernment organizations, and others own 58% of forests in the United States. Federal, state, and local governments own 42% of forests. The majority of private forests can be found in the North and the South, while public ownership predominates in the West, including the Rocky Mountain zone, the Pacific Coast, Hawaii and Alaska.[1]

Not all forests have characteristics that make them suitable or available for sustainable timber production. Government and industry generally classify lands that can sustainably produce 20 cubic feet per acre annually of commercial wood products as timberlands. Approximately 68% of forest in the United States meets this classification. The remainder constitutes either low-productivity forest or legally protected forest. On federal lands, much of what would meet the definition of "timberland" is legally-protected, reserved forest land set aside to meet other statutory requirements and conservation objectives, such as those of the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act. The majority of reserved forest land belongs to the public. Alaska (46%) and the Intermountain West (24%) contain the majority of reserved forest land.[2] There are also many low-productivity forests that are not legally protected, but could not produce 20 cubic feet per acre annually.

Forest Ownership Patterns by Region, 2012[3]



	Alaska	Hawaii	Pacific Coast	Rocky Mountain	South	North
Public	92.5	0.6	51.4	97.5	32.7	46.5
Private	36.1	1.2	32.9	33.8	212	129.1

Units: Million acres

■ Public ■ Private

Forestry (2/11)

Federal Governance

U.S. Forest Service Governance

The U.S. Forest Service manages 191 million acres of national forests. Forests actually cover 73% of that land. Of that forested land, regular timber harvest can occur on 25% of it and logging companies harvest roughly 0.5% of trees in any one year. Congress or the Executive Branch has designated 65% of land for non-timber use either because it has been protected as wilderness, set aside for another purpose such as recreation, or cannot be harvested due to environmental conditions. The Forest Service provides a map of national forests here.

The majority of national forests in the West were designated out of the public domain in the early 20th century under the Forest Reserve Act of 1891. In the East, the Weeks Act of 1911 enabled the government to buy private lands to establish publicly owned forests, leading to 52 national forests in 26 states in the East as well as an addition of 19.7 million acres across 41 states and Puerto Rico. Today, the Forest Service uses the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to add to national forest lands for the benefit of the public. To read more about how LWCF works, the projects it funds, or to nominate a project see the LWCF page on the Forest Service Website.[2]

Extensive planning goes into managing the national forests. Each national forest develops a comprehensive plan for its management, based on public input and scientific insights. The Forest Service manages the national forests for a wide range of interrelated purposes reflecting the myriad roles forests play in our society and planet. The table below outlines major planning topics. The Forest Service's Citizen's Guide to National Forest Planning provides clear, detailed information on the planning process, its major phases, its relationship to the NEPA process, and major planning topics.[3]

Major Planning Topics[4]	
Adjacent Lands and Inholdings	Grazing and Rangelands
Air Quality	Renewable/Nonrenewable Energy & Mineral Resources
Climate Change	Social and Economic Sustainability
Cultural Resources	Soil
Ecological Sustainability	Sustainable Recreation
Fire and Fuels Management	Water and Watersheds
Fish, Wildlife, and Plants	Wild and Scenic Rivers
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, and Gathering	Wilderness
Forest and Timber Management	

This management and planning occurs under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 and planning regulations known as the planning rule, the most recent from 2012. The Forest Service provides extensive information on the 2012 Planning Rule on its site.[5]

Each major planning topic has additional key considerations. Planning for timber management, in particular, includes:
- Determining land suitable for timber production
- Establishing desired conditions for that area of timber (such as mix of age classes of tree and species mix)
- Determining the sustained yield limit (amount of timber that could be removed annually in perpetuity on a sustained-yield basis), projected wood sale quantity (an estimate of the quantity of all timber or other wood products expected to be sold annually during the plan period), and projected timber sale quantity (an estimate of the quantity of timber that meets utilization standards to be sold annually during the plan period)[6]

For additional information, see the Citizen's Guide to National Forest Planning , the Forest Service Budget Justification and the Forest Management page.

BLM Governance

BLM manages 65 million acres of forests and woodlands across 12 western states and Alaska. Commonly, the term woodland is associated with the forest types in drier regions, such as pinyon-juniper woodlands in the Southwest. The term forest, on the other hand, is more commonly associated with regions that receive enough precipitation to support dense stands of trees, even though it is widely used to describe any landscape with trees.

The majority of BLM's 65 million acres are woodlands. Commercially sustainable forests are primarily located in California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Wyoming, and Colorado. BLM provides a map of managed forests and woodlands on its website. BLM manages forests and woodlands under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 which mandates that forests must be able to provide in the future all the services they provide today.[1]

Forestry (3/11)

Federal Governance (continued)

BLM Governance (continued)

BLM Oregon & California (O&C) Lands: The majority of timber production occurs on the 2.4 million acres of Oregon & California and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in Oregon. Originally, these lands were deeded to the O&C Railroad to sell to settlers. When the railroad failed to sell them, Congress revested 12,800 acres of O&C land as well as a 93,000 acres associated with the Coos Bay Wagon Road. O&C lands now include more than 2.4 million acres. BLM manages these lands under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of 1937. They manage the lands for permanent forest production with the principle of sustained yield, protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, contributing to the economic stability of local communities, and providing recreational facilities. BLM provides more information on O&C lands here. In August 2016, BLM completed resource management plans for Western Oregon to balance timber production, protections for the northern spotted owl and other species, and recreation. Sustainable timber production is projected to occur on 20% of the 2.4 million O&C acres with some additional harvest allowed in reserved areas (80%) to meet conservation objectives. BLM provides the resource management plans here.[2]

BLM Public Domain (PD) Lands: While the majority of timber production occurs on the 2.4 million acres of O&C and CBWR lands in Oregon, BLM Public Domain lands have offered approximately 26-67 million board feet over the last decade. BLM manages PD forest lands under the multiple resource Federal Land Management and Policy Act (FLPMA) that includes sustainable forest production. BLM provides more information on PD lands here.[3]

Similar to the Forest Service, BLM sells timber through a bidding process. The process of proposing, designing, analyzing, and selling a timber sale contract takes 2-5 years. Interdisciplinary teams work together to select and design projects that will best meet the Resource Management Plan. Any proposed sale also goes through the NEPA process. Information on timber sales, notices, prospectuses, and sale results can be found here.[4]

Tribal Governance

Tribal lands across the U.S. include 18.2 million acres of trust forest acres. The Forest Service's Tribal Relations site provides an interactive map of national forests and grasslands, tribal trust lands, and tribal lands ceded as part of a treaty. The How it Works / Tribal Ownership page [Link to be added when tribal addition is complete] includes more information on the trust responsibility of the federal government. BIA, the tribes themselves, or a combination of the two manage these lands. Tribes and the BIA jointly manage 54% of tribal trust acres. BIA independently manages 25% of the acres. Tribes exercise self-governance on a further 7% and manage 14% of trust forest lands under self-determination contracts. Tribal participation in forest management occurs under 37 self-governance compacts and 54 self-determination contracts covering all or part of the forestry program of the tribe. To read more about extraction on tribal lands see, [links to be included to tribal addition pages when added to the data portal.] The Tribal Relations page of the Forest Service provides more information on the Forest Service's work with tribes. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Division of Forestry and Wildland Fire Management provides more information on BIA's work and role. [1]

State Governance

States play an important role in governing and managing state-owned and private land in their state. They do to so accomplish a wide range of purposes similar to national forest management. In addition to regulating timber production, states will provide education and technical assistance to private landowners seeking to harvest from their lands. Individual state government agencies will provide information on state-by-state governance. Example of agencies include the Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Commission, or Division of Forestry.

Production

All Lands Production

Government and industry define and measure timber production, or harvest, a myriad number of ways, including its shape, intended purpose, and type of tree. Roundwood production is one of the most encompassing measures of production. Roundwood refers to a length of cut tree with a round cross-section, like a log. Next, timber harvest can be defined by the purposes for which it will be used: industrial or fuelwood. Industrial uses like saw-logs, plywood, and pulpwood-based products make up the majority of timber production in the United States. Between 2004 and 2013, the last 10 years for which data exists for all U.S. production, industrial production constituted 89% of production. Fuelwood accounted for 11%. The United States has led the world in global industrial roundwood production since at least the 1960s. Its percentage of global market share peaked at 28% in 1999 and had declined to 17% by 2012. For more information on the global position of the U.S., see the U.S. Forest Service's *The Global Position of the U.S. Forest Products Industry*. [1] *(continued)*

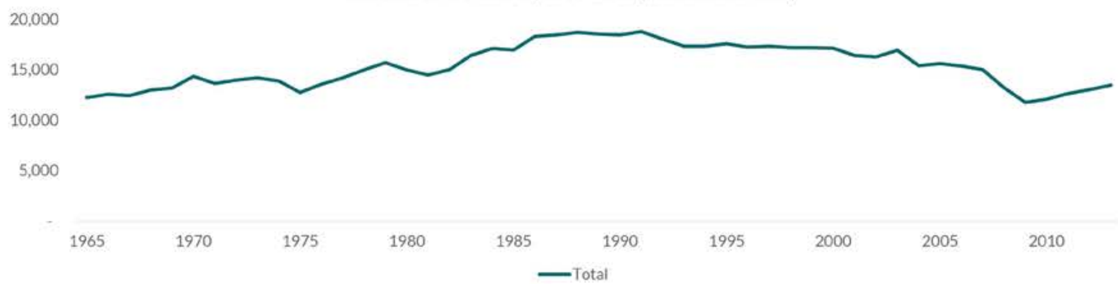
Forestry (4/11)

Production (continued)

All Lands Production (continued)

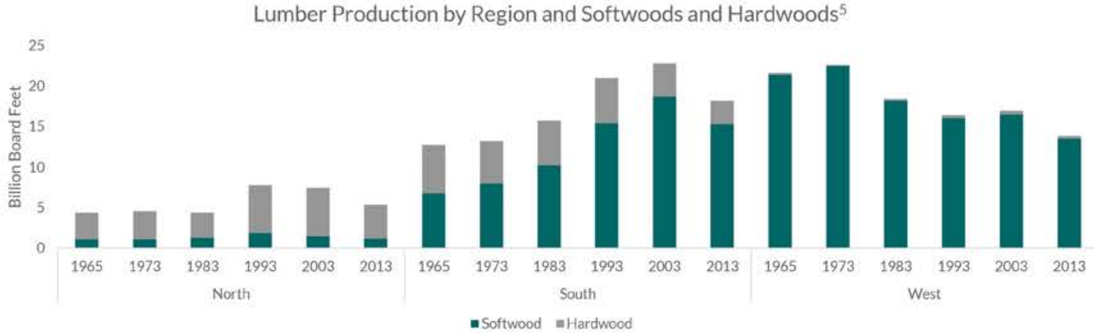
A number of economic factors drive timber production. New housing construction, total industrial production, private nonresidential construction, and durable consumer good production all contribute to the demand for timber production. USEITI focuses on extraction, not on value-add steps later in the supply chain; data used here discusses timber production as a whole. For more information on specific types of industrial production, the U.S. Forest Service provides extensive data on industrial production and the timber industry as a whole in their U.S. Timber Production, Trade, Consumption, and Price Statistics series.[2]

U.S. Timber Production, 1965-2013 (million cubic feet[3])



Another chief distinction in production lies in the type of tree harvested: hardwood or softwood. Examples of softwood trees include shortleaf and longleaf pines, spruce and balsam firs, and hemlocks. Hardwood species of tree include oak, maple, poplar, and sweetgum. The majority of U.S. production comes from softwoods in the South and the Pacific Northwest. Hardwood production centers in the North, with some production in the South. The West produces almost entirely softwoods.[4]

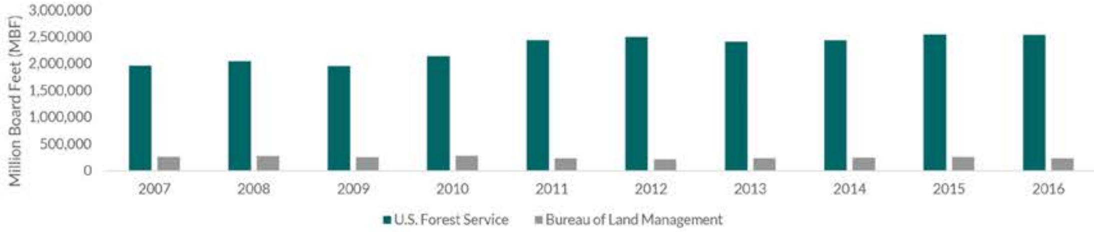
Lumber Production by Region and Softwoods and Hardwoods[5]



Federal Production

The majority of timber production in the United States occurs on private forests. More than 90% of the wood and paper products produced in the United States come from private forests. National forests provide less than 2% of wood and paper products in the United States. Of that production, the majority occurs on the national forests of the United States, managed by the U.S. Forest Service. A small minority occurs on BLM land, chiefly O&C and CBWR lands.[1]

Federal Timber Production (FY2007-2016)[2]



Forestry (5/11)

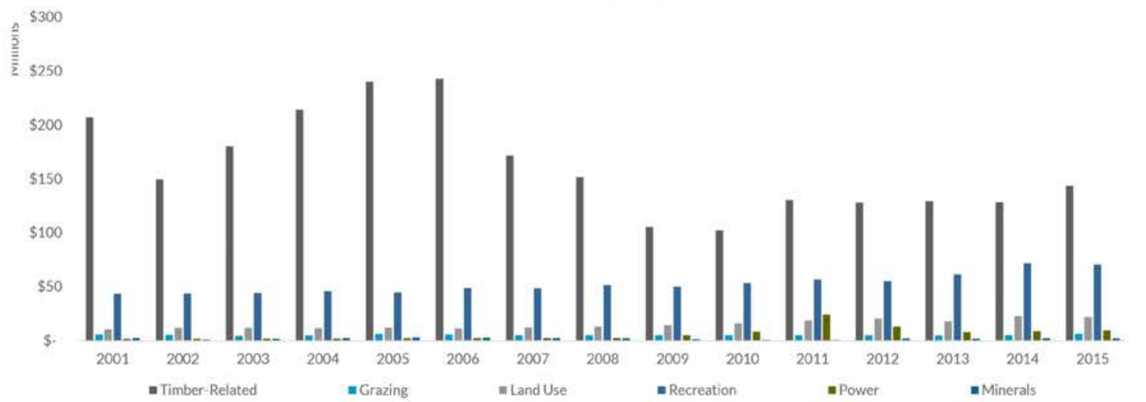
Revenue Collection & Distribution

U.S. Forest Service Revenue

The majority of federal timber production in the United States occurs in the national forests. The Forest Service collects revenues from a variety of sources related to the national forests. It collects receipts across nine different classes, including timber, grazing, recreation, power, and other land use. The Forest Service aggregates these funds in the National Forest Fund, before being transferred to the states or the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. In addition, the Forest Service collects revenues related to timber harvest from a handful of other revenue streams.[1]

Combined, timber-related revenues made up 56% of Forest Service receipts in FY2015, accounting for $144M of $254M. Following timber, the Forest Service collected its second largest amount of revenue from recreation, $71M or 28%. Land use, power, grazing, minerals, and quartz crystals followed in that order. Chief revenue streams for each national forest, however, can vary with some deriving more revenue from timber harvest and others, for example, from recreation.[2]

Total U.S. Forest Service Receipts by Use, 2001-2015[3]



Note: The Forest Service has also collected negligible quartz crystal receipts (between $0 and $40K since 2001).

Based upon a national forest's plan, the Forest Service will periodically auction timber for harvest. These sales, and the stipulations within the contracts, provide the majority of timber-related revenues to the U.S. Forest Service. In preparing for a sale, the Forest Service conducts a NEPA analysis, determines the volume and value of the trees to be removed, sets the layout and design of the timber sale, and prepares the timber sale contract and permit. The process for a bid includes advertising the bid, bid opening, and final sale. The highest bid for the timber wins and bids must meet a minimum rate determined and advertised by the Forest Service. The winning bidder then has a period of time to harvest the timber. The Forest Service provides Periodic Timber Sale Accomplishment Reports on its website.[4]

Among timber-related revenues, the Forest Service collected revenue from five main revenue streams:[5]

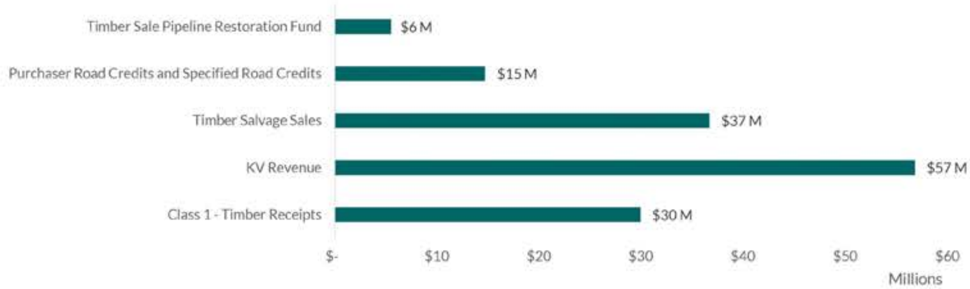
- **Class 1 - Timber Receipts**: These receipts cover amounts collected and deposited into the timber sale deposit fund from the sale of timber and certain other forest products such as posts, poles, and firewood. The Forest Service disburses these funds either to eligible states or the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
- **Knutson-Vandenburg (KV) Revenue**: This revenue includes collections under the Knutson-Vandenberg Act, a major forestry act passed in 1930. The K-V Act authorizes collections from timber sale purchasers for sale area improvement work, including reforestation. The Forest Service disburses these funds in compliance with the agreements between the Forest Service and the cooperator (such as a timber purchaser, not-for-profit organization, or local hunting and fishing club). For more information, see the Forest Service whitepaper on the K-V Act.
- **Purchaser Road Credit and Specified Road Costs**: These funds are credits (net losses to the government) or deposits to payments by purchasers for timber sale contracts related to the construction of roads for the support of harvesting.
- **Timber Salvage Sales**: To facilitate the timely removal of timber damaged by fire, wind, insects, diseases, or other events, the Forest Service sells salvageable material. The Forest Service recycles these funds and uses them on other qualifying salvage sales to cover the cost of preparing and administering the sales.
- **Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TPTP)**: The Forest Service uses this fund to restore the timber sale pipeline and address backlog recreation project needs. The funds come from timber sales released in the FY1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Recessions Act.

Forestry (6/11)

Revenue Collection & Distribution (Continued)

Forest Service Revenue Collection & Distribution (Continued)

FY2015 Forest Service Timber-Related Receipts[6]



The distribution of these specific receipts varies depending on statutory authority and appropriation. The Forest Service collects some revenues as dedicated collections. This means that statute requires that these funds be used for designated activities or purposes. All of the above revenues, with the exception of the Class 1 – Timber receipts are dedicated collections.[7]

The state portion of national forest receipts constitutes the largest dedicated collection related to the national forests. Since 1908, with a few exceptions, states have received 25% of the total of all receipts collected from national forests within their borders. States must then use these funds for public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forests are situated. [8]

In FY2015, 30 states received more than $1M dollars in payments from the National Forest Fund. Seven states received greater than $10M. These distributions include both timber and non-timber revenue. A state's relative reliance on timber versus other receipts, such as recreation, can be determined by examining the sources of revenue for that specific state.[9]

State[10]	Oregon	California	Idaho	Washington	Montana	Colorado	Arizona
Total Payment	$53,856,777	$31,787,328	$23,470,052	$17,349,103	$15,938,821	$11,820,673	$11,156,048
% of Receipts from Timber	79%	21%	62%	70%	74%	7%	12%

For further, more detailed information, the Forest Service provides data on payments made by state, county, national forest, and congressional district as well on its Payments and Receipts page. Other smaller, dedicated collections exist. For a full list of all the dedicated collections see the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agency Financial Report.

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act Distributions

From 2001 to 2015, Congress passed or re-authorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act to provide county payments to reduce the impact from a reduction in timber sale receipts. Counties could elect to receive a payment calculated under a different formula and eligible to be spent on an extended range of items, including public schools, special projects within the national forests, and projects related to minimizing wildfire risk. Both the Forest Service and BLM distributed funds under the act. To read more about those payments, see the U.S. Forest Service website outlining the program. It includes information on election and allocation guidelines and how payments were calculated among other items. BLM provides information on distribution under SRSA to O&C lands here.[11]

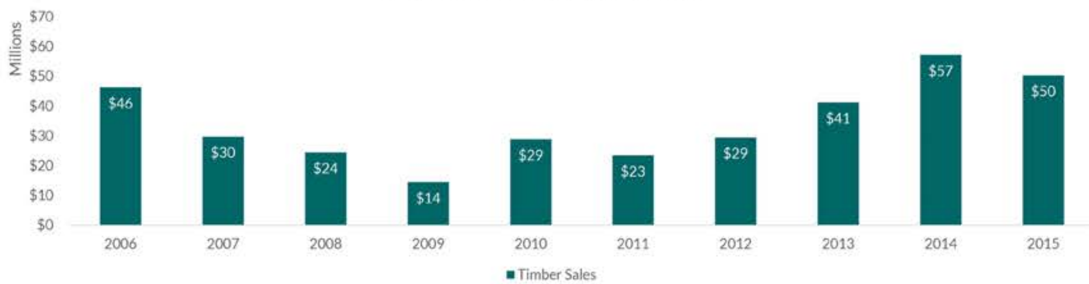
Forestry (7/11)

Revenue Collection & Distribution (Continued)

BLM Revenue Collection & Distribution

The Bureau of Land Management also collects revenues from the sale of timber, as well as wood products and non-wood forest products. Most BLM timber sales come from O&C lands in Oregon. BLM also deposits timber sale receipts into either the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TSPRF) or the Forest Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund (FEHRF). Similar to the Forest Service, the TSPRF receipts are collected and used to restore the timber sale pipeline and address the backlog of recreation project needs. The funds come from timber sales released in the FY1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Recessions Act. The FEHRF receipts come from forest resiliency/health treatments or salvage timber sales. The FEHRF was established initially by 1992 legislation and amended in 1997. Both of these funds are revolving accounts where receipts are used to prepare subsequent timber sales that meet the legislative objectives. In 2015, BLM collected and deposited $9.8M into TSPRF and $12M into FEHRF.[1]

BLM Timber Sales, FY2006-2015[2]

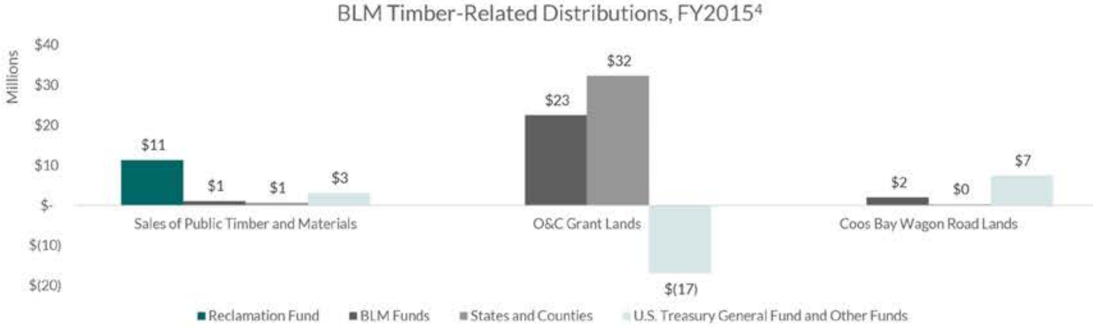


Similar to the Forest Service, BLM distributed SRS payments under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act from 2001 to 2015. BLM provides information on SRS payments to O&C lands here.

