

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 rescission 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 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 Maldonado, 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)
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.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6)

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

--

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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: 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

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.

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202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

RE: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study - DRAFT

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)
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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202/513-0370 office phone
Kimiko.Oliver@ONRR.gov

--
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

(b)(6)

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

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Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 5:23 PM
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--

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Program Analyst

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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 <mross@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 <kennedy@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

Deloitte Consulting LLP
Mobile: (571) 447-7625

lhawbaker@deloitte.com | <https://hyperlink.services.treasury.gov/agency.do?origin=www.deloitte.com>

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Deloitte.

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Non-Energy Minerals Addition

March 2017



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

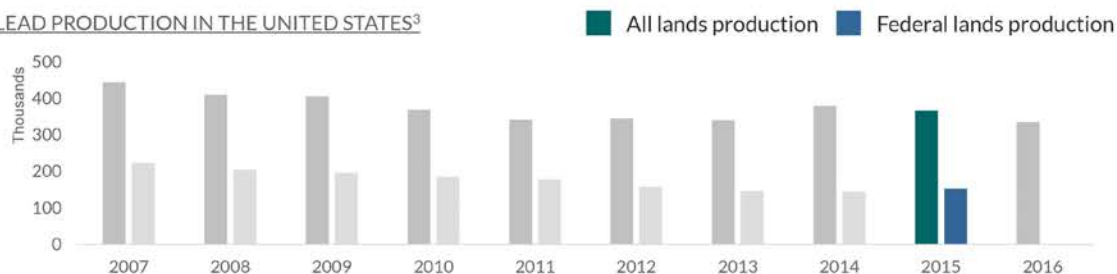
Overview

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 batteries 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 STATES³



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.

² U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

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Non-Energy Minerals Addition (2/4)

Zinc

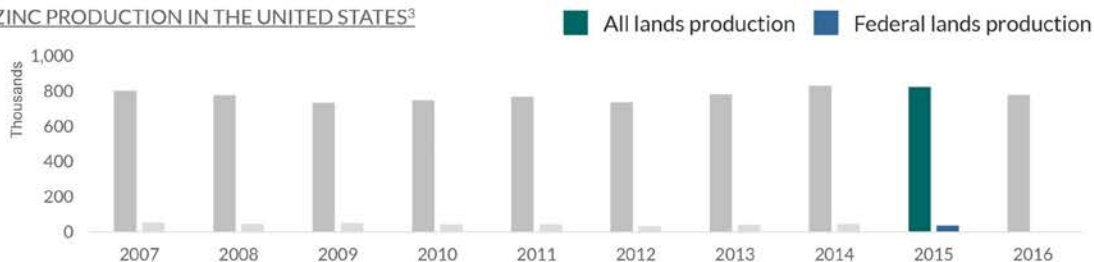
Overview

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 STATES³



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.

Non-Energy Minerals Addition (3/4)

