In 2015, 31 companies reported revenues and 12 companies reported taxes. In 2016, 25 companies reported revenues and 12 companies reported taxes. For 2016, the MSG set 80% of ONRR's revenues as in-scope for reconciliation, the same level as 2015. For the 2016 USEITI report, the MSG decided on a materiality threshold of ~$37.5 million total annual revenues reported to ONRR by a parent company, including its subsidiaries. The MSG agreed on this threshold because it would allow 80% of ONRR's revenues to be in-scope for the reconciliation. This threshold lowered the number of in-scope companies from 45 to 41. The number of in-scope revenue streams did not change. The period of the reconciliation was calendar year (CY) 2015 (January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015). While last year's report covered CY 2013, the MSG decided to use CY 2015 data for reporting and reconciliation in the 2016 USEITI report because CY 2014 and CY 2015 data will be unilaterally disclosed on the data portal, and CY 2015 data is closer to the current time period.

The various activities and accomplishments outlined above take important steps to further the U.S. national objectives for implementing the EITI standard, as stated in the 2016 USEITI Work Plan:

- Increase citizen participation;
- Increase collaboration;
- Increase government transparency;
- Enhance public access to information;
- Improve management of public resources; and
- Give the public a more informed voice in U.S. government policymaking.

For example, the MSG's collaborative decision-making process and efforts to bring more stakeholders and state and tribal jurisdictions into USEITI increased collaboration and citizen participation in government policymaking. The launch of the second USEITI report as a user-friendly, easily accessible website is a prime example of how USEITI is increasing government transparency and public access to information. Each step that USEITI takes is a step forward in improving the management of public resources in the United States.

2. Assessment of performance against targets and activities set out in the work plan:

Provide an assessment of progress with achieving the objectives set out in its work plan (Requirement 1.5), including the impact and outcomes of the stated objectives (requirement 7.4(a)(iv)).

The multi-stakeholder group may wish to

- *List the objectives and targets set out in the work plan, and indicate progress in achieving these.*
- *Outline the activities in the work plan, including a description of whether these activities were fulfilled. Include any further activities that were not foreseen in the work plan but contributed to the wider targets.*

The goals of the USEITI 2016 Work plan are listed below, followed by steps that we have taken toward completing each goal:

Goal: Review, discuss and decide upon 2015 IA recommendations on the 2016 report's materiality threshold, reconciliation approach, revenue streams, margins of variance, and reporting template.

Towards the end of 2015, the IA provided the following recommendations around revenue reporting and reconciliation to the USEITI MSG for consideration during 2016:

- As part of defining scoping for the 2016 Report, the MSG could consider defining the timeframe for reporting as the previous calendar year, as opposed to two years back (in other words, the 2016 Report would include calendar year 2015 revenue data instead of 2014 revenue data, as is currently planned). This would make it easier for companies to participate in reporting because older transactions become harder for them to track.
- Lengthen the revenue reporting period and increase outreach to, and communication with, tax professionals in reporting companies in order to increase the likelihood of company participation in corporate income tax reporting.
- Consider alternative options for reconciliation that could satisfy requirements of the EITI Standard with a lower investment of time and cost in the reconciliation process such as using a sample-based reconciliation approach or developing a portal in which reporting companies can confirm whether revenue reported as part of the unilateral disclosure match company records.
- Identify strategies to enhance the likelihood of company reporting, through enhanced communication with companies and other strategies developed jointly by the IA and the MSG.

During 2016, the USEITI MSG made the following decisions with regards to the IA's recommendations:

Project-level reporting: The USEITI MSG decided that reconciled payment reporting in the 2016 USEITI Report should follow the first part of Section 5.2e of the EITI Standard that states: "It is required that EITI data is presented by individual company, government entity and revenue stream." The MSG was unable to reach a consensus on a project-level reporting definition consistent with Section 5.2e in the necessary timeframe. Please see pages 1-2 of the following document for a detailed rationale for the MSG's decision regarding project-level reporting:
https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/Reporting%20and%20Reconciliation%20Workgroup%20Recommendations.pdf.

Revenue streams: The MSG considered the revenue streams to include in the 2016 USEITI Report. The discussion covered the revenue streams included in the 2015 USEITI Report, revenue streams that were intentionally excluded from the 2015 USEITI Report, as well as potential new revenue streams (e.g. forestry revenue). Based on this discussion, the MSG decided that the same revenue streams be included in the 2016 Report as were included in the 2015 Report. Please see pages 3-4 of the following document for a detailed rationale for the MSG's decision regarding revenue streams:
https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/Reporting%20and%20Reconciliation%20Workgroup%20Recommendations.pdf.

Reporting template and guidelines: The MSG discussed possible paths to streamline the burden associated with reporting and reconciling revenue streams, particularly the "ONRR Other Revenues" revenue stream. The MSG ultimately could not determine whether any changes would lower the reporting and reconciling burden without reducing the quality of these activities. As such, for the 2016 USEITI Report, no content changes were made to the reporting template and guidelines that were submitted in the 2015 USEITI Report. Please see page 5 of the following document for a detailed rationale for the MSG's decision regarding the reporting template and guidelines:

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/Reporting%20and%20Reconciliation%20Workgroup%20Recommendations.pdf.

Company materiality: The USEITI MSG made three decisions with regards to materiality:

1.) The MSG considered the relevant year of data for reconciliation purposes, CY 2014 or CY 2015, and considered the advantages and disadvantages to both, and decided to use CY 2015 data in the 2016 report because it could increase company data availability and diminish the effect of company mergers, acquisitions, and divestures (e.g., which company is responsible for reporting the revenue for reconciliation). CY 2014 data would still be reported by ONRR via unilateral disclosure.
2.) The MSG decided to continue using the same method of company determination, specifically by using only ONRR reported revenues (as opposed to considering other revenue streams), as was used for the 2015 report.
3.) The MSG decided maintaining the 2015 reporting and reconciliation threshold is an important step to achieve for the 2016 USEITI Report. An 80% threshold was used for the 2015 USEITI report; the MSG decided, based on the company composition of 2015, the decisions of the MSG, and the outcomes of the 2015 report, that an 80% revenue threshold would be appropriate for the 2016 USEITI report, given that in any year the actual dollar threshold in absolute dollars will vary based on market conditions and other factors.

Please see pages 6-8 of the following document for a detailed rationale for the MSG's decision regarding company materiality:
https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/Reporting%20and%20Reconciliation%20Workgroup%20Recommendations.pdf.

Sampling: The USEITI MSG considered the use of statistical sampling as a way to streamline the reconciliation process. Based on its exploration of the issue, the MSG decided not to use sampling as the basis for reconciliation in the 2016 report. The MSG directed the IA to use 2016 data to explore the benefits and methodology of sampling that may be used in subsequent USEITI Reports and share those results with the MSG. Please see page 9 of the following document for a detailed rationale for the MSG's decision regarding sampling:
https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/Reporting%20and%20Reconciliation%20Workgroup%20Recommendations.pdf.

Margin of variance: The MSG's discussions explored raising the margin of variance percentage or floor thresholds. Through evaluation of actual 2015 USEITI Report reporting and reconciliation data, however, the MSG concluded that reconciliation volume is not very sensitive to changes in the margin of variance percentage or floor thresholds and that order of magnitude adjustments would need to be imposed to have a material effect. As a result, the MSG decided that not to change the margin of variance percentage or floor thresholds for the 2016 USEITI Report. Please see pages 10-11 of the following document for a detailed rationale for the MSG's decision regarding margin of variance:
https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/Reporting%20and%20Reconciliation%20Workgroup%20Recommendations.pdf.

Goal: Explore means to increase 2016 tax reporting and consider implications of SEC 1504 regulations issued for final public comment in December 2015.

The MSG took the following key steps to encourage and increase corporate income tax reporting in its 2016 report:

- The Treasury Department and the IA led meeting/webinars with in-scope firms' tax staff (in Houston and Denver, spring 2016). The goal of these meetings was to ensure greater understanding, encourage companies' tax staff to participate in USEITI tax reporting/reconciliation, and reduce the burden on the IA and industry by answering as many questions as possible before reporting and reconciliation began.
- Discussions between industry members and within trade associations following the EITI Conference in Lima were continued. Specifically, trade associations and companies discussed the benefits of participating in USEITI with other in-scope companies, with a focus on participating in income tax reporting.
- The MSG decided to allow companies that were not formally in-scope for USEITI 2016 reporting to voluntarily report and/or reconcile federal corporate income taxes and DOI revenue as part of their corporate citizenship and transparency efforts. This effort was supplementary to EITI reporting requirements.

Goal: Advance tribal and state opt-in, explore opt-in with one or a few states and tribes as pilots and include tribal case studies in Contextual Narrative.

USEITI took significant steps to advance tribal and state opt-in during 2016. These steps included:

- Defining a methodology for selecting tribes to opt into USEITI. The methodology consists of the following four questions: 1.) Does the tribe overlap with an MSG-prioritized state? 2.) Is the tribe represented on the MSG or in STRAC? 3.) Does the tribe make extractive data publicly available? 4.) Has the tribe shown a willingness to be transparent?
- Defining a process to pilot the state opt-in process, including: integrating new participants, assessing currently available data, testing contextual narrative templates with stakeholders, and developing the state and tribal additions.
- Piloting the state opt-in process with the State of Montana.
- Developing a state and tribal opt-in template based on the Montana model and distributing this template to states and tribes opting into USEITI to provide them with guidance about revenue reporting for participation in USEITI while also allowing them the opportunity to suggest additional commodities and revenue streams that are locally significant.
- In addition to Montana, achieving opt-in from the states of Alaska and Wyoming.
- Engaging with the Blackfeet Tribe around possible opt-in to USEITI.
- Securing membership on the MSG from the following three tribes: the Blackfeet Nation, the Choctaw Nation, and the Eastern Shoshone & Northern Arapaho Tribes.
- Determining that tribes cannot be considered "subnational entities" under EITI standards. Tribes are sovereign entities and own their mineral resources. When the federal government collects revenue on these lands, it does so as a trustee and directs all of it back to the tribes. This trust responsibility prohibits the federal government from releasing data or compelling the tribes to release it.

Goal: Implement project level reporting for unilateral disclosure by DOI by December 2016.

The federal government decided to maintain its unilateral disclosure of revenue data at the company level until SEC rule 1504 is finalized, at which point it would move to project-level reporting to the extent allowable by US law.

The federal government also mooted, for the MSG's consideration, the potential for the government to move forward with lease-level unilateral disclosure, a step beyond the unilateral disclosure of calendar year 2013-2015 revenues at the company, revenue stream, and commodity levels.

Goal: Discuss a process for the inclusion of forestry in future USEITI reports.
The MSG discussed considerations around introducing additional commodities, including forestry, to the scope of USEITI. A representative from the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) made a presentation at the March 2016 MSG meeting about the Bureau's forest and woodland public land management program. This discussion set up the MSG to consider the addition of a "special highlight on forestry" to the contextual narrative portion of the 2017 USEITI report in early 2017.

Goal: Explore a process for company project level reporting and reconciliation post the SEC final rule.
On June 27, 2016 a significant step towards transparency was achieved when the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced it adopted rules to require resource extraction issuers to disclose payments made to governments for the commercial development of oil, natural gas or minerals. The rules, mandated by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act Section 1504, were intended to further the statutory objective to advance U.S. foreign policy interests by promoting greater transparency about payments related to resource extraction. The regulation would substantially assist the implementation of USEITI. It defined "project" at the contract level and required the reporting of taxes. The SEC also, by separate order, determined that compliance with USEITI was "substantially similar" to the regulation, such that participation with USEITI, with some exceptions, would satisfy the requirements of the rule. The rules would become effective in 2018 with company reporting to begin in 2019.

The draft rule was discussed at a high level at the June 27-28 MSG meeting, with participants noting that:

- The definition of "project" in the SEC rule appears to have been drafted to align closely with EU and Canadian regulations.
- Throughout the rule, the SEC references the EU and Canadian regulations, as well as EITI and USEITI, in an apparent effort to align with these other entities.
- It seems that USEITI would be working at cross-purposes of this emerging consensus if it were to define "project" distinctly from these precedents.

The next MSG meeting was held on November 16-17, 2016, following US presidential and congressional elections in early November. Based on the election results and associated concerns about the future prospects of the SEC's rule for Section 1504, the MSG did not pursue further discussion about developing a process for company project level reporting and reconciliation at this meeting.

3. Assessment of performance against EITI requirements

Provide an assessment of progress in meeting and/or maintaining compliance with each of the EITI requirements (requirement 7.4(a)(ii)). This should include any actions undertaken to prepare for implementation of the EITI Standard, including addressing issues such as revenue management and expenditure (5.3), transportation payments (4.4), discretionary social expenditures (6.1), ad-hoc sub-national transfers (5.2), beneficial ownership and progress against the roadmap (2.5), and contracts (2.4). The multi-stakeholder group may wish to conduct a requirement-by-requirement assessment using the table below, or use the pre-validation assessment tools to conduct a self-assessment of compliance with the EITI requirements. These tools are available here (add links and further details when these are updated)
The multi-stakeholder group may also consider peer reviewing progress in compliance with the EITI requirements with another EITI implementing country. This can be done by getting in touch with the peer country directly or with support from the International Secretariat.

Requirements:	Progress made against requirement in 2016:
1.1 - Government engagement	On September 20, 2011, while in New York for the United Nations General Assembly, President Barack Obama gave an address to the Open Government Partnership, where he committed to implement the EITI in the U.S.: "We're continuing our leadership of the global effort against corruption, by building on legislation that now requires oil, gas, and mining companies to disclose the payments that foreign governments demand of them. Today, I can announce that the United States will join the global initiative in which these industries, governments and civil society, all work together for greater transparency so that taxpayers receive every dollar they're due from the extraction of natural resources." In October 2015, the Administration issued the third U.S. Open Government National Action Plan, which includes a wide range of actions to strengthen, deepen the U.S. commitment to an open government that is transparent and accountable. The National Action Plan commits the U.S. to continue to "work toward fully complying with the EITI standard, including publishing the first United States EITI report in 2015, and to achieve EITI compliance no later than 2017." On October 25, 2011, the White House announced the appointment of the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) as the senior U.S. official responsible for successful U.S. implementation of EITI. The Secretary delegated USEITI implementation responsibilities to the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget to serve as National Coordinator and Chair of the MSG. The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources Revenue Management, Paul Mussenden, who reports to the Assistant Secretary, was appointed Deputy National Coordinator and alternate Chair for USEITI and is tasked with the day-to-day management of USEITI implementation. Senior government officials from federal agencies (Department of the Interior,

	Department of the Treasury), states and inter-state bodies (State of Wyoming, State of California, Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission), and tribal governments (Blackfeet Nation, Choctaw Nation, Eastern Shoshone & Northern Arapaho Tribes) all participated in MSG meetings in 2016. Please see Section 9 of this progress report for a detailed breakdown of government official participation.
1.2 – Company engagement	Companies are fully, actively, and effectively engaged in the USEITI process. More than ten different companies, along with three industry associations, represent the extractive industry sector on the USEITI MSG. These representatives are active participants in leading subcommittees and work groups and in participating in deliberations and decision-making. Please see Section 9 of this progress report for a detailed breakdown of industry participation.
1.3 – Civil society engagement	Civil society organizations are fully, actively, and effectively engaged in the USEITI process. More than fifteen different civil society organizations represent the civil society sector on the USEITI MSG. These representatives are active participants in leading subcommittees and work groups and in participating in deliberations and decision-making. Please see Section 9 of this progress report for a detailed breakdown of civil society participation.
1.4 – Multi-stakeholder group	The U.S. Government conducted outreach and established an MSG in 2012 consisting of eight representatives each from the industry and civil society sectors, along with alternates, and five representatives from the government sector, thereby leaving seats open for state and tribal representatives to join the government caucus. Since that time, two state representatives and three tribal representatives have joined the MSG. In 2016, there were three MSG meetings and three open nomination periods for individuals to represent stakeholder constituencies from government, civil society, and industry to fill current MSG member and alternate vacancies and to create a roster of candidates in case of future vacancies. During 2016, the MSG approved updated Terms of Reference for itself. These updated terms are intended to be more forward-looking than the previous ToR, which was drafted and agreed-upon at the inception of the MSG. The ToR includes provisions regarding the MSG's role, responsibilities, and rights; the MSG's role around approving work plans, EITI reports, and annual progress reports; and the MSG's internal governance and procedures. The final, approved version of the 2016 ToR is available online at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/msg_updated_useiti_terms_of_reference_06282016.pdf. In August 2016, The Secretary of the Interior gave public notice in the Federal Register of the renewal of the United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (USEITI) Federal Advisory Committee (Committee) to advise the

