

1. General assessment of year's performance

In accordance with requirement 7.2(a)(i), provide a short summary of EITI activities undertaken in the previous year. The multi-stakeholder group may wish to outline how these activities relate to the objectives in the workplan.

On March 19, 2014, the United States (US) was accepted as a 'Candidate' country to the global transparency standard of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. This acceptance highlights the US commitment to implementing EITI in an on-going pursuit of transparency and good governance in the extractives sector.

In addition, the USEITI MSG met four times in 2014, complemented by ongoing work by the USEITI subcommittees: Implementation, Communications, and State and Tribal Opt-In and the various working groups of these subcommittees. The MSG meetings were open to the public, with meeting materials posted online two weeks in advance of each meeting and meeting summary materials posted following each meeting. In addition, members of the public were able to observe and participate in meetings remotely via video conference and telephone, and were given opportunities on each day of the meetings to provide public comment to MSG members.

Following the creation and approval by the MSG of the Terms of Reference for the Independent Administrator (IA) and a competitive bidding process, the USEITI MSG also secured the services of Deloitte & Touche, LLP as the Independent Administrator of the USEITI process. The MSG worked with the IA to make sure that the IA team reflected the capacities and qualifications outlined in the Terms of Reference and endorsed the IA at the December 2014 MSG meeting. After coming on board, the Independent Administrator produced a quality control plan, a program management plan, and the Inception Report.

The MSG and other members of the USEITI team also conducted public outreach to diverse constituencies, as outlined in the USEITI Communications and Outreach Plan. USEITI's key outreach goals for 2014 included: conduct outreach to industry to encourage their involvement in the USEITI process, outreach to states and U.S. tribal governments to encourage their participation in USEITI, keeping Congress informed on U.S. implementation efforts, and educating all stakeholders about the benefits of U.S. implementation of EITI.

The MSG also worked hard to collaboratively make a number of substantive decisions necessary to implement USEITI. Among these, the MSG decided to use company-level reporting for its December 2015

report with the goal of arriving at an agreement to use project-level reporting for its December 2016 report following the promulgation of rules under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act by the US Securities and Exchange Commission. A second key decision that the MSG took was that USEITI would request companies to report their corporate income tax payments for the December 2015 USEITI report but would only encourage them to submit tax payments for reconciliation. A third key decision was coming to agreement on the content of the contextual narrative for the USEITI 2015 Report and the sources that would be used to develop the contextual narrative.

The USEITI MSG also worked hard to bring sub-national entities – states and Native American tribes – into USEITI. This effort consisted of identifying promising candidates and conducting outreach in the form of sending official correspondence and speaking at conferences and other events to introduce participants to USEITI. By the end of 2014, this outreach effort succeeded in having two states join the USEITI MSG, establish contact with six other states, initiating the process to have a tribal member become a member of the USEITI MSG, and establishing contact with three other tribes.

Finally, 2014 concluded on a high point for USEITI: the Department of the Interior (DOI) launched the Natural Resources Revenue online data portal (<https://useiti.doi.gov/>) at the December 2014 MSG meeting. The website provides a valuable resource for data about the extractive industry in the US. As part of the initial launch, and for the first time, the US unilaterally disclosed calendar year 2013 revenues paid to and collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) by company, revenue type and commodity. The website's user-friendly, interactive design allows members of the public to easily navigate and access information and data. The data portal is also a premiere resource for credible data and information on extractive resources published by other Federal agencies such as the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the U.S. Census Bureau. The website's data sets and visualizations can also be reused for strategic reporting, and re-posted and sent through social media, thus further informing the debate on the extractives industry.

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 2014 USEITI Workplan:

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

For example, the MSG's collaborative decision-making process and efforts to bring more stakeholders and sub-national jurisdictions into USEITI increase collaboration and citizen participation in government policymaking. The launch of the Online Data Portal is a prime example of how USEITI is already, even before publishing its first report, increasing government transparency and public access to information. Each step taken towards implementation by USEITI 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 workplan

Provide an assessment of progress with achieving the objectives set out in its workplan (Requirement 1.4), including the impact and outcomes of the stated objectives (requirement 7.2(a)(iv)).

The multi-stakeholder group may wish to

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

The goals of the USEITI 2014 Workplan are listed below, followed by steps taken towards completing each goal:

Goal: Hold four MSG meetings that are open to the public and facilitated by a neutral third party (EITI Requirement 1);

- The MSG held four meetings on the following dates: April 23-24, June 10-11, Sept. 9-11, and Dec. 10-11, 2014. Advanced public notice of the meetings were published in the Federal Register (Vol. 79, No. 47) on Tuesday, March 11, 2014, and posted on the website www.doi.gov/eiti.
- A neutral facilitation firm, the Consensus Building Institute, facilitated each MSG meeting.
- Materials for the meetings were posted two weeks in advance of each meeting on the USEITI website www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA. Results of the meetings and meeting summaries are subsequently posted on the same website.
- Members of the public were given the opportunity to observe MSG meetings and to provide public comment at meetings. The public could observe in person or via the use of domestic and international conference lines and the WebEx video conferencing service.

Goal: Approve the terms of reference for the Independent Administrator (EITI Requirement 5);

- After the USEITI Program Office published a Request for Information regarding the Independent Administrator in February 2014, the Implementation Subcommittee of the MSG provided a recommended Terms of Reference to the full MSG at the April 2014 MSG meeting. The MSG approved this Terms of Reference at the April 2014 meeting.

Goal: Hire the Independent Administrator or reconciler by September MSG Meeting (EITI Requirement 5);

- The US Department of the Interior signed a contract with the USEITI Independent Administrator (IA), Deloitte & Touche LLP (Deloitte) in August 2014.
- At the September 2014 MSG meeting, the MSG provisionally endorsed the IA, contingent on the IA incorporating core team members with demonstrated experience with development issues.
- Between October and December 2014, the IA produced a quality control plan, a program management plan, and the Inception Report.
- The MSG fully endorsed the IA at the December 2014 meeting.
- The IA meets bi-weekly with the USEITI Secretariat staff for regular check-ins and status updates, produces a monthly status report, and actively participates in MSG Subcommittee strategic

planning and implementation activities. In addition, the IA provides updates to the MSG Co-chairs, as requested.