Silver

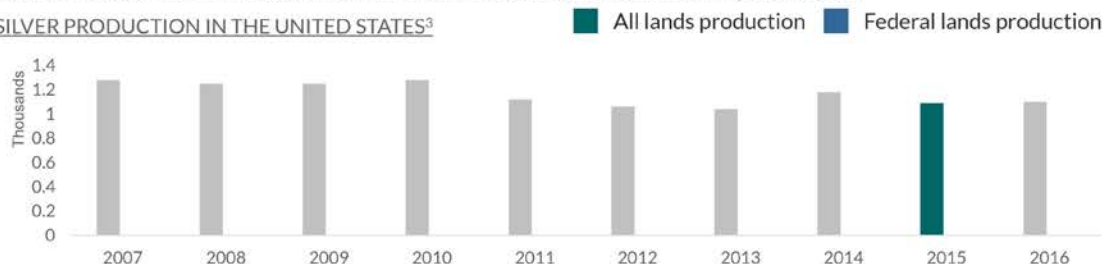
Overview

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 STATES³



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

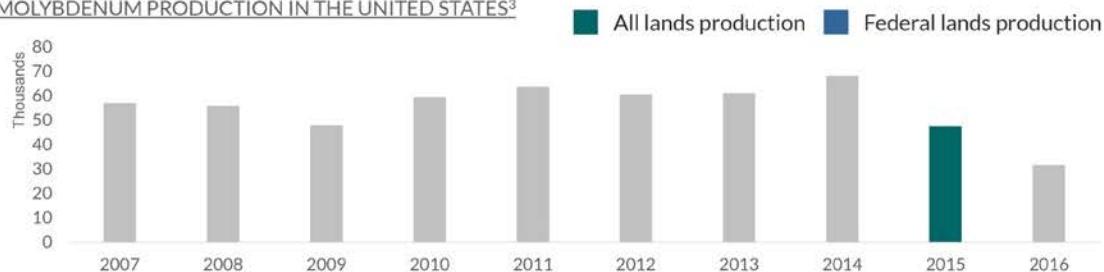
Overview

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 STATES³



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.

Sources

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>
2. 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>
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 – Lead*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/lead/mcs-2017-lead.pdf>
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology, *Policy Statement on Private Drinking Water Analysis for Lead*, August 2009. Accessed on March 23, 2017. <http://health.mo.gov/living/environment/lead/pdf/BEEPPolicyState.pdf>
8. 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. United States Environmental Protection Agency, *Superfund Site; Annapolis Lead Mine, Annapolis, MO*. Accessed on March 23, 2017. <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0702917>. United States Environmental Protection Agency, *Superfund Site; Big River Mine Tailings/ St. Joe Minerals Corp., Desloge, MO*. Accessed on March 23, 2017 <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701639>.

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>
2. 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>
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 – Zinc*, January 2017. Accessed on March 23, 2017. <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/zinc/mcs-2017-zinc.pdf>
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1. United States Geological Survey, *Silver Statistics and Information*. Accessed March 23, 2017. <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/silver/>. 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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8. Alaska Department of Natural Resources Mining, Land, and Water, *Greens Creek Mine*, Accessed on March 23, 2017. <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mining/largemine/greencreek/>. Nevada Department of Conservation & Natural Resources Division of Environmental Protection, *Comstock Mining District – Permitting & Other Activities*. Accessed on March 23, 2017. <http://www.ndep.nv.gov/comstock/index.htm>. 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. Abandonedmines.gov. *Bayhorse Mine*. Accessed on March 23, 2017. <http://www.abandonedmines.gov/success-story/bayhorse-mine>. Environmental Protection Agency, *Superfund Site; Silver Mountain Mine, Loomis, WA*. Accessed on March 23, 2017. <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000948>. Environmental Protection Agency, *Superfund Site; Bunker Hill Mining & Metallurgical Complex, Smelterville, ID*. Accessed on March 23, 2017. <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000195>.

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/>
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5. Ibid.
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7. 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>

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)
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,
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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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--

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.**

Please consider the environment before printing.

This message (including any attachments) contains confidential information intended for a specific individual and purpose, and is protected by law. If you are not the intended recipient, you should delete this message and any disclosure, copying, or distribution of this message, or the taking of any action based on it, by you is strictly prohibited.

v.E.1

--
Judy Wilson
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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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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)
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:
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--

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judith.wilson@onrr.gov
 202-208-4410

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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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>, "Hurley, John" <john.hurley@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)

Colleagues, welcome your edits and clearance on this first cut of the Report to Congress and the AM to P, by [Thursday April 13 COB](#). I'll send around for a second look on Friday or Monday. I'm attaching the legislative requirement and the final package from last year. (I have the very final 2016 version back from Everest, on the high side, and am happy to send it to you if you'd like.)
Thanks, Micah, (b)(6)

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:	DATE DUE IN S/S-S:
ENR	

<p>REPORT TITLE:</p> <p>Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments</p> <p>REPORT NUMBER: 002341</p>	<p>DATE DUE IN H:</p> <p>2 June 2017</p> <hr/> <p>DATE DUE TO CONGRESS:</p> <p>16 June 2017</p>
<p>INSTRUCTIONS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DELEGATION: P</p>	
<p>TO WHOM IN CONGRESS</p> <p>House Foreign Affairs Committee; Senate Foreign Relations Committee</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(LETTERS TO THE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER ONLY)</p>	
<p>REMARKS/ SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:</p> <p>** (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.</p> <p>Include the unique Report Number displayed under the Report Title into the subject line of all e-mail correspondence to H.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL H LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE UNIT</p> <p>E-MAIL STATE-LRM</p>	