	Department on the implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, which requires governments to publicly disclose their revenues from oil, gas, and mining assets and for companies to make parallel disclosures regarding payments. (Federal Register /Vol. 81, No. 157 /Monday, August 15, 2016 /Notices).
1.5 – Work plan	The U.S. national objectives for implementing the EITI standard are rooted in the fundamentals of the Open Government Partnership, predicated on nobody having a monopoly on wisdom; the importance of civil society and the private sector having significant inputs into the decision making that governments do; and predicated on a philosophy that we have a responsibility to advance the interests of our citizens. The national objectives are to: • Increase citizen participation. • Increase collaboration. • Increase government transparency. • Enhance public access to information. • Improve management of public resources. • Give the public a more informed voice in shaping natural resource development. In addition to reconciliation, the U.S. has, as part of its EITI process, provided additional data where meaningful and feasible. These disclosures are intended to provide an unprecedented level of detail about revenue collections and reporting, demonstrating a robust and credible transparency framework. This additional data includes a publicly sourced narrative and unilateral disclosure of government revenue collection records. *Consultation with key stakeholders, and endorsement by the MSG:* The Work Plan Work Group, a sub-unit of the Implementation Subcommittee, developed and regularly updates the work plan. The work group is made up of members from all three sectors represented on the MSG. The USEITI MSG reviews the work group's recommended work plan at each MSG meeting, revises it as needed, and endorses the updated work plan. The work plan is structured around measurable and time-bound activities to achieve the agreed objectives. *Capacity constraints:* There were no significant capacity constraints identified during 2016 in government agencies, companies, and civil society that would be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation. *Scope of EITI reporting:* The commodities deemed to be within the scope of USEITI and included in the 2016 USEITI report are oil, gas, coal, other leasable minerals, non-fuel minerals (such as hard rock, sand, and gravel), geothermal, solar, and wind. From this list, payments to the U.S. Department of the Interior for oil, gas, coal, other leasable

	minerals, and non-fuel minerals, where they meet the materiality definition agreed upon by the MSG, are independently reconciled. Payments (or payment information) from all in-scope commodities are unilaterally disclosed by the Department of the Interior. In the March 2016 MSG meeting, the MSG began discussions about forestry resources and other hard rock minerals for potential inclusion in the future USEITI reports. Government and company disclosure and third party reconciliation compare data from companies on their payments to the government with data from the government on revenues collected from the companies. The USEITI Second Annual Report in 2016 included a reconciliation of U.S. Department of the Interior revenues, such as rents, royalties, bonuses, and fees collected by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Office of Natural Resources Revenue, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) for in-scope commodities within a reporting materiality threshold. The materiality threshold that the MSG has established balances the scale of reconciliation and the feasibility of compliance with the value of the collected data. The reconciliation process for 2016 reconciled approximately 80% of all revenues within the scope that DOI received. *Legal or regulatory obstacles:* There are a variety of legal obstacles to EITI implementation in the U.S., and plans to deal with these obstacles were included in the USEITI Candidacy Application. A summary of these obstacles and plans is as follows: • ***Potential legal obstacle 1:*** The Trade Secrets Act (TSA) governs the types of information that the U.S. government can disclose. So long as MSG proposals for defining company or project-level reporting are consistent with the TSA, DOI may disclose reported revenues at a company or project level to a third-party reconciler, and the information can then be made public. ***Plan to address obstacle 1:*** The second USEITI report, published in December 2016, followed the first part of Section 5.2e of the EITI Standard that states: "It is required that EITI data is presented by individual company, government entity and revenue stream." With the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission still deliberating about the rules under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Company and Project Level Reporting Workgroup did not reach agreement about a definition for "project" in 2016. • ***Potential legal obstacle 2:*** Potential legal constraints were identified with respect to tax reporting: 1.) Section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) provides that tax returns and tax return information are confidential and prohibited from disclosure, unless an exception identified in the IRC applies; 2.) The Privacy Act of 1974 only allows the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to gather information that is used for tax administration purposes. If the IRS were to collect information or develop new systems and processes for EITI, these actions would need to support tax administration objectives consistent with the Privacy Act. ***Plan to address obstacle 2:***

	For the first two USEITI reports, the MSG requested that companies report the sum of all corporate income tax payments/refunds made in a calendar year by or on behalf of all of the companies included in the annual consolidated federal income tax return. In addition, the MSG encouraged companies to participate in reconciliation of their corporate income tax payments. With the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission still deliberating about the rules under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act, the MSG opted to maintain the same approach to tax reporting and reconciliation for the 2016 USEITI Report as was used in 2015. • ***Potential legal obstacle 3:*** Rule 4.6 of the 2016 EITI Standard requires implementing countries to report on subnational revenues and payments from oil, gas, and mining. There are, however, significant practical barriers resulting from the size and complexity of the state extractive sector. ***Plan to address obstacle 3:*** USEITI reporting in the USEITI 2016 Report exceeded Rule 4.6's requirements by reporting 100% of extractives-specific revenues that the federal government collects and transfers to subnational entities, as the law requires. In addition, USEITI reporting partially complied with Rule 4.6's requirement to disclose material extractive revenues that subnational entities directly collect through a two-phased approach: under Phase I of USEITI's implementation of Rule 4.6, publically-available information about subnational entities extractives revenue collection was included in the 2016 USEITI Report; Phase II of Rule 4.6 implementation involves encouraging subnational entities to fully participate in USEITI through a voluntary "opt-in" process for future reports. ***Potential legal obstacle 4:*** The U.S. has a unique legal and political relationship with Native American Tribes and Alaska Native entities, as provided by our Constitution, Indian treaties, court decisions, executive orders, and federal statutes. As such, tribes must independently decide whether and how to participate in USEITI. ***Plan to address obstacle 4:*** The MSG intends to continue outreach with tribal governments and communities and will seek their input on whether and how to design a process for tribes to voluntarily participate and opt-in to reporting with tribal data. In the interim, USEITI reporting regarding revenues from tribal lands has been and will be limited to the unilateral and unreconciled disclosure of the aggregate revenues collected on behalf of the tribes, which the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) publishes annually under existing authorities. At the November MSG meeting, the MSG decided to submit a request (on or before January 1, 2017) for extending Adapted Implementation to the EITI International Board in light of the barriers to getting all states

	involved in USEITI. The document also notes that tribes are not subnational governments in the U.S. and USEITI does not believe they fall under the scope of EITI. *Domestic and external sources of funding and technical assistance:* Per the USEITI Advisory Committee Charter, ONRR provides the financial support for the Committee. The committee charter specifies available funding of $775,000 annually. This estimated amount includes funding for: • MSG Committee meetings. • Travel of MSG members to MSG meetings. • Use of a process facilitator to support the collaborative nature of the international EITI requirements. • Production of the USEITI report. • The cost associated with the Independent Administrator, as the international EITI requirements mandate. The committee charter is available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/eiti/FACA/upload/2014-SIGNED-USEITI-Charter-8_13_14.pdf. *Be made widely available to the public:* Regularly-updated versions of the USEITI work plan are available at the U.S. government's website for the USEITI process: http://www.doi.gov//EITI. *Be reviewed and updated annually:* The work plan is updated by the Work Plan Work Group, a subunit of the Implementation Subcommittee of the USEITI MSG, on a continual basis and at least as often as the holding of quarterly MSG meetings. At the November 2016 MSG meeting, the MSG provisionally approved the 2017 Work Plan with approval of final changes to the Work Plan made by the USEITI MSG Co-Chairs. *Include a timetable for implementation that is aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines:* The timetable for implementation included in the work plan is consistent with the reporting and validation deadlines that the EITI board established. USEITI submitted its first report to the Board in December 2015 and its second report to the Board in December 2016.
2.1 - Legal framework and fiscal regime	The 2016 USEITI Report provided a national overview of the legal framework (statute, regulation, policy) for the U.S. fiscal regime by commodity, including such items as fair market value determination for lease sales, royalty and tax rates, tax expenditures, and revenue policy provisions (royalty relief and other deferred revenues, such as the percentage depletion allowance). The 2016 Report highlighted changes to relevant laws, rules, and reports that have been made since the publication of the USEITI 2015 Report. In particular, the 2016 USEITI report described the latest status of the rulemaking process under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act and other laws, as appropriate.

	The 2016 USEITI Report also provided a national overview of the types of legal frameworks and fiscal regimes in the states that the MSG has identified as important for each commodity (including any exemptions for certain commodities). Relevant fiscal regulatory processes and pathfinders (links) to the states that have been identified as important for each commodity (including exemptions for certain commodities) were provided and focused on the states that the MSG prioritized. The 2016 USEITI Report also provided a general description of the federal fiscal and legal regime in the tribal context, including the flow and control of revenues, the approval process for extractive industry agreements on tribal land, and the processes that the federal government uses to track production and track and manage revenues, federal databases used to track production and revenues, and the kinds of information held in these databases. The report described the U.S. trust responsibility and confidentiality/proprietary constraints on tribal data. The 2016 USEITI Report included information about the legal frameworks and fiscal regimes in the three states that opted into USEITI in 2016: Alaska, Montana, and Wyoming. Future USEITI reports will also provide details for additional state or tribes that opt into participation in USEITI.
2.2 – License allocations Register of licenses and allocation of licenses	For oil and gas development on federal lands, the 2016 USEITI Report provided details about oil and gas leasing laws and regulations. The report links to the Bureau of Land Management's onshore oil and gas leasing information at http://www.blm.gov/mt/st/en/prog/energy/oil_and_gas/leasing.html and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management offshore oil and gas leasing information at http://www.boem.gov/Leasing/.
2.3 – Register of licenses	The 2016 USEITI Report includes links to information on leasing and licenses from federal agencies. For example, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management link provides offshore oil and gas lease sale information identifying the area, tract, company name, bid amounts and accepted bids (http://www.boem.gov/GOMR-Historical-Lease-Sale-Information/). The USEITI Report documented and explained the legal and practical barriers that exist in the United States to comprehensively disclosing license information and included a gap analysis of publicly available information and efforts to improve these systems where registers do not exist or are incomplete. The USEITI Report also provided an overview of DOI efforts to improve disclosure and transparency around the extractives industry. For example, the report includes links to regulatory reform efforts as a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (http://www.boem.gov/Regulatory-Reform/ and http://www.boem.gov/Reforms-since-the-Deepwater-Horizon-Tragedy/) and the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore

	Drilling.
2.4 – Contracts	The 2016 USEITI Report disclosed publically available contracts and licenses that provide the terms attached to the exploitation of oil, gas, coal, other leasable minerals, non-fuel minerals (such as hard rock, sand, and gravel), geothermal, solar, and wind. In addition, the report documented the government's policy on disclosure of contracts and licenses that govern the exploration and exploitation of oil, gas, and minerals. The report also discussed possible reforms in this policy.
2.5 – Beneficial ownership	The USEITI Report described applicable federal and state laws that aim to prevent preferential treatment for private companies by federal or subnational government entities regarding leasing, terms, etc. These include conflict-of-interest laws, financial disclosure laws, competitive tendering, etc. The report also described U.S. laws and regulations regarding disclosing ownership of privately held companies. In addition, in May 2016, the U.S. Government announced new rules to increase transparency and disclosure requirements that will enhance law enforcement's ability to detect, deter, and disrupt money laundering, terrorist finance, and tax evasion. Final U.S. Treasury Department regulations on "Customer Due Diligence" will enhance transparency and protect the integrity of the financial system by requiring financial institutions to know and keep records on who actually owns the companies that use their services. In addition, the Obama Administration has released draft legislation that would increase transparency into the "beneficial ownership" of companies formed in the United States by requiring that companies know and report their true owners. At the November 2016 MSG meeting, the USEITI MSG approved and agreed to submit the USEITI Beneficial Ownership Roadmap to the EITI International Secretariat. A link to the roadmap is available at: https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/draft_bo_roadmap_10-30-16_clean.pdf.
2.6 – State participation	State participation in the extractive industries does not give rise to material revenue payments in the United States as there are no domestic state-owned enterprises (SOEs) operating in the US extractives sector.
3.1 - Exploration	The 2016 USEITI Report provided an overview of exploration activities and emerging trends, each in-scope commodity, and each commodity at national and subnational scales. Sector summaries provided an explanation of terminology and an overview of reputable data sources in a way that is designed for ordinary citizens who lack knowledge about the extractives industries and about governance systems for the extractives industries.

3.2 – Production	The 2016 USEITI Report disclosed production data for calendar year and fiscal year 2015, the year covered by the USEITI Report, including production volumes and revenues broken down by states/regions and product types.
3.3 – Exports	The 2016 USEITI Report disclosed export data for calendar year 2015, the year covered by the USEITI Report, including total export volumes and export revenues federally and by state.
4.1 – Comprehensive disclosure of taxes and revenues	Government and company disclosure and third-party reconciliation in the 2016 Report compared data from companies on their payments to government with data from government on revenues collected from companies. The report included a reconciliation of U.S. Department of the Interior revenues, such as rents, royalties, bonuses, and fees that Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) collect for in-scope commodities within a reporting materiality threshold. For the 2016 USEITI report, the MSG requested that companies report the sum of all corporate income tax payments/refunds made by or on behalf of all of the companies included in the annual consolidated federal income tax income return. In addition, the MSG encouraged companies to participate in reconciliation of their corporate income tax payments. Payments to DOI for oil, gas, coal, other leasable minerals, and non-fuel minerals, where they met the materiality definition that the MSG agreed upon, were independently reconciled for the 2016 USEITI Report. DOI also unilaterally disclosed payments (or payment information) from all in-scope commodities. The materiality threshold that the MSG established balanced the scale of reconciliation and feasibility of compliance with the value of the collected data. The reconciliation process was intended to start at a level that would reconcile approximately 80% of ONRR-collected natural resources revenues. Based on the materiality threshold that the MSG defined for reconciliation in the 2016 USEITI report, ONRR identified 41 companies for inclusion in the reconciliation. For the 2016 USEITI report, the MSG decided on a materiality threshold of ~$37.5 million total annual revenues reported to ONRR by a parent company, including its subsidiaries. The MSG agreed on this threshold because it would allow 80% of ONRR's revenues to be in-scope for the reconciliation. In the 2016 USEITI Report, 25 out of 41 in-scope companies participated in reporting and reconciliation of $4.83 billion in non-tax revenues paid to the U.S. federal government. There were zero unresolved variances. Also in the 2016 USEITI Report, 12 out of a maximum of 38 applicable companies reported -$308 million in corporate income taxes. These include all federal corporate income tax payments made to the IRS by a C-corporation and

	any tax refunds paid out by the IRS to the company. Amounts reported reflect a net amount of actual tax payments and tax refunds made or received during CY 2015, regardless of the period of activity to which the taxes relate. Additionally, the amount reported reflects total tax payments based on all of a company's income activities, not just those activities on federal lands. For in-scope companies that are not C-corporations, this revenue stream is not applicable.
	
	The MSG determined that all DOI bureaus that receive extractive-related revenues from companies meeting the materiality threshold are in-scope, and their revenues were included for reporting and reconciliation. Based on these criteria, the MSG identified the following government entities as in-scope for the USEITI reconciliation:
	• DOI bureaus, including:
	  o Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)
	  o Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
	  o Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)
	  o Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)
	  o Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)
	• Treasury Department agencies, including:
	  o Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
	
	These entities provided the data on the revenues collected from company payments for disclosure and reconciliation in the USEITI report. Even though the IRS is listed here, this agency cannot provide any data to USEITI for disclosure or reconciliation, due to federal privacy laws. However, seven companies did authorize the IRS to release data to the IA for reconciliation. The reconciliation yielded zero discrepancies.
	
	The MSG also determined that all payments that DOI received for in-scope commodities would be reported separately in a unilateral disclosure. ONRR published an initial online unilateral disclosure report in December 2014 as part of the release of a new online USEITI data portal and this unilateral disclosure was updated to include all DOI bureaus with the release of both the 2015 USEITI Report and 2016 USEITI Report.