Goal: Develop and begin implementing a 2014 / 2015 Communications and Outreach plan (EITI Principles of transparency, accountability and engagement);

The Communications Subcommittee met regularly throughout 2014 to develop, update, and implement the USEITI Communications and Outreach Plan. An integral part of the implementation process is public outreach to encourage industry involvement in the EITI process, encourage the states and U.S. tribal governments to participate in the process, keep Congress informed on U.S. implementation efforts, and educate all stakeholders about the benefits of U.S. implementation of EITI. The following specific activities and types of outreach were performed in 2014:

- Maintain the permanent USEITI website (www.doi.gov/eiti/) to enhance public access to information and to increase transparency by providing relevant information for the American public regarding USEITI and MSG meetings.
- Outreach to states and tribes, as described below under “Discuss and decide options for State and Tribal outreach and opt-in processes.”
- Outreach to the US Congress, including to the House Natural Resources Subcommittee, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to personal staff of relevant Senate and House committee members, and to the Congressional Research Service to promote broader dissemination of information regarding the positive value of USEITI implementation among members of Congress.
- Publishing of Federal Notices in 2014, including:
 - March 11, 2014 Notice of MSG Meetings for 2014 - Notice announced the upcoming MSG meetings for the 2014 calendar year, publishing dates, time and location.
 - July 8, 2014 Notice of MSG Meeting Change -Notice publishing the location and date change of two meetings originally published in the March 11, 2014 Federal Register publication.
 - July 14, 2014 Request for Tribal Nominees – Notice soliciting nominees representing Tribal government and individual Indian mineral owners to fill two vacancies in the Government sector.
 - August 21, 2014 Renewal of the USEITI Committee – Notice includes the certification of the Secretary of Interior that USEITT is necessary, is in the public interest in support of the Open Government Partnership.
 - December 18, 2014 Revenue Information Collection Request - Notice soliciting comment for a proposed collection on revenue information from extractive companies who meet payment thresholds.
 - December 24, 2014 Request for Nominees – Notice seeking nominations for individuals to be Committee members or alternates to represent stakeholder constituencies from government, civil society, and industry to fill current vacancies and create a roster of candidates in case of future vacancies.
- Outreach to extractives industry:
 - USEITI sent a “Dear Payor” letter to all extractives companies that make payments to the US Government in June 2014, informing them about USEITI and requesting feedback regarding payor code consolidation.
 - The US Secretary of the Interior sent a letter to the CEO of every reconciling company in November 2014 encouraging their participation in USEITI, including the reconciliation process.

- Industry associations represented on the MSG (American Petroleum Institute, Independent Petroleum Association of America, and National Mining Association) conducted further outreach to companies targeted for reconciliation following the November 2014 “Dear Reconciler” letter.

Goal: Discuss and prioritize options for company and project level reporting, tax disclosure, and contextual information requirements (EITI Requirements 2 and 3).

In order to develop and prioritize options for company and project level reporting, tax disclosure, and contextual information requirements, the MSG directed the Implementation Subcommittee to develop recommendations. The Implementation Subcommittee in turn formed three Workgroups: the Company and Project Level Reporting Workgroup, the Taxes and Accounting Period Workgroup, and the Contextual Narrative Workgroup. These three workgroups were made up of members from all three sectors that worked collaboratively to develop recommendations for consideration by the Implementation Subcommittee and by the full MSG. Outcomes of those Committees include the following:

- Company and project level reporting:
 - The Company and Project Level Reporting Workgroup of the Implementation Subcommittee worked throughout 2014 to develop a recommended definition of “project” that could be agreed-upon by the full MSG for project-level reporting. With the US 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.” The Workgroup will continue its work to provide a recommendation on project-level reporting to the MSG in 2015. In the meantime, the MSG agreed to use company-level for the December 2015 USEITI Report.
- Tax disclosure:
 - The Taxes and Accounting Period Workgroup of the Implementation Subcommittee met in November 2014 for a day-long facilitated discussion to determine how companies would report their corporate income tax payments for reconciliation. During this meeting the Workgroup considered two options. Option one would encourage firms to report and reconcile their aggregated annual federal corporate income tax payments while option two would encourage firms to report but not reconcile these payments. The Taxes and Accounting Period Workgroup recommended that firms be encouraged to report their federal income taxes (Option 2) for the first U.S. EITI report. In addition, the Workgroup recommended that the IA determine the willingness first year reporters to participate in an income tax reconciliation process inclusive of authorization to the Internal Revenue Service to release needed corporate income tax payment data.
 - At the December 2014 meeting, the MSG agreed to the following provisions with regards to corporate reporting and reconciliation of income taxes in the December 2015 USEITI Report:
 - The USEITI MSG will request companies to 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. The IA will report on which companies participated in tax reporting and which ones did not.
 - The USEITI MSG will encourage companies to participate in reconciliation of corporate income tax payments and refunds. The IA will positively highlight those companies that choose to have their participation in reconciliation highlighted.

- In addition, the MSG asked the Independent Administrator to assess the willingness of companies to reconcile their corporate income tax payments. This outreach was scheduled for February 2015.
- Contextual information requirements:
 - The Contextual Narrative Workgroup of the Implementation Subcommittee worked through most of 2014 to develop an outline for the Contextual Narrative portion of the USEITI Report, including a full day facilitated discussion in July 2014. The USEITI MSG approved the contextual narrative outline at the September 2014 MSG meeting. The Contextual Narrative Workgroup also met with the Independent Administrator to provide the latter with an outline of the contextual narrative, as approved by the MSG, that detailed both required and recommended subsections. The IA subsequently advised the MSG as to the feasibility, in terms of time and budget, of including the “recommended” portions of the contextual narrative, in its Inception Report.