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,

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
(b)(6)

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
(b)(6)
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:

FYI: This clearance request from State has brought up questions from other in Treasury as to the current status of USEITI. Do you have time to discuss this later today? It seems odd that the memo makes no mention of the current status of USEITI.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6)
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; Hurley, John; 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
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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	DATE DUE IN H: 2 June 2017
REPORT NUMBER: 002341	DATE DUE TO CONGRESS: 16 June 2017
INSTRUCTIONS: DELEGATION: P	
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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

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

On Tue, Apr 11, 2017 at 12:51 PM, <Curtis.Carlson@treasury.gov> wrote:

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Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6)

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

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Curtis Carlson

Office of Tax Analysis

U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6)

curtis.carlson@treasury.gov

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Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 12:12 PM
To: Pielemeier, Jason S; Khawam, Joseph N; Detwiler, Isabella D; Orlando, Elizabeth A; Jennifer Lewis; Hurley, John; 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

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Official - SBU

UNCLASSIFIED

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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

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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

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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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>
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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

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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

A follow up to on the current status of USEITI: I talked to Interior; they are working on an options paper for the future of USEITI. Option may run from no longer seeking validation with EITI, a pause while the new SEC rules are written, as well as letting the NSC run USEITI instead of Interior. They might have something out in the next few weeks but this is not certain. They have no plans on doing anything with beneficial ownership on their own and they suggested that additional legislation might be needed for them to collect BO ownership info as the current legislation doesn't allow them to collect more than they need to ensure the citizenship of extractive companies.

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)
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

Congress tossed the SEC rules for 1504, although the law is still on the books. The rules were tossed through the use of the Congressional Review Act, which bares the SEC from rewriting any rule that is similar to the prior rule. It is not clear what SEC will do with this and how long it will take to write new rules but I imagine it will take some time.

The EITI candidacy is separate; firms could still choose to report payments voluntarily if they wanted to. However, there was not enough firms volunteering to report their payments, especially corporate taxes, so without either a change in EITI rules allowing for aggregated reporting or mandatory company level reporting under section 1504, USEITI was not going to get validated by the international board. Even with mandatory reporting under section 1504, it might have been difficult to get validated as private firms still didn't have to report their taxes. There was never clear path to EITI validation, which is scheduled to take place in early 2018. Without the SEC 1504 rules, a successful validation became an even more remote possibility.

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6)
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

You answered my precise question, of course😊 I had also heard that the 1504 had been rolled back. Is that true, too? Is that the EITI candidacy?

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

I'm out the rest of the week starting tomorrow. The current status of USEITI seems up in the air. Interior has cancelled all meetings with industry and civil society, although there hasn't been an official federal register notice at this point cancelling the meetings. Interior was planning on making the withdrawal from EITI candidacy official with a federal register notice but that hasn't happened (or at least cancelling the public meetings which would have amounted to an unofficial withdrawal). There may be some differences of opinion as how to proceed. There has been some bad press associated with the Interiors cancelling of meetings. As of now there are no meetings taking place for US EITI and no one is focusing on BO that I know of. Interior was planning on trying to incorporate the EITI principles into their own reporting of payment information but I am not aware of any BO plans in the near future.

Happy to discuss more but I don't have a whole lot of information. I can reach out to DOI again but the last time we talked they were still trying to feel their way through what to do with USEITI in general.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury

(b)(6)
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; Hurley, John; 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
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Thanks, Micah, (b)(6)

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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

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO: ENR	DATE DUE IN S/S-S:
REPORT TITLE: Transparency in Extractive Industries Resource Payments	DATE DUE IN H: 2 June 2017
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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

Yes, that's a good idea on USEITI.

I deleted the section on DF1504. I don't think we have anything to gain by touting what Canada and the EU are doing in comparison to the SEC vacated rule.

Thanks.

SBU
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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;

I don't have any significant comments. I will let the IA folks comment on any Treasury activities. I assume you don't want to address the current status of USEIT given the uncertainties but should there be a brief mention of something to the effect that we currently reassessing the path forward to implementing EITI.