BLM revenue distributions vary depending on whether or not the money comes from public domain lands, O&C lands, or CBWR lands and what funding source was used to prepare the timber sale. The table below outlines the distinctions between land type, funding source, and recipient of distributed funds:[3]

Land Type	Funding Source Used to Prepare the Timber Sale	Distribution Formula
Public Domain Lands	Public Domain Forestry Funds	4% goes to the state in which production occurred, 20% goes to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and 76% goes to the Reclamation Fund
	FEHRF	4% goes to the state and 96% goes to the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund
O&C Lands	O&C Appropriations	Since SRS legislation has expired, 50% goes to the 18 O&C counties and 50% of the receipts go to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury
	FEHRF or TSPRF	Since SRS legislation has expired, 50% goes to the 18 O&C counties and 50% goes to either the FEHRF or TSPRF respectively
CBWR Lands	N/A	Distribution CBWR receipts are made in compliance with the 1939 CBWR Act and are designed as in-lieu-of-tax payments

BLM Timber-Related Distributions, FY2015[4]



BLM does not disaggregate distributions to states by specific type of material (e.g., timber). Aggregated distributions to states can be found in the annual *Public Lands Statistics* report.

Forestry (8/11)

Economic Impact

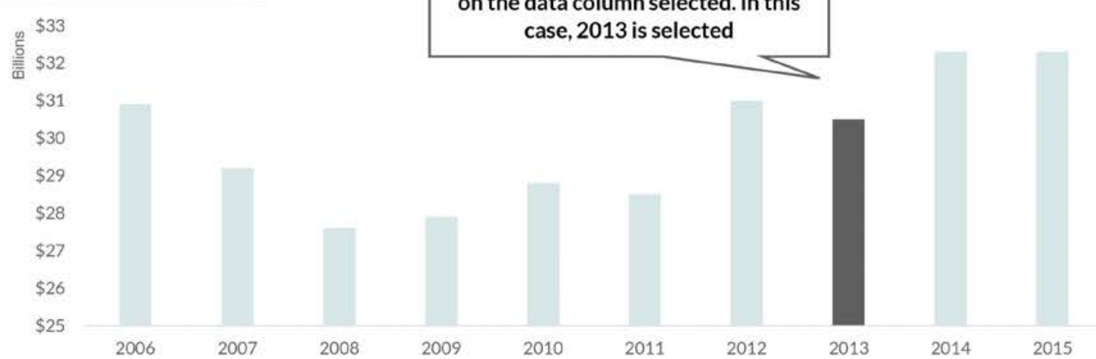
Forestry affects the country's economy in a number of ways. In addition to the revenues collected for public purposes, these include contributing to the country's GDP, creating jobs, and generating exports which draw in money from abroad. Beyond these standard measures, forests provide a variety of ecosystem services (such as purifying air, cleaning water, and maintaining biodiversity) that are beginning to be valued through environmental markets. USDA's National Resources Conservation Service provides more information on these environmental markets.

Gross Domestic Product

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis measures forestry and logging's GDP contribution in conjunction with fishing. These numbers reflect that combination. Combined, forestry, fishing, and related activities contribute a relatively small percentage of the total U.S. GDP. Each of the last ten years they have constituted 0.20% of the total U.S. GDP. [1]

Similar to other bar graphs on the data portal, the information in the paragraph below would change based on the data column selected. In this case, 2013 is selected

GDP (REAL VALUE ADDED)[2]

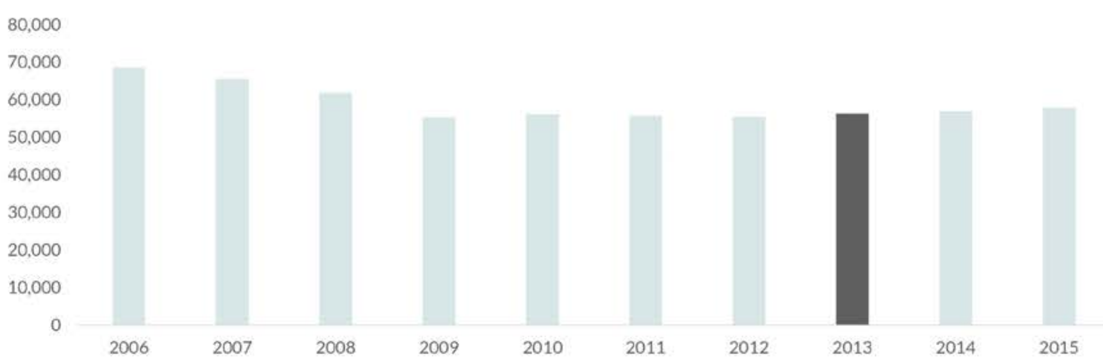


In 2013, forestry, fishing, and related activities contributed **$30.5B in gross domestic product**, 0.20% of the **total U.S. GDP.**

Wage & Salary Jobs

Forestry and logging jobs include fallers; supervisors; logging equipment operators; saw machine setters, operators, and tenders; and truck drivers.[1]

WAGE & SALARY JOBS[2]



In 2013, forestry and logging contributed **56,363 jobs.**

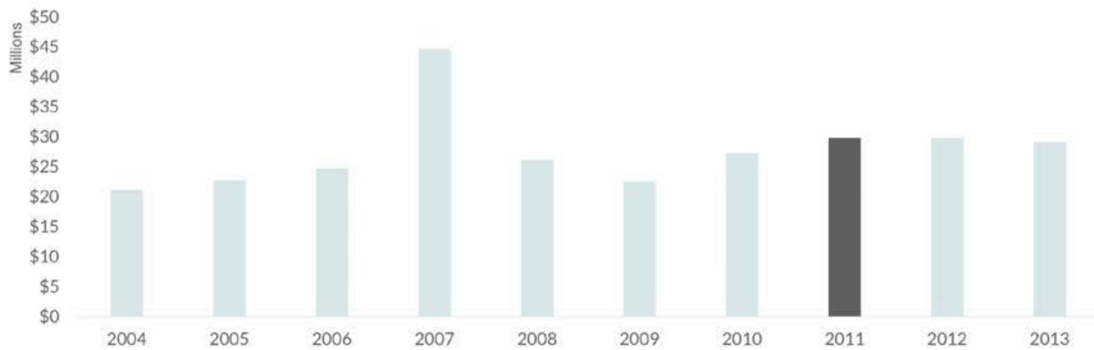
Forestry (9/11)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Exports

The U.S. exports timber products across the world and predominantly exports logs to Canada, the European Union, Japan, South Korea, and China. The U.S. has generally been a net importer of timber products. For 41 of the 49 years between 1965 and 2013, the U.S. imported more timber products than it exported.[1]

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF TIMBER PRODUCTS[2]



In 2011, the value of timber products exported reached **$29,815,300, 2% of the U.S. total for all commodities.**

Costs

In addition to generating revenue and creating jobs, timber production also brings associated costs to government, communities, and the ecosystems in which harvest occurs. The USEITI MSG prioritized four types of costs in 2015: water, transportation, reclamation (here discussed as reforestation), and emergency services.

Water:
Among other reasons, Congress and the Executive Branch initially established national forests to provide clean water by protecting water supplies from flooding and sedimentation caused by logging and fire. 80% of the nation's freshwater originates in forests. 6% of runoff in the eastern United States comes from National Forests, while 33% originates in the West where major rivers begin in the mountains of national forests. This water critically enables healthy, diverse ecosystems and provides drinking water to millions of people. In 1999, EPA estimated that 3,400 public drinking-water systems serving 60 million people were located in watersheds containing national forest lands. The Forest Service's *Water and the Forest Service* details the important role of the national forests play in preserving water quality and quantity and the effects of management of the forests on watersheds.[1]

The quality and quantity of water delivered from forests depends on the condition of the watershed, particularly its vegetation. Watersheds across the Forest Service system need extensive rehabilitation to restore them to their "proper functioning condition" due to effects of logging, grazing, fire, and other human and natural disturbances. In FY2015, only 52.2% of watersheds were in "proper functioning condition." As discussed in the reforestation section of this page, logging practices were the initial focus of the Forest Service for reforestation, but now fire presents the chief need for reforestation.[2] This is expected to increase as climate change increases the occurrence and severity of forest fires, particularly in the arid regions of the western United States.[3]

The U.S. Forest Service invests funds from a variety of sources in restoring watersheds. Downstream water users have also recognized the importance of investing in forests to protect water supplies. For example, Denver Water invests money in Forest Service activities related to fuels reduction, prescribed burns, and prevention activities to minimize the effects of fires on their water supply. Denver Water supplies water to 1.4M people in Colorado. The Forest Service administers 14.5M acres of lands in the state, almost 90% of which exist in watersheds that contribute to public water supplies. Sparked by the costs incurred following two large fires, Denver Water began this partnership with the Forest Service in 2010. By investing $16.5M in these activities now, Denver Water expects to save money on the restoration and repair of their water systems after forest fires. The Forest Service and other partners match this money. Denver Water provides more information on its partnership with the Forest Service. More information on funding for work related to water can be found in the Forest Service Budget Justification.[4]

Forestry (10/11)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Costs (Continued)

Reforestation:

One of the "most important challenges and responsibilities of the Forest Service has been to establish forests on lands" that have lost their forests due to either excessive cutting, fires, insects, farming practices, or natural catastrophes. Historically, timber harvest necessitated the majority of reforestation. To address this, the Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930 authorized the Forest Service to require companies harvesting timber to make deposits to cover the cost of reforestation and related work. Since then, these funds have been the primary means of regenerating harvested forests. The need for reforestation of harvested areas has declined since 1992, however, due to a decline in the use of clearcutting practices and timber production more generally. In recent years, reforestation has shifted in two important ways: 1) the majority of reforestation now concerns regeneration following wildfires in the West, and 2) reforestation has shifted from restoring single-species forest for harvest to restoring forests to their previous complexity in species, age of trees, and ability to meet goals separate from timber harvesting, such as providing ecosystem services. The U.S. Forest Service Reforestation page provides extensive additional information.[1]

As of the start of FY2015, 1,125,931 acres of National Forest System land could benefit from reforestation. Roughly 900,000 of those acres must be reforested due to fires and roughly 150,000 came from timber harvest. In FY2016, the Forest Service budget allocated $65.9M to K-V work. The Reforestation Trust Fund provided an additional $30M for reforestation work. This money comes from the U.S. Treasury each fiscal year. The Forest Service uses it to address the backlog of reforestation and timber stand improvement work. Using $32M in Reforestation Trust funds in FY2015, the Forest Service accomplished 108,540 acres of reforestation and 26,489 acres of timber stand. More information on funding for reforestation work can be found in the Forest Service Budget Justification.[2]

Transportation:

Forest road construction boomed after World War II due to demand of wood products. Forest roads increased to more than 400,000 miles. These roads posed "severe problems and risks" for forests due to land disturbance, access enabled, and concentration of human activities and pollution. They were shown to be particularly harmful to watersheds and riparian ecosystems.[1] Broadly, roads have significant effects on the forests in which they are built. Roads have direct physical and ecological effects, altering forests' geomorphology, hydrology, productivity, and habitat. Similarly they have indirect, landscape-scale effects, harming aquatic habitat and water quality, diminishing the health and abundance of fish populations, acting as population sinks for terrestrial vertebrates, and having a negative effect on biodiversity and conservation. Forest roads also have direct socioeconomic effects, however, enabling timber programs, harvest of nontimber forest products, grazing and rangeland management, energy and mineral resource extraction, and outdoor recreation. They also have indirect socioeconomic effects including enabling fire suppression, forest research and access to private inholdings. The Forest Service report *Forest Roads: A Synthesis of Scientific Information* provides extensive detail on these effects and the scientific research that informs them.[2]

In FY2016, the Forest Service received $172,094,000 for roads, including new road construction, operations & maintenance, and reconstruction of existing roads. Of 52,660 miles of road receiving maintenance, reconstruction, or capital improvement in FY2015, 15,360 miles were for high clearance system roads, the type of roads generally used for timber harvest and extractive activities. The majority of the road worked on were passenger car roads. The deferred maintenance backlog for the passenger car road system has grown to approximately $3 billion. More information on funding for transporation work can be found in the Forest Service Budget Justification.[3]

No information could be found on costs associated with emergency medical services related to forestry.

Forestry (11/11)

Laws & Regulations

A number of laws and regulations govern forestry on public lands in the United States. The Forest Service's Laws, Regulations, & Policies page contains more information. The *Chronology of National Forest Management Laws and Regulations* outlines their development over time.

Law/Code/Rule	Description
United States Code, Title 16, Chapter 2 - National Forests	Laws governing the establishment and administration of the National Forests can be found here in the U.S. Code.
The Organic Act of 1897	Authorized the establishment of National Forest Reserves to improve and protect the condition of forested areas of the United States and to "furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the people of the United States."
Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930	Allows receipts collected from the sale of National Forest timber to be retained by the Forest Service and used to finance reforestation, non-commercial thinnings, and other sale-area improvements. Amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976.
Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of 1937	Put the Oregon and California Railroad Revested Lands (O&C Lands) under management of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Lands were classified as timberlands to be managed for permanent forest production under the principle of sustained yield. It also provided for protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facilities.
Coos Bay Wagon Road Act of 1939	Specifies how CBWR lands are to be appraised, how in-lieu-of- tax payments are to be calculated, and how receipts from CBWR lands are to be addressed.
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to correct maladjustments in land use and assist such things as control of soil erosion, reforestation, preservation of natural resources, and protection of fish and wildlife.
Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable resources of timber, range, water, recreation, and wildlife on the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the products and services.
Wilderness Act of 1964	Established the National Wilderness Preservation System, the initial wilderness areas, and the process by which to create wildernesses "...to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." Read here about further acts related to wildernesses and the Forest Service. Today, the Forest Service manages 445 units encompassing 36,572,721 acres as wilderness.
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966	Establishes a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the country. Of particular relevance for the Forest Service, it secures protection of archaeological resources and sites on public and Indian lands.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968	Established the National System for wild and scenic rivers, the eight initial rivers as a part of the system, and the process for adding rivers to the system. Rivers may be classified as wild, scenic, or recreational. The underlying principles of the act are to keep designated rivers free-flowing; protect outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values; allow existing uses to continue where they do not conflict with river protection; build partnerships among landowners, river users, tribal nations, and all levels of government. When wild and scenic rivers flow through Forest Service land, the Forest Service takes on the stewardship role.
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974	Authorizes long-range planning by the Forest Service to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. RPA requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, to plan and prepare for the future of natural resources.
National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976	NFMA is the primary statute governing the administration of national forests and was an amendment to RPA. It obliges the Forest Service to use a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to resource management and provides for public involvement in preparing and revising forest plans. NFMA requires that plans for alternative land management options be presented, each of which have potential resource outputs (timber, range, mining, recreation) as well as socio-economic effects on local communities.
U.S. Forest Service 2012 Planning Rule	The most recent planning procedures, and the first significant update since 1982. Requires a holistic and integrated approach to management, recognizing that management needs for ecosystem resources are interrelated, and that management for ecological, social, and economic objectives are also interrelated. Designed to incorporate adaptive management, scientific basis, and public participation while acknowledging the need for flexibility and agility in times of change. Provides for a stronger commitment to involving the public throughout the planning process.

Other key laws include the Federal Land Policy and Management ACT (FLPMA) of 1976 (governing BLM management), the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act. Read about those acts on the Federal laws and regulations page.

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All Lands Production

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RE: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
To: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>

Date: Tue, 27 Jun 2017 21:01:59 +0000
Attachments: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study_June22017_vF_CSO pb zm.docx (908.65 kB)

Hi Sarah

I have serious reservation about this document as it stands and would not be able to support it or rely on it to inform any future decision, unless it is completely overhauled.

See attached for some comments from me.

A couple of points I wanted to highlight:

- Much of this discussion seems to completely miss the point of EITI as a **transparency** initiative: the question is whether data **that is disclosed** is sufficiently comprehensive and reliable etc. It makes no sense to argue that data that is withheld and kept secret (such as tax payments, beneficial owners) is sufficiently comprehensive, as to negate any need for transparency. That is simply not the spirit of EITI nor is it what is contemplated by mainstreaming.

- There's no mention of Section 1504 of Dodd-Frank, the one law that would make mainstreaming possible. While the SEC regulation was nullified earlier this year, the Congressional mandate remains in place and is still required to be implemented by the SEC. That needs to be prominently included here.

- The extensive detail on laws and standards that govern corporate reporting seems totally beside the point given that company reporting of EITI-relevant information is very minimal. So I would recommend leaving out that entire discussion because it is misleading to suggest that companies already report sufficient info – it's irrelevant that it's audited, if none of it is what EITI requires. At the very least, you need to point out that company reporting at present does not include any payment reporting on a cash basis.

Zorka Milin
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Subject: Re: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

Sarah and all,
After our cochair meeting, I understand that we are not approving this document until the next MSG meeting, whenever that may be scheduled, right Greg? That right now we are simply reviewing a draft? I believe a much clearer description of this document would be that it is a report on feasibility of mainstreaming the reconciliation of DOI revenues. Please see attached additional edits/comments.

On Thu, Jun 22, 2017 at 7:58 AM, Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com> wrote:
MSG Members –

I wanted to send a gentle reminder to you that comments on the Mainstreaming report are due next Tuesday, June 27th. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you!
Sarah

Sarah Platts
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Monitor **Deloitte.**

Please consider the environment before printing.

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Subject: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

USEITI MSG Members –

I hope this note finds all of you well! Attached please find the USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report for your review. The IA completed this along with numerous stakeholders throughout the past couple of months. We'd now like for you to review this and **provide any feedback or comments directly to me (ideally via track changes) by Tuesday, June 27th.**

If you have any questions at all about the attached, please let me know.

Best,
Sarah

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--

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Newest additions to the USEITI data portal

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Date: Mon, 10 Jul 2017 13:39:46 +0000

Newest additions to the USEITI data portal include the following:
- Adds jobs-by-commodity data to both national and state data pages
- Wage and salary data by commodity
- Wage and salary data for renewable-energy jobs
- Updates Historic Preservation Act data, including tsv and xls files

--
Judy Wilson
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USEITI
The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Renewables Addition

August 2017

Deloitte.

Renewables

Overview

Renewable energy comes from sources that are continually replenished by nature, this includes: sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, plants, and heat.[1] Renewable energy technologies turn these natural fuels into usable energy, which most often takes the form of electricity. Renewable energy, often also called "clean" or "green" energy, produce few if any pollutants. In addition, renewable energy also serves as a pathway to energy independence and security.

The U.S. has experienced a steady expansion of its renewable energy sector over the last decade, with cumulative installed capacity growing over 91% from 2005 to 2015.[2] The industry not only generated 13.8% of total energy in 2015, but also billions in economic activity.[3 4] The industry expects continued growth in the coming years, with the U.S. Energy Information Administration predicting 7.9% growth in the U.S. renewable energy supply over the next year.[5]

Types of Renewable Energy

Multiple types of renewable energy exist, and the number and variety has increased as technology advances. The information below outlines the five key categories of renewable energy.

Solar: The amount of solar power installed in the U.S. has increased more than 23 times since 2008 due to technological advances, decreasing costs, and various government incentives. The two central technologies for solar power generation are Photovoltaic Systems (PV) and Concentrated Solar Power (CSP). PV currently accounts for 72% of the capacity under development and CSP accounts for 25%.[6] CSP systems concentrate radiation to heat a liquid substance that drives a heat engine and an electric generator, which creates an alternating current (AC). PV systems, on the other hand, do not use the sun's heat to generate power. Rather, they use the sun's light to generate direct electric current (DC). PV systems can be developed in a distributed manner (e.g. on a residential home's roof) or in utility-scale solar installations, often called solar farms.

Wind: Built on land or offshore, turbines generate electricity when wind turns its blades and spins a shaft that connects to a generator. Home to one of the largest and fastest-growing wind markets in the world, investments in wind in the U.S. averaged almost $13 billion a year between 2008 and 2013.[7 8] In addition, in 2016, wind power surpassed 82,000 MW of installed capacity, making it the leading source of renewable capacity in the U.S.[9]

Water: Hydropower is the country's oldest and largest sources of renewable energy, supplying 10% of U.S. electricity generation from 1950-2015.[10] Water power technologies capture the power of flowing water and turn it into electricity using several types of hydropower facilities—impoundment, diversion, and pumped storage. The most common type of hydroelectric power plants are impoundment facilities, which use dams to store water in reservoirs. Water released from the reservoir spins a turbine, which in turn activates a generator to produce electricity.

Geothermal: The U.S. ranks as the largest producer of geothermal electricity in the world, and unlike wind and solar, geothermal resources are not dependent upon weather conditions.[11] Geothermal energy derives its power from the earth's heat, and producers drill wells to tap into reservoirs of hot water below the earth's surface. See the Department of Energy's tutorial on geothermal power plants for more information.

Biomass: Biomass provided approximately 5% of energy used in the U.S. in 2016.[12] Biomass is an organic renewable energy source that includes materials such as: algae, wood chips, and agriculture residue. These materials contain stored energy from the sun through photosynthesis, and burning them releases chemical energy. Biomass-fired power plants produce electricity by burning biomass to heat water to a high temperature under pressure. The steam generated from this process powers turbines which connect to generators.

Renewables (2/9)

Governance

Federal Governance

USEITI provides detailed information on how the federal government regulates onshore and offshore renewable energy projects.

For offshore renewables, regulation is primarily handled by:

- The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM): The Energy Policy Act of 2005 established the Outer Continental Shelf Renewable Energy Program and created guidelines that inform BOEM's regulations for offshore wind, wave, and ocean current energy.
- The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE): BSEE regulates the renewable energy industry throughout the development and decommissioning phases of projects. BSEE's primary charge is to conduct inspections and enforce lease, safety, and environmental conditions of offshore wind projects. In addition, BSEE also issues decommissioning permits and licenses.
- The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR): ONRR manages the federal monetary transactions associated with renewable energy for offshore projects. This includes collecting bonuses during the lease phase, rents during the exploration and development phases, and acquisition and operating fees.

For onshore renewable energy projects, regulation is primarily handled by:

- The Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides the BLM with the authority to issue rights of way for developing solar and wind on federal lands. The BLM oversees all phases of the process from planning to decommissioning, and even handles collection of rents and fees.

- The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), an independent agency, regulates all activity related to the interstate transmission of electricity. It also handles the licensing of all hydroelectric projects (both onshore and offshore).

State Governance

State and local governments also maintain their own governing bodies to oversee renewable energy generation. For example:

- California's Energy Commission: Following the deregulation of electric utilities in 1998, the California Energy Commission was placed in charge of the new Renewable Energy Program. The Commission works to increase total renewable electricity generation across the state, and does so by providing market-based incentives for utility scale facilities. It also provides consumer rebates for installing wind and solar energy systems.