Goal: Discuss and decide options for State and Tribal outreach and opt-in processes (EITI Requirement 4);

- The State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee highlighted at the June 2014 MSG meeting the states and tribes that could be a good fit for USEITI in terms of the commodities extracted in those jurisdictions and the attendant revenues derived. The list of States and Tribes was developed during the May 22 & 29, 2014 subcommittee meetings.
- The State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee collected detailed data to determine the amount of publicly available data that is currently available for target States and presented its findings at the September 2014 MSG meeting.
- The State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee drafted a “Dear Governor” letter that was approved by the MSG and was sent from Secretary Jewell to 18 key extractive State governors. The letter updated the States on the progress of USEITI and asked for the opportunity to coordinate with a State representative.
- The State and Tribal Opt-in Subcommittee drafted a “Dear Tribal Leader” letter that was approved by the MSG and was sent to all registered tribes by the USEITI Program Office. This letter was sent to inform Tribes about USEITI and give them an opportunity to voice their questions and concerns.
- MSG members and US Government – Department of the Interior staff participated in the following events as part of the outreach to states and tribes in 2014:
 - National Congress of American Indians conferences, June and October 2014
 - US Energy Information Administration conference, July 2014
 - Interstate Mining Compact Commission conference, October 2014
 - Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission conference, October 2014
 - State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee meeting, November 2014
- As of December 2014, outreach to states and tribes resulted in the following types of contact and participation in USEITI:
 - The States of Wyoming and California have representatives who are now members of the USEITI MSG.
 - The States of Colorado, Kentucky, Montana, and Pennsylvania formally responded to the Dear Governor letter.
 - The States of Alaska and North Dakota have made some contact with at least one MSG member.
 - Claire Ware, Shoshone & Arapaho Tribes, was in process of becoming an MSG member.

- Representatives from the Southern Ute Tribe and the Ute Tribe and a tribal community member from the Three Affiliated Tribes have made contact with MSG members.

Goal: Develop and deploy an on-line, interactive data pilot for Federal natural resource revenue contextual information and the ONRR unilateral disclosure that it will capture 100% of “in scope” revenues. The publicly sourced narrative and unilateral disclosure are significant improvements to the information that is currently available to the public (EITI Requirement 6).

- The US Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) created a Unilateral Disclosure Report of ONRR revenue data by company and presented this report to the MSG at the April 2014 MSG meeting.
- A team from the US Department of the Interior and the US General Services Administration 18F Program developed an online data portal to provide accurate, reliable and verifiable data that is accessible and user-friendly. The online data portal went live to the public in December 2014 and is available at: useiti.doi.gov. The online data portal currently features unilaterally-disclosed data from ONRR, and leadership from the US Department of the Interior (DOI) has been conducting outreach to other DOI bureaus (Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement) to include data from those agencies in the online data portal in the future.

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 7.2(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 (3.7-3.8), transportation payments (4.1.f), discretionary social expenditures (4.1.e), ad-hoc subnational transfers (4.2.e), beneficial ownership (3.11) and contracts (3.12).

The multi-stakeholder group may wish to conduct a requirement-by-requirement assessment using the table below.

Requirements:	Progress:
1.1 - The government is required to issue an unequivocal public statement of its intention to implement the EITI.	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.”
1.2 - The government is required to	On October 25, 2011, the White House announced the appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, Ken Salazar, as the senior U.S. official responsible for successful U.S. implementation of EITI. The Secretary of the Interior relied upon the Assistant

<p>appoint a senior individual to lead the implementation of the EITI.</p>	<p>Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget, Rhea Suh, to carry out the day-to-day management of USEITI implementation, including as Chair of the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG).</p> <p>In April 2013, Sally Jewell replaced Ken Salazar as Secretary of the Interior. In addition, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Kris Sarri took over Rhea Suh’s responsibilities for oversight of USEITI upon Ms. Suh’s departure from the Department of the Interior in September 2014.</p>
<p>1.3 - The government is required to commit to work with civil society and companies, and establish an MSG.</p>	<p>The US 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 a tribal representative have joined the MSG.</p> <p>During 2014, the USEITI Secretariat filed for the renewal of the USEITI charter under the US Federal Advisory Committee Act. In addition, Ms. Claire Ware, Shoshone & Arapaho Tribes, became the first tribal representative to the USEITI MSG.</p>
<p>1.4a - The workplan must: a) Set EITI implementation objectives that are linked to the EITI Principles and reflect national priorities for the extractive industries. Multi-stakeholder groups are encouraged to explore innovative approaches to extending EITI implementation....</p>	<p>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 certain philosophy, which is that we have a responsibility to advance the interests of our citizens. The national objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase citizen participation; • Increase collaboration; • Increase government transparency; • Enhance public access to information; • Improve management of public resources; and • Give the public a more active voice in U.S. government policymaking. <p>In addition to reconciliation, the U.S. intends, as part of its EITI process, to provide 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. These additional data will include a publicly-sourced narrative and unilateral disclosure of government revenue collection records.</p>
<p>1.4b - The workplan must: b) Reflect the results of consultations with key stakeholders, and be endorsed</p>	<p>The workplan is developed, and regularly updated, by the Workplan Workgroup, a subunit of the Implementation Subcommittee. The Workplan Workgroup is composed of members from all three sectors represented on the MSG. The USEITI MSG reviews the Workplan Workgroup’s recommended workplan at each MSG meeting, revises it as needed, and endorses the updated workplan.</p>

<p>by the multi-stakeholder group.</p>	
<p>1.4c - The workplan must:</p> <p>c) Include measurable and time bound activities to achieve the agreed objectives. The scope of EITI implementation should be tailored to contribute to the desired objectives that have been identified during the consultation process. The workplan must:</p> <p>i. Assess and outline plans to address any potential capacity constraints in government agencies, companies and civil society that may be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation.</p> <p>ii. Address the scope of EITI reporting, including plans for addressing technical aspects of reporting, such as comprehensiveness and data reliability</p>	<p>The workplan is structured around measurable and time bound activities to achieve the agreed objectives.</p> <p><i>Capacity constraints:</i> There are not currently any capacity constraints in government agencies, companies, and civil society that would be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation.</p> <p><i>Scope of USEITI reporting:</i> The commodities deemed to be within the scope of USEITI and to be included in the first USEITI report are: oil, gas, coal, other leasable minerals, and 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, will be independently reconciled. Payments (or payment information) from all in-scope commodities will be unilaterally disclosed by the Department of the Interior. Other resources that have been tabled for further discussion and potential inclusion in the second USEITI report are forestry and fisheries. Government and company disclosure and third party reconciliation will compare data from companies on their payments to government with data from government on revenues collected from companies. USEITI Reports will include a reconciliation of U.S. Federal Government Department of the Interior revenues, such as rents, royalties, bonuses, and fees collected by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Office of Natural Resources Revenues (ONRR), and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) for in-scope commodities within a reporting materiality threshold. The materiality threshold established by the MSG will balance the scale of reconciliation and feasibility of compliance with the value of the collected data. The reconciliation process is intended to start at a level that will reconcile approximately 80% of all revenues within the scope received by DOI for the first year and to increase to 90% of such revenues in the second year.</p> <p><i>Legal or regulatory obstacles:</i> 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 provided here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Potential legal obstacle:</i> The Trade Secrets Act (TSA) governs types of information that can be disclosed by the U.S. government. 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. <p><i>Plan to address obstacle:</i> The first USEITI report, to be published in December 2015, will 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</p>

(Requirements 4 and 5).
iii. Identify and outline plans to address any potential legal or regulatory obstacles to EITI implementation, including, if applicable, any plans to incorporate the EITI Requirements within national legislation or regulation.

stream.” In addition, the MSG will continue working to prepare a project definition recommendation that satisfies the requirements of Section 5.2e for use in the second USEITI report (to be published in December 2016).