Curtis

Curtis Carlson
Office of Tax Analysis
U.S. Department of the Treasury
(b)(6)
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; Hurley, John; 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
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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 <mross@polisci.ucla.edu>, jmorgan@pwpusa.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' <mross@polisci.ucla.edu>; 'jmorgan@pwpusa.org' <jmorgan@pwpusa.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>

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v.E.1



Employment by Commodity Mock Up

March 2017



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.

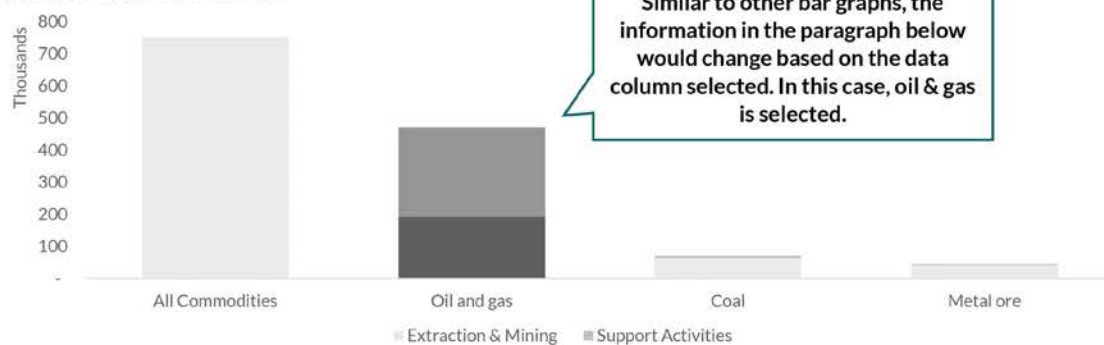
Nationwide Employment by Commodity

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.

Annual Average Employment

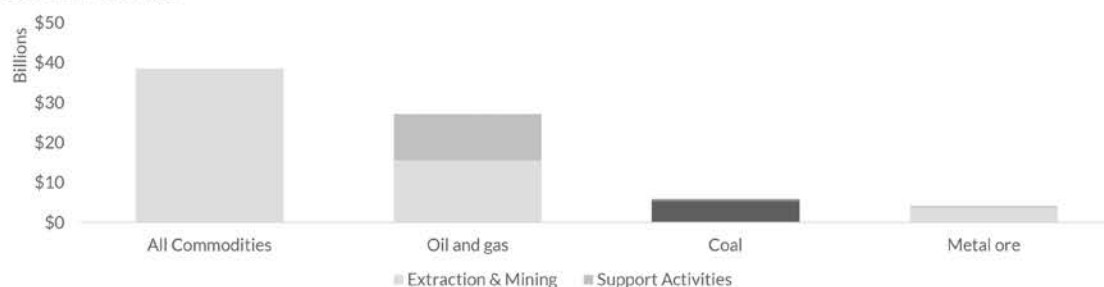


In 2015, there were 470,999 oil and gas jobs. They accounted for 63% of all jobs in the extractive industries. Of the total oil and gas jobs, 192,555 jobs (41%) were in oil and gas extraction and 278,444 jobs (59%) were in support activities for oil and gas operations. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 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%).

Total Annual Wages



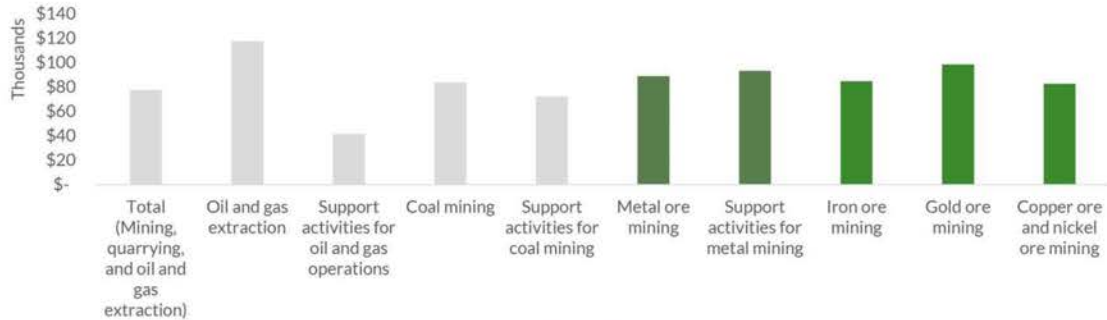
In 2015, coal companies paid \$5,886,183,711 in wages. These accounted for 15% of all wages paid by the extractive industries. Of all coal wages, \$5,361,339,638 (91%) were paid in coal mining and \$524,844,073 (9%) were paid in support activities for coal mining. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, NAICS Code 2121 (Coal mining) and 213113 (Support activities for coal mining)

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

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.