- Colorado's Public Utilities Commission: Colorado passed the first voter-led Renewable Energy Standard in the nation, which requires electricity providers to obtain a minimum percentage of their power from renewable sources. The Public Utilities Commission validates that the resources used are in fact greenhouse gas neutral, and more generally works to ensure the availability of safe, reliable, and efficient electric, gas, steam, and water services to utility customers.

- Washington's Utilities and Transportation Commission: The Utilities and Transportation Commission oversees renewable energy programs offered by regulated utilities. In the state of Washington, this includes energy produced from solar, wind, geothermal or other "green sources." Green power programs in Washington include the Alternative Energy Option, which requires electric utilities to offer their customers a voluntary option to buy green power.

Tribal Governance

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) reviews and approves solar, wind, and biomass renewable energy projects on Indian lands. Though the BIA informs the Bureau of Land Management and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue of any development, no additional review or approval is required. The Office of Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) oversees and distributes revenues from leases and right-of-way agreements.

The Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development's Division of Energy and Mineral Development provides a broad overview of renewable energy development on Indian lands. For information, the USEITI also maintains sections on the tribal governance of energy production.

Renewables (3/9)

Production

All Lands Production[1]

In 2015, renewable sources generated a total of 567,348 GWh of energy, out of a total capacity of 194,055 MW. Generally speaking, electricity generation from renewables has climbed steadily, increasing 47% over the last decade. Overall renewable generation increased 2% in 2015, driven by a 36% increase in solar energy production. In addition, renewable electricity generation as a percentage of total electricity generation has also increased steadily from 9.5% in 2006 to 13.8% in 2015.

USEITI also publishes production levels for geothermal, solar, wind, hydropower, and other biomass:

HYDROELECTRIC

265,829,331 megawatt hours of hydroelectric energy were produced in **2016**.

OTHER BIOMASS

22,068,430 megawatt hours of other biomass energy were produced in **2016**.

WIND

226,484,819 megawatt hours of wind energy were produced in **2016**.

GEOTHERMAL

15,562,426 megawatt hours of geothermal energy were produced in **2012**.

SOLAR

36,754,200 megawatt hours of solar energy were produced in **2016**.

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Renewables (4/9)

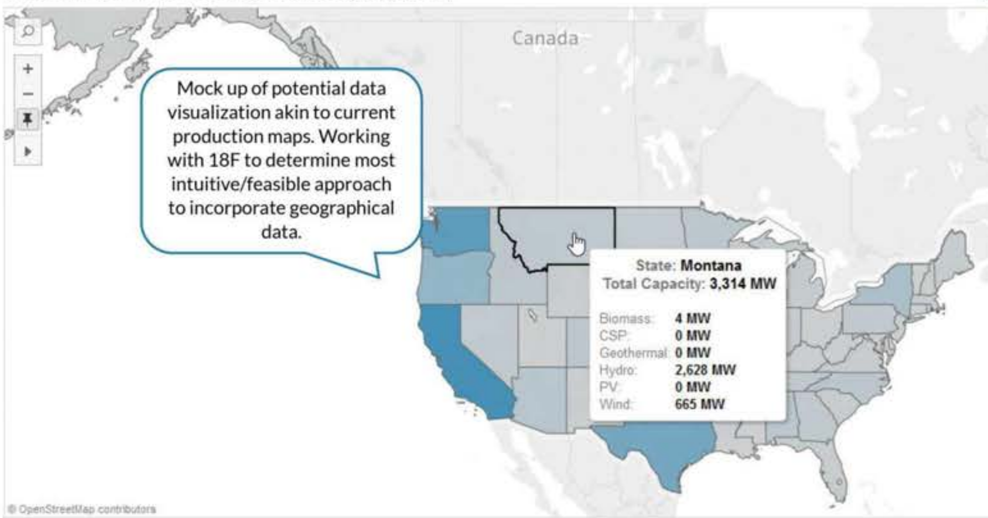
Production (Continued)

Installed Capacity[2]

In 2015, California led the nation in installed renewable electricity capacity, with nearly 31GW, followed by Washington (25GW) and Texas (19GW). California led the country in solar, biomass, and geothermal capacity, while Texas led in wind and Washington in hydropower. Oklahoma had the highest growth rate in capacity additions at 30%, followed by North Carolina, Utah, and Kansas all at 27%.

The map below provides renewable energy capacity by state using data from the Department of Energy's 2015 Renewable Energy Data Book:

Cumulative Renewable Electricity Installed Capacity (2015)



Revenue

Federal Revenue[1]

Companies pay a range of fees, rates, and taxes on renewable energy production in the United States. On federal lands, non-tax revenue is collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). The federal government collects different kinds of fees at each phase, and the chart below shows how much federal revenue ONRR collected in 2016 for renewable energy production. Data, however, is only available for revenue from geothermal and offshore wind energy.

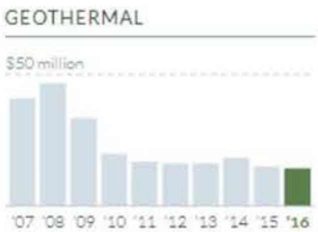
Federal revenue by phase (2016) | Revenue details by phase

Commodity	1. Securing rights	2. Before production	3. During production	Other revenue
GEOTHERMAL				
Geothermal $13,356,892	$19,141	$1,427,938	$11,586,026	$323,788
OFFSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY				
Wind $5,192,111	$1,886,955	$3,305,155	$0	$1

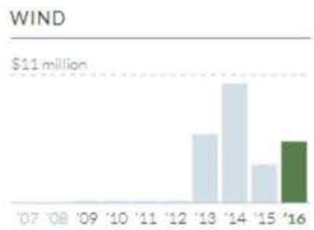
Renewables (5/9)

Revenue (Continued)

Federal Revenue (Continued)



Companies paid **$13,356,892** to produce geothermal on federal land in **2016**.



Companies paid **$5,192,111** to produce wind on federal land in **2016**.

After collecting revenue, ONRR distributes that money to different agencies, funds, and local governments for public use. This process is called "disbursement," and most federal revenue disbursements go into national funds, such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Reclamation Fund. A more detailed breakdown of disbursements is available here. ONRR, however, also disburses some revenue from natural resource extraction back to local governments. In 2016, ONRR disbursed $3,229,359 of revenue collected from geothermal energy back to counties in California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

Tax Expenditures

Tax expenditure programs are policy instruments that reduce federal revenue through changes to the tax code (e.g. tax credits, exemptions, preferential tax rates, deferrals of tax liability) in order to further other policy goals—such as growth in clean energy.

Federal tax credits for the renewable energy industry have been particularly impactful and prevalent, and include:

- Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit (PTC)[1]: PTC applies to electricity generated by qualified energy resources for 10 taxable years. For 2016, the tax credit was $0.023/kWh for wind, close-loop biomass, geothermal, and solar and $0.012/kWh for open-loop biomass, land fill gas, solid waste, and hydroelectric.[2] The tax credit was recently phased down for wind, and expired for all other technologies commencing construction after December 31, 2016.
- Residential Renewable Energy Tax Credit[3]: This tax credit allows individuals to claim 30% of qualified expenditures for residences owned and used. Qualified expenditures include labor, assembly, installation, and piping/wiring costs. The Consolidated Appropriations Act extended the expiration date of this tax credit for solar technologies, however, the credit for all other technologies expired at the end of 2016.
- Business Energy Investment Tax Credit (ITC)[4]: ITC allows for owners of qualified renewable technologies to receive tax credits worth 30% of the value of the facility. The Consolidated Appropriations Act extended the expiration date for solar and other PTC qualified technologies. Project owners, however, must choose between this one time Investment Tax Credit and the 10-year Production Tax Credit.

States also have their own tax incentives that mirror that of the federal government, for example:

- New Mexico's Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit (REPTC)[5]: For wind and biomass, the credit is $0.01/kWh for the first 400,000 MWh for 10 years. For solar, the credit ranges from $0.015/kWh to $0.04 /kWh depending on the taxable year. A study conducted by the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department found that from 2003 to 2012, the value of the claimed REPTC credit amounted to $61.6 million. The study also found that REPTC facilities added an estimated $597 million in economic value and $400 million in avoided emissions to the state economy. Other New Mexico clean energy tax incentives include the Solar Market Development Tax Credit, Agricultural Biomass Tax Credit, and Geothermal Heat Pump Tax Credit.

Renewables (6/9)

Economic Impact

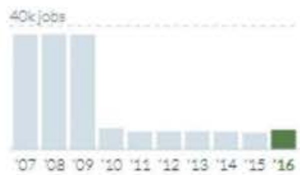
Renewable Energy not only generates revenues for the government, but also contributes to GDP, creates jobs, and generates exports which draw in money from abroad.

Employment

Typically, employment data for the extractive industries is based on BLS labor market data, however, data on renewable energy remains limited as NAICS codes do not yet exist for all parts of the industry. For example, the BLS reports that utilities employ just under 2,800 workers for solar generation, however, a study conduced by the DOE found over 370,000 people engaged in some portion of the solar business.[1] Since no other NAICS codes exist for the solar sector specifically, existing labor market data underestimates the total amount of workers employed in solar related work.

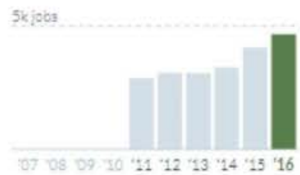
BLS estimates:

HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY



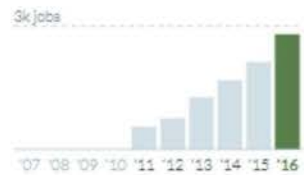
In **2016**, there were **6,489** hydroelectric energy jobs in the U.S.

WIND ENERGY



In **2016**, there were **4,878** wind energy jobs in the U.S.

SOLAR ENERGY



In **2016**, there were **2,766** solar energy jobs in the U.S.

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

There is no data about geothermal energy jobs in **2010**.

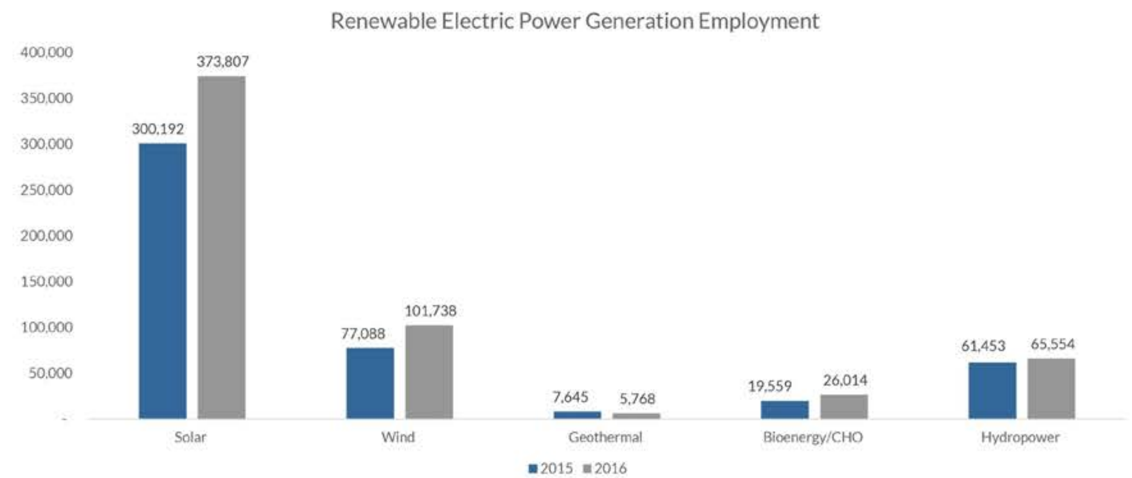
Given the constraints mentioned above, there have been efforts to enhance existing data sets. The DOE's 2017 U.S. Energy and Employment Report (USEER) used supplemental surveys to help disaggregate existing data and gain additional insights into the renewables industry. Using this methodology the USEER found that renewable electric power generation accounted for a total of 572,881 jobs in 2016, a 22% increase over 2015. The rise in employment in solar, wind, bioenergy, and hydropower all reflect the shift toward renewable energy production and growth in capacity.

(continued)

Renewables (7/9)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Employment (Continued)



GDP

Currently, the Bureau of Economic Analysis does not publish data specific to the renewable energy industry. Other indicators of the industry's affect on the U.S. economy include the amount of new investment and revenue generated by renewables. New investment in clean energy in the United States grew by 10% in 2015 to $45 billion.[1] And according to the Census Bureau, renewable energy brought in a total of $9.8 billion in revenue in 2012, up from $6.6 billion in 2007.[2] In 2012, $4.9 billion came from wind, $2.4 billion from hydropower, $995.4 million from geothermal, $934.6 million from biomass, and $472.4 million from solar.

Exports[1]

In 2016, the Department of Commerce conducted a market assessment of renewable energy for U.S. exporters. The study found that the world will add over 250 GW of renewable energy capacity through 2017, and to meet this demand the global import market will reach $195 billion.

The U.S. captured nearly 13% of the import market in the Western Hemisphere last year, however, the study found that exporters in the U.S. are poorly positioned to capitalize on the growth in installed capacity around the world. U.S. exporters are projected to capture only 5.6% of the import market due to low levels of export potential among certain renewable subsectors. For example, European-owned manufacturers dominate the hydropower sector, leaving little room for U.S. based companies. And while the U.S. is highly regarded for its geothermal expertise in development, engineering, and exploration, Japanese firms dominate manufacturing.

Costs

In addition to generating revenue and economic activity, energy generation can bring costs to local communities. The USEITI Multi-Stakeholder group prioritized four types of fiscal costs: transportation, emergency services, water, and reclamation.

Transportation[1]: Currently, data around the costs of transportation and the renewable energy industry is rather limited. However, one large constraint that currently exists in the solar industry relates to the transport of turbine blade and towers. Transporting wide blades around turns, passageways, and beneath overhead obstructions serves as ongoing challenge, and road weight limits further exacerbate the issue. More details regarding these challenges can be found in a study conducted by the NREL. The decommissioning plan for the Black Oak Wind Farm in New York exemplifies this issue, as roads will need to be widened in order to transport and remove turbines. Data quantifying these costs, however, is not available.

Emergency Services: No public government sources relating to the fiscal costs of renewable energy on emergency services were found.

Renewables (8/9)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Costs (Continued)

Water: According to the "Water Nexus" study conducted by the Department of Energy, additional renewable electricity will most likely have relatively low water withdrawals, especially when compared to traditional energy sources.[2] Different renewable energy sources, however, have different impacts on water consumption and water-related costs.

- Solar: Certain types of generation such as CSP and EGS have significant water consumption factors which depend on the generation and cooling technology used. Wet-cooled CSP plants, for example, consume more water than many other types of energy, while dry-cooled CSP plants consume less water than both coal and natural gas facilities. Current estimates indicate that CSP plants (both dry and wet-cooled) will on average use 620-acre feet of water per year.[3] The impacts of this water use vary by project phase, but have been found to affect surface water quality, balance in perennial streams, wells in neighboring pumping centers, and connectivity of surface water features.[4]
- Hydropower: Hydroelectric facilities do not technically withdraw or consume water for generation, however, water does evaporate from reservoirs. Given the multipurpose nature of most hydro projects, however, it is difficult to attribute the share of evaporation specific to hydropower generation.[5]
- Geothermal: The majority of water consumption in the production of geothermal energy occurs during the operational stage and results from belowground leakage. Currently, existing projects such as the Geysers geothermal field in California have maintained productivity even in the face of water shortages by utilizing municipal waste water—up to 10 million gallons a day.[6] A recent study conducted by the DOE predicts that geothermal energy production may result in water conflicts, especially in the Imperial Valley of California.
- Biomass: Water demands and water quality impacts vary greatly among different biomass feedstock categories; therefore, water resource planning remains a key to large-scale biomass resource development.[7] Water consumption for biofuels stood at just over 3 million acre-feet in 2014, however, data regarding other sectors of the bio-economy was not found.[8]

Reclamation:

- Wind: On a high level, BSEE oversees the decommissioning of offshore wind projects and BLM onshore wind projects. States rarely have their own decommissioning regulations with Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Vermont being the only states with renewable facility decommissioning rules and funds. No utility scale wind projects have been decommissioned, however, the BLM estimates that the total cost of removal varies from $3,500 to $5,700 per 100 kW turbine.[9] The standard bond amount for wind farm developers is typically around $20,000 per turbine.[10]
- Solar: The BLM oversees the reclamation of solar projects, and the standard bond amount inside designated leasing areas is $10,000 per acre.[11] Different states also have their own regulations, which often include the requirement of a decommissioning plan at the time of application. California, Hawaii, New Jersey, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Vermont, and Virginia are currently the only states with solar decommissioning policies and funds. During decommissioning, producers must remove PV modules from racks, dispose of all solid and hazardous waste according to regulations, and re-vegetate affected areas. A study conducted by the Department of Energy estimated that the decommissioning of Apple One Solar Farm in California would cost $578,920.[12]
- Hydropower: Reclamation of hydropower facilities take several forms—one of which includes dam removal. In 2006, the California Energy Commission and U.S. Department of Interior conducted a study regarding the decommissioning of the Klamath Basin Hydroelectric Project due to environmental and wildlife concerns. The study projected that dam removal would cost $89.6 million.[13] Decommissioning, however, does not always require full dam removal, as some features can be left in place for other uses. For projects constructed on federal land, developers are required to restore the lands to a condition satisfactory to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- Geothermal: Reclamation of geothermal sites include the plugging and capping of abandoned wells, removal of structures and surface equipment, and replanting of vegetation to facilitate natural restoration.[14] Though data on the national level regarding the cost of reclamation does not exist, certain states do report such information. For example, California's Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal spent $1.2 million dollars reclaiming 19 hazardous and idle-deserted geothermal wells in 2008.[5]

Renewables (9/9)

Federal Laws & Regulations

A number of laws and regulations govern renewable energy in the United States.

Law/Code/Rule	Description
Federal Power Act (FPA)	FPA established the Federal Power Commission, which oversees wholesale and interstate electricity transactions. It serves as the primary source of federal authority over electric utilities (including renewable electricity).
Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT92)	Congress passed EPACT92 to set goals, create mandates, and amend utility laws to increase energy efficiency and clean energy. The Act has 27 titles working to provide incentives for renewable energy and energy conservation in buildings.
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA)	EPA addresses: energy efficiency, renewable energy, oil and gas, coal, tribal energy, nuclear matters, vehicles, hydrogen, electricity, energy tax incentives, hydropower/geothermal energy, and climate change technology. For example, one part of the Act provides loan guarantees for those that use innovative technologies to avoid the production of greenhouse gases.
Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA)	EISA aims to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security through increased production of clean renewable fuels and improvement in energy efficiency. The three key provisions are the Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards, the Renewable Fuel Standard, and the Appliance/Lighting Efficiency Standards.
Renewable Energy Bonus Depreciation	This part of the tax code classifies many renewable projects as "five-year property," making project costs depreciable over five years. In addition, there is a 50% "bonus" depreciation for eligible systems in the first year.
Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act (PURPA)	PURPA requires utilities to buy electricity from qualifying facilities, and by doing so injected competition into wholesale power markets. PURPA paved the way for renewable energy developers to enter the market.
FERC Orders 888 & 889	Order 888 and 889 reduced transmission barriers for renewable energy generators and gave developers open access to critical market data regarding transmission capacity and prices.
Executive Order 13693	EO 13693, "Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade," requires federal agencies to achieve a slew of goals regarding sustainability. This includes requiring that the Federal government consume 7.5% of its electricity use from renewable sources.

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RE: EITI

From: "Mazzarella, James A. EOP/NSC" [redacted]
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Wed, 09 Aug 2017 21:53:07 +0000
Attachments: FW_ EITI Sub-PCC _ Wednesday, Aug 30 _ 3pm in 176 EEOB .msg (225.79 kB)

Thanks Tommy. Curtis, please see attached invite and background on USEITI and call me if you would like to discuss.

Jim Mazzarella | Director for International Development | National Security Council | [redacted] | [redacted]

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov [mailto:[redacted]@treasury.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 9, 2017 4:46 PM
To: Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; Mazzarella, James A. EOP/NSC [redacted]
Subject: EITI

Jim, I found the Treasury representative for EITI.
Curtis, Jim is at the NSC working on the issue.

Best regards,
Tommy

RE: EITI

From: curtis.carlson@treasury.gov
To: "Mazzarella, James A. EOP/NSC" [redacted]
Date: Wed, 09 Aug 2017 22:05:40 +0000

Jim

I will be on vacation the week of the meeting. I've worked closely with DOI and agree with their recommendations.

If you want to discuss this more please let me know.

Curtis

From: Mazzarella, James A. EOP/NSC [redacted]
Date: August 9, 2017 at 5:53:41 PM EDT
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Carlson, Curtis <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: EITI

Thanks Tommy. Curtis, please see attached invite and background on USEITI and call me if you would like to discuss.

Jim Mazzarella | Director for International Development | National Security Council | [redacted]

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov [mailto:[redacted]@treasury.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 9, 2017 4:46 PM
To: Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; Mazzarella, James A. EOP/NSC <[redacted]
Subject: EITI

Jim, I found the Treasury representative for EITI.

Curtis, Jim is at the NSC working on the issue.

Best regards,

[redacted]

RE: EITI

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2017 12:41:18 +0000

I let Jim know that I am not available the last week this month so I will miss he meeting. I've been pretty involved and in close contact with DOI. None of this is news to me.

If you want to talk please let me know.

Curtis

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: August 9, 2017 at 4:45:08 PM EDT
To: Carlson, Curtis <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: EITI

Gotcha. OK. I'm going to connect you with Jim Mazzarella, who's the NSC POC for the issue. There's an upcoming sub-pcc on the issue.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 4:41 PM
To: Iverson, Thomas <Thomas.Iverson@treasury.gov>
Subject: Re: EITI

I'm still the Treasury representative for the USEITI to the extent it still exists. It's in a state of limbo for the moment. There have been no official meetings since the beginning of the year.

From:[redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: August 9, 2017 at 4:29:37 PM EDT
To: Carlson, Curtis <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov>
Subject: EITI

Hi Curtis,
I work in TFFC on AML/CFT issues and anticorruption.
If I remember correctly you used to work on EITI, am I right? If so, do you still cover it?
I just met with the new NSC director responsible for the issue and he's looking for the main Treasury POC, my office has only been tangentially involved.
Best regards,
[redacted]

eiti

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2017 13:28:18 +0000

Judy,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Happy Doggie Day!
Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

RE: eiti

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2017 13:40:40 +0000

I'm still debating whether it is worth driving hours, in likely traffic jams, to get to the full eclipse. I'm leaning against it but my daughter really wants to go. There is another one in a few years that will also be nearby.

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:34 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: Re: eiti

Thank you Curtis. Good to hear from you. I will clarify the distinction during our meeting. We are gearing up for another doggy days at Interior. Hope all is well with you. Do you have plans for viewing the eclipse? I will be on a plane to Denver.