- *Potential legal obstacle:*

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:

For the first USEITI report, to be published in December 2015, the MSG will request 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 will encourage companies to participate in reconciliation of their corporate income tax payments.

- *Potential legal obstacle:*

Rule 4.2(d) and (e) of the May 2013 EITI Standard requires Implementing Countries to report on subnational revenues 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:

USEITI reporting will exceed Rule 4.2(e)'s requirements by reporting 100% of extractives-specific revenues collected by the federal government and transferred to states as required by law. In addition, USEITI reporting will partially comply with Rule 4.2(d)'s requirement to disclose material extractive revenues directly collected by states through a two-phased approach: Under Phase I of USEITI's implementation of Rule 4.2(d), publically-available information about state extractives revenue collection will be included in USEITI reports; Phase II of Rule 4.2(d) implementation involves encouraging states to fully participate in USEITI through a voluntary "opt-in" process.

- *Potential legal obstacle:*

The U.S. has a unique legal and political relationship with Indian tribes and Alaska Native entities, as provided by its 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:

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 will be limited to the unilateral and unreconciled disclosure of the aggregate

	revenues collected on behalf of the tribes, which DOI publishes annually under existing authorities.
1.4d - The workplan must: d) Identify domestic and external sources of funding and technical assistance where appropriate in order to ensure timely implementation of the agreed workplan.	Per the USEITI Advisory Committee Charter, the financial support for the Committee is provided by ONRR. The committee charter specifies available funding of \$775,000 annually. This estimated amount includes funding for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • The cost associated with the Independent Administrator as mandated by the international EITI requirements.
1.4e - The workplan must: e) Be made widely available to the public, for example published on the national EITI website and/or other relevant ministry and agency websites, in print media or in places that are easily accessible to the public.	Regularly-updated versions of the USEITI workplan are available at the US Government's website for the USEITI process: http://www.doi.gov//EITI .
1.4f - The workplan must: f) Be reviewed and updated annually.	The workplan is updated by the Workplan Workgroup, 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.
1.4g - The workplan must: g) Include a timetable for implementation that is aligned with the reporting and Validation	The timetable for implementation included in the Workplan is consistent with the reporting and Validation deadlines established by the EITI Board. USEITI will submit its first report to the Board in December 2015.

<p>deadlines established by the EITI Board (see 1.6), and that takes into account administrative requirements such as procurement processes and funding.</p>	
<p>2.1 - Implementing countries are required to produce their first EITI Report within 18 months of being admitted as an EITI Candidate. Thereafter, implementing countries are expected to produce EITI Reports on an annual basis.</p>	<p>USEITI will produce its first report in December 2015 and its second report in December 2016. The MSG and the Independent Administrator are on track with their 2015 workplan to submit the first USEITI report in December 2015.</p>
<p>2.2 - EITI Reports must cover data no older than the second to last complete accounting period.</p>	<p>The first USEITI Report, to be published in December 2015, will cover 2013 data.</p>
<p>2.3 - The multi-stakeholder group is required to agree the accounting period covered by the EITI Report.</p>	<p>The MSG delegated the issue of determining the accounting period to be covered by the EITI Report 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.</p>
<p>3.1 - The multi-stakeholder group should agree on the procedures and responsibilities for the preparation of the contextual</p>	<p>The Contextual Narrative Workgroup of the Implementation Subcommittee worked through most of 2014 to develop an outline for the Contextual Narrative portion of the USEITI Report, including a full day facilitated discussion in July 2014. The USEITI MSG approved the contextual narrative outline at the September 2014 MSG meeting. The Contextual Narrative Workgroup also met with the Independent Administrator to provide the latter with an outline of the contextual narrative, as approved by the MSG, that detailed both required and recommended subsections. The IA subsequently advised the MSG as to the feasibility, in terms of time and</p>

<p>information for the EITI Report. The information should be clearly sourced.</p>	<p>budget, of including the “recommended” portions of the contextual narrative, in its Inception Report.</p> <p>The agreed-upon outline for the contextual narrative of the 2015 report is available at: http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITIMSGContextual_Narrative_matrix_WG22Julyfinal.pdf.</p>
<p>3.2 - The EITI Report must describe the legal framework and fiscal regime governing the extractive industries.</p>	<p>The USEITI report will provide 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, e.g. royalty relief and other deferred revenues, such as the percentage depletion allowance.</p> <p>The USEITI report will also provide a national overview of the types of legal frameworks and fiscal regimes in the states that have been identified by the MSG 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) will be provided, focused on the states prioritized by the MSG. The fiscal regime in the US is quite complex, including many subnational entities. In 2015 the IA and MSG will need to further discuss the scope for this section and the level of detail that will be appropriate.</p> <p>The USEITI report will also provide 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 data bases used to track production and revenues, and the kinds of information held in these data bases. The USEITI report will describe the US trust responsibility and confidentiality/proprietary constraints on tribal data.</p> <p>The USEITI report will also provide details for any state or tribe that opts in.</p> <p>The USEITI report will describe the latest status of the rulemaking process under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act and other laws, as appropriate.</p>
<p>3.3 - The EITI Report should provide an overview of the extractive industries, including any significant exploration</p>	<p>The USEITI report will provide an overview of exploration activities and emerging trends, each in-scope commodity, and each commodity at national and subnational scales.</p> <p>Sector summaries will provide 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.</p>