Maps would show total employment as their default but contain additional information in the table

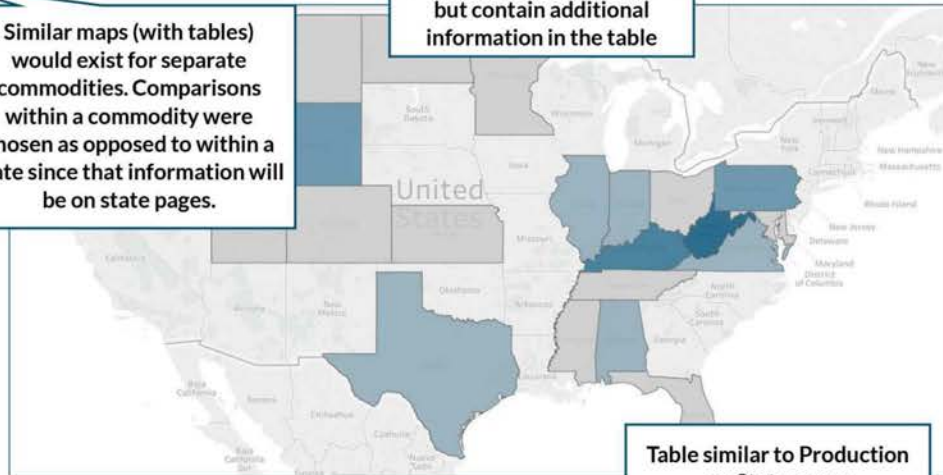


Table similar to Production on State pages

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	\$14,702,772	\$58,006

Table would continue with other states

Employment Data by Commodity (3/4)

Comparisons within Commodities

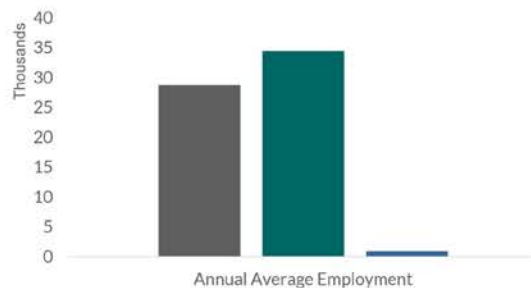
Employment data varies by the type of mining or specific commodity. For example, there are differences between underground and surface-mined coal, or between oil and natural gas.

Coal

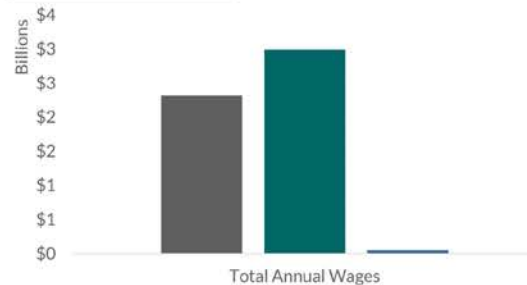
The chief distinction within coal is between surface-mined and underground-mined coal, with some anthracite mining also occurring in the United States. The differences in mining approaches have distinct effects, particularly on average annual employment. Underground mining requires a greater number of 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

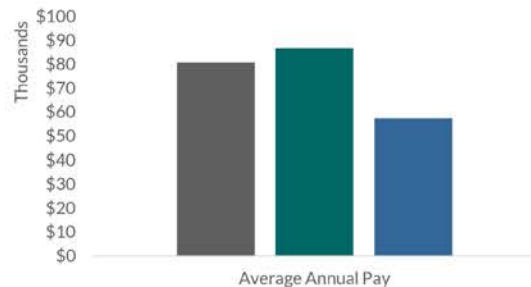
ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT



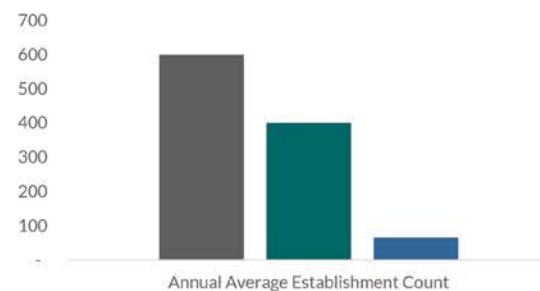
TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES



AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY



ANNUAL AVERAGE ESTABLISHMENT COUNT

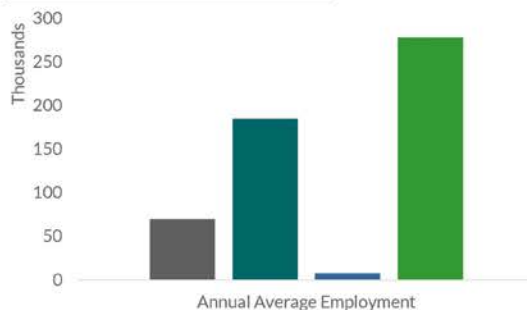


Oil & Gas

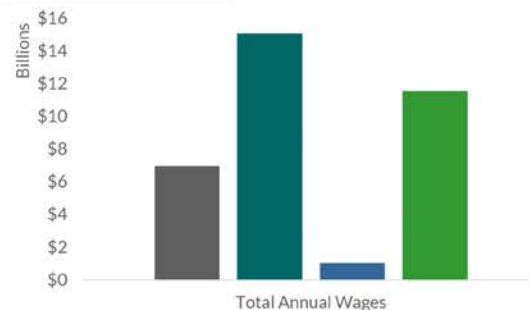
Within oil and natural gas, the chief distinctions are between the phases of extraction: drilling, extraction of crude oil and natural gas, natural gas liquid extraction, and support activities. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, NAICS Code 213111 (Drilling oil and gas wells), 213112 (Crude petroleum & natural gas extraction), 213113 (natural gas liquid extraction), and 213114 (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

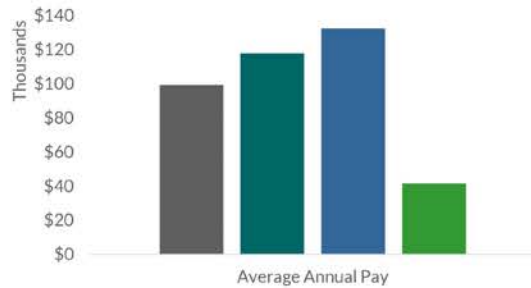


TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES

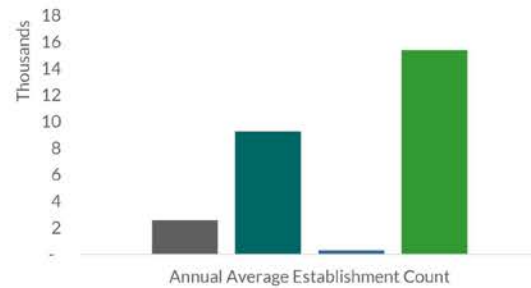


Employment Data by Commodity (4/4)

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY



ANNUAL AVERAGE ESTABLISHMENT COUNT

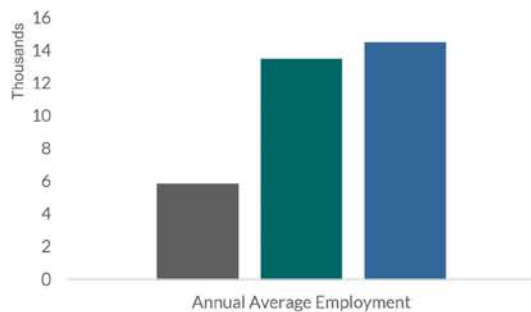


Metal Ore Mining

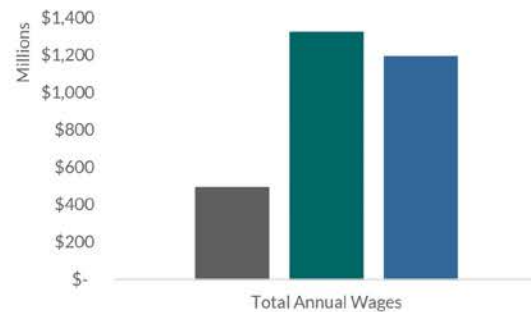
Within metal ore mining, USEITI focuses specifically on three commodities: iron, gold, and copper. NAICS codes, however, include copper and nickel together so those employment figures are presented together here. *Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, NAICS Code 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