4.2 – Sale of the state's share of production or other revenues collected in-kind	There is no sale of the state's share (SOEs) of production or other revenues collected in-kind in the United States federal government.
4.3 – Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements	Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements do not give rise to material revenue payments in the United States.
4.4 – Transportation revenues	Revenues from the transportation of oil, gas, and minerals are not material in the extractive sector in the United States. As such, the USEITI Report did not disclose the revenues received from transportation activity.
4.5 – Transactions	Transactions related to state-owned enterprises do not give rise to material

related to state-owned enterprises (SOEs)	revenue payments in the United States.
4.6 – Sub-national payments	As described in the USEITI request for adapted implementation, state participation in USEITI reporting is encouraged through a voluntary "opt-in" process, and publicly available state-level extractive industry data are disclosed in USEITI reports. In May 2015, the USEITI MSG provided the EITI Secretariat with a document titled "USEITI Update to the International Secretariat: Subnational Payments" that provided a three-tier plan for the inclusion of subnational payments in USEITI (EITI Standard Requirement 4.2(d)). The USEITI MSG formed the State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee to investigate the question of how USEITI can most effectively treat complicated subnational revenue streams and, more specifically, to design an "opt-in" approach for the engagement of subnational entities (as described in the U.S. Candidacy Application). The MSG identified increasing state and tribal participation in USEITI as a goal for 2016 and tasked the State & Tribal Subcommittee with spearheading those efforts. The subcommittee conducted conversations and worked with state and tribal officials, some of whom are members of the MSG and the subcommittee, to encourage them to "opt in" to USEITI. Three additional states chose to opt in: Alaska, Montana, and Wyoming. All three states are among the 18 that the MSG prioritized in 2015 as centers of extractive industries activity in the U.S. The three states provided data on revenues, distribution of those revenues, and legal and fiscal governance of extractive industries, as well as the economic impact of extraction in their states.
4.7 – Level of disaggregation	The USEITI MSG decided that reconciled payment reporting in the 2016 USEITI Report should follow the first part of Section 4.7 of the EITI Standard that states: "It is required that EITI data is presented by individual company, government entity and revenue stream." The MSG was unable to reach a consensus on a project-level reporting definition consistent with Section 4.7 in the necessary timeframe. The 2016 Report discloses federal non-tax revenues from natural resource extraction on federal land in 2015 by commodity, revenue type, and company.
4.8 – Data timeliness	USEITI submitted its first report in December 2015 and submitted its second report in December 2016. The first USEITI Report, published in December 2015, covered calendar year 2013 data. The second USEITI Report, published in December 2016, covered calendar years 2014-2015 data; only 2015 revenue data was reconciled. The MSG delegated the issue of determining the accounting period that the USEITI Report will cover to the Taxes and Accounting Period Workgroup of the Implementation Subcommittee. The workgroup recommended that the MSG

	adopt the calendar year as the accounting period for EITI reporting. The MSG formally adopted the calendar year as the accounting period for reporting at the September 2014 MSG meeting.
4.9 – Data quality and assurance	*Audit standards* The 2016 USEITI Report highlights the credible, independent audit process that exists in the United States. Companies and government agencies are each legally responsible for reporting accurate, verifiable payment data. Controls and standards help companies report correct data on the first attempt, and reports are verified after submission. Independent audits of financial statements, transactions, and systems also help ensure compliance with internal and external standards. *Independent Administrator* In August 2014, Deloitte was selected to perform the work of the Independent Administrator (IA) for the USEITI program in a manner consistent with the Terms of Reference (TOR) adopted by the MSG. The MSG endorsed the appointment of Deloitte & Touche, LLC, as the IA during the MSG meeting on September 9, 2014. At the December 2014 MSG Meeting, both the IA and the MSG agreed upon the Independent Administrator's TOR.
5.1 – Distribution of extractive industry revenues	The 2016 USEITI Report described the distribution of revenues from the extractives industry. The report included links to budget projections and structure, including contributions from the extractives industry and statistics on oil and gas revenues and the effect on the overall economy. The report referenced national revenue classification systems and international standards, including those of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the IRS.
5.2 – Subnational transfers	Transfers between national and sub-national government entities related to the extractive industries do not give rise to material revenue payments in the United States. However, after collecting revenue from natural resource extraction, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) distributes that money to different agencies, funds, and local governments for public use. The 2016 USEITI Report discloses fiscal year 2015 disbursements to states and counties.
5.3 – Revenue management and expenditures	The 2016 USEITI Report provided information about how the U.S. Government Accountability Office and the Office of the Inspector General are responsible for ensuring accountability for responsible and efficient use of revenues from the extractives industry. In addition, a link to the budget of the U.S. government was included. Information was also provided pertaining to how oil and gas revenues are used for government programs/public services in the United States. The report includes an info-graphic of federal revenue disbursements by fund.

	For natural resource revenues from federal offshore locations, 27% of revenues from within 8(g) boundaries goes to the state from which the revenues originate; $150 million goes to the Historic Preservation Fund; up to $900 million goes to the Land and Water Conservation Fund; some goes to the federal agency that manages the area; and the remainder goes to the U.S. Treasury. For natural resource revenues from onshore federal lands, for most parts of the country, 49% goes to the state from which the revenues originate; 40% goes to the Reclamation Fund; some goes to the agency that manages the land; and 11% goes to the U.S. Treasury. For revenues from Alaska, 88.2% goes to the state. For revenues from Indian Country, 100% of revenues are returned to the tribes or individual Indian mineral owners. The public, through this visualization, is able to understand each of the special funds, the amounts of disbursements, and specifics about projects funded. The 2016 USEITI Report provided information that details the budgeting and auditing process for the United States government. The MSG's approach for the 2016 Report included looking at the federal government and MSG-prioritized states and counties for extractives revenue as a percentage of total government revenues and in terms of trends over 10 years. For MSG-selected counties, the report provided a factual description of revenue sustainability, including U.S. Geological Survey / Energy Information Administration "proven" reserves and fiscal impacts related to public services and infrastructure (for instance, transportation/roads, water, reclamation, emergency services, etc.). The report explained the definition and the limitations of "proven" reserve estimates. The report included information on resource management and natural reserve assessments in the United States. The report also included information about future forecasts, such as World Bank forecasts, EIA short-term energy outlooks, and forecasts for commodity prices.
6.1 – Social expenditures by extractive companies	Social expenditures by companies are not mandated by law or contract in the United States. The 2016 USEITI Report illustrates the types of social expenditures made by extractive industry companies, along with other local benefits engendered by this economic activity, particularly in the county case studies.
6.2 – Quasi-fiscal expenditures	State participation in the extractive industries does not give rise to material revenue payments in the United States.
6.3 – The contribution of the extractive sector to the economy	*Size of the extractive sector* The 2016 USEITI Report disclosed the size of the extractives industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), by commodity, at each of the following scales: national, federal, tribal, and

	subnational (when publically available). The availability of data varies from state to state and county to county. For illustrative purposes, the report showed the two highest-grossing government revenue counties or county clusters (including all federal, state, and county revenues) for each of oil, gas, coal, copper, iron ore, and gold (twelve counties or county clusters in total), as well as the revenue/production data in each of those counties over the last 10 years. These counties and county cluster profiles will be carried over to subsequent USEITI reports to illustrate trends. The 2016 USEITI report provided an estimate of informal sector activity. *Total government revenues generated* The 2016 USEITI Report disclosed the extractives industry's public revenues by commodity, including royalties, bonuses, fees, and other payments. For the 2016 Report, it was not be feasible to disclose tax revenue by commodity, as this information is generally not publicly available. Where revenues are associated with more than one commodity or activity (such as corporate income taxes), revenues were reported at a more aggregate level. Extractives industry revenues were also reported as a percentage of total government revenues. *Exports* The 2016 USEITI Report disclosed exports from the extractives industry in absolute terms and as a percentage of national exports. *Employment* The 2016 USEITI Report disclosed the following information about employment in the extractives industry: • Direct employment (job numbers) in the extractives industry in absolute terms at the national level, in states that the MSG prioritized, and in the twelve counties/county clusters identified by government revenues/commodities, and MSG-prioritized tribal lands, to the extent that this data is available. • Direct employment (job numbers) in the extractives industry as a percentage of total employment at the national level, in states that the MSG prioritized, and in the twelve counties/county clusters identified by government revenues/commodities, and MSG-prioritized tribal lands, to the extent that this data is available. Direct employment data, defined as per the description of key extractive industry job types/categories, are defined by U.S. government sources (U.S. Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics). *Regions* The 2016 USEITI Report provided a complete breakdown of energy production by state.

7.1 – Public debate	As part of its communications and outreach efforts, the MSG implemented a communications plan for the release of the 2016 USEITI Report. Key audiences for communications efforts included: • Reporting companies • Payor companies • Congress • News media/trade press • The general public • Non-profit organizations • Academics • State governments • Local governments • Tribal governments and native groups • The extractive industry, in general As part of its communications around the publication of the 2016 USEITI Report, the MSG: • Distributed the report in hard copy and through the USEITI Data Portal. • Made sure that the EITI Report is comprehensible. • Conducted outreach events. • Disseminated letters and press releases to key stakeholders, including a communications package. The MSG also leveraged the release of the first USEITI report to encourage state governments and tribes to opt into participating in USEITI.
7.2 – Data accessibility	The MSG made the first and second USEITI reports machine-readable and coded and tagged data files. In addition, the MSG: • Produced brief summary reports. • Summarized and compared the share of each revenue stream to the total amount of revenue that accrues to each respective level of government. • Designed the online report to make relevant information publicly accessible and user-friendly.
7.3 – Discrepancies and recommendations from EITI Reports	The USEITI MSG has diligently considered the IA's feedback and recommendations and has taken steps to respond and improve its process and outcomes. A detailed account of these recommendations and resulting MSG actions is provided under question #4 "Overview of the multi-stakeholder group's responses to the recommendations from reconciliation and Validation," below.

7.4 - Review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation	The MSG is committed to publishing annual progress reports, including this document. All three sectors represented on the USEITI MSG had an opportunity to review and provide input for this annual report. In particular, the USEITI Co-Chairs and the members of the Implementation Subcommittee of the MSG reviewed drafts of the report.

4. Overview of the multi-stakeholder group's responses to the recommendations from reconciliation and Validation, if applicable:

In accordance with requirement 7.4 (a)(iii), provide an overview of the multi-stakeholder group's responses to and progress made in addressing the recommendations from reconciliation and Validation in accordance with requirement 7.3. The multi-stakeholder group is required to list each recommendation and the corresponding activities that have been undertaken to address the recommendations and the level of progress in implementing each recommendation. The MSG might wish to draw on the overview of progress with EITI reporting related recommendations compiled by the Independent Administrator. Where the government or the multi-stakeholder group has decided not to implement a recommendation, it is required that the multi-stakeholder group documents the rationale in the annual progress report.

The multi-stakeholder group may also wish to identify how the work plan has been updated to incorporate the recommendations.

In the 2015 report, the IA made six recommendations to enhance USEITI, which can be read in full in last year's Executive Summary at https://useiti.doi.gov/about/report/. Work on each of the six recommendations has progressed in 2016.

2015 IA Recommendation	2016 Progress
Scoping: At the beginning of the 2016 reporting period, the MSG should thoroughly scope reporting companies, revenue streams, and commodities to be included in the2016 USEITI report.	The MSG agreed on 12 in-scope revenue streams, 41 in-scope companies, and seven in-scope commodities.
Reporting Entity Communication: TheMSG should consider additional outreachand communication channels regarding the USEITI reporting and reconciliation process. Specifically, the 90-day reporting periodfor the 2016 USEITI should extend to 120 days, with communication prior to that period. Webinars focused on tax reporting and reconciliation should be conducted (in addition to those on revenue reporting) for tax professionals at reporting companies and include U.S. Treasury and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) participation.	The MSG and the IA communicated with companies four times prior to the beginning ofthe reporting period, including four webinars that separately covered revenue and tax reporting and reconciliation. The webinars included U.S. Treasury participation and were held in Houston, Texas,and Denver, Colorado, with companies also ableto participate online. Additional individual email outreach occurred as well. Industry peer-to-peer outreach through the American Petroleum Institute and the Independent Petroleum Association of

	America supplemented MSG and IA efforts.
Sample Approach for Data Reconciliation: The MSG should consider alternative options for reconciliation that could satisfy the requirements of the EITI Standard with a lower investment of time and cost in the reconciliation process. Specifically, the IA should support the MSG in developing options for consideration by the EITI International Secretariat, including a sample-based reconciliation approach and the development of a portal in which reporting companies can confirm whether revenues reported as part of the unilateral disclosure match company records.	The IA prepared a proposal for sampling, which was reviewed by the Implementation Subcommittee.The Implementation Subcommittee explored the sampling proposal, discussed alternate approaches, and recommended to the MSG that companies should continue to report in full for 2016 given USEITI had only one year of experience with reporting and reconciliation thus far.
Enhanced, Phased Rollout for the Online Report: The MSG should increase the percentage of the contextual narrativethat lives solely online, as well as create a phased rollout for future online content updates, preferably on a quarterly basis. Moving additional content online would allow for a more engaging and accessible presentation of the contextual narrative information. The MSG could implement awareness campaigns framed around quarterly updates to the online report, which could generate increased public engagement.	While the 2016 contextual narratives are summarized in the executive summary, the full USEITI contextual narrative content resides online. This emphasis on online content has been paired withthe efforts of the Outreach & Communications Subcommittee, which has worked to build awareness of the portal and its content. Additionally, content has been rolled out throughout the year—a practice that will continue.
Increased State, Local, and Tribal Contextual Narrative Content: The MSG should increase state, local, and tribal contextual narrative content to provide citizens with the information most relevant to them and their local communities. In particular, the MSG should include information about legal and fiscal frameworks to portray different approaches to managing natural resources and extraction.	The State & Tribal Subcommittee led efforts focused on increasing state and tribal participation, as wellas increasing the information on state, local, and tribal governance of extractive industries in the contextual narrative. The IA created new contextual narrative sections covering legal frameworks, production, and fiscal frameworks (including revenue and distribution), along with the economic impact of extractive industries in those states that opted into USEITI during 2016: Alaska, Montana, and Wyoming. These sections enable comparisons between different states. Additionally, the 2016 online report includes updated information for the 12 county case studies covered in the 2015 USEITI report.
Determine Steps to Increase Company Reporting: The MSG, with support from the IA, should discuss, consider, decide, and act upon steps to increase participation by companies in the USEITI reporting and reconciliation process for DOI revenues and corporate income taxes.	The MSG took a number of steps aimed at understanding and addressing barriers to participation and improving communication. Gaps were identified in communication at the executive level and in the tax departments of in-scope companies. As such, the U.S. government (the "Government") distributed letters to the CEOs of all

	participating companies. The IA and MSG sought to identify tax contacts for each company and conducted webinars and presentations at industry events focused on tax professionals.

5. Any specific strengths or weaknesses identified in the EITI process:

Provide a narrative account of efforts to strengthen EITI implementation, including any actions to extend the detail and scope of EITI reporting or to increase engagement with stakeholders (requirement 7.4(a)(v)).
The multi-stakeholder group may wish to include information about
- *how the scope of EITI reporting has been expanded to meet the objectives set out in the work plan;*
- *efforts to ensure that the EITI Report contributes to increased public awareness in particular regarding the fiscal contribution of the extractives industry and how those revenues are allocated and spent;*
- *efforts to build awareness and support, and to build capacity of the stakeholders; and*
- *any weaknesses identified in the EITI process and any actions to address these.*

The USEITI process featured the following strengths in 2016:
- The MSG Co-Chairs worked very well together and exercised leadership in providing clear direction for the work groups and for the MSG and in their general approach and tone towards USEITI.
- The work groups were a strength in terms of their collaboration, hard work, and problem-solving orientation; and they facilitated decision making by the MSG by providing consensus-based recommendations to the larger body.
- Different sectors of the USEITI MSG were willing to revisit their assumptions about the intended scope of the USEITI report in response to requests for broader scope.
- Many members of the MSG took on responsibility for USEITI's work and put in a great deal of effort and time.
- The MSG employed evidence-based decision-making and evidenced a pragmatic orientation.
- The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) provided data early for companies to review, which facilitated the reconciliation process.
- The USEITI Secretariat's hard work and organization was critical for the success of the process.
- Staff members of organizations with representatives on the MSG provided strong support.
- The Independent Administrator team from Deloitte worked diligently and contributed effectively.
- The neutral facilitation firm, the Consensus Building Institute, kept the USEITI process moving forward and helped the sectors reach agreement on contentious issues.