activities.	This sort of summary and explanation of the extractives industries in the United States is already available on the USEITI Data Portal, available at: useiti.doi.gov/sectors/ .
3.4a - The EITI Report must disclose: a.) Size of the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of GDP, including an estimate of informal sector activity.	<p>The USEITI report will disclose the size of the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of GDP, by commodity, at each of the following scales: National, Federal, Tribal, and Subnational (when publically available). The availability of data will likely vary from State to State and county to county.</p> <p>For illustrative purposes, the report will show the highest government revenue counties (including all federal, state, and county revenues) for each of oil, gas, coal, copper, iron ore, and gold (6 counties in total), as well as the revenue/production data in each of those counties over the last 10 years. The intent is to carry these counties over to subsequent USEITI reports to illustrate trends.</p> <p>The USEITI report will provide an estimate of informal sector activity.</p>
3.4b - The EITI Report must disclose: b.) Total government revenues generated by the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of total government revenues.	The USEITI report will disclose extractive industries' public revenues by commodity, including royalties, bonuses, fees, and other payments. It may 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 (e.g., corporate income taxes) revenues may be reported at a more aggregate level. Extractive industries revenues will also be reported as a percentage of total government revenues.
3.4c - The EITI Report must disclose: c.) Exports from the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of total exports.	The USEITI report will disclose exports from the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of national exports.
3.4d - The EITI Report must disclose: d.) Employment in the extractive	<p>The USEITI report will disclose the following information about employment in the extractive industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct employment (job numbers) in the extractive industries in absolute terms at the national level, in states prioritized by the MSG, and in the six counties identified by government revenues/commodities (see section 3.4a),

<p>industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of the total employment.</p>	<p>and MSG-prioritized tribal lands, to the extent these data are available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct employment (job numbers) in the extractive industries as percentage of total employment at the national level, in states prioritized by the MSG, and in the six counties identified by government revenues/commodities (see section 3.4a), and MSG-prioritized tribal lands, to the extent these data are available. <p>There are differences in methodology for collection of employment data at the Federal, State, and County levels. The IA will analyze available data sources and will recommend potential data to be included in the contextual narrative. Direct employment data, defined as per the description of key extractive industry job types/categories, are defined by US government sources (e.g., US Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics).</p>
<p>3.4e - The EITI Report must disclose: e.) Key regions/areas where production is concentrated.</p>	<p>The USEITI report will provide a complete breakdown of energy production by state.</p>
<p>3.5 - The EITI Report must disclose production data for the fiscal year covered by the EITI Report, including: a) Total production volumes and the value of production by commodity, and, when relevant, by state/region. b) Total export volumes and the value of exports by commodity, and, when relevant, by state/region of origin.</p>	<p>The USEITI report will disclose production data for the calendar year 2013, the year covered by the EITI Report, including: a) Production volumes and revenues broken down by states/regions. b) Total export volumes and export revenues federally and by state.</p> <p>As a preview of the above information, in 2014 the USEITI Online Data Portal introduced interactive visualizations for royalties (value of production) for natural resource commodities oil, natural gas, coal and geothermal energy sources annually for years 2003 – 2013 and royalties by state for natural resource commodities oil, natural gas, coal and geothermal and wind on federal onshore and offshore lands for calendar year 2013.</p>
<p>3.6 - Where state</p>	<p>State participation in the extractive industries does not give rise to material revenue</p>

<p>participation in the extractive industries gives rise to material revenue payments, the EITI Report must include...</p>	<p>payments in the United States.</p>
<p>3.7 - The EITI Report must describe the distribution of revenues from the extractive industries.</p>	<p>The USEITI report will describe the distribution of revenues from the extractive industries. The report will include links to budget projections and structure, including contributions from the extractive industries. One of the links will include studies and statistics on oil and gas revenues and the effect on the overall economy. The report will reference national revenue classification systems and international standards, including those of the IMF, OECD, and US Internal Revenue Service (IRS).</p>
<p>3.8a - The MSG is encouraged to include further information on revenue management and expenditures in the EITI Report, including: a.) A description of any extractive revenues earmarked for specific programs or geographic regions. This should include a description of the methods for ensuring accountability and efficiency in their use.</p>	<p>The USEITI report will provide information about how the US Government Accountability Office is responsible for ensuring accountability for responsible and efficient use of revenues from extractive industries. In addition, a link to the budget of the US government will be provided. Information will be provided pertaining to how oil and gas revenues are used for government programs/public services in the United States.</p> <p>The USEITI Online Data Portal includes an interactive visualization of Federal revenue disbursements by fund for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. For natural resource revenues from federal offshore locations, 27% of revenues from within 8(g) boundaries goes to the state that the revenues came from, \$150 million goes to the Historic Preservation Fund, up to \$900 million goes to the Land & 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 land, for most parts of the country 49% goes to the state that the revenues came from, 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 landowners. The public, through this visualization, is able to understand each of the special funds, the amounts of disbursements, and specifics about projects funded.</p>
<p>3.8b - The MSG is encouraged to include further information on revenue management and expenditures in the EITI Report,</p>	<p>The USEITI report will provide information that details budgeting and auditing process for the United States government.</p>

<p>including: b.) A description of the country's budget and audit processes and links to the publicly available information on budgeting, expenditures, and audit reports</p>	
<p>3.8c - The MSG is encouraged to include further information on revenue management and expenditures in the EITI Report, including: b.) Timely information from the government that will further public understanding and debate around issues of revenue sustainability and resource dependence</p>	<p>The MSG's approach includes 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. The USEITI report will, for MSG-selected counties, provide a factual description of revenue sustainability, including USGS/EIA "proven" reserves and fiscal impacts related to public services and infrastructure (for instance, transportation / roads, water, reclamation, emergency services, etc.). The report will explain the definition and the limitations of "proven" reserve estimates.</p> <p>The report will also include information on resource management and natural reserve assessments in the United States.</p> <p>The report will also include information about future forecasts, such as World bank forecasts, EIA short-term energy outlooks, and forecasts for commodity prices.</p>
<p>3.9 - Register of licenses</p>	<p>The USEITI report will provide details about oil and gas leasing laws and regulations. However, many regulations regarding the extractives industries (leases, licensing, etc.) are done on the state level. A register of license holders/specific licensing information may not be public record.</p> <p>The USEITI report will document and explain the legal and practical barriers that exist in the United States to comprehensively disclosing license information and will include a gap analysis of publicly available information and efforts to improve these systems where registers do not exist or are incomplete.</p>
<p>3.10 - Allocation of licenses</p>	<p>The USEITI report will provide certain information on leasing and licenses from federal agencies. However, only limited information is available about award and transfer of leases and about the list of applicants and the bid criteria for leases. As noted in §3.9, above, many regulations regarding the extractives industries (leases, licensing, etc.) are done on the state level and detailed information about the</p>