On Thu, Aug 10, 2017 at 9:28 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:
Judy,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Happy Doggie Day!
Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
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--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

Re: eiti

From: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2017 14:00:14 +0000

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

[redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

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Judy Wilson

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--
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USEITI Renewables Addition

From:	"OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>
To:	Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
Cc:	"Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, ksweeney@nma.org, Ryan Winzenburg <ryan.winzenburg@onrr.gov>
Date:	Wed, 23 Aug 2017 20:52:18 +0000
Attachments:	USEITI Renewables Highlight_8-23-2017.pdf (696.66 kB)

Hello and good evening:

Deloitte has completed another addition for Renewables (attached). We are asking that the MSG review this addition for fatal flaws. After we have received final comments and edits this addition will be passed off to 18F to be incorporated onto the Data Portal.

Please reply with your comments for fatal flaws on or before COB, Friday, September 1st.

Thank you,
Kim

Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

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Follow us on Twitter and Facebook

Regards,

USEITI Secretariat
202-208-0272 voicemail

USEITI
The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Renewables Addition

August 2017

Deloitte.

Renewables

Overview

Renewable energy comes from sources that are not depleted when used, this includes: sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, plants, and heat.[1] Renewable energy technologies turn these natural resources into usable energy, which most often takes the form of electricity. Renewable energy, often also called "clean" or "green" energy, produce few if any pollutants. In addition, renewable energy also serves as a pathway to energy independence and security.

The U.S. has experienced a steady expansion of its renewable energy sector over the last decade, with cumulative installed capacity growing over 91% from 2005 to 2015.[2] The industry not only generated 13.8% of total energy in 2015, but also billions in economic activity.[3] [4] The industry expects continued growth in the coming years, with the U.S. Energy Information Administration predicting 7.9% growth in the U.S. renewable energy supply over the next year.[5]

While the U.S. Energy Information Administration and the International Energy Agency use slightly different classification systems for these different energy types, USEITI chooses to treat solar, wind, water, geothermal, and biomass collectively under the category of renewable energy based on MSG scope decisions.

Types of Renewable Energy

Multiple types of renewable energy exist, and the number and variety has increased as technology advances. The information below outlines the five key categories of renewable energy.

Solar: The amount of solar power installed in the U.S. has increased more than 23 times since 2008 due to technological advances, decreasing costs, and various government incentives. The two central technologies for solar power generation are Photovoltaic Systems (PV) and Concentrated Solar Power (CSP). PV currently accounts for 72% of the capacity under development and CSP accounts for 25%.[6] CSP systems, also known has solar thermal power systems, concentrate radiation to heat a liquid substance that drives a heat engine and an electric generator, which creates an alternating current (AC). PV systems, on the other hand, do not use the sun's heat to generate power. Rather, they use the sun's light to generate direct electric current (DC). PV systems can be developed in a distributed manner (e.g. on a residential home's roof) or in utility-scale solar installations, often called solar farms.

Wind: Built on land or offshore, turbines generate electricity when wind turns their blades and spins a shaft that connects to a generator. Home to one of the largest and fastest-growing wind markets in the world, investments in wind in the U.S. averaged almost $13 billion a year between 2008 and 2013.[7] [8] In addition, in 2016, wind power surpassed 82,000 MW (megawatts) of installed capacity, making it the second leading source of renewable capacity in the U.S.[9]

Water: Hydropower is the country's oldest and largest source of renewable energy, supplying 10% of U.S. electricity generation from 1950-2015.[10] Water power technologies capture the power of flowing water and turn it into electricity using several types of hydropower facilities—impoundment, diversion, and pumped storage. The most common type of hydroelectric power plants are impoundment facilities, which use dams to store water in reservoirs. Water released from the reservoir spins a turbine, which in turn activates a generator to produce electricity.

Geothermal: The U.S. ranks as the largest producer of geothermal electricity in the world, and unlike wind and solar, geothermal resources are not dependent upon weather conditions.[11] Geothermal energy derives its power from the earth's heat, and producers drill wells to tap into reservoirs of hot water below the earth's surface. See the Department of Energy's tutorial on geothermal power plants for more information.

Biomass: Biomass provided approximately 5% of the energy used in the U.S. in 2016.[12] Biomass is an organic renewable energy source that includes materials such as: algae, wood chips, and agriculture residue. These materials contain stored energy from the sun created by photosynthesis, and burning them releases chemical energy. Biomass-fired power plants produce electricity by burning biomass to heat water to a high temperature under pressure. The steam generated from this process powers turbines which connect to generators.

Renewables (2/9)

Governance

Federal Governance

USEITI provides detailed information on how the federal government regulates onshore and offshore renewable energy projects.

For offshore renewables, regulation is primarily handled by:

- The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM): The Energy Policy Act of 2005 established the Outer Continental Shelf Renewable Energy Program and created guidelines that inform BOEM's regulations for offshore wind, wave, and ocean current energy.
- The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE): BSEE regulates the renewable energy industry throughout the development and decommissioning phases of projects. BSEE's primary charge is to conduct inspections and enforce lease, safety, and environmental conditions of offshore wind projects. In addition, BSEE also issues decommissioning permits and licenses.
- The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR): ONRR manages the federal monetary transactions associated with renewable energy for offshore projects. This includes collecting bonuses during the lease phase, rents during the exploration and development phases, and acquisition and operating fees.

For onshore renewable energy projects, regulation is primarily handled by:

- The Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides the BLM with the authority to issue rights of way for developing solar and wind on federal lands. The BLM oversees all phases of the process from planning to decommissioning, and even handles collection of rents and fees.
- The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): FERC, an independent agency, regulates all activity related to the interstate transmission of electricity. It also handles the licensing of all hydroelectric projects (both onshore and offshore).
- The Bureau of Reclamation: Established in 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation is the largest wholesaler of water in the country, and the second largest producer of hydroelectric power. The Bureau of Reclamation has constructed more that 600 dams, and is considered a contemporary water management agency.
- The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): USACE is a federal agency under the Department of Defense, delivering public and military engineering services to its customers. The Corps' water resources mission includes hydroelectric power production. It operates 75 hydropower plants, making it the largest operator of hydroelectric power plants in the U.S.
- The Federal Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs): The Department of Energy's four federal power marketing administrations operate electric systems and sell the electrical output of federally owned and operated hydroelectric dams in 33 states. The four PMAs are the Bonneville Power Administration, the Western Area Power Administration, and the Southeastern Power Administration, and the Southwestern Power Administration.
- The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA): TVA is a corporate agency of the U.S. that provides electricity to over 9 million people in seven southeastern states. TVA offers a spectrum of renewable energy solutions to serve its customers through its commitment to hydropower, solar, and wind installations. It is exemplary of other public power administrations like the Bonneville

State Governance

State and local governments also maintain their own governing bodies to oversee renewable energy generation. For example:

- California's Energy Commission: Following the deregulation of electric utilities in 1998, the California Energy Commission was placed in charge of the new Renewable Energy Program. The Commission works to increase total renewable electricity generation across the state, and does so by providing market-based incentives for utility scale facilities. It also provides consumer rebates for installing wind and solar energy systems.
- Colorado's Public Utilities Commission: Colorado passed the first voter-led Renewable Energy Standard in the nation, which requires electricity providers to obtain a minimum percentage of their power from renewable sources. The Public Utilities Commission validates that the resources used are in fact greenhouse gas neutral, and more generally works to ensure the availability of safe, reliable, and efficient electric, gas, steam, and water services to utility customers.
- Washington's Utilities and Transportation Commission: The Utilities and Transportation Commission oversees renewable energy programs offered by regulated utilities. In the state of Washington, this includes energy produced from solar, wind, geothermal, qualified hydropower, and other "green sources." Green power programs in Washington include the Alternative Energy Option, which requires electric utilities to offer their customers a voluntary option to buy green power.

Renewables (3/9)

Governance (Continued)

Tribal Governance

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) reviews and approves solar, wind, and biomass renewable energy projects on Indian lands. Though the BIA informs the BLM and the ONRR of any development, no additional review or approval is required. The Office of Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) oversees and distributes revenues from leases and right-of-way agreements.

The Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development's Division of Energy and Mineral Development provides a broad overview of renewable energy development on Indian lands. For information, the USEITI also maintains sections on the tribal governance of energy production.

Production

All Lands Production[1]

In 2015, renewable sources generated a total of 567,348 GWh (gigawatt hours) of energy, from a total capacity of 194,055 MW (megawatts). [2] Generally speaking, electricity generation from renewables has climbed steadily, increasing 47% over the last decade. Overall renewable generation increased 2% in 2015, driven by a 36% increase in solar energy production. In addition, renewable electricity generation as a percentage of total electricity generation has also increased steadily from 9.5% in 2006 to 13.8% in 2015.

USEITI also publishes production levels for geothermal, solar, wind, hydropower, and other biomass:

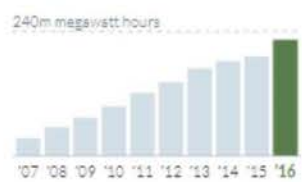
HYDROELECTRIC

265,829,331 megawatt hours of hydroelectric energy were produced in **2016**.

OTHER BIOMASS

22,068,430 megawatt hours of other biomass energy were produced in **2016**.

WIND



226,484,819 megawatt hours of wind energy were produced in **2016**.

GEOTHERMAL

17,416,928 megawatt hours of geothermal energy were produced in **2016**.

SOLAR

36,754,200 megawatt hours of solar energy were produced in **2016**.

Renewables (4/9)

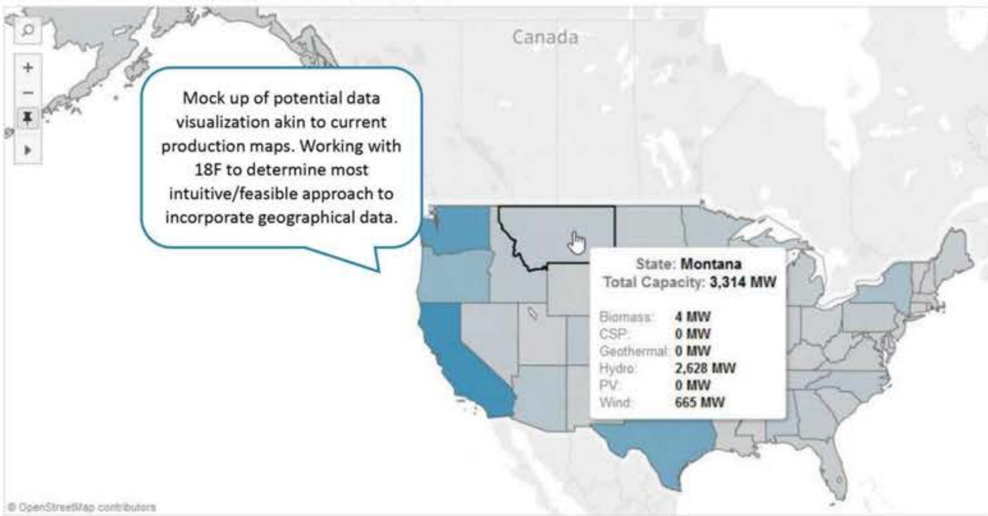
Production (Continued)

Installed Capacity[3]

In 2015, California led the nation in installed renewable electricity capacity, with nearly 31 GW, followed by Washington (25 GW) and Texas (19 GW). California led the country in solar, biomass, and geothermal capacity, while Texas led in wind and Washington in hydropower. Oklahoma had the highest growth rate in capacity additions at 30%, followed by North Carolina, Utah, and Kansas all at 27%.

The map below provides renewable energy capacity by state using data from the Department of Energy's 2015 Renewable Energy Data Book:

Cumulative Renewable Electricity Installed Capacity (2015)



Revenue

Federal Revenue[1]

Companies pay a range of fees, rates, and taxes on renewable energy production in the United States. On federal lands, non-tax revenue is collected and reported by the ONRR. The federal government collects different kinds of fees at each phase, and the chart below shows how much federal revenue ONRR collected in 2016 for renewable energy production. Data, however, is only available for revenue from geothermal and offshore wind energy.

Federal revenue by phase (2016) | Revenue details by phase

Commodity	1. Securing rights	2. Before production	3. During production	Other revenue
GEOTHERMAL				
Geothermal $13,356,892	$19,141	$1,427,938	$11,586,026	$323,788
OFFSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY				
Wind $5,192,111	$1,886,955	$3,305,155	$0	$1

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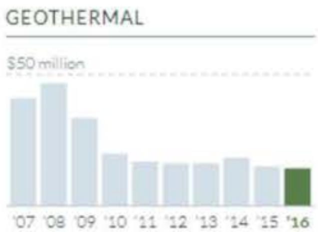
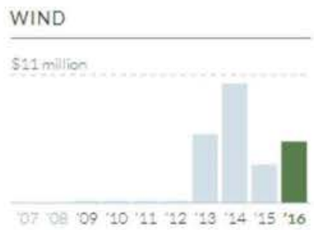
Renewables (5/9)

Revenue (Continued)

Federal Revenue (Continued)



Companies paid **$13,356,892** to produce geothermal on federal land in **2016**.



Companies paid **$5,192,111** to produce wind on federal land in **2016**.

After collecting revenue, ONRR distributes that money to different agencies, funds, and local governments for public use. This process is called "disbursement," and most federal revenue disbursements go into national funds, such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Reclamation Fund. A more detailed breakdown of disbursements is available here. ONRR, however, also disburses some revenue from natural resource extraction back to local governments. In 2016, ONRR disbursed $3,229,359 of revenue collected from geothermal energy back to counties in California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

Tax Expenditures

Tax expenditure programs are policy instruments that reduce federal revenue through changes to the tax code (e.g. tax credits, exemptions, preferential tax rates, deferrals of tax liability) in order to further other policy goals—such as growth in clean energy.

Federal tax credits for the renewable energy industry have been particularly impactful and prevalent, and include:

- Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit (PTC)[1]: PTC applies to electricity generated by qualified energy resources for 10 taxable years. For 2016, the tax credit was $0.023/kWh for wind, close-loop biomass, geothermal, and solar and $0.012/kWh for open-loop biomass, land fill gas, solid waste, and hydroelectric.[2] The tax credit was recently phased down for wind, and expired for all other technologies commencing construction after December 31, 2016.
- Residential Renewable Energy Tax Credit[3]: This tax credit allows individuals to claim 30% of qualified expenditures for residences owned and used. Qualified expenditures include labor, assembly, installation, and piping/wiring costs. The Consolidated Appropriations Act extended the expiration date of this tax credit for solar technologies, however, the credit for all other technologies expired at the end of 2016.
- Business Energy Investment Tax Credit (ITC)[4]: ITC allows for owners of qualified renewable technologies to receive tax credits worth 30% of the value of the facility. The Consolidated Appropriations Act extended the expiration date for solar and other PTC qualified technologies. Project owners, however, must choose between this one time Investment Tax Credit and the 10-year Production Tax Credit.

States also have their own tax incentives that mirror that of the federal government, for example:

- New Mexico's Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit (REPTC)[5]: For wind and biomass, the credit is $0.01/kWh for the first 400,000 MWh for 10 years. For solar, the credit ranges from $0.015/kWh to $0.04 /kWh depending on the taxable year. A study conducted by the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department found that from 2003 to 2012, the value of the claimed REPTC credit amounted to $61.6 million. The study also found that REPTC facilities added an estimated $597 million in economic value and $400 million in avoided emissions to the state economy. Other New Mexico clean energy tax incentives include the Solar Market Development Tax Credit, Agricultural Biomass Tax Credit, and Geothermal Heat Pump Tax Credit.

Renewables (6/9)

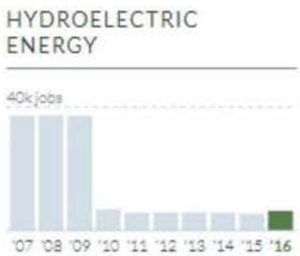
Economic Impact

Renewable Energy not only generates revenues for the government, but also contributes to gross domestic product (GDP), creates jobs, and generates exports which draw in money from abroad.

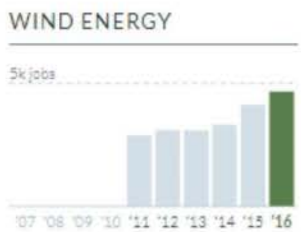
Employment

Typically, employment data for the extractive industries is based on Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) labor market data, however, data on renewable energy remains limited as North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes do not yet exist for all parts of the industry. For example, the BLS reports that utilities employ just under 2,800 workers for solar generation, however, a study conduced by the DOE found over 370,000 people engaged in some portion of the solar business.[1] Since no other NAICS codes exist for the solar sector specifically, existing labor market data underestimates the total amount of workers employed in solar related work.

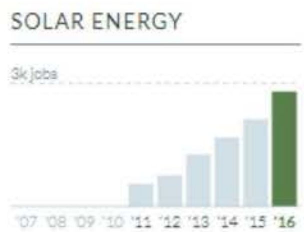
BLS estimates:



In **2016**, there were **6,489** hydroelectric energy jobs in the U.S.



In **2016**, there were **4,878** wind energy jobs in the U.S.



In **2016**, there were **2,766** solar energy jobs in the U.S.

There is no data about geothermal energy jobs in **2010**.

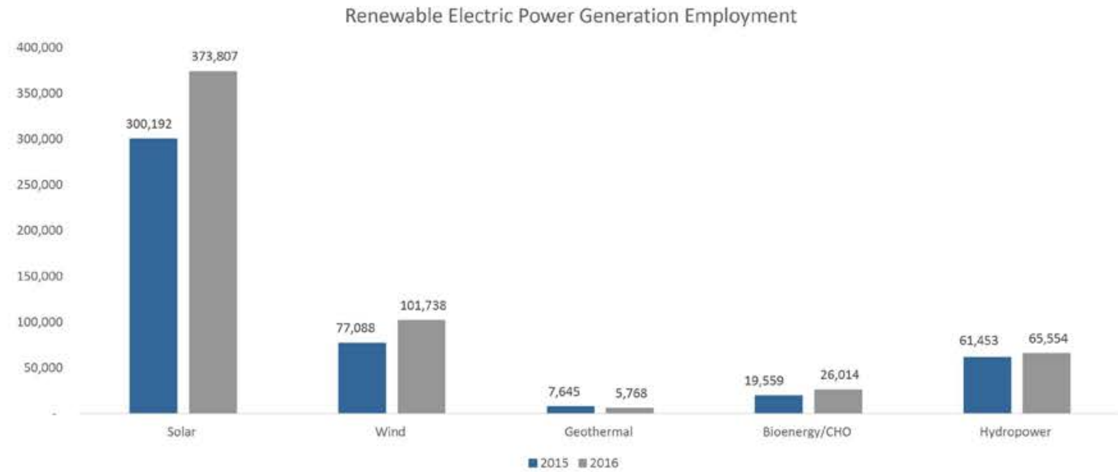
Given the constraints mentioned above, there have been efforts to enhance existing data sets. The DOE's [2017 U.S. Energy and Employment Report] (USEER) used supplemental surveys to help disaggregate existing data and gain additional insights into the renewables industry. Using this methodology the USEER found that renewable electric power generation accounted for a total of 572,881 jobs in 2016, a 22% increase over 2015. The rise in employment in solar, wind, bioenergy, and hydropower all reflect the shift toward renewable energy production and growth in capacity.

(continued)

Renewables (7/9)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Employment (Continued)



GDP

Currently, the Bureau of Economic Analysis does not publish data specific to the renewable energy industry. Other indicators of the industry's affect on the U.S. economy include the amount of new investment and revenue generated by renewables. New investment in clean energy in the United States grew by 10% in 2015 to $45 billion.[1] And according to the Census Bureau, renewable energy brought in a total of $9.8 billion in revenue in 2012, up from $6.6 billion in 2007.[2] In 2012, $4.9 billion came from wind, $2.4 billion from hydropower, $995.4 million from geothermal, $934.6 million from biomass, and $472.4 million from solar.

Exports[1]

In 2016, the Department of Commerce conducted a market assessment of renewable energy for U.S. exporters. The study found that the world will add over 250 GW of renewable energy capacity through 2017, and to meet this demand the global import market will reach $195 billion.

The U.S. captured nearly 13% of the import market in the Western Hemisphere last year, however, the study found that exporters in the U.S. are poorly positioned to capitalize on the growth in installed capacity around the world. U.S. exporters are projected to capture only 5.6% of the import market due to low levels of export potential among certain renewable subsectors. For example, European-owned manufacturers dominate the hydropower sector, leaving little room for U.S. based companies. And while the U.S. is highly regarded for its geothermal expertise in development, engineering, and exploration, Japanese firms dominate manufacturing.

Costs

In addition to generating revenue and economic activity, energy generation can bring costs to local communities. The USEITI Multi-Stakeholder group prioritized four types of fiscal costs: transportation, emergency services, water, and reclamation.

Transportation[1]: Currently, data around the costs of transportation and the renewable energy industry is rather limited. However, one large constraint that currently exists in the wind industry relates to the transport of turbine blade and towers. Transporting wide blades around turns, passageways, and beneath overhead obstructions serves as ongoing challenge, and road weight limits further exacerbate the issue. More details regarding these challenges can be found in a study conducted by the NREL. The decommissioning plan for the Black Oak Wind Farm in New York exemplifies this issue, as roads will need to be widened in order to transport and remove turbines. Data quantifying these costs, however, is not available.

Emergency Services: No public government sources relating to the fiscal costs of renewable energy on emergency services were found.

Renewables (8/9)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Costs (Continued)

Water: According to the "Water Nexus" study conducted by the Department of Energy, additional renewable electricity will most likely have relatively low water withdrawals, especially when compared to traditional energy sources.[2] Different renewable energy sources, however, have different impacts on water consumption and water-related costs.

- Solar: Certain types of generation such as CSP have significant water consumption factors which depend on the generation and cooling technology used. Wet-cooled CSP plants, for example, consume more water than many other types of energy, while dry-cooled CSP plants consume less water than both coal and natural gas facilities. Current estimates indicate that CSP plants (both dry and wet-cooled) will on average use 620-acre feet of water per year.[3] The impacts of this water use vary by project phase, but have been found to affect surface water quality, balance in perennial streams, wells in neighboring pumping centers, and connectivity of surface water features.[4]
- Hydropower: Hydroelectric facilities do not technically withdraw or consume water for generation, however, water does evaporate from reservoirs. Given the multipurpose nature of most hydro projects, however, it is difficult to attribute the share of evaporation specific to hydropower generation.[5]
- Geothermal: The majority of water consumption in the production of geothermal energy occurs during the operational stage and results from belowground leakage. Currently, existing projects such as the Geysers geothermal field in California have maintained productivity even in the face of water shortages by utilizing municipal waste water—up to 10 million gallons a day.[6] A recent study conducted by the DOE predicts that geothermal energy production may result in water conflicts, especially in the Imperial Valley of California.
- Biomass: Water demands and water quality impacts vary greatly among different biomass feedstock categories; therefore, water resource planning remains a key to large-scale biomass resource development.[7] Water consumption for biofuels stood at just over 3 million acre-feet in 2014, however, data regarding other sectors of the bio-economy was not found.[8]

Reclamation:

- Wind: On a high level, BSEE oversees the decommissioning of offshore wind projects and BLM onshore wind projects. States rarely have their own decommissioning regulations with Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Vermont being the only states with renewable facility decommissioning rules and funds. No utility scale wind projects have been decommissioned, however, the BLM estimates that the total cost of removal varies from $3,500 to $5,700 per 100 kW turbine.[9] The standard bond amount for wind farm developers is typically around $20,000 per turbine.[10]
- Solar: The BLM oversees the reclamation of solar projects on federal lands, and the standard bond amount inside designated leasing areas is $10,000 per acre.[11] Different states also have their own regulations, which often include the requirement of a decommissioning plan at the time of application. California, Hawaii, New Jersey, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Vermont, and Virginia are currently the only states with solar decommissioning policies and funds. During decommissioning, producers must remove PV modules from racks, dispose of all solid and hazardous waste according to regulations, and re-vegetate affected areas. A study conducted by the Department of Energy estimated that the decommissioning of Apple One Solar Farm in California would cost $578,920.[12]
- Hydropower: Reclamation of hydropower facilities take several forms—one of which includes dam removal. In 2006, the California Energy Commission and U.S. Department of Interior conducted a study regarding the decommissioning of the Klamath Basin Hydroelectric Project due to environmental and wildlife concerns. The study projected that dam removal would cost $89.6 million.[13] Decommissioning, however, does not always require full dam removal, as some features can be left in place for other uses. For projects constructed on federal land, developers are required to restore the lands to a condition satisfactory to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- Geothermal: Reclamation of geothermal sites include the plugging and capping of abandoned wells, removal of structures and surface equipment, and replanting of vegetation to facilitate natural restoration.[14] Though data on the national level regarding the cost of reclamation does not exist, certain states do report such information. For example, California's Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal spent $1.2 million dollars reclaiming 19 hazardous and idle-deserted geothermal wells in 2008.[5]

Renewables (9/9)

Federal Laws & Regulations

A number of laws and regulations govern renewable energy in the United States.