The USEITI 2016 Report featured the following key successes:
- The revenue reconciliation process demonstrated that the data included in the government's unilateral disclosure is accurate.
- The information included in the contextual narrative about the robustness of revenue collection and auditing mechanisms in the United States articulates why the U.S. Report achieved 100% reconciliation.

- The County Narratives could be very useful for stakeholders in resource-intensive communities and add an interesting dimension to the report.
- The USEITI Report unites production data for federal oil and gas, and other minerals, in one place.
- The USEITI Report presents data about the economic impact of the extractives industries in 18 key states.
- With the exception of corporate income taxes, the 2016 Report come very close to fully meeting the requirements of the EITI Standard.
- The USEITI Report uses infographics to help illustrate complex information.
- USEITI's rich, interactive, web-based report sets a gold standard for other countries.

With the publication of its 2016 Report, USEITI has built on its work since 2013 in synthesizing information about the extractives industries from disparate publicly available data and contextual information sources, modernizing the presentation of this data, and making it all easily available to the public in a user-friendly, interactive format. Furthermore, by creating an inviting entry point to learning about the extractive industries, the USEITI Report provides an easy and welcoming pathway for users to access additional data that is available through diverse government websites.

USEITI has expanded the scope of EITI reporting through the use of unilateral disclosure. Under this mechanism, the MSG has determined that the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) will report all payments that it receives for in-scope commodities as a complement to company reporting and reconciliation. As part of the release of the 2016 USEITI Report, DOI included calendar year 2014 and 2015 revenue data disaggregated by company.

USEITI also expanded the scope of EITI reporting in its 2016 Report by updating information about the two highest-grossing government revenue counties or county clusters (including all federal, state, and county revenues) for each of oil, gas, coal, copper, iron ore, and gold (twelve counties or county clusters in total), as well as the revenue/production data in each of those counties over the last 10 years. These counties and county cluster profiles will be carried over to subsequent USEITI reports to illustrate trends.

In addition, in an effort to improve public understanding and inform discussions around extractive industries in the United States, USEITI developed new contextual narrative sections for the 2016 USEITI report. In addition to the state opt-in section, the report covers the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation Program, U.S. audit and assurance practices and controls, and the Coal Excise Tax.

Pursuant to the U.S. commitment to the principles underlying EITI and the Open Government Partnership, USEITI released the 2016 USEITI Report, available at: https://useiti.doi.gov/, in December 2016. The report provides a valuable resource for data and contextual information about extractives industry in the U.S. In addition to the reporting, reconciliation, and contextual aspects of the report, the U.S. government unilaterally disclosed calendar year 2014-2015 revenues paid to and collected by U.S. Department of the Interior bureaus by company, revenue type, and commodity. The online report's user-friendly, interactive design allows members of the public to easily navigate and access information and data. The report website is also a premier resource for credible data and information – all published under an open license – on extractive resources published by other federal agencies, such as the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the U.S. Census Bureau. The report's data sets and visualizations can also be reused for strategic reporting, re-posting, and sending through social media, thus further informing the debate on the extractives industry.

The MSG's communications focus for December 2016, when it released the second USEITI report, was to achieve a concrete demonstration of a new level of transparency in the United States regarding the extractives industry's revenues that is credible, substantive, easily understood, engages the public, increases collaboration across sectors, enhances international credibility, and furthers understanding of the extractives industry in the United States. In support of the publication of its second report in December 2016, the USEITI MSG has conducted the following types of outreach activities:

- Distribute the report in hard copy and online.
- Ensure that the EITI Report is comprehensible.
- Conduct outreach events.
- Disseminate letters and press releases to key stakeholders, including a communications package.

USEITI has engaged in a number of activities to build awareness and support about USEITI. Target audiences include:

- Reporting companies
- Payor companies
- Congress
- News media/trade press
- The general public
- Non-profit organizations
- Academics
- State governments
- Local governments
- Tribal governments and native groups
- The extractives industry, in general

In 2016, the MSG used the following methods of communication to build awareness and support of USEITI:

- Letters to key constituencies, including reporting companies, tribes, and state governors
- Fact sheets containing both general Information and tailored information for specific audiences
- Press releases, for example, around the release of the USEITI 2016 Report
- Press conferences, for example, around the release of the USEITI 2016 Report
- Notices in the Federal Register
- Briefings, for example, to Members of Congress and their staff
- Personal outreach, for example, to tribes
- Meetings with key stakeholder groups
- Presentations at meetings or conferences; four conferences, targeting both states and tribes
- Websites, including the USEITI website, to post materials to keep stakeholders abreast of the MSG's work and other developments, and the USEITI 2016 Report website

6. Total costs of implementation:

The multi-stakeholder group may wish to include information about costs of implementation. This could include a comparison of outturn costs with the work plan costs, broken down by contributor and budget lines. It could also include information about the number of staff in the national secretariat.

The table below presents the anticipated budgets for various items related to the implementation of USEITI in 2016, as well as information about how actual expenses have compared to the budgeted amounts for each line item.

	FUNDING 2016	OVER / UNDER / WITHIN
COMMUNICATION, OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT:		
Regular MSG Meeting	\$90K-\$120K	UNDER
Facilitator Support	\$120K-\$150K	WITHIN
State and Tribal Outreach Meetings	\$90K-\$120K	UNDER
Conduct Public Outreach	\$40K-\$110K	UNDER
Conduct Subnational and Tribal Outreach	\$40K-\$110K	UNDER
PRODUCE INTIAL USEITI REPORT: INCREASE GOVT TRANSPARENCY, ENHANCE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION		
Independent Administrator	\$900K-\$1.088 mil	WITHIN
Total	**\$1.28mil-\$1.558mil**	**WITHIN**

In addition to the direct costs indicated above, the U.S. Government has dedicated three equivalent full-time employees to the USEITI Secretariat for supporting the MSG and the implementation of USEITI. In addition, representatives from multiple government agencies are supporting the USEITI initiative as MSG members, advisors, and subject matter experts.

7. Any additional comments:

None at this time.

8. Has this activity report been discussed beyond the MSG?:

In accordance with requirement 7.4.b, all stakeholders should be able to participate in the production of the annual activity report and reviewing the impact of EITI implementation. Civil society groups and industry involved in EITI, particularly, but not only those serving on the multi-stakeholder group, should be able to provide feedback on the process and have their views reflected in the annual activity report.

This is an opportunity for MSGs to improve ownership of their process and to ensure that the EITI becomes more firmly rooted in broader country reform processes. Countries may wish to outline any broader exercises involving other stakeholders including civil society and companies, and how they were invited to feedback on the process and ensure that their views were reflected in the review.

All three sectors represented on the USEITI MSG had an opportunity to review and provide input for this annual report. In particular, the USEITI Co-Chairs and the members of the Implementation Subcommittee of the MSG reviewed drafts of the report.

9. Details of membership of the MSG during the period (including details of the number of meetings held and attendance record):

Many professionals representing the MSG have made valuable contributions to the United States in supporting the implementation of USEITI. We would like to acknowledge their hard work and dedication. The following list provides a full account of membership in the USEITI MSG in 2016, including those who joined and departed the MSG during the year, as well as their attendance at 2016 MSG meetings.

Civil Society Sector	Appt. Type	Organization	Jan 2016	Mar 2016	Jun 2016	Nov 2016
Rebecca Adamson	Primary	First Peoples Worldwide	x			
Danielle Brian	Primary Co-Chair	Project on Government Oversight	x	x	x	x
Paul Bugala (org. change 11/2016)	Primary	George Washington University	x	x	x	x
Michael LeVine	Primary	Oceana	x	x		x
Lynda Farrell	Primary	Pipeline Safety Coalition				x
Keith Romig, Jr.	Primary	United Steelworkers	x	x	x	
Michael Ross (org. change 06/2016)	Primary	Revenue Watch Institute/Natural Resources Governance Institute	x		x	
Veronica Slajer	Primary	North Star Group	x	x	x	x
Betsy Taylor	Primary	VA Polytechnic Institute and State University		x		x
Neil Brown	Alternate	The Lugar Center	x	x		
Jennifer Krill	Alternate	Earthworks	x			

Jana Morgan	Alternate	Publish What You Pay	x			x
Isabel Munilla	Alternate	Oxfam America	x			x
Daniel Dudis	Alternate	Public Citizen		x	x	x
Zorka Milin	Alternate	Global Witness		x		x
David Chambers	Alternate	Center for Science in Public Participation			x	

Industry Sector	**Appt. Type**	**Organization**	**Jan 2016**	**Mar 2016**	**Jun 2016**	**Nov 2016**
Phil Denning	Primary	Shell Oil Company	x	x	x	x
Michael Gardner	Primary	Rio Tinto	x	x	x	
Veronika Kohler	Primary Co-Chair	National Mining Association	x	x	x	x
Johanna Nesseth Tuttle	Primary	Chevron	x	x	x	x
Cartan Sumner	Primary	Peabody Energy	x			
John Harrington	Primary	Exxon Mobil Corporation		x	x	x
Susan Ginsberg	Primary	Independent Petroleum Association of America		x		x
Michael Blank	Primary	Peabody Energy				x
Stella Alvarado (Appointed to Primary from Alternate 06/2016)	Alternate/ Primary	Anadarko Petroleum	x	x	x	x
Chris Chambers	Alternate	Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc.	x	x	x	
Nick Cotts	Alternate	Newmont Mining	x	x		
Aaron Padilla	Alternate	American Petroleum Institute	x	x	x	x
David Romig	Alternate	Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas	x	x		x
Nicholas Welch	Alternate	Noble Energy Inc.		x		
Edwin Mongan	Alternate	BHP Billiton Petroleum				x

Government Sector	Appt. Type	Organization	Jan 2016	Mar 2016	Jun 2016	Nov 2016
Curtis Carlson	Primary	Department of the Treasury	x	x	x	x
Greg Gould	Primary Co-Chair	Department of the Interior	x	x	x	x
Julie Lenoir	Primary	Black Feet Nation	x			
Mike Matthews	Primary	State of Wyoming – Department of Audit/Mineral Audit Division	x	x	x	x
C. Michael Smith	Primary	Interstate Oil & Gas Compact Commission		x		x
Claire Ware	Primary	Eastern Shoshone & Northern Arapaho Tribes		x		
Jim Steward	Alternate	Department of the Interior	x	x	x	x
Bruce Barnett	Alternate	Choctaw Nation	x			
Marina Voskanian	Alternate	California State Lands Commission	x			

In addition to the USEITI MSG members, many other individuals made valuable contributions to USEITI. Listed below are the individuals who made presentations or led discussions at MSG meetings in 2016 as well as individuals who made public comments.

Presentations and Significant Contributions Made by Non-MSG members:

January 2016 MSG Meeting	March 2016 MSG Meeting	June 2016 MSG Meeting	November 2016 MSG Meeting
Kris Sarri, DOI	Kris Sarri, DOI	Kris Sarri, DOI	Kris Sarri, DOI
Judy Wilson, DOI	Paul Mussenden, DOI	Judy Wilson, DOI	Paul Mussenden, DOI
Isabelle Brantley, Deloitte	Judy Wilson, DOI	Paul Mussenden, DOI	Judy Wilson, DOI
Alex Klepacz, Deloitte	Isabelle Brantley, Deloitte	Chris Mentasti, DOI	John Cassidy, Deloitte
	John Cassidy, Deloitte	Sarah Platts, Deloitte	Luke Hawbaker, Deloitte
	Alex Klepacz, Deloitte	Luke Hawbaker, Deloitte	Alex Klepacz, Deloitte
	Luke Hawbaker, Deloitte	Alex Klepacz, Deloitte	John Mennel, Deloitte
	Sarah Platts, Deloitte	John Mennel, Deloitte	Sarah Platts, Deloitte

	Kurt Schultz, Deloitte	John Cassidy, Deloitte	Kent Shcultz, Deloitte
	Jonas Moberg, EITI International Secretariat	Kurt Schultz, Deloitte	Michelle Hertzfeld, GSA 18F
	Sam Bartlett, EITI International Secretariat	Jen Smith, Deloitte	Corey Mahoney, GSA 18F
		Andrew Varnum, Deloitte	Mary Warlick, US Department of State

Public Comments Made:

January 2016	March 2016	June 2016	November 2016
			Henry Salisman (Navajo Nation)

Approved by MSG:

Date:

Fwd: National Secretariat Circular - June 2017

From: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>
To: Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
Cc: "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>, ksweeney@nma.org
Date: Mon, 12 Jun 2017 15:12:56 +0000

FYI. Please see below.

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Jonas Moberg** <secretariat@eiti.org>
Date: Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 9:42 AM
Subject: National Secretariat Circular - June 2017
To: USEITI Secretariat <useiti@ios.doi.gov>

Message from the EITI International Secretariat

View this email in your browser

National Secretariat Circular - June 2017

National Secretariat Circular - June 2017 (English)

Click on the image to view the message on YouTube.

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Regards,

USEITI Secretariat
202-208-0272 voicemail

Table of Contents

1. Update from the 37th EITI Board meeting in Oslo

On 23-24 May we had the pleasure of hosting the International Board here in Oslo. We congratulate Liberia and Mali for having made meaningful progress in meeting the requirements of the Standard. Suriname was welcomed as new member of the EITI.

We summarised the core results of in blogs covering the first and second day.

The Norwegian national oil company Statoil hosted a reception and its CEO, Eldar Sætre, held a compelling speech on why beneficial ownership disclosure is good for business (read why). On the side-lines of the Board meeting, the Norwegian government's recent proposal to mainstream the EITI was discussed (read more).

The Board has clarified the application of beneficial ownership requirements, as suggested in the beneficial ownership roadmap analysis. The requirements that can be found online in English have already been updated to reflect the clarifications, and we are working on updating the other languages online and in print. Please get in touch with your country manager if you have any questions.

2. Validation Update

The EITI Board has now processed 13 Validations – in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Sao Tome & Principe, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste. The results are publicly available here – https://eiti.org/document/validation-schedule-decisions – together with the supporting documentation. A decision on Norway is expected shortly.

The Independent Validator for 2016 – Sustainable Development Strategies Group (SDSG) – has prepared a "synthesis report" presenting their observations on the first 14 Validations. The report can be found here on our website. It is a useful resource for national secretariats and MSGs as it includes some reflections on common challenges encountered in implementing countries. The report is being reviewed by the Validation Committee, and may lead to some further refinements to the Validation procedures.

One key lesson learned is that good preparation and collaboration between the International and national secretariat can help ensure that the Validation process is conducted efficiently. Prior to the commencement of Validation, the multi-stakeholder group (MSG) is encouraged to undertake a self-assessment of adherence to the EITI Standard. The national secretariat is requested to collate the documentation and other sources that demonstrate compliance, including MSG minutes. Stakeholders are also invited to prepare any other documentation they consider relevant. A guidance note on preparing for Validation is available here.

The 2017 Validations are also well underway. The initial assessments for the Philippines, Niger and Mozambique have been completed. Validations in Honduras, Iraq, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia commenced on 1 January and in Albania, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cote d'Ivorie and Togo on 1 April. The EITI Board has confirmed the appointment of a Validator for 2017 – Adam Smith International – and they commenced work in late May.

Additional information on Validation is available here: https://eiti.org/validation

3. Suriname joins the EITI

Suriname was welcomed as the latest member of the EITI.

Minister of Natural Resources, Regilio Dodson, said:

"Our primary goal with implementing the EITI is to build a national consensus between social partners on how to develop the extractive industry to the benefit of society. The EITI Standard will help us develop trust and openness for everyone to contribute this cause. The information generated out of the EITI process will serve as an instrument in planning and decision-making to inform our policies."

Suriname's economy is characterised by strong dependence on exports of extractives and a large public sector. Alumina, bauxite, gold and oil have in recent years made up three-quarters of total exports and have accounted for a large share of the government's revenue (peaking at around 40 percent in 2011-2012).

Fredrik Reinfeldt, Chair of the EITI, said:

"We hope that the EITI will help Suriname to ensure that its natural resources are used for the development of the country."