	<p>allocation of licenses may not be public record.</p> <p>The USEITI report will also provide an overview of efforts by the US Department of the Interior to improve disclosure and transparency around the extractive industries.</p>
3.11 – Beneficial ownership	<p>The USEITI report will describe applicable federal and state laws that aim to prevent preferential treatment of 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 USEITI report will also describe US legalities regarding disclosing ownership of privately held companies.</p>
3.12 – Contracts	<p>The USEITI report will disclose 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.</p> <p>In addition, the USEITI report will document the government’s policy on disclosure of contracts and licenses that govern the exploration and exploitation of oil, gas, and minerals. The report will also discuss possible reforms in this policy.</p>
4.1 - Defining the taxes and revenues to be covered in the EITI Report	<p>Government and company disclosure and third party reconciliation will compare data from companies on their payments to government with data from government on revenues collected from companies. USEITI Reports will include a reconciliation of U.S. Federal Government Department of the Interior revenues, such as rents, royalties, bonuses, and fees collected by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Office of Natural Resources Revenues (ONRR), and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) for in-scope commodities within a reporting materiality threshold.</p> <p>For the first USEITI report, to be published in December 2015, the MSG will request 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 will encourage companies to participate in reconciliation of their corporate income tax payments.</p> <p>Revenues from the transportation of oil, gas, and minerals do not constitute one of the largest revenue streams in the extractive sector in the United States. As such, the USEITI report will not disclose the revenues received from transportation activity.</p>
4.2 - Defining which companies and government entities are required to report	<p>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, will be independently reconciled. Payments (or payment information) from all in-scope commodities will be unilaterally disclosed by the Department of the Interior.</p> <p>The materiality threshold established by the MSG will balance the scale of</p>

	<p>reconciliation and feasibility of compliance with the value of the collected data. The reconciliation process is intended to start at a level that will reconcile approximately 80% of ONRR collected natural resources revenues based on a materiality threshold of \$50 million total annual revenues reported to ONRR by a parent company, including its subsidiaries. For the second year, the materiality threshold for reconciliation will be \$20 million total revenues reported to ONRR by parent companies, including subsidiaries, which will represent approximately 90% of DOI natural resources revenues.</p> <p>Based on the materiality threshold defined by the MSG for reconciliation in the 2015 USEITI report, described in Section 3.3.4, ONRR identified 44 companies for inclusion in the reconciliation. A letter was sent to the CEO of each of these companies on November 26, 2014, notifying them of their inclusion in the USEITI reconciliation. Each of these companies meets the minimum materiality threshold of \$50 million in total reported revenues to ONRR in calendar year (CY) 2013.</p> <p>The MSG determined that all DOI bureaus that receive extractive-related revenues from companies meeting the materiality threshold are in-scope and their revenues will be included for reporting and reconciliation. Based on these criteria, the MSG identified the following government entities as in-scope for the USEITI reconciliation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US Federal Government DOI bureaus, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ONRR ○ BLM ○ OSMRE ○ BSEE ○ BOEM • US Federal Government Treasury Department agencies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IRS <p>These entities will provide the data on the revenues collected from company payments for disclosure and reconciliation in the USEITI report. Even though the IRS is listed here, it cannot yet be confirmed that this agency will be providing any data to us for disclosure or reconciliation. Due to federal privacy laws, this will require companies to authorize the IRS to release any data. It is unknown at this time how many, if any, companies may consent to this activity and the process for obtaining the authorization is not yet defined.</p> <p>The MSG also determined that all payments that are received by DOI 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 Data Portal. This pilot unilateral disclosure report by DOI included calendar year 2013 revenue data, which published revenue data disaggregated by company. This level of data disclosure is only available for ONRR.</p>
5.1 - Appointment of the	In August 2014, Deloitte was selected to perform the work of the IA for the USEITI program in a manner consistent with the Terms of Reference (TOR) adopted by the

Independent Administrator	<p>US Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG).</p> <p>The MSG endorsed the appointment of Deloitte & Touche as the IA during the MSG meeting on September 9, 2014.</p>
5.2 - Agreement of Independent Administrator's Terms of Reference	<p>At the December 2014 MSG Advisory Committee Meeting, both the IA and the MSG agreed upon the Independent Administrator's Terms of Reference. The IA also documented their agreement in the Inception Report.</p>
5.3 - Assessment and recommendations from the Independent Administrator	<p>The IA's role, at a high level, is to assist the MSG in producing a 2015 USEITI report. As part of that report, the IA will reconcile 2013 data submitted by companies and government reporting entities. The IA will also obtain the necessary assurances from the reporting entities around the comprehensiveness and reliability of the data. The IA will also work with the MSG to agree on the procedures for incorporating and analyzing contextual and other non-revenue information in the USEITI Report; this information must be clearly sourced and attributable. The IA's work will be independent and performed in a manner consistent with the TOR. The report will meet the criteria specified in the EITI Standard and other detailed requirements as outlined in the TOR.</p> <p>In the fall of 2014 the IA drafted the initial Inception Report. The purpose of this report was to conduct a preliminary analysis that confirmed the scope of USEITI implementation and offer options and recommendations to the MSG for those topics that have yet to be agreed upon. At the end of 2014 the MSG was continuing comments on this report with the target of finalizing the report at the next MSG meeting in February 2015. At the December 2014 meeting, the MSG also established an Inception Report Workgroup under the Implementation Subcommittee that would assist the IA in finalizing the report. The Workgroup was tasked with holding a full day facilitated discussion to take a deep dive into the report and ensure all sectors views were represented throughout the document so that the report would be acceptable to the all the sectors.</p>
5.4 - The multi-stakeholder group should endorse the EITI Report prior to its publication.	<p>The first USEITI report is still under production. The MSG will review the report upon its completion and, assuming that the report is produced to its satisfaction, will endorse it.</p>
6.1 - The multi-stakeholder group must ensure that the EITI Report is comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible	<p>As part of its communications and outreach efforts, the MSG has begun developing a plan for the release of the 2015 USEITI Report.</p> <p>Key audiences for communications efforts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting companies • Payor companies • Congress