Law/Code/Rule	Description
The Reclamation Act of 1902	The Reclamation Act funded irrigation in the American West, and created the United States Reclamation Service, which was later renamed the United State Bureau of Reclamation. This law helped enable the construction of federal water facilities and hydropower plants
Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (TVA)	The TVA Act created the TVA, a federally owned corporation charged with addressing the Valley's most important issues related to energy, environmental stewardship, and economic development. Since then, the TVA has worked extensively to develop and provide its customers with affordable renewable energy.
Federal Power Act of 1935 (FPA)	FPA established the Federal Power Commission, which oversees wholesale and interstate electricity transactions. It serves as the primary source of federal authority over electric utilities (including renewable electricity).
Bonneville Project Act of 1937	The Bonneville Project Act authorized the completion, maintenance, and operation of the Bonneville Dam and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The BPA is charged with selling and delivering power from the federal dam to its customers.
Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act of 1978 (PURPA)	PURPA requires utilities to buy electricity from qualifying facilities, and by doing so injected competition into wholesale power markets. PURPA paved the way for renewable energy developers to enter the market.
Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT92)	Congress passed EPACT92 to set goals, create mandates, and amend utility laws to increase energy efficiency and clean energy. The Act has 27 titles working to provide incentives for renewable energy and energy conservation in buildings.
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA)	EPA addresses: energy efficiency, renewable energy, oil and gas, coal, tribal energy, nuclear matters, vehicles, hydrogen, electricity, energy tax incentives, hydropower/geothermal energy, and climate change technology. For example, one part of the Act provides loan guarantees for those that use innovative technologies to avoid the production of greenhouse gases.
Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA)	EISA aims to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security through increased production of clean renewable fuels and improvement in energy efficiency. The three key provisions are the Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards, the Renewable Fuel Standard, and the Appliance/Lighting Efficiency Standards.
Renewable Energy Bonus Depreciation of 2011	This part of the tax code classifies many renewable projects as "five-year property," making project costs depreciable over five years. In addition, there is a 50% "bonus" depreciation for eligible systems in the first year.
FERC Orders 888 and 889 of 2015 and 2016	Order 888 and 889 reduced transmission barriers for renewable energy generators and gave developers open access to critical market data regarding transmission capacity and prices.
Executive Order 13693 of 2015	EO 13693, "Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade," requires federal agencies to achieve a slew of goals regarding sustainability. This includes requiring that the Federal government consume 7.5% of its electricity use from renewable sources.

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RE: USEITI Renewables Addition

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov
Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2017 14:54:35 +0000

Kim;

Here are some edits on the tax expenditures. A few notes: 1) solar energy isn't qualified for the PTC at this point, (2) only wind and solar facilities were extended in the appropriations act, (3) the max credit rate was less than 30 percent for combined heat and power and fuel cell property. Because of this and the fact that the credits rates are being phased down for wind and solar, I changed the wording to say 'up to' 30 percent.

These edits bring up a bigger issue. These credits are continually changing. It will be somewhat difficult to keep these up to date if Interior is considering doing this on a continual basis.

Thanks,
Curtis

Business Energy Investment Tax Credit(ITC)4: ITC allows for owners of qualified renewable technologies to receive tax credits worth up to 30 percent of the value of the facility. The Consolidated Appropriations Act temporary extended the expiration date for higher credit rates for solar and wind facilities ~~PTC qualified technologies~~. Credits for other technologies expired at the end of 2016. Businesses who invest in wind facilities must choose between this one time Investment Tax Credit and the 10-year Production Tax Credit. A permanent 10 percent investment tax credit is available for solar and geothermal facilities.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(w) 202-622-0130
(c) 202-230-2259
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov [mailto:kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov] **On Behalf Of** OS, USEITI
Sent: Wednesday, August 23, 2017 4:52 PM
To: Bruce Barnett; Claire Ware; Carlson, Curtis; Greg Gould; Jim Steward; Julie A Lenoir; Marina Voskanian; Michael D Matthews; Mike Smith; Aaron P. Padilla; Christopher Chambers; David Romig; Edwin Mongan; Johanna Nesseth Tuttle; Michael Gardner (RTHQ); Nicholas Cotts; Nicholas Welch; Phillip Denning; Stella Alvarado; Susan Ginsberg; Veronika Kohler; Betsy Taylor; Betsy Taylor; Brian Sanson; Daniel Dudis; Danielle Brian; David Chambers; Isabel Munilla; Jana Morgan; Jennifer Krill; Keith Romig; Lynda Farrell; Michael Levine; Michael Ross; Neil R Brown; Paul Bugala; Rebecca Adamson; Zorka Milin
Cc: Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington); Mennel, John (US - Arlington); Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco); Mia Steinle; Emily Hague; Norfleet, Charles; Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington); Judith Wilson; Robert Kronebusch; Nathan Brannberg; Jennifer Malcolm; Treci Johnson; Chris Mentasti; KSweeney@nma.org; Ryan Winzenburg
Subject: USEITI Renewables Addition

Hello and good evening:

Deloitte has completed another addition for Renewables (attached). We are asking that the MSG review this addition for fatal flaws. After we have received final comments and edits this addition will be passed off to 18F to be incorporated onto the Data Portal.

Please reply with your comments for fatal flaws on or before COB, Friday, September 1st.

Thank you,
Kim

Kim Oliver
Program Analyst
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
202/513-0370 office phone

Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

--
Follow us on Twitter and Facebook

Regards,

USEITI Secretariat
202-208-0272 voicemail

Re: USEITI Renewables Addition

From: "Oliver, Kimiko" <kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2017 15:16:25 +0000

Thank you Curtis I will pass your comments onto Deloitte.

Kim

On Thu, Aug 24, 2017 at 10:54 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

> Kim;
>
> Here are some edits on the tax expenditures. A few notes: 1) solar energy isn't qualified for the PTC at this point, (2) only wind and solar facilities were extended in the appropriations act, (3) the max credit rate was less than 30 percent for combined heat and power and fuel cell property. Because of this and the fact that the credits rates are being phased down for wind and solar, I changed the wording to say 'up to' 30 percent.
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>
> ---
>
> Curtis Carlson
>
> Office of Tax Analysis
>
> U.S. Department of the Treasury
>
> (b)(6) [redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov [mailto:kimiko.oliver@onrr.gov] **On Behalf Of** OS, USEITI
Sent: Wednesday, August 23, 2017 4:52 PM
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Kim

Kim Oliver

Program Analyst

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

202/513-0370 office phone

Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

--

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Regards,

USEITI Secretariat

202-208-0272 voicemail

--
Kim Oliver
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Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

USEITI

The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Tribal Overview Outline

February 2017

Deloitte.

UST_00001034

Content Modules for Tribal Overview (1/2)

The content for the Tribal Overview will sit in multiple places on the data portal, as determined by usability and content. The location may change depending on the result of eventual usability testing.

Subject	Location	Content
Ownership of Tribal Land & Resources	Add content to *How it Works/Who Owns Natural Resources in the U.S./Ownership/*	Built out content explaining tribal land ownership and tribal natural resource ownership in the United States
Production on Indian Land	Add tabs to specific commodity pages under *How it works/How do Natural Resources Result in Federal Revenue/Production*	Provide content, explanation, and relevant links across the five stages of extraction on tribal lands (Plan, Lease, Explore, Develop, Decommission & Reclaim) comparable to existing pages. This will be based on memo which differentiates between fluid and hard minerals.
Revenues from Indian Land	A new module under *How it works/How do Natural Resources Result in Federal Revenue/Revenues*	Overview of how revenues from Indian lands are collected and disbursed, including relevant context, links to agencies, and laws
Audits and Assurances for Revenues from Indian Land	Additional content in *How it works/How does U.S. ensure accuracy and accountability in natural resource revenues/Audits and Assurances*	Addition of content linking to and outlining audit and assurance practices of the federal government relevant to Indian revenues and disbursements (akin to current page's links)
Governing Laws & Agreements	Enhanced content in *How it works/Tribal laws and regulations*	Explanation of *major* laws covering federal obligations and the basis and explanation of responsibility

Content Modules for Tribal Overview (2/2)

The content for the Tribal Overview will sit in multiple places on the data portal, as determined by usability and content. The location may change depending on the result of eventual usability testing.

Title	Location	Content
Tribal Economic Impact	New content slotted under the *Explore Data* since that is where all current economic impact exists on the website	**If data exists** from MSG-approved sources, content covering the four USEITI categories at a *national* level: 1. GDP/Jobs 2. Exports 3. Revenue Sustainability 4. Fiscal Costs (Transportation, Water, Emergency Services, Reclamation)
Indian Land Production and Revenues – *updated by ONRR*	To Be Determined by ONRR	ONRR to update data on overall production and revenue from extraction on tribal lands

Fwd: National Secretariat Circular - September 2017

From: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>

To: Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceanconservancy.org>

Cc: "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, Katie Sweeney <ksweeney@nma.org>, Ryan Winzenburg <ryan.winzenburg@onrr.gov>

Date: Thu, 14 Sep 2017 08:52:52 +0000

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Jonas Moberg** <secretariat@eiti.org>
Date: Thu, Sep 14, 2017 at 3:19 AM
Subject: National Secretariat Circular - September 2017
To: USEITI Secretariat <useiti@ios.doi.gov>

Message from the EITI International Secretariat

View this email in your browser

National Secretariat Circular - September 2017

National Secretariat Cicular September EN

Click on the image to view the message on YouTube.

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Regards,

USEITI Secretariat
202-208-0272 voicemail

Table of Contents

1. Implementation portal launched!

The International Secretariat has launched an online guide on implementing the EITI Standard. The portal is for you and your MSGs. It aims to pull the relevant guidance material per requirement into one place. Guidance on the portal can be easily found using the ctrl + f search function. We also suggest that you save the portal to your 'favourites' on your computer.

The portal can be reached under eiti.org/guide and will replace eiti.org/guidance (which currently lists all guidance notes).

The portal is a *work in progress* and new examples and links will be added as we go. Feel free to get in touch with Victor (vponsford@eiti.org) if there is anything you wish to have added, or have other input on how the portal can be improved.

Translation of the portal will be completed early next year. For the time being, we will keep eiti.org/guidance in French, Spanish and Russian until the translations are ready.

A screen shot from the front page of the portal - use ctrl + F to easily and quickly search the guide.

2. Validation update

As we highlighted in our latest newsletter, the results from the first 13 Validations are now publicly available. Board decisions on **Norway** and **the Philippines** are expected shortly, with six more cases (**Honduras**, **Iraq, Niger**, **Mozambique**, **Tanzania** and **Zambia)** to be considered at the next EITI Board meeting in October.

In 2016 the Validation procedure was significantly revised. You can find an overview of the procedure here, including a guidance note on preparing for Validation. The independent Validator in 2016 - Sustainable Development Strategies Group (SDSG) – has published a summary of their work here. We will be publishing some further reflections and analysis in the coming weeks.

In some cases, Validation has been controversial. The Validation of requirement 1.3 regarding civil society participation has been a key focal point in several cases. Validation has also highlighted weaknesses with EITI work plans, MSG governance, EITI reporting and follow-up. In each case, the Board has agreed a set of corrective actions and a timeline for a new Validation. In some cases, the corrective actions can be addressed relatively quickly. Some MSGs are considering supplementary reports to address these issues. Others are planning to address the corrective actions in the next round of EITI Reporting.

A key strength of the new Validation system is that the lesson learned from Validation are improving the quality of the support from the International Secretariat. The Implementation portal (see above) is being updated to highlight good examples and address common challenges.

Validation has been an opportunity for stakeholders to step back and consider the impact of the EITI. Is the EITI revealing unpaid taxes? Is it unearthing waste and corruption? Has it identified opportunities for reform, and priorities for strengthening government systems?

Validation also considers opportunities to add value in the future. As more Validations are completed in the coming months, we expect to see more of this. National secretariats are focusing on "getting the reporting right" but also thinking more widely about "making the right use of the reporting".

3. Update on the BO Transparency Conference - "Opening up ownership – sharing practice, building systems"

You will remember us highlighting the upcoming Beneficial Ownership Transparency Conference for practitioners "Opening up ownership – sharing practice, building systems" through the June newsletter. The Conference is set to take place on 23-24 October in Jakarta, Indonesia. We are set to have President Joko Widodo open the Conference on Day 1. Detailed information about the Conference programme, workshops, session themes and attendees is available through the official Conference app here: https://eventmobi.com/eiti17/

While the Secretariat will be funding only limited number of participants per implementing country, **we invite you to nominate self-funded participants from your countries by 20 September 2017**. Please get in touch with Shemshat Kasimova should you need further detail about the Conference and its registration.

4. Beneficial ownership 2017 factsheet now online

The beneficial ownership factsheet has been updated in English, French and Russian and can be downloaded from eiti.org.

5. Welcome to new National Coordinators

The EITI International Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to welcome new National Coordinators to the EITI family. Farhan Abdulrahman from Afghanistan, Lilya Shushanyan from Armenia, Patricia Gamba from Colombia, Julio Contreras, Vice-Minister of Energy and Mines for Guatemala, Rudy Jadoopat Minister of Natural Resources for Guyana, Bernardo Lesse from Mexico and U Soe Win from Myanmar. Further information is available on the country pages (see section "contacts) of the EITI website.

6. EITI Chair Beneficial ownership progress award at the Jakarta conference

We are currently updating the EITI Board, website and international partners with information on progress on beneficial ownership in the 52 EITI countries and are seeking your input. The EITI Chair, Fredrik Reinfeldt, is planning to use the information to consider an award on the best performing EITI country in beneficial ownership disclosure. The information will also feature in a publication focusing on the EITI's progress in disclosing beneficial ownership in the extractives which will, amongst other uses, be distributed at the Jakarta Conference on Beneficial Ownership.

We are looking for around 200 words that address the following points:

- What is your government doing on beneficial ownership disclosure? You may want to mention any public commitments, legal reforms, BO registers being created, data collection in the latest or upcoming EITI report, etc.
- Has there been any increase in public debate on beneficial ownership disclosure as a result of your activities?
- What challenges have you run into and how are you addressing them? You can mention reporting issues or reactions that have slowed progress.
- Does beneficial ownership disclosure only cover extractives in your country?
- Are there any significant developments in your beneficial ownership disclosure work that you want to highlight?
- What benefits does your government see in greater beneficial ownership disclosure?

Please provide the wording by e-mail to vponsford@eiti.org by 12 September.

7. MSG governance

Multi-stakeholder governance is challenging. Over the years, you have shared with the International Secretariat some of the issues that you have faced. Validation of course has also revealed some challenges that many of you are currently working on. As we mentioned in our National Secretariat Circular back in May, the EITI Board discussed some of these challenges at its meeting in Oslo in May of this year and we were asked to work together with you to bring some clarity to these issues. We therefore seek your views to better understand your practices concerning:

- Challenges in meaningful constituency engagement in MSGs
- Challenges in national EITI organisational governance structures, protocols and practices
- Challenges with per diems

We are therefore inviting you to read the summary at the end of this e-mail on the Board's discussion and to join us for a webinar discussion in your regional groups on the following dates and times:

- Region 1: Eurasia/MENA: Monday 18 September, 0830 Eastern Standard Time/1430 Oslo time
- Region 2: Southeast Asia/Asia Pacific: Monday 25 September 0900 Indonesia time/0400 AM Oslo time

- Region 3: Africa I (Anglophone/Lusophone Africa): Monday 18 September, 1030 Eastern Standard Time /1630 Oslo time
- Region 4: Africa II (Francophone West Africa): Tuesday 19 September 0830 Eastern Standard Time /1430 Oslo time
- Region 5: Africa III (Francophone Central Africa): Thursday 19 September, 1030 Eastern Standard Time /1600 Oslo time
- Region 6: Europe and Americas: Monday 18 September 1400 Eastern Standard Time /2000 Oslo time

The consultation calls will be facilitated, under the overall guidance of Regional Group leadership, by Michele Ferenz of the Consensus Building Institute (CBI), an independent expert in multistakeholder dialogue and decision-making. For more information on her and CBI, please see http://www.cbuilding.org/about/bio/michele-ferenz-0.

8. EITI.org website code now available on GitHub

If you are thinking about building a new EITI website, or updating your existing one, you can now draw on our website code.

We have published the code of the website on GitHub, a code hosting platform that website developers use for version control and collaboration when they work on a website. Here's the link to the EITI's folder: https://github.com/EITIorg/eiti

It is crucial when building your website that you design it based on your users' needs. More guidance on EITI websites will follow.

Publishing our code means that you can have a website that looks like eiti.org but with your own country content. Access to the code might be useful to mention when you are negotiating contracts with developers to point that our website code is free to use.

The website itself was built by Development Gateway and is licensed under the GNU General Public License v3.0.

Other organisations have made their work available, such as 18F for their US EITI data portal: https://github.com/18F/eiti-data.

9. Commodity trading and guidance on oil sales

Reporting guidance on the 'first trades' in oil has been developed by the EITI working group on commodity trading (which consists of representatives from EITI countries, state-owned companies, international traders and civil society). This guidance is now available on our website (https://eiti.org/GN26) and aims to inform decisions regarding scope and reporting options for countries that report on the sale of the state's share of production or other revenues collected in kind. The guidance includes options for commodity sales reporting, details on types of in-kind revenues, types of sales, contextual information and reporting and disclosure mechanisms, and provides a sample reporting template that countries or SOEs may consider adapting for their reporting. While parts of the guidance are relevant for all commodities, further guidance on sales of gas and minerals will be developed.

For more details about EITI's work on commodity trading and progress made by countries including **Albania, Ghana, Indonesia and Nigeria**, please see https://eiti.org/commodity-trading.

10. Macro-Statistics for Natural Resources: IMF and EITI Cooperation

The EITI's ongoing collaboration with the IMF concerning the GFS codes used in the summary data template and certain national accounts-based contextual data was recently documented in a joint power point presentation (available here). National coordinators and MSGs may use this presentation in their training and communication efforts to promote a better understanding of how EITI data fits into broader national and international statistical systems and to encourage closer collaboration between EITI national secretariats, ministries of finance (for GFS) and national statistical offices (for national accounts).

11. Civil society seeks representatives for the EITI International Board

The Selection Criteria and Process of Civil Society

Publish What You pay has asked us to enclose the below information for you to pass to colleagues in civil society. Publish What You Pay (PWYP) serves as a coordinating body for the nominations process for civil society. As per the governance structure of PWYP, the Global Council is responsible for developing the criteria as well as establishing the composition of the small independent Nominations Committee.

The Nominations process for the 2016-2019 Board was conducted in January 2016 and the report of Nominations Committee can be read here. Mrs. Wendy Tyrrell, Non-Executive Director of the Australian Transparency International chapter, has resigned from her role at Transparency International – Australia due to a busy schedule and is therefore also stepping down prematurely from her alternate position on the EITI Board. In consequence, the civil society constituency is launching a new call for applications to fill this newly vacant EITI Board position. Please note that the selected candidate will be an ALTERNATE to Dani Kauffmann, Executive Director of the Natural Resource Governance Institute. Her/his term will end in 2019 at the EITI Global Conference but s/he will have the possibility to apply for a second term.

It is important to note that applications are welcome from representatives of all civil society organisations who meet the criteria. Women are especially encouraged to apply as well as representatives from organisations working directly with extractive communities. The process will be based on merit.

Read more

Useful links

- View past issues of the National Secretariat Circular
- Overview of decisions taken by the Board
- On Validation:
  - Validation schedule and decisions taken: lists all countries, when their Validation starts and for completed ones, what the result is with links to their results page
  - Overview of Validation: what it means and what the procedures are. Includes links to the files listed below and more.
  - Infographics on Validation process and procedures: attached are some images, powerpoint slides that illustrate the validation process visually
  - Pre-Validation self-assessment booklet: test yourselves! Go through the questions that will be asked during Validation ahead of time
- The EITI Standard Requirements on a web page and updated to reflect recent changes regarding beneficial ownership (currently updated in English and French).
- Have you seen our publications library? You can use the filters on the left to:
  - View all EITI Reports
  - The latest annual progress reports
  - See all open data policies
  - Or all beneficial ownership roadmaps

You can use the filter options on the left if you want to narrow your search to a country or a certain time period.

Find contact details of National Coordinators from other countries
On the bottom of all the country pages we list the national coordinators and their contact email. See for example the National Coordinator of Suriname, our newest member: https://eiti.org/suriname#contacts

Annex: Common governance challenges in EITI implementing countries

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

Although multi-stakeholder governance can be challenging at the best of times, many EITI multi-stakeholder groups (MSGs) function well. Nevertheless, at the International Secretariat we sometimes hear from members of MSGs around the world that the dialogue within and around the MSG can be tense. In some countries, tense dialogue may be a consequence of good dialogue between stakeholders, as the group may be discussing difficult things that matter. In other cases, we are told, tense dialogue reflects underlying challenges that make the MSG less impactful or maybe even dysfunctional.

Many countries have recently undergone Validation under the EITI Standard, and initial results show that Requirement 1.4 on MSG governance is often not met for a variety of reasons. There are examples of well-functioning and ambitious MSGs without many rules. There are also examples of MSGs with extensive procedures and protocols that appear to function less well, and everything in between.

The Board was introduced to some of the common governance challenges in EITI implementing countries at its last Board meeting in May 2017. These include a lack of constituency engagement; MSG members who do not inform, consult nor engage their constituents; the challenge of a small group of persons serving on MSGs for a long time; how to ensure appropriate accountability of national secretariats; and the practices of per diems or other forms of payments to MSG members. Implementing countries and regional groups are invited to also consider these challenges along with potential solutions.