4. Update on mainstreaming

Mainstreaming is about improving routine disclosures by companies and government agencies. This has the potential to increase the timeliness and usefulness of data and better inform public debate. It also helps to reduce the costs of EITI implementation. There is growing awareness and support for this work in EITI implementing countries, and several MSG are considering opportunities to "open" up government systems in parallel to their EITI reporting work. The challenge is to mobilise the necessary technical and financial support to (re)develop reporting and disclosure procedures and to address barriers such a tax-payer confidentiality. In some cases, this will require legislative and regulatory amendments.

Where countries have made substantial progress in making the information required by the EITI Standard routinely available, the 2016 EITI Standard provides MSGs with an option to seek EITI Board approval to use an 'agreed upon procedure for mainstreamed disclosures'. This requires a rigorous assessment of the feasibility of mainstreamed disclosure in accordance with a standardised template.

Norway is the first country to consider requesting Board approval to adopt this approach. A draft request has been reviewed by the Implementation Committee, and a public meeting was held in the margins of the EITI Board meeting in Oslo. You can read more about this work here.

Timor-Leste is also considering a mainstreaming application. Feasibility studies are underway in **Kazakhstan**, **Kyrgyz Republic**, **Liberia** and **Mauritania**.

National secretariats interested in exploring this approach to EITI implementation are encouraged to contact their Country Manager for additional information and guidance.

5. Welcome to new National Coordinators

The EITI International Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to welcome three new National Coordinators to the EITI family. All three women hail from Francophone West Africa and are Ms Fatoumata Traoré from Mali, Ms Alice Thiombiano from Burkina Faso and Ms Marieme Diawara from Senegal. They will be represented on the EITI Board by implementing country representatives, Mr Didier Agbemadon and his alternate, Professor Ismaila Fall. Further information is available on the country pages (see section "contacts) of the EITI website.

6. EITI 2017 Factsheet

The EITI International Secretariat has produced a new two-page factsheet for 2017 that you may want to use or adapt for your own country. The two-pager has facts on how much data and revenues have been disclosed under the EITI. There is also a map with the statuses of EITI countries and a EITI country spotlights section next to it. The back page comes with a diagram that explains the EITI process and its key outputs. There is a timeline of events since the EITI was created in 2002.

Please get in touch with the EITI International Secretariat's communications team at Comms-Team@eiti.org if you would like support with your factsheets.

7. Save the date: Beneficial ownership conference in October in Indonesia

EITI international, in partnership with the Government of Indonesia and partners, is organising a global Beneficial Ownership Conference in Indonesia on 23-24 October 2017. The conference will be an opportunity to showcase best practices so far, discuss challenges, provide peer-learning and exchange experiences.

The conference will be run as a series of parallel workshops, with practical focus on specific topics such as legal and regulatory issues, open access to beneficial ownership information, reporting frameworks etc. There will also be a couple of high-level panels. Further details on funding and programme will follow.

8. MSG governance and implementation of the Standard – maximising results

Multi-stakeholder governance is not easy, but as many of you often remind us, the rewards outweigh the difficulties almost every time.

In Oslo, the EITI Board discussed some of the common governance challenges you have told us you faced in your daily work. The Board considered how these affect your efforts to implement the EITI Standard in a meaningful manner.

The impact of high per diem practices on implementation was one such challenge discussed in some detail by the Board, along with insufficient constituency engagement and inadequate governance structures.

We at the International Secretariat were asked to work together with you in the coming months to bring some clarity to these issues, and we will soon be reaching out to you – directly and through your regional groups – to seek your views and better understand your practices.

9. Reminder: Annual progress report deadline is 1 July 2017

A gentle reminder that the annual progress reports are due on 1 July 2017. We are looking forward to reading about your achievements in the past year, and in particular about your progress in implementing the beneficial ownership roadmaps.

You can find guidance on the annual progress reports as well as a template here: https://eiti.org/GN5

10. New OGP National Action Plans in EITI countries

Many EITI countries are part of the Open Government Partnership, and countries including Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Colombia Germany, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru Philippines, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago and United States are currently updating the National Action Plans.

This might be an opportunity to ensure that the OGP action plan reflects areas that relate to the EITI, including beneficial ownership, open contracting, fiscal transparency, revenue management, open data and anti-corruption.

An example is Ghana's last OGP action plan, which includes joint OGP-EITI activities to achieve common goals related to contract transparency and beneficial ownership. Another example is Nigeria's more recent action plan which refers to NEITI activities and includes concrete actions to establish a beneficial ownership register and promote fiscal and extractive sector transparency.

To reach out to your national focal point, please see the following overview of OGP government contacts.

Useful links

- View past issues of the National Secretariat Circular

- Overview of decisions taken by the Board

- On Validation:
  - Validation schedule and decisions taken: lists all countries, when their Validation starts and for completed ones, what the result is with links to their results page
  - Overview of Validation: what it means and what the procedures are. Includes links to the files listed below and more.
  - Infographics on Validation process and procedures: attached are some images, powerpoint slides that illustrate the validation process visually
  - Pre-Validation self-assessment booklet: test yourselves! Go through the questions that will be asked during Validation ahead of time

- The EITI Standard Requirements on a web page and updated to reflect recent changes regarding beneficial ownership (currently updated in English and French).

- Have you seen our publications library? You can use the filters on the left to:
  - View all EITI Reports
  - The latest annual progress reports
  - See all open data policies
  - Or all beneficial ownership roadmaps

You can use the filter options on the left if you want to narrow your search to a country or a certain time period.

Find contact details of National Coordinators from other countries
On the bottom of all the country pages we list the national coordinators and their contact email. See for example the National Coordinator of Suriname, our newest member: https://eiti.org/suriname#contacts

Our mailing address is:

EITI International Secretariat
Ruseløkkveien 26
Oslo, Oslo 0251
Norway

RE: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
To: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
Cc: "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 11:58:05 +0000

MSG Members –

I wanted to send a gentle reminder to you that comments on the Mainstreaming report are due next Tuesday, June 27th. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you!
Sarah

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Manager | Strategy
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Monitor **Deloitte.**

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)
Sent: Tuesday, June 6, 2017 10:55 AM
To: OS, USEITI <useiti@ios.doi.gov>; Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>; Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>; Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>; Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>; Marina Voskanian <Marina.Voskanian@slc.ca.gov>; Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>; Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>; David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>; Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>; Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>; Nicholas Cotts <Nicholas.Cotts@newmont.com>; Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Stella Alvarado <Stella.Alvarado@anadarko.com>; Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>; Veronika Kohler <VKohler@nma.org>; Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>; Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>; Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>; Jana Morgan

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Cc: Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington) <jocassidy@deloitte.com>; Mennel, John (US - Arlington) <jmennel@deloitte.com>; Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco) <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>; Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>; Emily Hague <Hague@api.org>; Norfleet, Charles <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>; Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>; Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington) <alexandwong@deloitte.com>; Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>; Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>; Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>; Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>; tkansal@cbuilding.org; Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>; Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>; Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>; Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Subject: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

USEITI MSG Members –

I hope this note finds all of you well! Attached please find the USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report for your review. The IA completed this along with numerous stakeholders throughout the past couple of months. We'd now like for you to review this and **provide any feedback or comments directly to me (ideally via track changes) by Tuesday, June 27th.**

If you have any questions at all about the attached, please let me know.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Platts
Manager | Strategy
Deloitte Consulting LLP
1919 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209
Tel Direct: +1 571 814 6255 | Mobile: +1 202 258 4417 (preferred)
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Monitor **Deloitte.**

Re: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 12:04:24 +0000

Sarah, we are having a co-chair meeting this morning where we will discuss handling this document. As I told you earlier, civil society has significant problems with the suggestion that Deloitte's mainstreaming recommendation was presented and accepted by the MSG, since neither happened.
Danielle

Danielle Brian
Executive Director
Project On Government Oversight (POGO)
202-347-1122

On Jun 22, 2017, at 7:58 AM, Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com> wrote:

MSG Members –

I wanted to send a gentle reminder to you that comments on the Mainstreaming report are due next Tuesday, June 27th. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you!
Sarah

Sarah Platts

Manager | Strategy

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<image002.png>

Please consider the environment before printing.

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)
Sent: Tuesday, June 6, 2017 10:55 AM
To: OS, USEITI <useiti@ios.doi.gov>; Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>; Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>; Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>; Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>; Marina Voskanian <Marina.Voskanian@slc.ca.gov>; Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>; Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>; David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>; Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>; Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>; Nicholas Cotts <Nicholas.Cotts@newmont.com>; Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Stella Alvarado <Stella.Alvarado@anadarko.com>; Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>; Veronika Kohler <VKohler@nma.org>; Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>; Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>; Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>; Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>; Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>; Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
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Subject: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

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Best,
Sarah

Sarah Platts

Manager | Strategy

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

<image004.png>

RE: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: "Carlson, Curtis" <"/o=ustreasury/ou=do/cn=recipients/cn=carlsonc">
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 13:53:34 +0000

Sarah,

I don't know where this is going but it goes anywhere it should be made clear that the IRS does not disclose corporate tax payments. It discloses corporate tax liabilities based on corporate tax returns, not actual taxes paid within a given year. There are often payments associated with a tax year made in a different calendar year. Firms may pay on prior year liability due to an audit or firms may pay much less in the reporting year than their tax liability due to estimated tax payments made in a prior year. Firms may also amend their return, which would lead to a change in tax liability.

Curtis

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

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) [mailto:splatts@deloitte.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 22, 2017 7:58 AM
To: OS, USEITI; Bruce Barnett; Claire Ware; Carlson, Curtis; Greg Gould; Jim Steward; Julie A Lenoir; Marina Voskanian; Michael D Matthews; Mike Smith; Aaron P. Padilla; Christopher Chambers; David Romig; Edwin Mongan; Johanna Nesseth Tuttle; Michael Gardner (RTHQ); Nicholas Cotts; Nicholas Welch; Phillip Denning; Stella Alvarado; Susan Ginsberg; Veronika Kohler; Betsy Taylor; Betsy Taylor; Brian Sanson; Daniel Dudis; Danielle Brian; David Chambers; Isabel Munilla; Jana Morgan; Jennifer Krill; Keith Romig; Lynda Farrell; Michael Levine; Michael Ross; Neil R Brown; Paul Bugala; Rebecca Adamson; Zorka Milin
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Re: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From:	Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
To:	"Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc:	"OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date:	Thu, 22 Jun 2017 18:44:53 +0000
Attachments:	Mainstreaming Feasibility Study_June22017_vF_CSO.docx (851.75 kB)

Sarah and all,
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> Thank you!
> Sarah
>
> **Sarah Platts**
>
> Manager | Strategy
>
> Deloitte Consulting LLP
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> 1919 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209
>
> Tel Direct: +1 571 814 6255 | Mobile: +1 202 258 4417 (preferred)
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Danielle Brian
Executive Director

Project On Government Oversight | pogo.org
1100 G Street NW, Washington DC 20005
202.347.1122

Re: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: "Gould, Greg" <greg.gould@onrr.gov>
To: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
Cc: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>, "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 19:01:12 +0000

Thanks Danielle. You are correct, the IA needs our comments so that they can finish their work on this study. This is the IA's work, which is a part of the process, and will be included in any future MSG decisions on moving forward with a mainstreaming request.

Greg

Gregory J. Gould

Director
Office of Natural Resources Revenue
U.S. Department of the Interior

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RE: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>
To: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Thu, 22 Jun 2017 19:02:27 +0000

Thank you Danielle

Sent from my T-Mobile 4G LTE Device

-------- Original message --------
From: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>
Date: 6/22/17 2:47 PM (GMT-05:00)
To: "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <Marina.Voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, "Aaron P. Padilla" <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, "Michael Gardner (RTHQ)" <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <Nicholas.Cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <Stella.Alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <VKohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <Hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Subject: Re: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

Sarah and all,

After our cochair meeting, I understand that we are not approving this document until the next MSG meeting, whenever that may be scheduled, right Greg? That right now we are simply reviewing a draft? I believe a much clearer description of this document would be that it is a report on feasibility of mainstreaming the reconciliation of DOI revenues. Please see attached additional edits/comments.

On Thu, Jun 22, 2017 at 7:58 AM, Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com> wrote:

MSG Members –

I wanted to send a gentle reminder to you that comments on the Mainstreaming report are due next Tuesday, June 27th.
Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you!
Sarah

Sarah Platts

Manager | Strategy

Deloitte Consulting LLP

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Monitor **Deloitte.**

From: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)
Sent: Tuesday, June 6, 2017 10:55 AM
To: OS, USEITI <useiti@ios.doi.gov>; Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>; Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>; Curtis Carlson <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>; Greg Gould <Greg.Gould@onrr.gov>; Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>; Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>; Marina Voskanian <Marina.Voskanian@slc.ca.gov>; Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>; Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>; Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>; Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>; David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>; Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>; Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>; Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>; Nicholas Cotts <Nicholas.Cotts@newmont.com>; Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>; Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>; Stella Alvarado <Stella.Alvarado@anadarko.com>; Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>; Veronika Kohler <VKohler@nma.org>; Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>; Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>; Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>; Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>; Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>; David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>; Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>; Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>; Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>; Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>; Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>; Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>; Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>; Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>; Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>; Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>; Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
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<jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>; Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>; Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>; Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Subject: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

USEITI MSG Members –

I hope this note finds all of you well! Attached please find the USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report for your review. The IA completed this along with numerous stakeholders throughout the past couple of months. We'd now like for you to review this and **provide any feedback or comments directly to me (ideally via track changes) by Tuesday, June 27th**.

If you have any questions at all about the attached, please let me know.

Best,
Sarah

Sarah Platts

Manager | Strategy

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Monitor **Deloitte.**

--

Danielle Brian
Executive Director

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The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Forestry Addition

June 2017

Deloitte.

Forestry

Overview

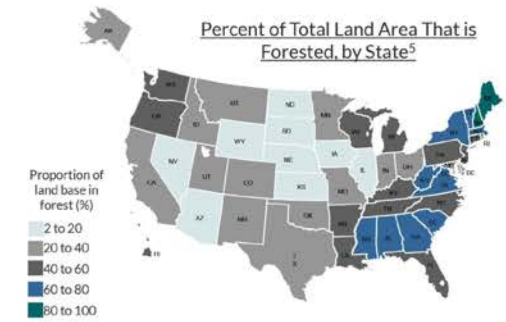
The forests of the United States cover 766 million acres and provide extensive resources, ecosystem services, and opportunities for recreation. Beyond providing timber and other products, they purify our air, provide clean water, reduce the effects of drought and floods, store carbon, and provide wildlife habitat, among other vital services. The forests of the U.S. split nearly evenly west and east of the Great Plains and exist in four major biomes. The U.S. Forest Service (the Forest Service) divides the country into four corresponding assessment regions. The eastern half of the country consists of the North and South regions, with 244,716,000 and 167,378,000 acres of forest respectively. The Rocky Mountain (131,338,000 acres) and Pacific Coast zones (214,604,000 acres) spread across the West, and include Alaska and Hawaii. The greatest concentrations of forests lie in the South and the Northeast, though Alaska has the largest total forest land area.[1]

The United States generally classifies forests by their ownership (public or private), their capacity to produce timber (timberland, reserved forests, and low-productivity land), and their wood type (hardwood or softwood).[2]

The federal government manages forests across the country. The U.S. Forest Service manages 191 million acres of national forests, with forests actually covering 73% of those acres. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages approximately 65 million acres of forests and woodlands across 12 western states and Alaska. [The Forest Service provides a map of national forests here](). [3]

Major Ecoclimactic Zones and Assessment Regions of the United States[4]

Percent of Total Land Area That is Forested, by State[5]

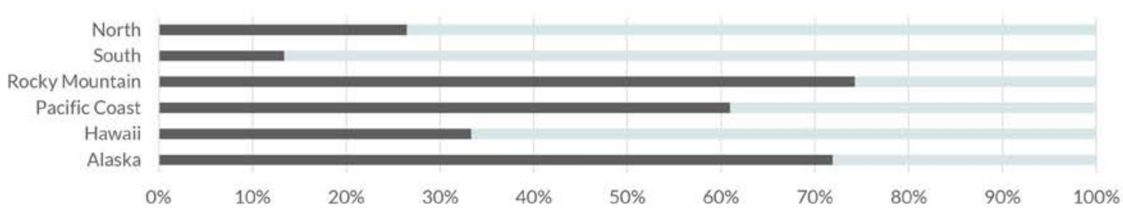


Forest Ownership

Private individuals and organizations own the majority of forests in the United States. Private individuals and organizations, tribes, nongovernment organizations, and others own 58% of forests in the United States. Federal, state, and local governments own 42% of forests. The majority of private forests can be found in the North and the South, while public ownership predominates in the West, including the Rocky Mountain zone, the Pacific Coast, Hawaii and Alaska.[1]

Not all forests have characteristics that make them suitable or available for sustainable timber production. Government and industry generally classify lands that can sustainably produce 20 cubic feet per acre annually of commercial wood products as timberlands. Approximately 68% of forest in the United States meets this classification. The remainder constitutes either low-productivity forest or legally protected forest. On federal lands, much of what would meet the definition of "timberland" is legally-protected, reserved forest land set aside to meet other statutory requirements and conservation objectives, such as those of the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act. The majority of reserved forest land belongs to the public. Alaska (46%) and the Intermountain West (24%) contain the majority of reserved forest land.[2] There are also many low-productivity forests that are not legally protected, but could not produce 20 cubic feet per acre annually.