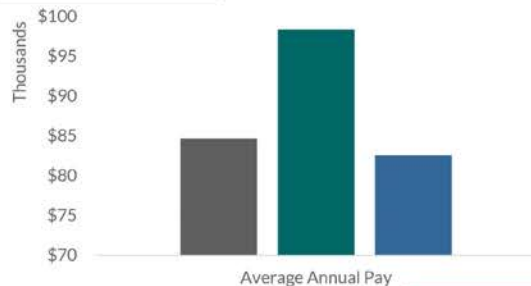
ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT



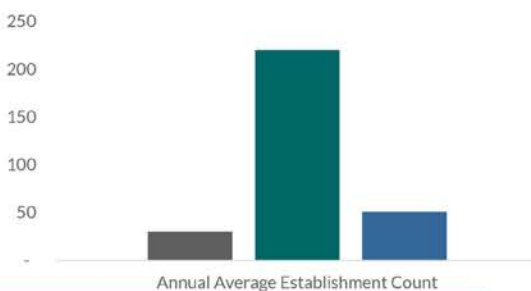
TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES



AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY



ANNUAL AVERAGE ESTABLISHMENT COUNT



Notes on BLS QCEW Data and NAICS Codes:

Definitions for these terms would be accessible via the current glossary feature on the data portal.

- **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>, "Hurley, John" <john.hurley@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>; Hurley, John (Treasury.gov) <John.Hurley@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

Colleagues, I still need your edits and clearance on the Report and the AM to P. Please advise soonest. NEA, EAP, L, H, USAID, parts of WHA, Curtis at Treasury, and most of EB have cleared. Thanks.

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; John.Hurley@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

Colleagues, welcome your edits and clearance on this first cut of the Report to Congress and the AM to P, by Thursday April 13 COB. I'll send around for a second look on Friday or Monday. I'm attaching the legislative requirement and the final package from last year. (I have the very final 2016 version back from Everest, on the high side, and am happy to send it to you if you'd like.) Thanks, Micah, (b)(6)

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: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">DELEGATION: P</div>	
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: <div style="color: red; margin-top: 20px;">**(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.</div>	

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 <mross@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 Nesseseth 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



Non-Energy Minerals Addition

April 2017



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

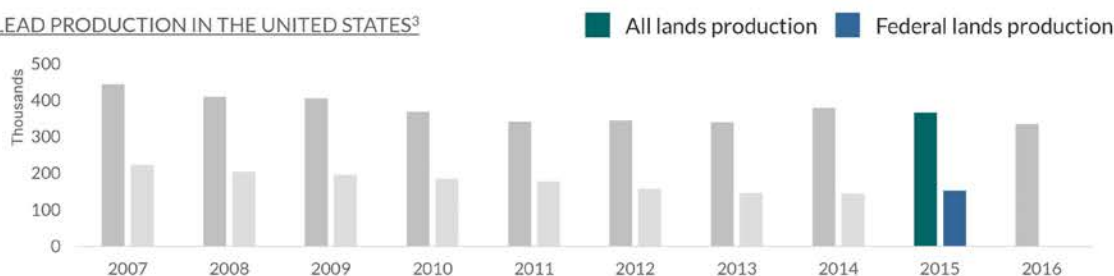
Overview

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 batteries 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 STATES³



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.