2. MSG governance in implementing countries – a brief overview

The Articles of Association sets out the governance structure of the international body. In implementing countries this is meant to be set out in terms of reference (TORs) that countries need to agree to. Requirement 1.4 sets out the minimum provisions that TORs should address but, otherwise, leaves it up to implementing countries to set up a structure that is most suitable for their own circumstances. This approach was adopted to ensure in-country ownership and avoid bureaucracy. In most cases, it has shown itself to be both robust enough to adequately support implementation and flexible enough to allow for a broad spectrum of solutions.

Box 1: Requirement 1

Requirement 1 in the EITI Standard concerns multi-stakeholder governance. The summary of Requirement 1 reads: "The EITI requires effective multi-stakeholder oversight, including a functioning multi-stakeholder group that involves the government, companies, and the full, independent, active and effective participation of civil society. The key requirements related to multi-stakeholder oversight include: (1.1) government engagement; (1.2) industry engagement; (1.3) civil society engagement; (1.4) the establishment and functioning of a multi-stakeholder group; and (1.5) an agreed work plan with clear objectives for EITI implementation, and a timetable that is aligned with the deadlines established by the EITI Board."

Most governments set up a national secretariat of some kind to support the MSG with the day-to-day work of implementation, however this is not required by the Standard. In Norway, for example, there is neither a formal secretariat nor a national coordinator, and the MSG's secretary functions as the point of contact between the MSG and the International Secretariat. In Nigeria, by contrast, the National Secretariat is a government agency constituted by law and with a staff of over 50 people. Most member countries have a set up somewhere between these two points depending, amongst other things, on the size of their sectors, their budget and other national circumstances.

The EITI's 2015 Governance Review[1] gave relatively little attention to EITI governance at the national level. However, a 2015 report by MSI Integrity looked at the governance structures in 40 implementing countries and concluded that "while several countries have adopted some innovative governance practices" there were numerous examples of "significant shortcomings of multi-stakeholder governance".[2] Furthermore, the first group of Validations under the EITI Standard have shown that most countries are struggling to comply with Requirement 1.4. This is discussed in further detail in the next section.

3. Findings of the Validation process

Results from the first group of Validations under the EITI Standard show that implementing countries often struggle to comply with the EITI's requirements on MSG oversight and particularly with Requirement 1.4 on MSG governance. Of the twelve implementing countries that have undergone Validation to date, only one – Ghana – has demonstrated satisfactory progress on requirements 1.1 through 1.5. Two countries have demonstrated challenges with government engagement (Kyrgyz Republic and Solomon Islands), three have demonstrated challenges with industry engagement (Timor-Leste, Tajikistan, and Solomon Islands), five have challenges with civil society engagement (Mongolia, Nigeria, Timor-Leste, Tajikistan and Solomon Islands), seven have shown challenges with the workplan (Nigeria, Peru, Solomon Islands, Mauritania and Sao Tome and Principe, Liberia, Mali). Only four countries that have been Validated so far showed satisfactory progress on MSG Governance (Mongolia, Peru, Tajikistan and Ghana). These findings are summarized in the Table 1 below.

4. An overview of common challenges

Challenges concerning constituency engagement, national governance structures and per diems are defined as the most common governance challenges in EITI implementing countries.

4.1 Challenges concerning constituency engagement

One of the biggest challenges to meeting the requirements is the **absence of effective engagement from one or more key constituencies**. The first group of Validations under the Standard have shown that some countries struggle to keep all three constituencies actively engaged with the EITI process. This challenge can take many forms:

1. Low participation in the meetings, often because MSG members often face challenges of meeting regularly due to multiple commitments or because they do not find it a good use of time.
2. MSG meetings are not held sufficiently frequently to make progress.
3. MSG members are frequently reshuffled or there is no consistency of representation. This is especially common among government representatives on the MSG but also within other constituencies.
4. Representatives do not inform, consult and engage with their wider constituency.

Box 2: Constituency engagement is important

If decisions cannot be said to have been taken by all the stakeholder groups, not only it is a structural and procedural problem for the EITI, the quality of the discussion also obviously suffers. In at least one case, Nigeria, this led the national secretariat to take on aspects of the advocacy role of civil society activists which, in turn, has opened them up to allegations of overreaching. In establishing the EITI MSG in the United States, the U.S. government with the help of a neutral facilitator conducted extensive public outreach with stakeholders to understand the composition of the EITI stakeholders in the U.S, what types of people and organizations could represent them, and how to best form a MSG. This included public listening sessions in places where resources *extraction occurs and/or where extractives companies are headquartered, a webinar to reach stakeholders throughout the country who could not attend in-person sessions, workshops, and inviting public comments. Further information is available from http://www.doi.gov/eiti/index.cfm.*

4.2 Challenges concerning national governance structures

Requirement 1.4.b.vi requires that MSGs set out in a Terms of Reference **how constituencies will change their representatives on the MSG** but leaves it up to national stakeholders to agree a process that is suitable for their circumstances.

Most countries have set up structures within the government (or, more rarely, quasi-independent from – but funded by – the government) that provide adequate support to MSGs for implementation. As part of the idea of national ownership, countries deploy varying mechanisms to hold national secretariats and coordinators to account. These are of varying success. In several implementing countries, the absence of clear constituency guidelines has led to acrimonious disagreements within constituencies. The national secretariat is often asked to intervene and increasingly the parties have reached out to the international secretariat to arbiter.

In many implementing countries, there is a lack of accountability for MSG representatives and for the national secretariats. There have been cases of MSG members being unwilling to step down after a long period. The most acrimonious cases where the International Secretariat has been consulted generally relate to divisions within the civil society constituency where one group has contested the legitimacy of another to be represented on the MSG. This has occurred even in countries with well-developed and capacitated civil society. Term lengths vary from country to country. A typical MSG term is two to three years (e.g. Indonesia, the Philippines, and Timor-Leste). However, processes for changing and/or removing representatives often do not exist, are not clear or are not being followed.

Box 3: The example of the Philippines

The Government of the Philippines committed to implement the EITI in July 2012 and formed their multi-stakeholder group during the following six months following clear procedures. This process is documented in detail in the candidature application: https://eiti.org/document/2013-philippines-eiti-candidature-application. The Terms of Reference of the Philippines EITI MSG is available from http://ph-eiti.org/document/TOR.pdf. According to these ToRs, each constituency group can change their members according to their own governance rules.

Similarly, some national coordinators do not have term limits nor are they subject to regular performance appraisals. There have been suggestions that some national coordinators exert an inappropriate control over what issues are raised at MSG meetings. In other cases, there is little or no information publicly available about the national secretariat and there are examples of countries where the number of people working in the national secretariat, the secretariat's organigram and their budget are not known to the public, to the International Secretariat and, in some cases, to the MSG.

4.3 Challenges concerning per diems

An important concern is the appropriate levels of per diems, sitting allowances or other forms of compensation to participants in meetings or engagements. These forms of compensation can fulfil an important role in ensuring that all participants can engage fully in the process. There are of course legitimate reasons why some countries offer per diems to cover incidental costs by MSG members, and it is natural that national circumstances will affect the rates of per diems across the 52 countries that currently implement the EITI. However, high per diem policies are having a corrosive effect on MSG governance in some implementing countries.

In some implementing countries, high per diems lead MSGs to hold meetings more often than necessary and to conclude on fewer issues than they would otherwise. Implementing countries decide for themselves how often they should meet, and practice varies widely across countries. Most MSGs meet regularly, for example every quarter, and create working groups to address specific issues between meetings. In countries with high per diems, MSGs often meet as regularly as once a month irrespective of the issues for discussion.

High per diems in some countries can give the appearance that EITI Office Holders place their own self-interest above that of the EITI. The combination of high per diems and regular meetings means that in some implementing countries, participation in the EITI can lead to substantial benefits for MSG members. In one particularly grievous example, the compensation received by each MSG member per meeting is almost equivalent to the country's average yearly income per capita and amounts to an estimated USD 6,000-9,000 in per diems over the course of one year.

The EITI is often implemented in countries where there is little trust between and within constituencies. There are numerous examples where implementation of the Standard has led to increased trust between stakeholders. There are also examples of countries where high per diems have led to a breakdown of relationships as stakeholders have publicly questioned the motivation of their representatives on the MSG. High per diems can also make MSG members less inclined to be accountable to their constituencies and remain on the MSG for longer than may otherwise be justified. High per diems can also make MSG members have a desire to please the national coordinator, as he or she often can influence the level of the per diems and the frequency of meetings.

The EITI Standard does not stipulate a policy on per diems, however the 2016 Global Conference in Lima modified Requirement 1.4.b in the EITI Standard to include a requirement that "where the multi-stakeholder group has a practice of per diems for attending EITI meetings or other payments to multi-stakeholder group members, this practice should be transparent and should not create conflicts of interest".

Article 9 in the EITI Code of Conduct states that EITI Office Holders (which includes MSG members and national secretariat staff) should "avoid placing (and avoid the appearance of placing) one's own self-interest or any third-party interest above that of the EITI; while the receipt of incidental personal or third-party benefit may necessarily flow from certain EITI-related activities, such benefit must be merely incidental to the primary benefit to the EITI and its purposes. Any per diems set, paid or obtained should be based on reasonable actual costs and good international practice".

Box 4: The EITI Code of Conduct on per diems
In establishing reasonable actual costs and good international practice, stakeholders may wish to consult the practices of the International Secretariat. When the Secretariat provides per diems (which it does not provide its staff), it has drawn on a number of different sources to calculate rates. Previously it followed US Department of State's foreign per diem rates (http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=184&menu_id=81).
"In establishing per diems, national laws and regulations should of course be adhered to."
EITI Code of Conduct

[1] https://eiti.org/document/review-of-international-governance-oversight-of-eiti

[2] http://www.msi-integrity.org/assessing-eiti-msg-governance/.

Our mailing address is:
EITI International Secretariat
Skippegata 22
Oslo, Oslo 0154
Norway

RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2017 14:43:47 +0000

We are going to be a supporting country. There was no way we could get validated because we can't disclose taxpayer info without their approval and a lot of firms didn't want tax data to be released. Not really a political call as much as the fact we weren't going to be deemed compliant. I don't know if they have made a public announcement yet but it won't be a surprise.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Horowitz, John
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 10:40 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

I guess you could email [redacted] and give them the State contact, although surely they have that by now? I was out of town and didn't get this til this morning.

We are withdrawing? Someone actually made a decision on this? I wonder if there are implications for fossil fuel subsidy reform.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 10:36 AM
To: Horowitz, John
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

First I have heard about this.

Give that we are withdrawing would seem hard to criticize others. I know the State person if they want a contact.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Horowitz, John
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 10:33 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: FW: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Are you plugged in to this?

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:51 PM
To: [redacted]; Horowitz, John
Cc: Johnston, Richard
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Hi [redacted]
Not really. Copying [redacted] in case he has lately, and John in Tax Policy who had some interaction on EITI stuff in the past.
Thanks,
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:16 PM
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: FW: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Hi [redacted] – is this something your office would be tracking, and have any input on?
Thanks,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, September 17, 2017 2:11 PM
To: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>; Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>; [redacted]
<[redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]
<[redacted]@treasury.gov>; Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>; [redacted]
<[redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>; Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; [redacted]
<[redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Jim - Could you ask whoever covers EITI for State about my question on EITI below? Has there been an update on the US position you shared in June/July?

What is the U.S. position on the Commission on Transparency in EI that GoA set up in lieu of EITI membership? Have we sent an observer to the commission's meeting?

The presentation is Wednesday in London, so a response by Tuesday COB would be helpful.

Thanks.

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: September 17, 2017 at 4:43:13 AM EDT
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>, Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>, [redacted]
<[redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, McCauley, Brian
<mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>,
Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>, Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Sean -- I haven't focused on the EITI issues. I'm more focused on additionally when it comes to MDB projects in the countries I cover.

--Rich

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: September 16, 2017 at 2:06:12 AM GMT+2
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]>, McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>, Hamilton, James
<HamiltonJN@state.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>, Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>, Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

[redacted]

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2017 6:39 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>; McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; cguest@worldbank.org; Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@asdb.org>; Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Will do. Doug, could you please forward the EBRD slides to me?

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2017 6:17 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>; McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; cguest@worldbank.org; Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>; Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>
Subject: Re: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Sean -
Per our discussion earlier today, would you take the lead on this for us?
-ddw

From: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Date: September 13, 2017 at 1:07:56 PM EDT
To: Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, cguest@worldbank.org <cguest@worldbank.org>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>, Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>, Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

OFFICIAL USE

Hi all,

Please find attached the agenda and slides for a new info session on the Southern Gas Corridor projects that will take place next Wed, Sep 20.

Note that the first part of the session will include a presentation by the Executive Director of SOFAZ and the Chairman of the Commission on Transparency in Extractive Industries, and he'll be accompanied by the General Director of the Southern Gas Corridor Company. They'll then leave before directors and Management turn to the rest of the presentations.

We'd welcome any comments/questions in advance.

Thanks,

Brian

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov [[redacted]@treasury.gov]
Sent: 02 June 2017 21:31
To: McCauley, Brian; [redacted]@treasury.gov; cguest@worldbank.org; [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov; HamiltonJN@state.gov
Cc: USA - [redacted]; [redacted] Plowden, Marisa; [redacted] Sambasivam, Richard; csenseney@adb.org; Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov; USA - Steve Donovan
Subject: RE: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

EBRD SECURITY NOTICE: BE AWARE! THIS EMAIL ORIGINATED FROM OUTSIDE THE BANK.

Hi Brian,

[redacted]

Welcome views from others.

From: McCauley, Brian [mailto:mccauleb@ebrd.com]
Sent: Friday, June 02, 2017 4:01 PM
To: [redacted]; Christopher Colin Guest; [redacted]; Vitvitsky, Stephan; Bouzis, Evangelia; Hamilton, James N
Cc: [redacted] Plowden, Marisa; [redacted] Sambasivam, Richard; Senseney, Celine
Subject: Re: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

Just circling back in case there are any comments before the board info session on Mon.

Thanks,
Brian

From: McCauley, Brian
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 20:07
To: [redacted] Christopher Colin Guest; [redacted] USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; Lea Bouzis; Hamilton, James N
Cc: USA - [redacted]; Plowden, Marisa; [redacted] Sambasivam, Richard; Celine Senseney
Subject: Fw: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

Hi all,

Apologies to anyone who already received this message already, but an IT problem prevented the message from reaching the Treasury recipients.

Thanks,
Brian

From: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 15:09
To: C. Colin Guest; [redacted]@treasury.gov; [redacted]@treasury.gov; [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; hamiltonjn@state.gov; Evangelia Bouzis
Cc: [redacted] Sambasivam, Richard; Plowden, Marisa; csenseney@adb.org; [redacted] USA - [redacted]
Subject: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

OFFICIAL USE

Hi all,

[redacted]

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks,
Brian

From: C. Colin Guest [mailto:cguest@worldbank.org]
Sent: 17 April 2017 21:43
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; McCauley, Brian; (b)(6) [redacted]; USA - (b)(6) [redacted]; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; hamiltonjn@state.gov; Reich, Nathan M; Snyder, Carla E; Silkworth, William R; Stein, Daniel D; Watson, Micah L
Subject: World Bank TANAP briefing readout

EBRD SECURITY NOTICE: BE AWARE! THIS EMAIL ORIGINATED FROM OUTSIDE THE BANK.

Hi all,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

OFFICIAL USE
To learn more about EBRD classifications, visit https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.ebrd.com/ic

OFFICIAL USE
To learn more about EBRD classifications, visit https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.ebrd.com/ic

EITI Status

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2017 20:39:26 +0000

Someone here at Treasury in the International division asked about USEITI. What is the current status? Is there going to be an announcement about the U.S. plans some point in the future?

Hope things are going well at Interior.

Thanks,
Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

Re: EITI Status

From: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2017 11:25:01 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

On Tue, Sep 26, 2017 at 4:39 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

Someone here at Treasury in the International division asked about USEITI. What is the current status? Is there going to be an announcement about the U.S. plans some point in the future?

Hope things are going well at Interior.

Thanks,

Curtis

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6) [redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

--

Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

RE: EITI Sub-PCC SOC

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2017 12:46:46 +0000

Thank you. Please keep us in the loop.

[redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 7:51 AM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: Fwd: EITI Sub-PCC SOC

Curtis,
[redacted]

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Mazzarella, James A. EOP/NSC** <[redacted]
Date: Tue, Sep 26, 2017 at 8:51 PM
Subject: RE: EITI Sub-PCC SOC
To: "Strom, Natalie M. EOP/WHO" <[redacted]>, "Palladino, Robert J. EOP/NSC" [redacted] "McEnery, Tess M. EOP/NSC" [redacted], "Coleman, Nicholas S. EOP/WHO" <[redacted]>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <ToussaintMS@state.gov>, "Honey, Kristen T. EOP/OMB" <[redacted]>, Jennifer Lewis <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>, "judith.wilson@onrr.gov" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>, Madeline Williams <mawilliams@usaid.gov>, "Weissman, Chanan Y" <WeissmanCY@state.gov>, "Davy, R. Chris" <DavyRC@state.gov>, "Hagan, Michael B. EOP/OMB" <[redacted]>, "Burnett, Ben D. EOP/OMB" <[redacted]>, "McClure, Kellen" <McClureK1@state.gov>

[redacted]

Jim Mazzarella | Director for International Development | National Security Council | [redacted] | [redacted]

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

Re: EITI Sub-PCC SOC

From: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2017 14:18:55 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

On Wed, Sep 27, 2017 at 8:46 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

> Thank you. Please keep us in the loop.
>
> (b)(5) DP [redacted]
>
> ---
>
> Curtis Carlson
>
> Office of Tax Analysis
>
> U.S. Department of the Treasury
>
> (b)(6) [redacted]
>
> curtis.carlson@treasury.gov
>
> **From:** Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
> **Sent:** Wednesday, September 27, 2017 7:51 AM
> **To:** Carlson, Curtis
> **Subject:** Fwd: EITI Sub-PCC SOC
>
> Curtis,
>
> (b)(5) DP [redacted]
>
> ---------- Forwarded message ----------
> From: **Mazzarella, James A. EOP/NSC** (b)(6) [redacted]
> Date: Tue, Sep 26, 2017 at 8:51 PM
> Subject: RE: EITI Sub-PCC SOC
> To: "Strom, Natalie M. EOP/WHO" <Natalie.M.Strom@who.eop.gov>, "Palladino, Robert J. EOP/NSC" (b)(6) [redacted] "McEnery, Tess M. EOP/NSC" (b)(6) [redacted] "Coleman, Nicholas S. EOP/WHO" <Nicholas.S.Coleman@who.eop.gov>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <ToussaintMS@state.gov>, "Honey, Kristen T. EOP/OMB" <Kristen_T_Honey@omb.eop.gov>, Jennifer Lewis <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>, "judith.wilson@onrr.gov" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>, Madeline Williams <mawilliams@usaid.gov>, "Weissman, Chanan Y" <WeissmanCY@state.gov>, "Davy, R. Chris" <DavyRC@state.gov>, "Hagan, Michael B. EOP/OMB" <Michael_B._Hagan@omb.eop.gov>, "Burnett, Ben D. EOP/OMB" <Benjamin_Burnett@omb.eop.gov>, "McClure, Kellen" <McClureK1@state.gov>
>
> (b)(5) DP [redacted]
>
> ---
>
> Jim Mazzarella | Director for International Development | National Security Council (b)(6) [redacted]
> (b)(6) [redacted]

--

Judy Wilson

Program Manager USEITI Secretariat

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

judith.wilson@onrr.gov

202-208-4410

--

Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

From:	"Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To:	"Horowitz, John" <john.horowitz@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted] [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc:	[redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date:	Wed, 27 Sep 2017 14:36:27 +0000
Attachments:	SOC EITI sub-PCC Aug 30 2017.docx (31.9 kB)

FYI: Here is the latest on USEITI. It appears that the U.S. will no longer be an implementing country. One of the most prominent issues was federal taxes. The federal government cannot release tax return information without the company's permission so becoming compliant with EITI was going to be impossible.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Horowitz, John
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 10:33 AM
To: [redacted] [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Curtis Carlson is Treasury's point person on EITI.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 10:25 AM
To: [redacted] [redacted] Horowitz, John
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 4:07 PM
To: [redacted] [redacted] Horowitz, John
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

This is a long e-mail chain and it's not clear to me what the issue is.

[redacted]

Please feel free to give me a call. X24377.

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:51 PM
To: [redacted] [redacted] Horowitz, John
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Hi [redacted]
Not really. Copying [redacted] in case he has lately, and John in Tax Policy who had some interaction on EITI stuff in the past.
Thanks,
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:16 PM

To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: FW: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Hi (b)([redacted] – is this something your office would be tracking, and have any input on?
Thanks,
(b)(6) [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, September 17, 2017 2:11 PM
To: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>; Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]
(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]
(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]
(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>; Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]
(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Jim - Could you ask whoever covers EITI for State about my question on EITI below? Has there been an update on the US position you shared in June/July?

What is the U.S. position on the Commission on Transparency in EI that GoA set up in lieu of EITI membership? Have we sent an observer to the commission's meeting?

The presentation is Wednesday in London, so a response by Tuesday COB would be helpful.

Thanks.

From: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: September 17, 2017 at 4:43:13 AM EDT
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>, Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]
<(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>, Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Sean -- I haven't focused on the EITI issues. I'm more focused on additionally when it comes to MDB projects in the countries I cover.

--Rich

From: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: September 16, 2017 at 2:06:12 AM GMT+2
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]
(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]
(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>, Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>, Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>, Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2017 6:39 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>; McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; cguest@worldbank.org; Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@asdb.org>; Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Will do. Doug, could you please forward the EBRD slides to me?

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2017 6:17 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>; McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; cguest@worldbank.org; Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>; Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>
Subject: Re: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Sean -
Per our discussion earlier today, would you take the lead on this for us?
-ddw

From: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Date: September 13, 2017 at 1:07:56 PM EDT
To: Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, cguest@worldbank.org <cguest@worldbank.org>, (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted], Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>, Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>, Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

OFFICIAL USE

Hi all,

Please find attached the agenda and slides for a new info session on the Southern Gas Corridor projects that will take place next Wed, Sep 20.

Note that the first part of the session will include a presentation by the Executive Director of SOFAZ and the Chairman of the Commission on Transparency in Extractive Industries, and he'll be accompanied by the General Director of the Southern Gas Corridor Company. They'll then leave before directors and Management turn to the rest of the presentations.

We'd welcome any comments/questions in advance.

Thanks,
Brian

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov [mailto:[redacted]@treasury.gov]
Sent: 02 June 2017 21:31
To: McCauley, Brian; [redacted]@treasury.gov; cguest@worldbank.org; [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov; HamiltonJN@state.gov
Cc: USA - [redacted]; [redacted] Plowden, Marisa; [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; csenseney@adb.org; Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov; USA - [redacted]
Subject: RE: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

EBRD SECURITY NOTICE: BE AWARE! THIS EMAIL ORIGINATED FROM OUTSIDE THE BANK.

Hi Brian,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Welcome views from others.

From: McCauley, Brian [mailto:mccauleb@ebrd.com]
Sent: Friday, June 02, 2017 4:01 PM
To: [redacted]; Christopher Colin Guest; [redacted]; Vitvitsky, Stephan; Bouzis, Evangelia; Hamilton, James N
Cc: [redacted] [redacted] Plowden, Marisa; [redacted] Sambasivam, Richard; Senseney, Celine
Subject: Re: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

Just circling back in case there are any comments before the board info session on Mon.