Forest Ownership Patterns by Region, 2012[3]



	Alaska	Hawaii	Pacific Coast	Rocky Mountain	South	North
Public	92.5	0.6	51.4	97.5	32.7	46.5
Private	36.1	1.2	32.9	33.8	212	129.1

Units: Million acres

■ Public ■ Private

Forestry (2/11)

Federal Governance

U.S. Forest Service Governance

The U.S. Forest Service manages 191 million acres of national forests. Forests actually cover 73% of that land. Of that forested land, regular timber harvest can occur on 25% of it and logging companies harvest roughly 0.5% of trees in any one year. Congress or the Executive Branch has designated 65% of land for non-timber use either because it has been protected as wilderness, set aside for another purpose such as recreation, or cannot be harvested due to environmental conditions. The Forest Service provides a map of national forests here.

The majority of national forests in the West were designated out of the public domain in the early 20th century under the Forest Reserve Act of 1891. In the East, the Weeks Act of 1911 enabled the government to buy private lands to establish publicly owned forests, leading to 52 national forests in 26 states in the East as well as an addition of 19.7 million acres across 41 states and Puerto Rico. Today, the Forest Service uses the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to add to national forest lands for the benefit of the public. To read more about how LWCF works, the projects it funds, or to nominate a project see the LWCF page on the Forest Service Website.[2]

Extensive planning goes into managing the national forests. Each national forest develops a comprehensive plan for its management, based on public input and scientific insights. The Forest Service manages the national forests for a wide range of interrelated purposes reflecting the myriad roles forests play in our society and planet. The table below outlines major planning topics. The Forest Service's Citizen's Guide to National Forest Planning provides clear, detailed information on the planning process, its major phases, its relationship to the NEPA process, and major planning topics.[3]

Major Planning Topics[4]	
Adjacent Lands and Inholdings	Grazing and Rangelands
Air Quality	Renewable/Nonrenewable Energy & Mineral Resources
Climate Change	Social and Economic Sustainability
Cultural Resources	Soil
Ecological Sustainability	Sustainable Recreation
Fire and Fuels Management	Water and Watersheds
Fish, Wildlife, and Plants	Wild and Scenic Rivers
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, and Gathering	Wilderness
Forest and Timber Management	

This management and planning occurs under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 and planning regulations known as the planning rule, the most recent from 2012. The Forest Service provides extensive information on the 2012 Planning Rule on its site.[5]

Each major planning topic has additional key considerations. Planning for timber management, in particular, includes:
- Determining land suitable for timber production
- Establishing desired conditions for that area of timber (such as mix of age classes of tree and species mix)
- Determining the sustained yield limit (amount of timber that could be removed annually in perpetuity on a sustained-yield basis), projected wood sale quantity (an estimate of the quantity of all timber or other wood products expected to be sold annually during the plan period), and projected timber sale quantity (an estimate of the quantity of timber that meets utilization standards to be sold annually during the plan period)[6]

For additional information, see the Citizen's Guide to National Forest Planning, the Forest Service Budget Justification and the Forest Management page.

BLM Governance

BLM manages 65 million acres of forests and woodlands across 12 western states and Alaska. Commonly, the term woodland is associated with the forest types in drier regions, such as pinyon-juniper woodlands in the Southwest. The term forest, on the other hand, is more commonly associated with regions that receive enough precipitation to support dense stands of trees, even though it is widely used to describe any landscape with trees.

The majority of BLM's 65 million acres are woodlands. Commercially sustainable forests are primarily located in California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Wyoming, and Colorado. BLM provides a map of managed forests and woodlands on its website. BLM manages forests and woodlands under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 which mandates that forests must be able to provide in the future all the services they provide today.[1]

Forestry (3/11)

Federal Governance (continued)

BLM Governance (continued)

BLM Oregon & California (O&C) Lands: The majority of timber production occurs on the 2.4 million acres of Oregon & California and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in Oregon. Originally, these lands were deeded to the O&C Railroad to sell to settlers. When the railroad failed to sell them, Congress revested 12,800 acres of O&C land as well as a 93,000 acres associated with the Coos Bay Wagon Road. O&C lands now include more than 2.4 million acres. BLM manages these lands under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of 1937. They manage the lands for permanent forest production with the principle of sustained yield, protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, contributing to the economic stability of local communities, and providing recreational facilities. BLM provides more information on O&C lands here. In August 2016, BLM completed resource management plans for Western Oregon to balance timber production, protections for the northern spotted owl and other species, and recreation. Sustainable timber production is projected to occur on 20% of the 2.4 million O&C acres with some additional harvest allowed in reserved areas (80%) to meet conservation objectives. BLM provides the resource management plans here.[2]

BLM Public Domain (PD) Lands: While the majority of timber production occurs on the 2.4 million acres of O&C and CBWR lands in Oregon, BLM Public Domain lands have offered approximately 26-67 million board feet over the last decade. BLM manages PD forest lands under the multiple resource Federal Land Management and Policy Act (FLPMA) that includes sustainable forest production. BLM provides more information on PD lands here.[3]

Similar to the Forest Service, BLM sells timber through a bidding process. The process of proposing, designing, analyzing, and selling a timber sale contract takes 2-5 years. Interdisciplinary teams work together to select and design projects that will best meet the Resource Management Plan. Any proposed sale also goes through the NEPA process. Information on timber sales, notices, prospectuses, and sale results can be found here.[4]

Tribal Governance

Tribal lands across the U.S. include 18.2 million acres of trust forest acres. The Forest Service's Tribal Relations site provides an interactive map of national forests and grasslands, tribal trust lands, and tribal lands ceded as part of a treaty. The How it Works / Tribal Ownership page [Link to be added when tribal addition is complete] includes more information on the trust responsibility of the federal government. BIA, the tribes themselves, or a combination of the two manage these lands. Tribes and the BIA jointly manage 54% of tribal trust acres. BIA independently manages 25% of the acres. Tribes exercise self-governance on a further 7% and manage 14% of trust forest lands under self-determination contracts. Tribal participation in forest management occurs under 37 self-governance compacts and 54 self-determination contracts covering all or part of the forestry program of the tribe. To read more about extraction on tribal lands see, [links to be included to tribal addition pages when added to the data portal.] The Tribal Relations page of the Forest Service provides more information on the Forest Service's work with tribes. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Division of Forestry and Wildland Fire Management provides more information on BIA's work and role. [1]

State Governance

States play an important role in governing and managing state-owned and private land in their state. They do to so accomplish a wide range of purposes similar to national forest management. In addition to regulating timber production, states will provide education and technical assistance to private landowners seeking to harvest from their lands. Individual state government agencies will provide information on state-by-state governance. Example of agencies include the Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Commission, or Division of Forestry.

Production

All Lands Production

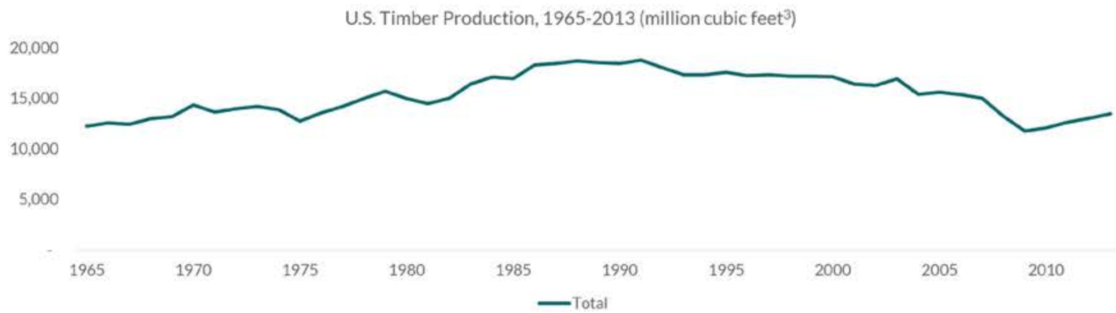
Government and industry define and measure timber production, or harvest, a myriad number of ways, including its shape, intended purpose, and type of tree. Roundwood production is one of the most encompassing measures of production. Roundwood refers to a length of cut tree with a round cross-section, like a log. Next, timber harvest can be defined by the purposes for which it will be used: industrial or fuelwood. Industrial uses like saw-logs, plywood, and pulpwood-based products make up the majority of timber production in the United States. Between 2004 and 2013, the last 10 years for which data exists for all U.S. production, industrial production constituted 89% of production. Fuelwood accounted for 11%. The United States has led the world in global industrial roundwood production since at least the 1960s. Its percentage of global market share peaked at 28% in 1999 and had declined to 17% by 2012. For more information on the global position of the U.S., see the U.S. Forest Service's *The Global Position of the U.S. Forest Products Industry*. [1] *(continued)*

Forestry (4/11)

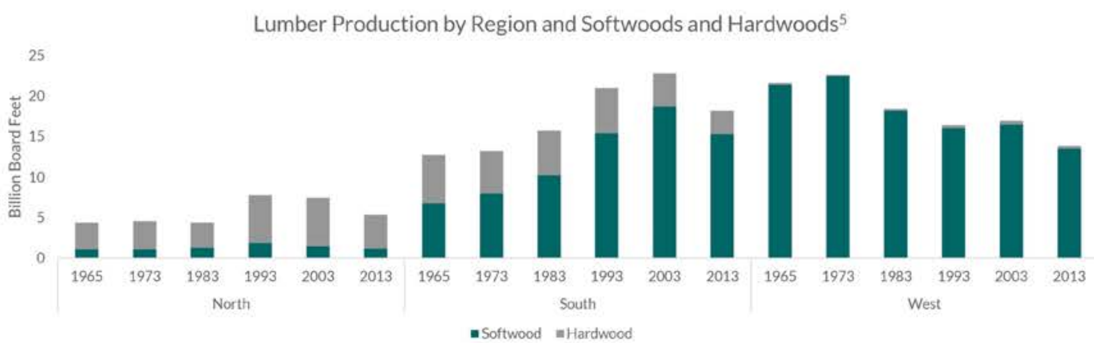
Production (continued)

All Lands Production (continued)

A number of economic factors drive timber production. New housing construction, total industrial production, private nonresidential construction, and durable consumer good production all contribute to the demand for timber production. USEITI focuses on extraction, not on value-add steps later in the supply chain; data used here discusses timber production as a whole. For more information on specific types of industrial production, the U.S. Forest Service provides extensive data on industrial production and the timber industry as a whole in their U.S. Timber Production, Trade, Consumption, and Price Statistics series.[2]



Another chief distinction in production lies in the type of tree harvested: hardwood or softwood. Examples of softwood trees include shortleaf and longleaf pines, spruce and balsam firs, and hemlocks. Hardwood species of tree include oak, maple, poplar, and sweetgum. The majority of U.S. production comes from softwoods in the South and the Pacific Northwest. Hardwood production centers in the North, with some production in the South. The West produces almost entirely softwoods. [4]



Federal Production

The majority of timber production in the United States occurs on private forests. More than 90% of the wood and paper products produced in the United States come from private forests. National forests provide less than 2% of wood and paper products in the United States. Of that production, the majority occurs on the national forests of the United States, managed by the U.S. Forest Service. A small minority occurs on BLM land, chiefly O&C and CBWR lands.[1]

Forestry (5/11)

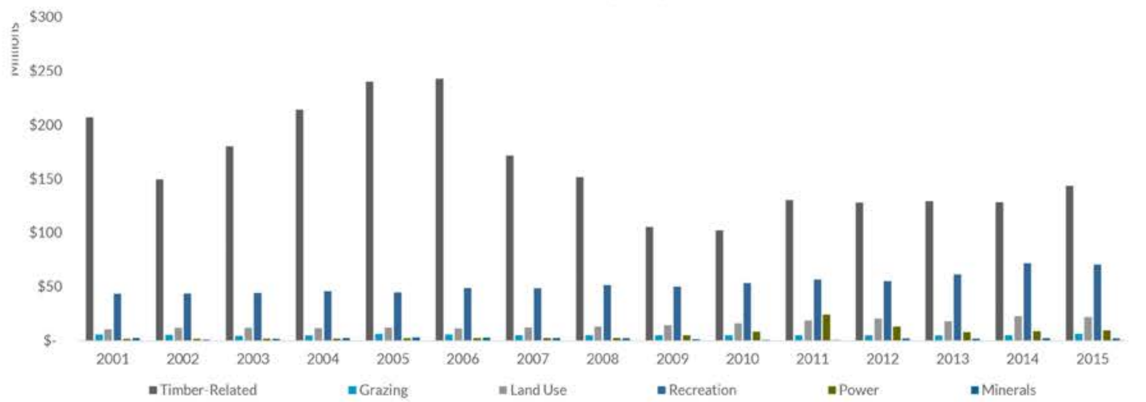
Revenue Collection & Distribution

U.S. Forest Service Revenue

The majority of federal timber production in the United States occurs in the national forests. The Forest Service collects revenues from a variety of sources related to the national forests. It collects receipts across nine different classes, including timber, grazing, recreation, power, and other land use. The Forest Service aggregates these funds in the National Forest Fund, before being transferred to the states or the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. In addition, the Forest Service collects revenues related to timber harvest from a handful of other revenue streams.[1]

Combined, timber-related revenues made up 56% of Forest Service receipts in FY2015, accounting for $144M of $254M. Following timber, the Forest Service collected its second largest amount of revenue from recreation, $71M or 28%. Land use, power, grazing, minerals, and quartz crystals followed in that order. Chief revenue streams for each national forest, however, can vary with some deriving more revenue from timber harvest and others, for example, from recreation.[2]

Total U.S. Forest Service Receipts by Use, 2001-2015[3]



Note: The Forest Service has also collected negligible quartz crystal receipts (between $0 and $40K since 2001).

Based upon a national forest's plan, the Forest Service will periodically auction timber for harvest. These sales, and the stipulations within the contracts, provide the majority of timber-related revenues to the U.S. Forest Service. In preparing for a sale, the Forest Service conducts a NEPA analysis, determines the volume and value of the trees to be removed, sets the layout and design of the timber sale, and prepares the timber sale contract and permit. The process for a bid includes advertising the bid, bid opening, and final sale. The highest bid for the timber wins and bids must meet a minimum rate determined and advertised by the Forest Service. The winning bidder then has a period of time to harvest the timber. The Forest Service provides Periodic Timber Sale Accomplishment Reports on its website.[4]

Among timber-related revenues, the Forest Service collected revenue from five main revenue streams:[5]

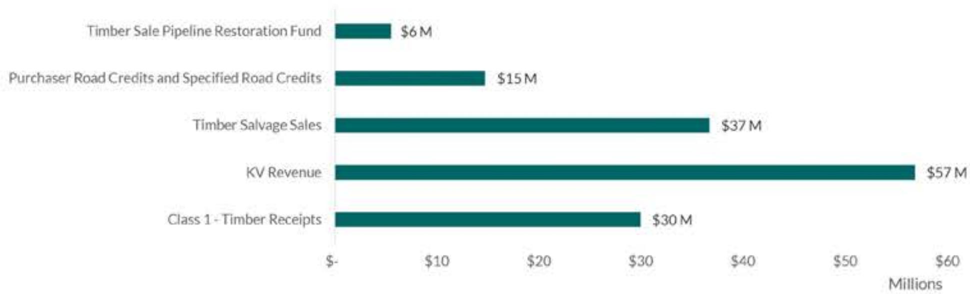
- **Class 1 - Timber Receipts**: These receipts cover amounts collected and deposited into the timber sale deposit fund from the sale of timber and certain other forest products such as posts, poles, and firewood. The Forest Service disburses these funds either to eligible states or the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
- **Knutson-Vandenburg (KV) Revenue**: This revenue includes collections under the Knutson-Vandenberg Act, a major forestry act passed in 1930. The K-V Act authorizes collections from timber sale purchasers for sale area improvement work, including reforestation. The Forest Service disburses these funds in compliance with the agreements between the Forest Service and the cooperator (such as a timber purchaser, not-for-profit organization, or local hunting and fishing club). For more information, see the Forest Service whitepaper on the K-V Act.
- **Purchaser Road Credit and Specified Road Costs**: These funds are credits (net losses to the government) or deposits to payments by purchasers for timber sale contracts related to the construction of roads for the support of harvesting.
- **Timber Salvage Sales**: To facilitate the timely removal of timber damaged by fire, wind, insects, diseases, or other events, the Forest Service sells salvageable material. The Forest Service recycles these funds and uses them on other qualifying salvage sales to cover the cost of preparing and administering the sales.
- **Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TPTP)**: The Forest Service uses this fund to restore the timber sale pipeline and address backlog recreation project needs. The funds come from timber sales released in the FY1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Recessions Act.