<p>and contributes to public debate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>As part of its communications around the publication of the 2015 USEITI Report, the MSG will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The MSG also intends to leverage the release of the first USEITI report to encourage state governments and tribes to opt-into participating in USEITI.</p>
<p>6.2 - The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to make EITI Reports machine readable, and to code or tag EITI Reports and data files so that the information can be compared with other publicly available data.</p>	<p>The MSG intends to make the first USEITI report machine readable and to code or tag EITI Reports and data files.</p> <p>In addition, the MSG will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce brief summary reports, • Summarize and compare the share of each revenue stream to the total amount of revenue that accrues to each respective level of government, • Continue to develop and make use of the DOI Online Data Portal to make relevant information publicly accessible and user-friendly.
<p>7.1 - The multi-stakeholder group is required to take steps to act upon lessons learnt; to identify, investigate and address the causes of any discrepancies; and to consider recommendations for improvement</p>	<p>The MSG has begun receiving input from the Independent Administrator (IA) and incorporating it into its consideration and decision-making. The first formal feedback provided by the IA to the MSG was in the form of the “Final Inception Report For the 2015 USEITI Report” dated December 31, 2014, which is posted at http://www.doi.gov/eiti/FACA/upload/USEITI-Inception-Report-02112015.pdf.</p> <p>The Inception Report is an integral component of the USEITI implementation process. It defines the scope of the 2015 USEITI report and serves as a confirmation that the scope is in line with both the EITI Standard and the MSG’s agreed objectives and expectations for the USEITI process. The report outlines the work and responsibilities of the IA to help produce the 2015 USEITI report, which are broken into five phases and are performed with guidance provided by the TOR and MSG. The first phase, preliminary analysis, includes the development of an Inception</p>

from the Independent Administrator.	Report and supports the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm the scope of the USEITI 2015 Report; • Establish the data reporting templates; • Develop the data collection and reconciliation plan; • Develop the online data/contextual report plan; and • Confirm the schedule for publishing the 2015 USEITI report.
7.2 - The multi-stakeholder group is required to review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation on natural resource governance.	The MSG is committed to publishing annual activity reports, including this document.

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

In accordance with requirement 7.2(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 7.1. The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to list each recommendation and the corresponding activities that have been undertaken to address the recommendations.

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

Although the USEITI MSG has not yet submitted a report for validation, the MSG has begun soliciting input and feedback from the Independent Administrator (IA) about the USEITI process and, specifically, about reconciliation and validation. Most of these discussions have taken place in 2015. For example, at the February 2015 MSG meeting, the MSG discussed the following topics related to reconciliation and validation with the IA:

- The content and design of a Reporting Template, and accompanying guidelines, that companies will use to report their payments to the IA,
- The timeline by which the IA will manage the reporting and reconciliation process,
- The margin of variance that will be used by the IA as part of the reconciliation process.

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 7.2(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 workplan;*
- 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 scope of EITI reporting has been expanded by USEITI through the use of unilateral disclosure. The MSG has determined that all payments that are received by DOI for in-scope commodities will 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 Data Portal. This pilot unilateral disclosure report by DOI included calendar year 2013 revenue data, which published revenue data disaggregated by company.

Illustrative of the US commitment to the principles underlying EITI and the Open Government Partnership, the Department of the Interior (DOI) launched the Natural Resources Revenue online data portal (<https://useiti.doi.gov/>) at the December 10 – 11 2014, public Multistakeholder Advisory Committee meeting. The website provides a valuable resource for data about the extractive industry in the US. As part of the initial launch, and for the first time, the US unilaterally disclosed calendar year 2013 revenues paid to and collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) by company, revenue type and commodity. The website's user-friendly, interactive design allows members of the public to easily navigate and access information and data. The data portal is also a premier resource for credible data and information on extractive resources published by other Federal agencies such as the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the U.S. Census Bureau. The website's data sets and visualizations can also be reused for strategic reporting, and re-posted and sent through social media, thus further informing the debate on the extractives industry.

The MSG's communications goal for December 2015, when it will release the first USEITI report, is to achieve a concrete demonstration of a new level of transparency in the United States regarding extractive industries' revenues that is credible, substantive, easily understood, engages the public, increases collaboration across sectors, enhances international credibility, and further understanding of extractives industries in the United States. The MSG intends to conduct the following types of outreach activities coinciding with the public of its first report in December 2015:

- 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 already been engaging 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 extractive industry in general

In 2014, the USEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group used the following methods of communication to build awareness and support of USEITI:

- Letters to key constituencies, including reporting companies, Native American 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 Online Data Portal,
- Press conferences, for example, around the release of the Online Data Portal,
- Notices in Federal Registers,
- Briefings, for example, to Member of Congress and their staff,
- Personal outreach, for example, to Native American 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 new Online Data Portal

In the Inception Report the IA recommended that the MSG develop a plan for outreach to companies to assess their willingness to participate in reconciliation. The firm noted that this type of communication would decrease confusion and ambiguities during the reconciliation process. At the December 2014 MSG meeting the Committee agreed that there was a significant amount of uncertainty as to company’s willingness to participate in USEITI. The MSG decided that in the coming months, and prior to sending out the reporting template, that the IA would reach out to companies and survey their willingness to report and participate in reconciliation.

In the Inception Report the IA also suggested the MSG consider a more clearly defined scoping process with evidence and rationale to support scoping decisions. The Implementation Subcommittee has taken on the responsibility of tracking of all the decisions the MSG has made since inception as it relates to implementing EITI in a decision matrix that is posted on the USEITI website. The matrix identifies decisions made that pertain to topics such as revenue streams to include, commodities, accounting period, level of disaggregation, etc. The report further identifies how those topics will be included in the reconciliation report, the unilateral disclosure report, and/or the contextual narrative. Quarterly updates to the decision matrix aide in solidifying those decisions that have been made by the MSG but might not necessarily be well documented. By using this matrix as a resource and agreeing to it at every MSG meeting, all MSG decisions are confirmed, well documented, and more easily accessible. The Decision Matrix was discussed and approved at the December 2014 MSG meeting.