Thanks,
Brian

From: McCauley, Brian
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 20:07
To: [redacted] Christopher Colin Guest; [redacted]; [redacted]r; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; Lea Bouzis; Hamilton, James N
Cc: USA - [redacted]; [redacted] Plowden, Marisa; [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; Celine Senseney
Subject: Fw: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

Hi all,

Apologies to anyone who already received this message already, but an IT problem prevented the message from reaching the Treasury recipients.

Thanks,
Brian

From: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 15:09
To: C. Colin Guest; [redacted]@treasury.gov; [redacted]@treasury.gov; [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; hamiltonjn@state.gov; Evangelia Bouzis
Cc: [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; Plowden, Marisa; csenseney@adb.org; [redacted] USA - [redacted]
Subject: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

OFFICIAL USE

Hi all,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks,
Brian

From: C. Colin Guest [mailto:cguest@worldbank.org]
Sent: 17 April 2017 21:43
To: Richard.Johnston@treasury.gov; McCauley, Brian; (b)(6) [redacted] USA - Steve Donovan; Douglas.Walker@treasury.gov; geetha.ramani@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; hamiltonjn@state.gov; Reich, Nathan M; Snyder, Carla E; Silkworth, William R; Stein, Daniel D; Watson, Micah L
Subject: World Bank TANAP briefing readout

Hi all,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

To learn more about EBRD classifications, visit https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.ebrd.com/ic

Re: Life of a Lease Drafts for MSG

From: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
To: "Mentasti, Chris" <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Cc: Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceanconservancy.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Katie Sweeney <ksweeney@nma.org>, Ryan Winzenburg <ryan.winzenburg@onrr.gov>, Sarah Platts <splatts@deloitte.com>
Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2017 22:10:24 +0000

As I have previously said, I want to make it absolutely clear that while it is great that ONRR and its contractors are continuing to update the portal, that fact in no way reflects consensus nor approval of any new content since May by the MSG as is required by EITI standards.

Danielle Brian
Executive Director
Project On Government Oversight (POGO)
202-347-1122

On Sep 27, 2017, at 2:48 PM, Mentasti, Chris <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov> wrote:

> Hello All,
>
> Deloitte has completed the Life of the Lease Addition for the 2017 Online Report. We are asking that the MSG review the attached addition for fatal flaws. After we have received final comments and edits this addition will be passed off to 18F to be incorporated onto the Data Portal.
>
> Please reply with your comments for fatal flaws on or before **COB, Wednesday, October 4th** to either myself (chris.mentasti@onrr.gov) or Sarah (splatts@deloitte.com), as Luke will be rolling off the project at the end of the week.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Chris Mentasti
>
> ---------- Forwarded message ----------
> From: **Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)** <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>
> Date: Wed, Sep 27, 2017 at 2:02 PM
> Subject: Life of a Lease Drafts for MSG
> To: "chris.mentasti@onrr.gov" <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
> Cc: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov" <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, "judith.wilson@onrr.gov" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
>
> Hi Chris,

Attached please find the draft of life of a lease for the MSG to review. It incorporates the edits from BLM, BOEM, and BSEE. I think we'd aim to have comments back by Wednesday, October 4th. Thank you! You may want to specify that comments should go to you or Sarah Platts instead of me.

Luke

Luke Hawbaker

Deloitte Consulting LLP

Mobile: (571) 447-7625

lhawbaker@deloitte.com | https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.deloitte.com

Monitor
Deloitte.

--
Chris Mentasti
Office: (202) 513-0614
Cell: (202) 809-5513

Program Analyst
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Department of the Interior

<Life of a Lease Drafts_MSG.zip>

RE: 1504 Treasury Report

From:	"Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To:	"Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
Cc:	Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Date:	Tue, 10 Oct 2017 19:57:37 +0000

Thanks for the heads up.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 3:47 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 12:00 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 1:50 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 10:24 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

FYI – In case you haven't seen this.

Treasury Releases Second Report OnThe Administration's Core Principles Of Financial Regulation

Additional recommendations in the report include:

- Repealing Section 1502, 1503, 1504 and 953(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act;

https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0173.aspx

----
Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Horowitz, John" <john.horowitz@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "[redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2017 13:53:01 +0000

[redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Horowitz, John
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 10:33 AM
To: [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Curtis Carlson is Treasury's point person on EITI.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 10:25 AM
To: [redacted] Horowitz, John
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

[redacted]

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Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 4:07 PM
To: [redacted] Horowitz, John
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

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[redacted]

Please feel free to give me a call. X24377.

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:51 PM
To: [redacted] Horowitz, John
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

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Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:16 PM
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>

Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
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Sent: Sunday, September 17, 2017 2:11 PM
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Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@asdb.org>; Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>
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Per our discussion earlier today, would you take the lead on this for us?
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Subject: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

OFFICIAL USE

Hi all,

Please find attached the agenda and slides for a new info session on the Southern Gas Corridor projects that will take place next Wed, Sep 20.

Note that the first part of the session will include a presentation by the Executive Director of SOFAZ and the Chairman of the Commission on Transparency in Extractive Industries, and he'll be accompanied by the General Director of the Southern Gas Corridor Company. They'll then leave before directors and Management turn to the rest of the presentations.

We'd welcome any comments/questions in advance.

Thanks,
Brian

From: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov [mailto:(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov]
Sent: 02 June 2017 21:31
To: McCauley, Brian; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; cguest@worldbank.org; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov; HamiltonJN@state.gov
Cc: USA - (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Plowden, Marisa; (b)(6) [redacted] Sambasivam, Richard; csenseney@adb.org; Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov; USA - (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

EBRD SECURITY NOTICE: BE AWARE! THIS EMAIL ORIGINATED FROM OUTSIDE THE BANK.

Hi Brian,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Welcome views from others.

From: McCauley, Brian [mailto:mccauleb@ebrd.com]
Sent: Friday, June 02, 2017 4:01 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] Christopher Colin Guest; (b)(6) [redacted] Vitvitsky, Stephan; Bouzis, Evangelia; Hamilton, James N
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]; Plowden, Marisa; (b)(6) [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; Senseney, Celine
Subject: Re: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

Just circling back in case there are any comments before the board info session on Mon.

Thanks,
Brian

From: McCauley, Brian
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 20:07
To: (b)(6) [redacted], Christopher Colin Guest; (b)(6) [redacted] USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; Lea Bouzis; Hamilton, James N
Cc: USA - (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Plowden, Marisa; (b)(6) [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; Celine Senseney
Subject: Fw: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

Hi all,

Apologies to anyone who already received this message already, but an IT problem prevented the message from reaching the Treasury recipients.

Thanks,
Brian

From: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 15:09
To: C. Colin Guest; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; hamiltonjn@state.gov; Evangelia Bouzis
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; Plowden, Marisa; csenseney@adb.org; (b)(6) [redacted] USA - (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

OFFICIAL USE

Hi all,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks,
Brian

From: C. Colin Guest [mailto:cguest@worldbank.org]
Sent: 17 April 2017 21:43
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; McCauley, Brian; (b)(6) [redacted] USA - (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky, [redacted]@state.gov; Reich, Nathan M; Snyder, Carla E; Silkworth, William R; Stein, Daniel D; Watson, Micah L
Subject: World Bank TANAP briefing readout

Hi all,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

To learn more about EBRD classifications, visit https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.ebrd.com/ic

RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Severens, Alex" <clarence.severens@treasury.gov>
Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2017 18:18:05 +0000

[redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Severens, Alex
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 2:14 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: FW: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Hi Curtis,
[redacted]

Thanks,
Alex

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 12:19 PM
To: Severens, Alex
Cc: 'McCauley, Brian'
Subject: FW: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

FYI.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 9:53 AM
To: Horowitz, John <John.Horowitz@treasury.gov>; [redacted] @treasury.gov>; [redacted] @treasury.gov>; [redacted] @treasury.gov>; [redacted] @treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted] @treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

[redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

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Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 10:25 AM
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To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>, Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
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Cc: USA - [redacted]; [redacted]; Plowden, Marisa; [redacted] Sambasivam, Richard; csenseney@adb.org; Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov; USA - [redacted]
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Subject: World Bank TANAP briefing readout

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(b)(5) DP [redacted]

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

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To learn more about EBRD classifications, visit https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.ebrd.com/ic

OFFICIAL USE
To learn more about EBRD classifications, visit https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.ebrd.com/ic

Re: 1504 Treasury Report

From:	"Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Cc:	Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
Date:	Thu, 12 Oct 2017 18:14:01 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

On Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 2:10 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6) [redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 3:47 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 12:00 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6) [redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

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https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0173.aspx

----

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

[redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

--

Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

Re: 1504 Treasury Report

From: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Cc: Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2017 18:22:00 +0000
Attachments: drft comms Q & A 10_12_17final clean.docx (18.88 kB); USEITI Withdrawal letter 10_12_17 final clean.docx (17.43 kB); USEITI Withdrawal Cable to Posts (1).docx (27.44 kB)

[redacted]

On Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 2:10 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

[redacted]

Thanks.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

[redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 3:47 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

[redacted]

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 12:00 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6) [redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 1:50 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 10:24 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

FYI – In case you haven't seen this.

Treasury Releases Second Report OnThe Administration's Core Principles Of Financial Regulation

Additional recommendations in the report include:

- Repealing Section 1502, 1503, 1504 and 953(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act;

https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0173.aspx

----

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6) [redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

--

Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

Fwd: USEITI Update

From: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2017 18:27:36 +0000

Curtis,
(b)(5) DP [redacted]

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Sam Bartlett** <SBartlett@eiti.org>
Date: Mon, Oct 9, 2017 at 11:47 AM
Subject: USEITI Update
To: "DavyRC@state.gov" <DavyRC@state.gov>, "Greg Gould (Greg.Gould@onrr.gov)" <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>
Cc: "Judith Wilson (judith.wilson@onrr.gov)" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, "WatsonML@state.gov" <WatsonML@state.gov>, Jonas Moberg <JMoberg@eiti.org>

Dear Chris and Greg,

Greetings from Oslo. With the EITI Board meeting in Manila at the end of the month, it would be good to take stock on the outlook for the USEITI. I attach below the entry we have prepared for our Implementation Progress Report (IPR). There will surely be questions from Board members in Manila about the next steps. As we have highlighted previously, the lack of a functioning MSG may lead to calls for the US to be suspended. While it seems unlikely that the Board would take such a step in Manila, the situation is becoming increasingly untenable. If the US does decide to withdraw, it would be good if we could coordinate messaging on this.

If a call would be useful this week to take stock, please let us know a time that would suit.

Regards

Sam & Jonas

IPR entry – United States

> The United States government is considering withdrawing from the EITI. The MSG has not met since February, as the Department of Interior (DOI) has suspended all Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) meetings and activities pending a review by Interior's new leadership[1]. MSG members have continued to discuss the outlook for the EITI informally. CSO representatives have expressed strong concerns with the process and actions of the other parties[2].
>
> On 14 February 2017, the President of the United States Donald Trump signed into law Congressional action to disapprove the SEC Rules on Dodd Frank 1504. It was hoped that the implementation of the SEC rule would address the challenges regarding company participation in the EITI process, especially with respect to corporate income tax. In the last EITI Report, only seven of 38 applicable companies consented to disclose and reconcile income tax data. While a new rule may be issued, it is clear that most companies will not disclose data voluntarily.
>
> The DOI continues to work on the 2017 Report (covering 2016 data). The DOI has made excellent progress in mainstreaming full government disclosure of non-tax revenues through the US-EITI data portal[3], including several innovations that exceed the EITI requirements, including county level case studies, new information about the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program, and detailed review of audit and assurance practices and controls in the United States. However, the 2017 report is also problematic:
>
> 1. There is no reporting from companies, no reconciliation, and no assessment from an Independent Administrator as per the EITI Standard. While it may be possible to argue that company reporting and reconciliation are already done routinely

(making the work of the Independent Administrator redundant), this approach would require a mainstreaming application endorsed by the MSG and the EITI Board prior to the publication of the report.

2. There's no pathway for meeting the EITI's requirements regarding reporting of income corporate income tax.

3. The Report won't be an MSG approved document.

In light of these developments, most stakeholders appear to agree that that the process should be discontinued. While the government is considering withdrawing from the EITI, the timeframe for a decision is unclear.

Samuel R Bartlett, PhD

Technical Director

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) International Secretariat

Phone: +47 9026 7530

New address: Skippergate 22, 0154, Oslo, Norway

Email: sbartlett@eiti.org

Web: www.eiti.org

Twitter: @SamuelRBartlett and @EITIorg

[1] https://www.usbr.gov/uc/rm/amp/twg/mtgs/17apr20/Attach_12b.pdf

[2] http://www.pogo.org/our-work/letters/2017/pogo-and-colleagues-object-to-actions.html http://www.pwypusa.org/pwyp-news/useiti-cso-statement-march-20-2017/ http://www.pwypusa.org/interior-inspector-general-misses-chance-to-help-save-useiti/

[3] https://useiti.doi.gov/

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov

202-208-4410

Interior Dept and 1603

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2017 18:36:36 +0000

(b)(6) [redacted]

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

RE: Interior Dept and 1603

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: (b)(6) [redacted] <(b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2017 18:41:31 +0000

Thanks

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2017 2:40 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: RE: Interior Dept and 1603

That's fine—though there appears to be a typo, corrected in red below

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2017 2:37 PM
To: Hodes, Rochelle
Subject: Interior Dept and 1603

Rochelle;

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

RE: 1504 Treasury Report

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Wilson, Judith" <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
Cc: Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2017 18:44:51 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

I also found a typo, corrected in red below.

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Wilson, Judith [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2017 2:22 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Greg Gould
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

On Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 2:10 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks.
Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 3:47 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

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Gregory J. Gould

Director

Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 12:00 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 1:50 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 10:24 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

FYI – In case you haven't seen this.

Treasury Releases Second Report OnThe Administration's Core Principles Of Financial Regulation

Additional recommendations in the report include:

- Repealing Section 1502, 1503, 1504 and 953(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act;

https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0173.aspx

----
Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
[redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

--
Judy Wilson
Program Manager USEITI Secretariat
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
judith.wilson@onrr.gov
202-208-4410

RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

From:	"Severens, Alex" <clarence.severens@treasury.gov>
To:	"Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Date:	Thu, 12 Oct 2017 19:06:14 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2017 2:52 PM
To: Severens, Alex
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Severens, Alex
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 2:14 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Subject: FW: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Hi Curtis,
(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks,
Alex

From: Suter, Sean
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 12:19 PM
To: Severens, Alex
Cc: 'McCauley, Brian'
Subject: FW: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

FYI.

From: Carlson, Curtis
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 9:53 AM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Horowitz, John
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 10:33 AM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Carlson, Curtis
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Curtis Carlson is Treasury's point person on EITI.

From: Johnston, Richard
Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 10:25 AM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Horowitz, John
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

(b)(6) [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 4:07 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Horowitz, John
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

This is a long e-mail chain and it's not clear to me what the issue is.

Carol,

Please feel free to give me a call. X24377.

David

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:51 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] Horowitz, John
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Hi Carol,
Not really. Copying David in case he has lately, and John in Tax Policy who had some interaction on EITI stuff in the past.
Thanks,
Jess

From [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 3:16 PM
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: FW: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Hi Jess – is this something your office would be tracking, and have any input on?
Thanks,
carol

From [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, September 17, 2017 2:11 PM
To: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>; Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>; Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Jim - Could you ask whoever covers EITI for State about my question on EITI below? Has there been an update on the US position you shared in June/July?

What is the U.S. position on the Commission on Transparency in EI that GoA set up in lieu of EITI membership? Have we sent an observer to the commission's meeting?

The presentation is Wednesday in London, so a response by Tuesday COB would be helpful.

Thanks.

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: September 17, 2017 at 4:43:13 AM EDT
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>,[redacted]@treasury.gov>, Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>, Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>,[redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>, Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Sean -- I haven't focused on the EITI issues. I'm more focused on additionally when it comes to MDB projects in the countries I cover.

--Rich

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Date: September 16, 2017 at 2:06:12 AM GMT+2
To: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Johnston, Richard <Richard.Johnston@treasury.gov>, McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>, Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>
Cc: [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>, Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>, Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2017 6:39 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>; McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; cguest@worldbank.org; Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@asdb.org>; Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>
Subject: RE: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Will do. Doug, could you please forward the EBRD slides to me?

From: (b)(6) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2017 6:17 PM
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>; McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@[redacted]>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; cguest@worldbank.org; Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>; Senseney, Celine <csenseney@adb.org>; Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>
Subject: Re: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

Sean -
Per our discussion earlier today, would you take the lead on this for us?
-ddw

From: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Date: September 13, 2017 at 1:07:56 PM EDT
To: Hamilton, James <HamiltonJN@state.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, cguest@worldbank.org <cguest@worldbank.org>, (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>, Bouzis, Evangelia <Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov>, (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: Severens, Alex <Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov>, Plowden, Marisa <PlowdenM@ebrd.com>, Senseney,

Celine <csenseney@adb.org>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>
Subject: New EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor projects - Sep 20

OFFICIAL USE

Hi all,

Please find attached the agenda and slides for a new info session on the Southern Gas Corridor projects that will take place next Wed, Sep 20.

Note that the first part of the session will include a presentation by the Executive Director of SOFAZ and the Chairman of the Commission on Transparency in Extractive Industries, and he'll be accompanied by the General Director of the Southern Gas Corridor Company. They'll then leave before directors and Management turn to the rest of the presentations.

We'd welcome any comments/questions in advance.

Thanks,
Brian

From: [redacted]@treasury.gov [mailto:[redacted]@treasury.gov]
Sent: 02 June 2017 21:31
To: McCauley, Brian; [redacted]@treasury.gov; cguest@worldbank.org; [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; Evangelia.Bouzis@treasury.gov; HamiltonJN@state.gov
Cc: USA - [redacted]; [redacted]; Plowden, Marisa; [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; csenseney@adb.org; Clarence.Severens@treasury.gov; USA - [redacted]
Subject: RE: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

EBRD SECURITY NOTICE: BE AWARE! THIS EMAIL ORIGINATED FROM OUTSIDE THE BANK.

Hi Brian,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Welcome views from others.

From: McCauley, Brian [mailto:mccauleb@ebrd.com]
Sent: Friday, June 02, 2017 4:01 PM
To: [redacted] Christopher Colin Guest; [redacted] Vitvitsky, Stephan; Bouzis, Evangelia; Hamilton, James N
Cc: [redacted] [redacted] Plowden, Marisa; [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; Senseney, Celine
Subject: Re: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

Just circling back in case there are any comments before the board info session on Mon.

Thanks,
Brian

From: McCauley, Brian
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 20:07
To: [redacted] Christopher Colin Guest; [redacted] USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; Lea Bouzis; Hamilton, James N
Cc: USA - [redacted]; [redacted] Plowden, Marisa; [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; Celine Senseney
Subject: Fw: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

Hi all,

Apologies to anyone who already received this message already, but an IT problem prevented the message from reaching the Treasury recipients.

Thanks,
Brian

From: McCauley, Brian <mccauleb@ebrd.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 15:09

To: C. Colin Guest; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; hamiltonjn@state.gov; Evangelia Bouzis
Cc: (b)(6) [redacted]; Sambasivam, Richard; Plowden, Marisa; csenseney@adb.org; (b)(6) [redacted] USA - (b)(6) [redacted]
Subject: EBRD info session on Southern Gas Corridor and EITI

OFFICIAL USE

Hi all,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks,
Brian

From: C. Colin Guest [mailto:cguest@worldbank.org]
Sent: 17 April 2017 21:43
To: (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; McCauley, Brian; (b)(6) [redacted] USA - (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; (b)(6) [redacted]@treasury.gov; USA - Stephan Vitvitsky; hamiltonjn@state.gov; Reich, Nathan M; Snyder, Carla E; Silkworth, William R; Stein, Daniel D; Watson, Micah L
Subject: World Bank TANAP briefing readout

EBRD SECURITY NOTICE: BE AWARE! THIS EMAIL ORIGINATED FROM OUTSIDE THE BANK.

Hi all,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

OFFICIAL USE

To learn more about EBRD classifications, visit https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.ebrd.com/ic

OFFICIAL USE

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Re: 1504 Treasury Report

From: "Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
To: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
Cc: Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2017 21:32:30 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks,

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 12:10 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

> (b)(5) DP [redacted]
>
> Thanks.
>
> Curtis
>
> ---
>
> Curtis Carlson
>
> Office of Tax Analysis
>
> U.S. Department of the Treasury
>
> (b)(6) [redacted]
>
> curtis.carlson@treasury.gov
>
> **From:** Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
> **Sent:** Tuesday, October 10, 2017 3:47 PM
> **To:** Carlson, Curtis
> **Cc:** Judith Wilson
> **Subject:** Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 12:00 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6) [redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 1:50 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

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U.S. Department of the Interior

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https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0173.aspx

---

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6) [redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

Re: 1504 Treasury Report

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>
To: "Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2017 23:06:56 +0000

Thanks

From: Gould, Greg <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
Date: October 12, 2017 at 5:42:03 PM EDT
To: Carlson, Curtis <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov>
Cc: Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Watson, Micah L <WatsonML@state.gov>
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks,

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Thu, Oct 12, 2017 at 12:10 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

> (b)(5) DP [redacted]
>
> Thanks.
>
> Curtis
>
> ---
>
> Curtis Carlson
>
> Office of Tax Analysis
>
> U.S. Department of the Treasury
>
> (b)(6) [redacted]
>
> curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 3:47 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis
Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 12:00 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6) [redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Gould, Greg [mailto:greg.gould@onrr.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 1:50 PM
To: Carlson, Curtis

Cc: Judith Wilson
Subject: Re: 1504 Treasury Report

[redacted]

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Tue, Oct 10, 2017 at 10:24 AM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

FYI – In case you haven't seen this.