Forestry (6/11)

Revenue Collection & Distribution (Continued)

Forest Service Revenue Collection & Distribution (Continued)

FY2015 Forest Service Timber-Related Receipts[6]



The distribution of these specific receipts varies depending on statutory authority and appropriation. The Forest Service collects some revenues as dedicated collections. This means that statute requires that these funds be used for designated activities or purposes. All of the above revenues, with the exception of the Class 1 – Timber receipts are dedicated collections.[7]

The state portion of national forest receipts constitutes the largest dedicated collection related to the national forests. Since 1908, with a few exceptions, states have received 25% of the total of all receipts collected from national forests within their borders. States must then use these funds for public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forests are situated. [8]

In FY2015, 30 states received more than $1M dollars in payments from the National Forest Fund. Seven states received greater than $10M. These distributions include both timber and non-timber revenue. A state's relative reliance on timber versus other receipts, such as recreation, can be determined by examining the sources of revenue for that specific state.[9]

State[10]	Oregon	California	Idaho	Washington	Montana	Colorado	Arizona
Total Payment	$53,856,777	$31,787,328	$23,470,052	$17,349,103	$15,938,821	$11,820,673	$11,156,048
% of Receipts from Timber	79%	21%	62%	70%	74%	7%	12%

For further, more detailed information, the Forest Service provides data on payments made by state, county, national forest, and congressional district as well on its Payments and Receipts page. Other smaller, dedicated collections exist. For a full list of all the dedicated collections see the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agency Financial Report.

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act Distributions

From 2001 to 2015, Congress passed or re-authorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act to provide county payments to reduce the impact from a reduction in timber sale receipts. Counties could elect to receive a payment calculated under a different formula and eligible to be spent on an extended range of items, including public schools, special projects within the national forests, and projects related to minimizing wildfire risk. Both the Forest Service and BLM distributed funds under the act. To read more about those payments, see the U.S. Forest Service website outlining the program. It includes information on election and allocation guidelines and how payments were calculated among other items. BLM provides information on distribution under SRSA to O&C lands here.[11]

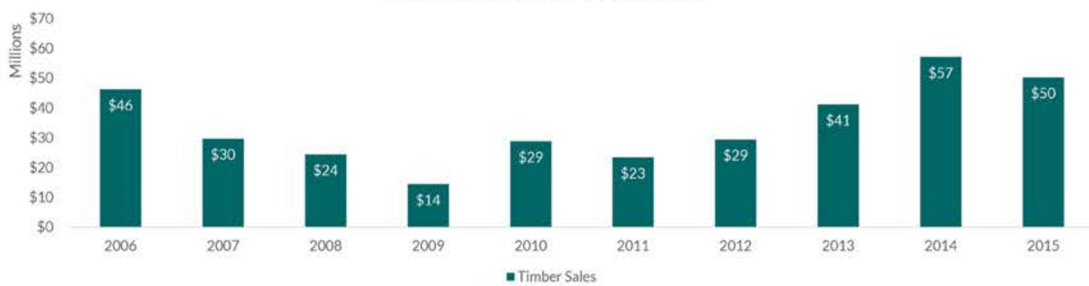
Forestry (7/11)

Revenue Collection & Distribution (Continued)

BLM Revenue Collection & Distribution

The Bureau of Land Management also collects revenues from the sale of timber, as well as wood products and non-wood forest products. Most BLM timber sales come from O&C lands in Oregon. BLM also deposits timber sale receipts into either the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TSPRF) or the Forest Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund (FEHRF). Similar to the Forest Service, the TSPRF receipts are collected and used to restore the timber sale pipeline and address the backlog of recreation project needs. The funds come from timber sales released in the FY1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Recessions Act. The FEHRF receipts come from forest resiliency/health treatments or salvage timber sales. The FEHRF was established initially by 1992 legislation and amended in 1997. Both of these funds are revolving accounts where receipts are used to prepare subsequent timber sales that meet the legislative objectives. In 2015, BLM collected and deposited $9.8M into TSPRF and $12M into FEHRF.[1]

BLM Timber Sales, FY2006-2015[2]

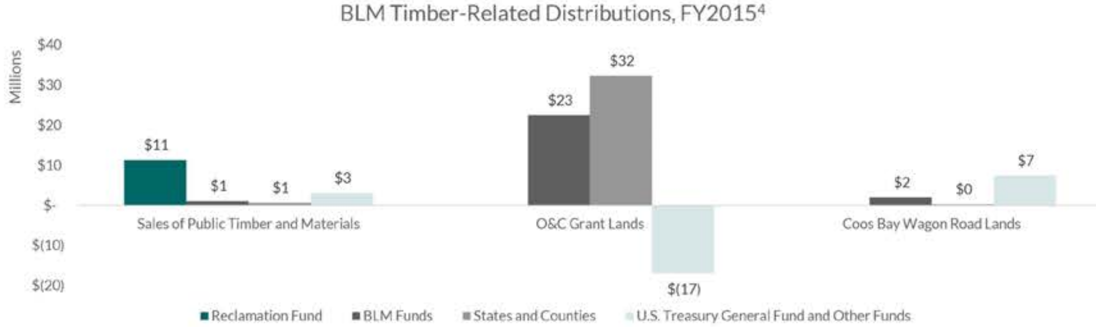


Similar to the Forest Service, BLM distributed SRS payments under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act from 2001 to 2015. BLM provides information on SRS payments to O&C lands here.

BLM revenue distributions vary depending on whether or not the money comes from public domain lands, O&C lands, or CBWR lands and what funding source was used to prepare the timber sale. The table below outlines the distinctions between land type, funding source, and recipient of distributed funds:[3]

Land Type	Funding Source Used to Prepare the Timber Sale	Distribution Formula
Public Domain Lands	Public Domain Forestry Funds	4% goes to the state in which production occurred, 20% goes to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and 76% goes to the Reclamation Fund
	FEHRF	4% goes to the state and 96% goes to the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund
O&C Lands	O&C Appropriations	Since SRS legislation has expired, 50% goes to the 18 O&C counties and 50% of the receipts go to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury
	FEHRF or TSPRF	Since SRS legislation has expired, 50% goes to the 18 O&C counties and 50% goes to either the FEHRF or TSPRF respectively
CBWR Lands	N/A	Distribution CBWR receipts are made in compliance with the 1939 CBWR Act and are designed as in-lieu-of-tax payments

BLM Timber-Related Distributions, FY2015[4]



BLM does not disaggregate distributions to states by specific type of material (e.g., timber). Aggregated distributions to states can be found in the annual *Public Lands Statistics* report.

Forestry (8/11)

Economic Impact

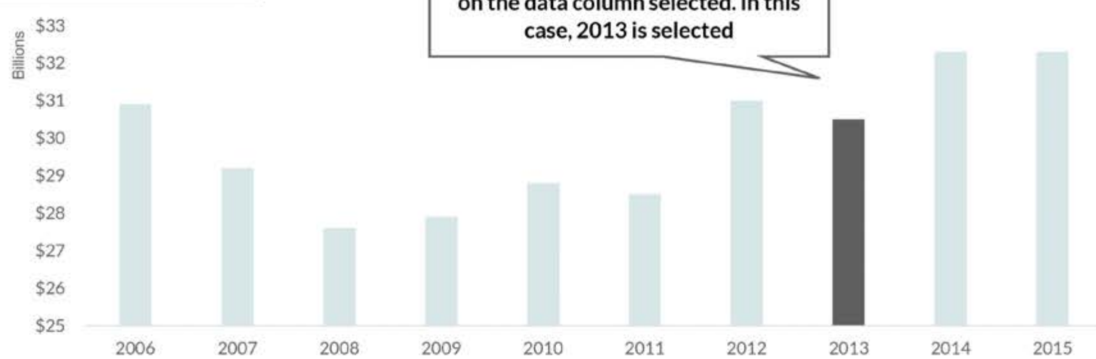
Forestry affects the country's economy in a number of ways. In addition to the revenues collected for public purposes, these include contributing to the country's GDP, creating jobs, and generating exports which draw in money from abroad. Beyond these standard measures, forests provide a variety of ecosystem services (such as purifying air, cleaning water, and maintaining biodiversity) that are beginning to be valued through environmental markets. USDA's National Resources Conservation Service provides more information on these environmental markets.

Gross Domestic Product

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis measures forestry and logging's GDP contribution in conjunction with fishing. These numbers reflect that combination. Combined, forestry, fishing, and related activities contribute a relatively small percentage of the total U.S. GDP. Each of the last ten years they have constituted 0.20% of the total U.S. GDP. [1]

Similar to other bar graphs on the data portal, the information in the paragraph below would change based on the data column selected. In this case, 2013 is selected

GDP (REAL VALUE ADDED)[2]

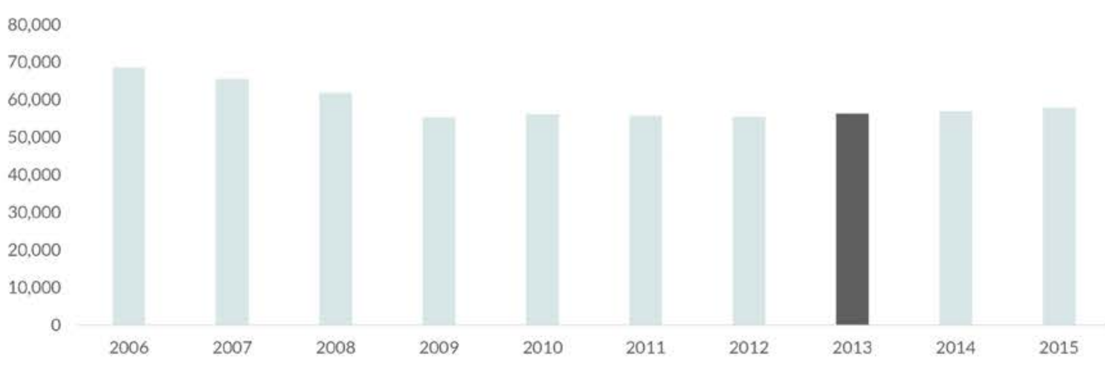


In 2013, forestry, fishing, and related activities contributed **$30.5B in gross domestic product**, 0.20% of the **total U.S. GDP.**

Wage & Salary Jobs

Forestry and logging jobs include fallers; supervisors; logging equipment operators; saw machine setters, operators, and tenders; and truck drivers.[1]

WAGE & SALARY JOBS[2]



In 2013, forestry and logging contributed **56,363 jobs.**

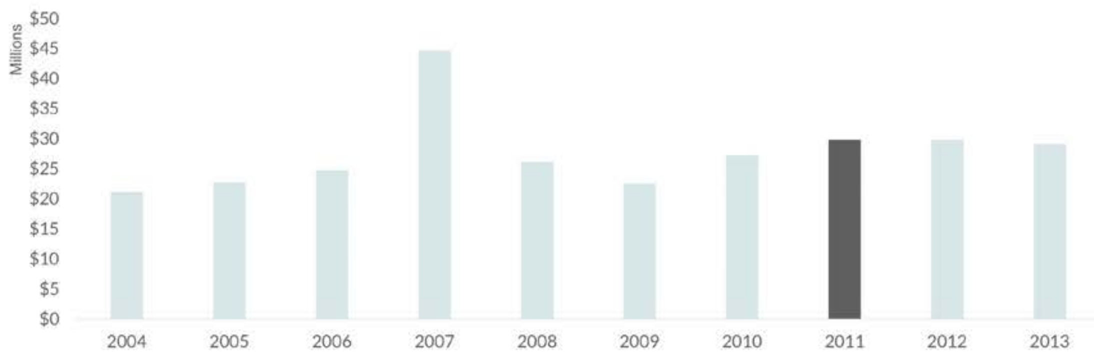
Forestry (9/11)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Exports

The U.S. exports timber products across the world and predominantly exports logs to Canada, the European Union, Japan, South Korea, and China. The U.S. has generally been a net importer of timber products. For 41 of the 49 years between 1965 and 2013, the U.S. imported more timber products than it exported.[1]

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF TIMBER PRODUCTS[2]



In 2011, the value of timber products exported reached **$29,815,300, 2% of the U.S. total for all commodities.**

Costs

In addition to generating revenue and creating jobs, timber production also brings associated costs to government, communities, and the ecosystems in which harvest occurs. The USEITI MSG prioritized four types of costs in 2015: water, transportation, reclamation (here discussed as reforestation), and emergency services.

Water:
Among other reasons, Congress and the Executive Branch initially established national forests to provide clean water by protecting water supplies from flooding and sedimentation caused by logging and fire. 80% of the nation's freshwater originates in forests. 6% of runoff in the eastern United States comes from National Forests, while 33% originates in the West where major rivers begin in the mountains of national forests. This water critically enables healthy, diverse ecosystems and provides drinking water to millions of people. In 1999, EPA estimated that 3,400 public drinking-water systems serving 60 million people were located in watersheds containing national forest lands. The Forest Service's *Water and the Forest Service* details the important role of the national forests play in preserving water quality and quantity and the effects of management of the forests on watersheds.[1]

The quality and quantity of water delivered from forests depends on the condition of the watershed, particularly its vegetation. Watersheds across the Forest Service system need extensive rehabilitation to restore them to their "proper functioning condition" due to effects of logging, grazing, fire, and other human and natural disturbances. In FY2015, only 52.2% of watersheds were in "proper functioning condition." As discussed in the reforestation section of this page, logging practices were the initial focus of the Forest Service for reforestation, but now fire presents the chief need for reforestation.[2] This is expected to increase as climate change increases the occurrence and severity of forest fires, particularly in the arid regions of the western United States.[3]

The U.S. Forest Service invests funds from a variety of sources in restoring watersheds. Downstream water users have also recognized the importance of investing in forests to protect water supplies. For example, Denver Water invests money in Forest Service activities related to fuels reduction, prescribed burns, and prevention activities to minimize the effects of fires on their water supply. Denver Water supplies water to 1.4M people in Colorado. The Forest Service administers 14.5M acres of lands in the state, almost 90% of which exist in watersheds that contribute to public water supplies. Sparked by the costs incurred following two large fires, Denver Water began this partnership with the Forest Service in 2010. By investing $16.5M in these activities now, Denver Water expects to save money on the restoration and repair of their water systems after forest fires. The Forest Service and other partners match this money. Denver Water provides more information on its partnership with the Forest Service. More information on funding for work related to water can be found in the Forest Service Budget Justification.[4]

Forestry (10/11)

Economic Impact (Continued)

Costs (Continued)

Reforestation:

One of the "most important challenges and responsibilities of the Forest Service has been to establish forests on lands" that have lost their forests due to either excessive cutting, fires, insects, farming practices, or natural catastrophes. Historically, timber harvest necessitated the majority of reforestation. To address this, the Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930 authorized the Forest Service to require companies harvesting timber to make deposits to cover the cost of reforestation and related work. Since then, these funds have been the primary means of regenerating harvested forests. The need for reforestation of harvested areas has declined since 1992, however, due to a decline in the use of clearcutting practices and timber production more generally. In recent years, reforestation has shifted in two important ways: 1) the majority of reforestation now concerns regeneration following wildfires in the West, and 2) reforestation has shifted from restoring single-species forest for harvest to restoring forests to their previous complexity in species, age of trees, and ability to meet goals separate from timber harvesting, such as providing ecosystem services. The U.S. Forest Service Reforestation page provides extensive additional information.[1]

As of the start of FY2015, 1,125,931 acres of National Forest System land could benefit from reforestation. Roughly 900,000 of those acres must be reforested due to fires and roughly 150,000 came from timber harvest. In FY2016, the Forest Service budget allocated $65.9M to K-V work. The Reforestation Trust Fund provided an additional $30M for reforestation work. This money comes from the U.S. Treasury each fiscal year. The Forest Service uses it to address the backlog of reforestation and timber stand improvement work. Using $32M in Reforestation Trust funds in FY2015, the Forest Service accomplished 108,540 acres of reforestation and 26,489 acres of timber stand. More information on funding for reforestation work can be found in the Forest Service Budget Justification.[2]

Transportation:

Forest road construction boomed after World War II due to demand of wood products. Forest roads increased to more than 400,000 miles. These roads posed "severe problems and risks" for forests due to land disturbance, access enabled, and concentration of human activities and pollution. They were shown to be particularly harmful to watersheds and riparian ecosystems.[1] Broadly, roads have significant effects on the forests in which they are built. Roads have direct physical and ecological effects, altering forests' geomorphology, hydrology, productivity, and habitat. Similarly they have indirect, landscape-scale effects, harming aquatic habitat and water quality, diminishing the health and abundance of fish populations, acting as population sinks for terrestrial vertebrates, and having a negative effect on biodiversity and conservation. Forest roads also have direct socioeconomic effects, however, enabling timber programs, harvest of nontimber forest products, grazing and rangeland management, energy and mineral resource extraction, and outdoor recreation. They also have indirect socioeconomic effects including enabling fire suppression, forest research and access to private inholdings. The Forest Service report *Forest Roads: A Synthesis of Scientific Information* provides extensive detail on these effects and the scientific research that informs them.[2]

In FY2016, the Forest Service received $172,094,000 for roads, including new road construction, operations & maintenance, and reconstruction of existing roads. Of 52,660 miles of road receiving maintenance, reconstruction, or capital improvement in FY2015, 15,360 miles were for high clearance system roads, the type of roads generally used for timber harvest and extractive activities. The majority of the road worked on were passenger car roads. The deferred maintenance backlog for the passenger car road system has grown to approximately $3 billion. More information on funding for transporation work can be found in the Forest Service Budget Justification.[3]

No information could be found on costs associated with emergency medical services related to forestry.