U.S. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

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Non-Energy Minerals Addition (2/4)

Zinc

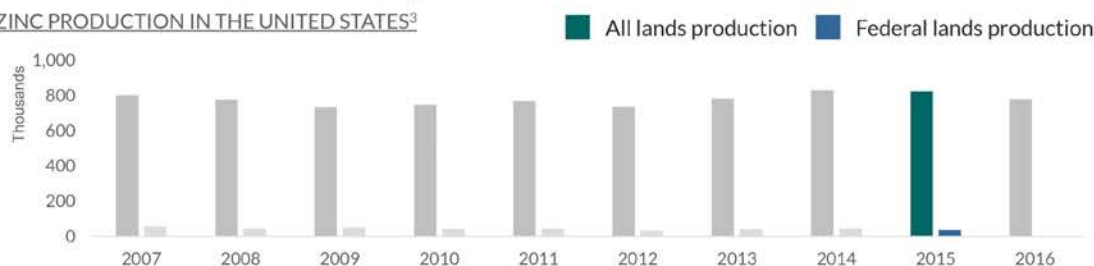
Overview

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 STATES³



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.

Non-Energy Minerals Addition (3/4)

Silver

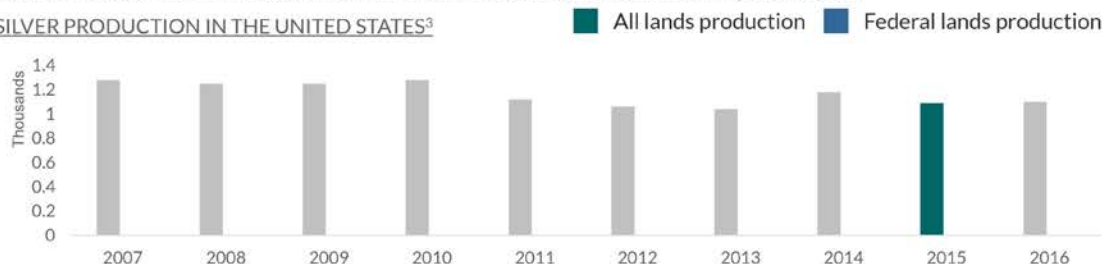
Overview

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 STATES³



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

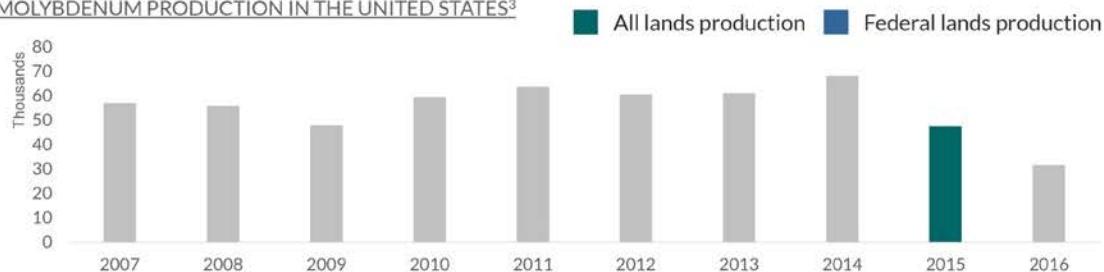
Overview

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 STATES³



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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Treasury mention in EITI report to Congress

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Date: Tue, 16 May 2017 00:08:39 +0000
Attachments: Draft 2017 Report to Congress v1 BP GS.docx (34.42 kB)

Treasury colleagues, the DOE team noticed this paragraph at the end of the Report that we need to revise. Am I correct that we cannot say that it's still U.S. policy to vote against assistance to any country that doesn't meet #1 or #2? Please send me your preferred edit ASAP. Thanks.

Treasury Department and IFI Activities

Treasury has the lead on U.S. government relations with the International Financial Institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank and other multilateral development banks (MDBs). Treasury has, in line with legislative guidance, advised the IFIs and the public that it is U.S. policy to vote against any assistance by such institutions for the extraction and export of natural resources if the government of the country has done one of the following: (1) prevented through laws and regulations the public disclosure of company payments as required by Dodd-Frank Section 1504; or (2) not adopted laws, regulations or procedures, in the sector in which assistance is being considered, for accurately accounting for and publicly disclosing payments to the government by companies exporting natural resources, independent auditing of such payments, and public disclosure of concession agreements and bidding documents allowing in any such disclosure for the redaction of, or exceptions for, information that is commercially proprietary or that would create competitive disadvantage.[\[SG1\]](#) Treasury officials consistently stress the importance of resource revenue transparency in Board consideration of MDB projects, country and sector strategies, IMF Article IV consultations, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, diagnostic studies, and in bilateral meetings with country counterparts.

[\[SG1\]](#) 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)?

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