Treasury Releases Second Report OnThe Administration's Core Principles Of Financial Regulation

Additional recommendations in the report include:

- Repealing Section 1502, 1503, 1504 and 953(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act;

https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0173.aspx

----

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

[redacted]

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

From: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
To: "Schnabel, Amy D" <schnabelad@state.gov>, "Demi, Endrit" <demie@state.gov>, "Apud, Maria M" <apudmm@state.gov>, "Hays, Clayton P" <hayscp@state.gov>, "Gallagher, Leo" <gallagherl@state.gov>, "Miller, Schuyler M" <millersm3@state.gov>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <toussaintms@state.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Lewis, Jennifer" <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Heidi Badaracco <heidi.badaracco@onrr.gov>, "May, Ryan" <mayr@state.gov>
Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2017 14:25:22 +0000
Attachments: Annotated Agenda for Manila Board Meeting.docx (41.63 kB)

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

Re: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

From:	"Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
To:	"Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Cc:	"Schnabel, Amy D" <schnabelad@state.gov>, "Demi, Endrit" <demie@state.gov>, "Apud, Maria M" <apudmm@state.gov>, "Hays, Clayton P" <hayscp@state.gov>, "Gallagher, Leo" <gallagherl@state.gov>, "Miller, Schuyler M" <millersm3@state.gov>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <toussaintms@state.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, "Lewis, Jennifer" <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Heidi Badaracco <heidi.badaracco@onrr.gov>, "May, Ryan" <mayr@state.gov>
Date:	Fri, 13 Oct 2017 14:50:43 +0000
Attachments:	Annotated Agenda for Manila Board Meeting gg cmts.docx (42.19 kB)

Micah,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks,

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 8:25 AM, Watson, Micah L <WatsonML@state.gov> wrote:

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU

UNCLASSIFIED

RE: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

From: "Gallagher, Leo" <gallagherl@state.gov>
To: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>, "Schnabel, Amy D" <schnabelad@state.gov>, "Demi, Endrit" <demie@state.gov>, "Apud, Maria M" <apudmm@state.gov>, "Hays, Clayton P" <hayscp@state.gov>, "Miller, Schuyler M" <millersm3@state.gov>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <toussaintms@state.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Lewis, Jennifer" <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Heidi Badaracco <heidi.badaracco@onrr.gov>, "May, Ryan" <mayr@state.gov>
Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2017 15:03:35 +0000
Attachments: Annotated Agenda for Manila Board Meeting (3).docx (43.38 kB)

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Friday, October 13, 2017 10:25 AM
To: Schnabel, Amy D; Demi, Endrit; Apud, Maria M; Hays, Clayton P; Gallagher, Leo; Miller, Schuyler M; Toussaint, Marianne S; Judith Wilson; Greg Gould; Lewis, Jennifer; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; Heidi Badaracco; May, Ryan
Subject: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

RE: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

From: Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: "Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Cc: "Schnabel, Amy D" <schnabelad@state.gov>, "Demi, Endrit" <demie@state.gov>, "Apud, Maria M" <apudmm@state.gov>, "Hays, Clayton P" <hayscp@state.gov>, "Gallagher, Leo" <gallagherl@state.gov>, "Miller, Schuyler M" <millersm3@state.gov>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <toussaintms@state.gov>, "Lewis, Jennifer" <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Heidi Badaracco <heidi.badaracco@onrr.gov>, "May, Ryan" <mayr@state.gov>
Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2017 15:07:31 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Sent from my T-Mobile 4G LTE Device

-------- Original message --------
From: "Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
Date: 10/13/17 8:51 AM (GMT-07:00)
To: "Watson, Micah L" <WatsonML@state.gov>
Cc: "Schnabel, Amy D" <SchnabelAD@state.gov>, "Demi, Endrit" <DemiE@state.gov>, "Apud, Maria M" <ApudMM@state.gov>, "Hays, Clayton P" <HaysCP@state.gov>, "Gallagher, Leo" <GallagherL@state.gov>, "Miller, Schuyler M" <MillerSM3@state.gov>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <ToussaintMS@state.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, "Lewis, Jennifer" <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov, Heidi Badaracco <heidi.badaracco@onrr.gov>, "May, Ryan" <MayR@state.gov>
Subject: Re: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

Micah,

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thanks,

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

On Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 8:25 AM, Watson, Micah L <WatsonML@state.gov> wrote:

> (b)(5) DP [redacted]
>
> **Official - SBU**
>
> **UNCLASSIFIED**

RE: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>
Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2017 15:55:22 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6) [redacted]
curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

From: Watson, Micah L [mailto:WatsonML@state.gov]
Sent: Friday, October 13, 2017 10:25 AM
To: Schnabel, Amy D; Demi, Endrit; Apud, Maria M; Hays, Clayton P; Gallagher, Leo; Miller, Schuyler M; Toussaint, Marianne S; Judith Wilson; Greg Gould; Lewis, Jennifer; Carlson, Curtis; Heidi Badaracco; May, Ryan
Subject: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

RE: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

From: "Hays, Clayton P" <hayscp@state.gov>
To: Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, "Gallagher, Leo" <gallagherl@state.gov>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>, "Schnabel, Amy D" <schnabelad@state.gov>, "Demi, Endrit" <demie@state.gov>, "Apud, Maria M" <apudmm@state.gov>, "Miller, Schuyler M" <millersm3@state.gov>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <toussaintms@state.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Lewis, Jennifer" <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Heidi Badaracco <heidi.badaracco@onrr.gov>, "May, Ryan" <mayr@state.gov>
Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2017 16:29:14 +0000

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Thank you.

Clayton Hays
Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
Office of Regional and Multilateral Affairs (NEA/RMA)
T: (b)(6) [redacted]

From: Judith Wilson [mailto:judith.wilson@onrr.gov]
Sent: Friday, October 13, 2017 11:17 AM
To: Gallagher, Leo <GallagherL@state.gov>; Watson, Micah L <WatsonML@state.gov>; Schnabel, Amy D <SchnabelAD@state.gov>; Demi, Endrit <DemiE@state.gov>; Apud, Maria M <ApudMM@state.gov>; Hays, Clayton P <HaysCP@state.gov>; Miller, Schuyler M <MillerSM3@state.gov>; Toussaint, Marianne S <ToussaintMS@state.gov>; Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>; Lewis, Jennifer <jenlewis@usaid.gov>; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; Heidi Badaracco <heidi.badaracco@onrr.gov>; May, Ryan <MayR@state.gov>
Subject: RE: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Sent from my T-Mobile 4G LTE Device

-------- Original message --------
From: "Gallagher, Leo" <GallagherL@state.gov>
Date: 10/13/17 9:05 AM (GMT-07:00)
To: "Watson, Micah L" <WatsonML@state.gov>, "Schnabel, Amy D" <SchnabelAD@state.gov>, "Demi, Endrit" <DemiE@state.gov>, "Apud, Maria M" <ApudMM@state.gov>, "Hays, Clayton P" <HaysCP@state.gov>, "Miller, Schuyler M" <MillerSM3@state.gov>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <ToussaintMS@state.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Lewis, Jennifer" <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov, Heidi Badaracco <heidi.badaracco@onrr.gov>, "May, Ryan" <MayR@state.gov>
Subject: RE: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

Clear with a couple of changes.

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Friday, October 13, 2017 10:25 AM
To: Schnabel, Amy D; Demi, Endrit; Apud, Maria M; Hays, Clayton P; Gallagher, Leo; Miller, Schuyler M; Toussaint, Marianne S; Judith Wilson; Greg Gould; Lewis, Jennifer; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; Heidi Badaracco; May, Ryan
Subject: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

(b)(5) DP

[redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

RE: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

From: "Miller, Schuyler M" <millersm3@state.gov>
To: "Gallagher, Leo" <gallagherl@state.gov>, "Watson, Micah L" <watsonml@state.gov>, "Schnabel, Amy D" <schnabelad@state.gov>, "Demi, Endrit" <demie@state.gov>, "Apud, Maria M" <apudmm@state.gov>, "Hays, Clayton P" <hayscp@state.gov>, "Toussaint, Marianne S" <toussaintms@state.gov>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, "Lewis, Jennifer" <jenlewis@usaid.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Heidi Badaracco <heidi.badaracco@onrr.gov>, "May, Ryan" <mayr@state.gov>
Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2017 21:25:20 +0000
Attachments: AA for Manila Board Meeting_INL Edits.docx (44.62 kB)

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Gallagher, Leo
Sent: Friday, October 13, 2017 11:04 AM
To: Watson, Micah L; Schnabel, Amy D; Demi, Endrit; Apud, Maria M; Hays, Clayton P; Miller, Schuyler M; Toussaint, Marianne S; Judith Wilson; Greg Gould; Lewis, Jennifer; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; Heidi Badaracco; May, Ryan
Subject: RE: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

Clear with a couple of changes.

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

From: Watson, Micah L
Sent: Friday, October 13, 2017 10:25 AM
To: Schnabel, Amy D; Demi, Endrit; Apud, Maria M; Hays, Clayton P; Gallagher, Leo; Miller, Schuyler M; Toussaint, Marianne S; Judith Wilson; Greg Gould; Lewis, Jennifer; Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov; Heidi Badaracco; May, Ryan
Subject: Pls Clr: TPs and Background for EITI Board Meeting

(b)(5) DP [redacted]

Official - SBU
UNCLASSIFIED

USEITI CSO Statement

From: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
To: Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>
Cc: secretariat@eiti.org, Sam Bartlett <sbartlett@eiti.org>, Jonas Moberg <jmoberg@eiti.org>, exsec@ios.doi.gov, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceanconservancy.org>
Date: Wed, 25 Oct 2017 20:39:53 +0000
Attachments: USEITI CSO Statement.pdf (220.8 kB)

Dear colleagues,

Please find attached a letter from the civil society sector of the U.S. Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative, concerning the future of this federal advisory committee.

Sincerely,
Danielle Brian

--

Danielle Brian
Executive Director

Project On Government Oversight | pogo.org
1100 G Street NW, Washington DC 20005
202.347.1122

October 25, 2017

USEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Members of the USEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group,

The Civil Society Sector of the U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) writes to seek clarification about your intentions with regard to the Initiative. We again request that you be accountable to the United States' commitments to the EITI Standard, USEITI Charter, and USEITI Terms of Reference. We stand ready to continue the activities of the USEITI MSG provided that it is reinstated publicly, that the scheduled meetings are reestablished, and that a plan to move forward is implemented.

In May, members of the USEITI federal advisory committee's multi-stakeholder group (MSG) learned that Interior Secretary Zinke suspended the activities of all Interior advisory committees while they underwent a review that is expected to end in November. The USEITI MSG has not met since February, despite its impending deadline to complete a report by the end of the year and submit it to the EITI International Board in early 2018. Interior has indefinitely delayed two USEITI meetings that were previously scheduled for June and November 2017.

However, the Royalty Policy Committee (RPC)—a federal advisory committee like the USEITI MSG—is holding meetings and covering some of the same ground USEITI did.[1] The inaugural meeting of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Royalty Policy Committee on October 4 is the latest in a series of indications that the U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) exists only on paper.

We previously appealed to the USEITI Secretariat via letter in February, demanding that the US be held to the same standards as other EITI implementing countries. Our letter specifically raised concerns about the February USEITI MSG meeting, which ended when a presiding government representative shut off the microphones of civil society MSG members when they raised concerns about the nullification of the Securities and Exchange Commission's payment disclosure rule and the involvement of a MSG industry member, the American Petroleum Institute (API), in lobbying for its removal. The letter went on to make the case that API should be removed from the MSG for this act of bad faith.[2]

We have yet to receive an official response to that communication.

---

[1] "Royalty Policy Committee," U.S. Department of the Interior, www.doi.gov/rpc.

[2] "POGO and Colleagues Object to Actions of Transparency Initiative Stakeholders," Project On Government Oversight, Feb 9, 2017, www.pogo.org/our-work/letters/2017/pogo-and-colleagues-object-to-actions.html.

We did receive a letter from Interior in March, which thanked MSG members for their participation in USEITI and said that, "in December 2017, ONNR (Interior's Office of Natural Resource Revenues) will complete a third online report." However, because the USEITI MSG and its working groups have not met since February, such a report would be inconsistent with EITI's processes and standards.

Despite nearly five years of commendable effort by many members of the USEITI MSG, and the ongoing work of Interior to maintain a natural resources web portal, the inability of government to revive MSG meetings so that civil society can adequately participate in the process threatens the legitimacy of EITI in the United States and around the world.

Today, we again call on the USEITI MSG and Secretary Zinke to be accountable to its commitments to the EITI Standard, USEITI Charter, and USEITI Terms of Reference. We stand ready to continue the activities of the USEITI MSG provided that Secretary Zinke reinstates it publicly and our 2017 meetings are reestablished.

If these steps are not taken we believe the EITI International Secretariat and Board must take action to address the root causes of this circumstance before the release of the USEITI report in December, which lacks the backing and adequate participation of civil society. We recommend these steps include consideration of early validation to determine how and why the function of the USEITI MSG has ceased and where the process has gone out of compliance with the EITI Standard with particular regard to protecting civil society involvement.

Sincerely,

The Civil Society Sector of the USEITI MSG

CC:
Fredrik Reinfeldt, Chair, EITI International Board
Jonas Moberg, Head, EITI International Secretariat
Sam Bartlett, Technical Director, EITI International Secretariat
Ryan Zinke, U.S. Secretary of the Interior

U.S. withdraws from Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

From: "[redacted] <[redacted]@treasury.gov>
To: "Baker, Susan L" <susan.baker@treasury.gov>, [redacted]@treasury.gov>, [redacted] [redacted]@treasury.gov>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, '[redacted]@treasury.gov>, '[redacted]@treasury.gov>
Cc: "Smith, Brian" <brian.smith@treasury.gov>, "Rollins, Monique" <monique.rollins@treasury.gov>
Date: Fri, 03 Nov 2017 15:44:11 +0000

FYI, some of you may already be aware.

US withdraws from global oil anti-corruption pact
http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/us-withdraws-from-global-oil-anti-corruption-pact/article/2639488

Cardin-Lugar Joint Statement
https://www.cardin.senate.gov/newsroom/press/release/11/02/2017/cardin-lugar-statement-on-us-withdrawal-from-extractive-industries-transparency-initiative

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 6, 2017

ACTION MEMORANDUM

TO: Rochelle Granat, Acting General Counsel
Luke Ballman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs (TFI)

FROM: Monique Rollins MR
Acting Assistant Secretary for Financial Markets

RE: Transmittal to OMB of Treasury's Letter on Enrolled Bill H.J. Res. 41, providing for Congressional nullification of a Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rule relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers"

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter at Tab 1 and authorize the electronic transmittal of the letter on Enrolled Bill H.J. Res. 41 (Tab 2) to the OMB Legislative Reference Division.

RY Agree ________ Disagree ________ Let's Discuss

BACKGROUND AND BILL SUMMARY:

H.J. Res. 41 was passed by voice vote in both the House (235 – 187 on February 1, 2017) and the Senate (52 – 48 on February 2, 2017), pursuant to the Congressional Review Act. It expresses congressional disapproval of a rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers" (the Disclosure Rule). If enacted, it would nullify the Disclosure Rule and prevent the SEC from reissuing a rule that is substantially the same. There is a Statement of Administration Policy supporting H.J. Res. 41.

DISCUSSION:

The SEC issued the Disclosure Rule in compliance with Section 1504 of Dodd-Frank, which directs the SEC to issue a rule requiring certain resource extraction companies to include in their annual reports information relating to payments made to governments for the purpose of the commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals. The SEC sought to finalize the rule in a way that would support the U.S. government's commitment to international transparency promotion efforts relating to commercial development of oil, natural gas, and minerals.

Supporters of the Disclosure Rule argue it is needed to help fight corruption and increase transparency in developing countries. They also argue that it provides investors with information about a company's potential contribution to, or inadvertent facilitation of, corruption that could lead to future lawsuits or enforcement actions. Supporters also argue that in the absence of information from the Disclosure Rule, the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) will be forced to rely on voluntary tax reporting, which has been and will likely continue to be insufficient to meet EITI standards. Critics of the Disclosure Rule argue that it requires disclosure of information immaterial to an investment decision, increasing costs for companies without providing a corresponding benefit to investors. Critics also argue that the rule could lead to potential competitive disadvantages for U.S. issuers in cases where their competitors are not subject to similar requirements. Though the SEC stated it would consider exemptive relief for legally prohibited disclosures on a case-by-case basis if warranted, critics have pointed to uncertainty as to how that would be done. Competition concerns are mitigated somewhat by the recent adoption of similar rules in the EU and Canada.

While H.J. Res. 41 nullifies the Disclosure Rule, it does not eliminate section 1504 of Dodd-Frank. Thus, the SEC would still be required to promulgate a regulation, albeit one that is not substantially the same as the existing Disclosure Rule. Section 1504 also includes a statutory deadline for the SEC to promulgate the rule. The SEC did not meet that deadline, which resulted in a lawsuit and a court order compelling promulgation of the rule. Similar litigation risk could arise if the SEC were to not promulgate a new rule in time.

CONCLUSION

In light of the applicable Statement of Administration Policy, we recommended that the President sign H.J. Res. 41 into law.

Attachments:

Tab 1 Enrolled Bill Letter
Tab 2 H.J. Res. 41

TAB 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

February 6, 2017

Mr. Mark Sandy
Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Acting Director Sandy:

This letter responds to your request for the views of this Department on Enrolled Bill H.J. Res. 41.

H.J. Res. 41, pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, expresses congressional disapproval of a rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers" (the Disclosure Rule). If enacted, it would nullify the Disclosure Rule and prevent the SEC from reissuing a rule that is substantially the same.

The SEC issued the Disclosure Rule in compliance with Section 1504 of Dodd-Frank, which directs the SEC to issue a rule requiring certain resource extraction companies to include in their annual reports information relating to payments made to governments for the purpose of the commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals. The SEC sought to finalize the rule in a way that would support the U.S. government's commitment to international transparency promotion efforts relating to commercial development of oil, natural gas, and minerals.

Supporters of the Disclosure Rule argue it is needed to help fight corruption and increase transparency in developing countries. They also argue that it provides investors with information about a company's potential contribution to, or inadvertent facilitation of, corruption that could lead to future lawsuits or enforcement actions. Supporters also argue that in the absence of information from the Disclosure Rule, the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) will be forced to rely on voluntary tax reporting, which has been and will likely continue to be insufficient to meet EITI standards. Critics of the Disclosure Rule argue that it requires disclosure of information immaterial to an investment decision, increasing costs for companies without providing a corresponding benefit to investors. Critics also argue that the rule could lead to potential competitive disadvantages for U.S. issuers in cases where their competitors are not subject to similar requirements. Though the SEC stated it would consider exemptive relief for legally prohibited disclosures on a case-by-case basis if warranted, critics have pointed to uncertainty as to how that would be done. Competition concerns are mitigated somewhat by the recent adoption of similar rules in the EU and Canada.

While H.J. Res. 41 nullifies the Disclosure Rule, it does not eliminate section 1504 of Dodd-Frank. Thus, the SEC would still be required to promulgate a regulation, albeit one that is not substantially the same as the existing Disclosure Rule. Section 1504 also includes a statutory deadline for the SEC to promulgate the rule. The SEC did not meet that deadline, which resulted in a lawsuit and a court order compelling promulgation of the rule. Similar litigation risk could arise if the SEC were to not promulgate a new rule in time.

We note there is a Statement of Administration Policy supporting H.J. Res. 41. In light of the Statement of Administration Policy, we recommended that the President sign H.J. Res. 41 into law.

Sincerely,

Rochelle Granat
Acting General Counsel

Luke Ballman
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Legislative Affairs (TFI)

TAB 2

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 41

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1, 2017

Received

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of a rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers".

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the

Securities and Exchange Commission relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers" (published at 81 Fed. Reg. 49359 (July 27, 2016)), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

Passed the House of Representatives February 1, 2017.

Attest: KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk.

Action Memorandum Clearance Sheet

Subject:	Enrolled Bill H.J. Res. 41, providing for Congressional nullification of SEC's Disclosure Rule
Drafted:	Peter Nickoloff (2-1692)
Approved:	Monique Rollins, Acting Assistant Secretary for Financial Markets (2/4/17)
Cleared:	Capital Markets – Brian Smith (2/4/17) Domestic Finance – Jared Roscoe (2/4/17) AGC/B&F – Stephen Milligan (2/6/17) Exec Sec – Mary Ellen Mitchell (2/5/17) Leg Affairs – Luke Ballman (2/6/17) LLR – Peter Lee (2/3/17)
FYI:	PA – Joyce Harris

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 6, 2017

ACTION MEMORANDUM

TO: Rochelle Granat, Acting General Counsel
Luke Ballman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs (TFI)

FROM: Monique Rollins MR
Acting Assistant Secretary for Financial Markets

RE: Transmittal to OMB of Treasury's Letter on Enrolled Bill H.J. Res. 41, providing for Congressional nullification of a Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rule relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers"

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter at Tab 1 and authorize the electronic transmittal of the letter on Enrolled Bill H.J. Res. 41 (Tab 2) to the OMB Legislative Reference Division.

RG ________Agree ________Disagree ________Let's Discuss

BACKGROUND AND BILL SUMMARY:

H.J. Res. 41 was passed by voice vote in both the House (235 – 187 on February 1, 2017) and the Senate (52 – 48 on February 2, 2017), pursuant to the Congressional Review Act. It expresses congressional disapproval of a rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers" (the Disclosure Rule). If enacted, it would nullify the Disclosure Rule and prevent the SEC from reissuing a rule that is substantially the same. There is a Statement of Administration Policy supporting H.J. Res. 41.

DISCUSSION:

The SEC issued the Disclosure Rule in compliance with Section 1504 of Dodd-Frank, which directs the SEC to issue a rule requiring certain resource extraction companies to include in their annual reports information relating to payments made to governments for the purpose of the commercial development of oil, natural gas, or minerals. The SEC sought to finalize the rule in a way that would support the U.S. government's commitment to international transparency promotion efforts relating to commercial development of oil, natural gas, and minerals.

Supporters of the Disclosure Rule argue it is needed to help fight corruption and increase transparency in developing countries. They also argue that it provides investors with information about a company's potential contribution to, or inadvertent facilitation of, corruption that could lead to future lawsuits or enforcement actions. Supporters also argue that in the absence of information from the Disclosure Rule, the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) will be forced to rely on voluntary tax reporting, which has been and will likely continue to be insufficient to meet EITI standards. Critics of the Disclosure Rule argue that it requires disclosure of information immaterial to an investment decision, increasing costs for companies without providing a corresponding benefit to investors. Critics also argue that the rule could lead to potential competitive disadvantages for U.S. issuers in cases where their competitors are not subject to similar requirements. Though the SEC stated it would consider exemptive relief for legally prohibited disclosures on a case-by-case basis if warranted, critics have pointed to uncertainty as to how that would be done. Competition concerns are mitigated somewhat by the recent adoption of similar rules in the EU and Canada.

While H.J. Res. 41 nullifies the Disclosure Rule, it does not eliminate section 1504 of Dodd-Frank. Thus, the SEC would still be required to promulgate a regulation, albeit one that is not substantially the same as the existing Disclosure Rule. Section 1504 also includes a statutory deadline for the SEC to promulgate the rule. The SEC did not meet that deadline, which resulted in a lawsuit and a court order compelling promulgation of the rule. Similar litigation risk could arise if the SEC were to not promulgate a new rule in time.

CONCLUSION

In light of the applicable Statement of Administration Policy, we recommended that the President sign H.J. Res. 41 into law.

Attachments:

Tab 1 Enrolled Bill Letter
Tab 2 H.J. Res. 41

TAB 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

February 6, 2017

Mr. Mark Sandy
Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Acting Director Sandy:

This letter responds to your request for the views of this Department on Enrolled Bill H.J. Res. 41.

H.J. Res. 41, pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, expresses congressional disapproval of a rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) relating to "Disclosure of Payments by Resource Extraction Issuers" (the Disclosure Rule). If enacted, it would nullify the Disclosure Rule and prevent the SEC from reissuing a rule that is substantially the same.

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We note there is a Statement of Administration Policy supporting H.J. Res. 41. In light of the Statement of Administration Policy, we recommended that the President sign H.J. Res. 41 into law.

Sincerely,

Rochelle Granat
Acting General Counsel

Luke Ballman
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Legislative Affairs (TFI)

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