Forestry (11/11)

Laws & Regulations

A number of laws and regulations govern forestry on public lands in the United States. The Forest Service's Laws, Regulations, & Policies page contains more information. The *Chronology of National Forest Management Laws and Regulations* outlines their development over time.

Law/Code/Rule	Description
United States Code, Title 16, Chapter 2 - National Forests	Laws governing the establishment and administration of the National Forests can be found here in the U.S. Code.
The Organic Act of 1897	Authorized the establishment of National Forest Reserves to improve and protect the condition of forested areas of the United States and to "furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the people of the United States."
Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930	Allows receipts collected from the sale of National Forest timber to be retained by the Forest Service and used to finance reforestation, non-commercial thinnings, and other sale-area improvements. Amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976.
Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of 1937	Put the Oregon and California Railroad Revested Lands (O&C Lands) under management of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Lands were classified as timberlands to be managed for permanent forest production under the principle of sustained yield. It also provided for protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facilities.
Coos Bay Wagon Road Act of 1939	Specifies how CBWR lands are to be appraised, how in-lieu-of- tax payments are to be calculated, and how receipts from CBWR lands are to be addressed.
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to correct maladjustments in land use and assist such things as control of soil erosion, reforestation, preservation of natural resources, and protection of fish and wildlife.
Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable resources of timber, range, water, recreation, and wildlife on the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the products and services.
Wilderness Act of 1964	Established the National Wilderness Preservation System, the initial wilderness areas, and the process by which to create wildernesses "...to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." Read here about further acts related to wildernesses and the Forest Service. Today, the Forest Service manages 445 units encompassing 36,572,721 acres as wilderness.
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966	Establishes a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the country. Of particular relevance for the Forest Service, it secures protection of archaeological resources and sites on public and Indian lands.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968	Established the National System for wild and scenic rivers, the eight initial rivers as a part of the system, and the process for adding rivers to the system. Rivers may be classified as wild, scenic, or recreational. The underlying principles of the act are to keep designated rivers free-flowing; protect outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values; allow existing uses to continue where they do not conflict with river protection; build partnerships among landowners, river users, tribal nations, and all levels of government. When wild and scenic rivers flow through Forest Service land, the Forest Service takes on the stewardship role.
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974	Authorizes long-range planning by the Forest Service to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. RPA requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, to plan and prepare for the future of natural resources.
National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976	NFMA is the primary statute governing the administration of national forests and was an amendment to RPA. It obliges the Forest Service to use a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to resource management and provides for public involvement in preparing and revising forest plans. NFMA requires that plans for alternative land management options be presented, each of which have potential resource outputs (timber, range, mining, recreation) as well as socio-economic effects on local communities.
U.S. Forest Service 2012 Planning Rule	The most recent planning procedures, and the first significant update since 1982. Requires a holistic and integrated approach to management, recognizing that management needs for ecosystem resources are interrelated, and that management for ecological, social, and economic objectives are also interrelated. Designed to incorporate adaptive management, scientific basis, and public participation while acknowledging the need for flexibility and agility in times of change. Provides for a stronger commitment to involving the public throughout the planning process.

Other key laws include the Federal Land Policy and Management ACT (FLPMA) of 1976 (governing BLM management), the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act. Read about those acts on the Federal laws and regulations page.

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Production (continued)
All Lands Production (continued)

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RE: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

From: Zorka Milin <zmilin@globalwitness.org>
To: Danielle Brian <dbrian@pogo.org>, "Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)" <splatts@deloitte.com>
Cc: "OS, USEITI" <useiti@ios.doi.gov>, Bruce Barnett <bbarnett@choctawnation.com>, Claire Ware <claire.ware007@yahoo.com>, "Carlson, Curtis" <curtis.carlson@treasury.gov>, Greg Gould <greg.gould@onrr.gov>, Jim Steward <jim.steward@onrr.gov>, Julie A Lenoir <jlenoir@blackfeetnation.com>, Marina Voskanian <marina.voskanian@slc.ca.gov>, Michael D Matthews <mike.matthews@wyo.gov>, Mike Smith <mike.smith@iogcc.state.ok.us>, Aaron P. Padilla <padillaa@api.org>, Christopher Chambers <christopher_chambers@fmi.com>, David Romig <david_romig@fmi.com>, Edwin Mongan <edwin.mongan@bhpbilliton.com>, Johanna Nesseth Tuttle <johanna.nesseth@chevron.com>, Michael Gardner (RTHQ) <michael.gardner@riotinto.com>, Nicholas Cotts <nicholas.cotts@newmont.com>, Nicholas Welch <nick.welch@nblenergy.com>, Phillip Denning <phillip.denning@shell.com>, Stella Alvarado <stella.alvarado@anadarko.com>, Susan Ginsberg <sginsberg@ipaa.org>, Veronika Kohler <vkohler@nma.org>, Betsy Taylor <betsyt@vt.edu>, Betsy Taylor <betsy.taylor@gmail.com>, Brian Sanson <bsanson@umwa.org>, Daniel Dudis <ddudis@citizen.org>, David Chambers <dchambers@csp2.org>, Isabel Munilla <imunilla@oxfamamerica.org>, Jana Morgan <jmorgan@pwypusa.org>, Jennifer Krill <jkrill@earthworksaction.org>, Keith Romig <kromig@usw.org>, Lynda Farrell <lynda@pscoalition.org>, Michael Levine <mlevine@oceana.org>, Michael Ross <mlross@polisci.ucla.edu>, Neil R Brown <neil@neilrobertbrown.com>, Paul Bugala <pbugala@gmail.com>, Rebecca Adamson <radamson@firstpeoples.org>, "Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington)" <jocassidy@deloitte.com>, "Mennel, John (US - Arlington)" <jmennel@deloitte.com>, "Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco)" <lhawbaker@deloitte.com>, Mia Steinle <msteinle@pogo.org>, Emily Hague <hague@api.org>, "Norfleet, Charles" <charles.norfleet@boem.gov>, Jeannette Angel Mendoza <jeannette.angel.mendoza@onrr.gov>, "Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington)" <alexandwong@deloitte.com>, Judith Wilson <judith.wilson@onrr.gov>, Robert Kronebusch <robert.kronebusch@onrr.gov>, Nathan Brannberg <nathan.brannberg@onrr.gov>, Pat Field <pfield@cbuilding.org>, tkansal@cbuilding.org, Jennifer Malcolm <jennifer.malcolm@onrr.gov>, Treci Johnson <treci.johnson@onrr.gov>, Anita Gonzales-Evans <anita.gonzales-evans@onrr.gov>, Chris Mentasti <chris.mentasti@onrr.gov>
Date: Tue, 27 Jun 2017 21:01:59 +0000
Attachments: Mainstreaming Feasibility Study_June22017_vF_CSO pb zm.docx (908.65 kB)

Hi Sarah

I have serious reservation about this document as it stands and would not be able to support it or rely on it to inform any future decision, unless it is completely overhauled.

See attached for some comments from me.

A couple of points I wanted to highlight:

- Much of this discussion seems to completely miss the point of EITI as a **transparency** initiative: the question is whether data **that is disclosed** is sufficiently comprehensive and reliable etc. It makes no sense to argue that data that is withheld and kept secret (such as tax payments, beneficial owners) is sufficiently comprehensive, as to negate any need for transparency. That is simply not the spirit of EITI nor is it what is contemplated by mainstreaming.

- There's no mention of Section 1504 of Dodd-Frank, the one law that would make mainstreaming possible. While the SEC regulation was nullified earlier this year, the Congressional mandate remains in place and is still required to be implemented by the SEC. That needs to be prominently included here.

- The extensive detail on laws and standards that govern corporate reporting seems totally beside the point given that company reporting of EITI-relevant information is very minimal. So I would recommend leaving out that entire discussion because it is misleading to suggest that companies already report sufficient info – it's irrelevant that it's audited, if none of it is what EITI requires. At the very least, you need to point out that company reporting at present does not include any payment reporting on a cash basis.

Zorka Milin
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From: Danielle Brian [mailto:dbrian@pogo.org]
Sent: 22 June 2017 14:45
To: Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington)
Cc: OS, USEITI; Bruce Barnett; Claire Ware; Curtis Carlson; Greg Gould; Jim Steward; Julie A Lenoir; Marina Voskanian; Michael D Matthews; Mike Smith; Aaron P. Padilla; Christopher Chambers; David Romig; Edwin Mongan; Johanna Nesseth Tuttle; Michael Gardner (RTHQ); Nicholas Cotts; Nicholas Welch; Phillip Denning; Stella Alvarado; Susan Ginsberg; Veronika Kohler; Betsy Taylor; Betsy Taylor; Brian Sanson; Daniel Dudis; David Chambers; Isabel Munilla; Jana Morgan; Jennifer Krill; Keith Romig; Lynda Farrell; Michael Levine; Michael Ross; Neil R Brown; Paul Bugala; Rebecca Adamson; Zorka Milin; Cassidy, John Kenneth (US - Arlington); Mennel, John (US - Arlington); Hawbaker, Luke Malcolm (US - San Francisco); Mia Steinle; Emily Hague; Norfleet, Charles; Jeannette Angel Mendoza; Wong, Alexandra (US - Arlington); Judith Wilson; Robert Kronebusch; Nathan Brannberg; Pat Field; tkansal@cbuilding.org; Jennifer Malcolm; Treci Johnson; Anita Gonzales-Evans; Chris Mentasti
Subject: Re: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

Sarah and all,
After our cochair meeting, I understand that we are not approving this document until the next MSG meeting, whenever that may be scheduled, right Greg? That right now we are simply reviewing a draft? I believe a much clearer description of this document would be that it is a report on feasibility of mainstreaming the reconciliation of DOI revenues. Please see attached additional edits/comments.

On Thu, Jun 22, 2017 at 7:58 AM, Platts, Sarah (US - Arlington) <splatts@deloitte.com> wrote:
MSG Members –

I wanted to send a gentle reminder to you that comments on the Mainstreaming report are due next Tuesday, June 27th. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you!
Sarah

Sarah Platts
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Please consider the environment before printing.

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Subject: Review | USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report - comments by Tues, June 27th

USEITI MSG Members –

I hope this note finds all of you well! Attached please find the USEITI Mainstreaming Feasibility Report for your review. The IA completed this along with numerous stakeholders throughout the past couple of months. We'd now like for you to review this and **provide any feedback or comments directly to me (ideally via track changes) by Tuesday, June 27th.**

If you have any questions at all about the attached, please let me know.

Best,
Sarah

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--

Danielle Brian
Executive Director

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Newest additions to the USEITI data portal

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Date: Mon, 10 Jul 2017 13:39:46 +0000

Newest additions to the USEITI data portal include the following:
- Adds jobs-by-commodity data to both national and state data pages
- Wage and salary data by commodity
- Wage and salary data for renewable-energy jobs
- Updates Historic Preservation Act data, including tsv and xls files

--
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USEITI

The United States Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Renewables Addition

August 2017

Deloitte.

Renewables

Overview

Renewable energy comes from sources that are continually replenished by nature, this includes: sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, plants, and heat.[1] Renewable energy technologies turn these natural fuels into usable energy, which most often takes the form of electricity. Renewable energy, often also called "clean" or "green" energy, produce few if any pollutants. In addition, renewable energy also serves as a pathway to energy independence and security.

The U.S. has experienced a steady expansion of its renewable energy sector over the last decade, with cumulative installed capacity growing over 91% from 2005 to 2015.[2] The industry not only generated 13.8% of total energy in 2015, but also billions in economic activity.[3 4] The industry expects continued growth in the coming years, with the U.S. Energy Information Administration predicting 7.9% growth in the U.S. renewable energy supply over the next year.[5]

Types of Renewable Energy

Multiple types of renewable energy exist, and the number and variety has increased as technology advances. The information below outlines the five key categories of renewable energy.

Solar: The amount of solar power installed in the U.S. has increased more than 23 times since 2008 due to technological advances, decreasing costs, and various government incentives. The two central technologies for solar power generation are Photovoltaic Systems (PV) and Concentrated Solar Power (CSP). PV currently accounts for 72% of the capacity under development and CSP accounts for 25%.[6] CSP systems concentrate radiation to heat a liquid substance that drives a heat engine and an electric generator, which creates an alternating current (AC). PV systems, on the other hand, do not use the sun's heat to generate power. Rather, they use the sun's light to generate direct electric current (DC). PV systems can be developed in a distributed manner (e.g. on a residential home's roof) or in utility-scale solar installations, often called solar farms.

Wind: Built on land or offshore, turbines generate electricity when wind turns its blades and spins a shaft that connects to a generator. Home to one of the largest and fastest-growing wind markets in the world, investments in wind in the U.S. averaged almost $13 billion a year between 2008 and 2013.[7 8] In addition, in 2016, wind power surpassed 82,000 MW of installed capacity, making it the leading source of renewable capacity in the U.S.[9]

Water: Hydropower is the country's oldest and largest sources of renewable energy, supplying 10% of U.S. electricity generation from 1950-2015.[10] Water power technologies capture the power of flowing water and turn it into electricity using several types of hydropower facilities—impoundment, diversion, and pumped storage. The most common type of hydroelectric power plants are impoundment facilities, which use dams to store water in reservoirs. Water released from the reservoir spins a turbine, which in turn activates a generator to produce electricity.

Geothermal: The U.S. ranks as the largest producer of geothermal electricity in the world, and unlike wind and solar, geothermal resources are not dependent upon weather conditions.[11] Geothermal energy derives its power from the earth's heat, and producers drill wells to tap into reservoirs of hot water below the earth's surface. See the Department of Energy's tutorial on geothermal power plants for more information.

Biomass: Biomass provided approximately 5% of energy used in the U.S. in 2016.[12] Biomass is an organic renewable energy source that includes materials such as: algae, wood chips, and agriculture residue. These materials contain stored energy from the sun through photosynthesis, and burning them releases chemical energy. Biomass-fired power plants produce electricity by burning biomass to heat water to a high temperature under pressure. The steam generated from this process powers turbines which connect to generators.