[Need text for “any weaknesses identified in the EITI process and any actions to address these”]

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 workplan costs, broken down by contributor and budget lines. It could also include information about the number of staff in the national secretariat.

The below table presents the anticipated budgets for various items related to the implementation of USEITI in 2014 as well as information about how actual expenses have compared to the budgeted amounts for each line item.

	<u>FUNDING 2014</u>	<u>OVER / UNDER / WITHIN</u>
COMMUNICATION, OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT:		
Regular MSG Meeting	\$90K-\$120K	UNDER
Facilitator Support	\$120K-\$150K	WITHIN
Communications Subcommittee	NONE	
State & Tribal Outreach Meetings	\$90K-\$120K	UNDER
Conduct Public Outreach	\$40K-\$110K	UNDER
Conduct Federal Outreach	NONE	
Conduct Subnational & Tribal Outreach	\$40K-\$110K	UNDER
PRODUCE INTIAL USEITI REPORT: INCREASE GOVT TRANSPARENCY, ENHANCE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION		
Implementation Subcommittee Meetings	NONE	
Data Pilot	NONE	OVER
Hire Independent Administrator	\$200K-\$375K	OVER
Total	\$550K-\$885K	OVER

In addition to the direct costs indicated above, the US Government has dedicated four 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

[Anything to add here?]

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

In accordance with requirement 7.2.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.

Other stakeholders, including companies, civil society organizations, and members of the public not represented on the MSG, were invited to review a draft of the report after it was posted on the USEITI website in advance of the May 2015 MSG meeting.

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 2014, including those who joined and departed the MSG during the year, as well as their attendance at 2014 MSG meetings:

Civil Society Sector			April 2014	June 2014	Sept 2014	Dec 2014
Danielle Brian	Primary Co-Chair	Project on Government Oversight	x	x	x	x
Rebecca	Primary	First Peoples Worldwide	x			

Adamson						
Paul Bugala	Primary	American University	x	x	x	x
Deborah Lawrence	Primary	Energy Policy Forum				
Michael LeVine	Primary	Oceana		x	x	x
Keith Romig, Jr.	Primary	United Steelworkers	x	x		x
Michael Ross	Primary	Revenue Watch Institute		x		x
Veronica Slajer	Primary	North Star Group	x	x	x	x
Neil Brown	Alternate	The Lugar Center	x		x	
Richard Fineberg	Alternate	Research Associates				x
David Goldwyn	Alternate	Goldwyn Global Strategies LLC	x	x	x	x
Jennifer Krill	Alternate	Earthworks		x		
Rebecca Morse (Resigned in 2014)	Alternate	Revenue Watch Institute		x		
Brian Sanson	Alternate	United Mine Workers of America				
Laura Sherman	Alternate	Transparency International - USA	x	x		x
Betsy Taylor	Alternate	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	x	x	x	x

Industry Sector			April 2014	June 2014	Sept 2014	Dec 2014
Veronika Kohler	Primary Co-Chair	National Mining Association	x	x	x	x
Phil Denning	Primary	Shell Oil Company	x	x		x
Michael Flannigan	Primary	Peabody Energy		x	x	x
Susan Ginsberg	Primary	Independent Petroleum Association of America	x	x	x	x
Aaron Padilla (Re-appointed to	Primary	Chevron	x	x		

alternate in 2014)						
Johanna Nesseth Tuttle (Appointed in 2014)	Primary	Chevron			x	x
Bob Reynolds	Primary	BP America	x	x	x	x
Jim Roman	Primary	ConocoPhillips			x	x
Brent Roper	Primary	Rio Tinto	x	x	x	x
Chris Chambers	Alternate	Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc.	x		x	x
Nicholas Cotts	Alternate	Newmont Mining	x	x	x	x
John Harrington	Alternate	Exxon Mobil Corporation	x	x	x	x
Amanda Lawson	Alternate	Walter Energy Inc.	x	x		x
Walt Retzsch (Resigned in 2014)	Alternate	American Petroleum Institute	x			
Aaron Padilla	Alternate	American Petroleum Institute			x	x
David Romig (Appointed in 2014)	Alternate	Freeport-McMoRan Oil & Gas			x	x
John Sardar	Alternate	Noble Energy Inc.	x	x		
Mark Smith Bob Wilkinson	Alternate Alternate	Ultra Petroleum Corp. Conoco Phillips				

Government Sector			April 2014	June 2014	Sept 2014	Dec 2014
Greg Gould	Primary Co-Chair	Department of the Interior	x	x	x	x
Mitch Baer	Primary	Department of Energy				
Curtis Carlson	Primary	Department of the Treasury	x	x	x	x
Greg Conrad (Re-appointed to alternate in 2014)	Primary	Interstate Mining Compact Commission	x	x		

Mike Matthews (Appointed in 2014)	Primary	State of Wyoming - Department of Audit	x		x	x
Mike Smith	Primary	Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission	x		x	x
Greg Conrad	Alternate	Interstate Mining Compact Commission			x	x
Mike McDonald	Alternate	Department of the Treasury		x		
Blair Pasalic	Alternate	Department of Energy			x	
Debbie Tschudy	Alternate	Department of the Interior	x	x	x	x
Marina Voskanian	Alternate	California State Lands Commission				

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 2014 as well as individuals who made public comments.

Presentations and Significant Contributions Made by Non-MSG members:

April 2014 MSG Meeting	June 2014 MSG Meeting	September 2014 MSG Meeting	December 2014 MSG Meeting
Paul Mussenden, DOI	Reah Suh, DOI	Paul Mussenden, DOI	Judy Wilson, DOI
Marti Flacks, US State Dept	Sally Jewell, DOI	Jennifer Goldblatt, Interior Dept	Paul Mussenden, DOI
Michelle Herzfeld and Jon Swedin, Office of Natural Resource Revenue	Jerry Gidner, DOI	Marti Flacks, US State Dept	Greg Arend, Jane Kapral, Deloitte & Touche
Jerry Gidner, DOI	Mia Steinle, Project on Government Oversight	Jerry Gidner, DOI	Zorka Milin, Global Witness
	Chris Mentasti, Office of Natural Resource Revenue	Chris Mentasti, Office of Natural Resource Revenue	Chris Mentasti, Office of Natural Resource Revenue
	Judith Wilson, DOI	Michelle Hertzfeld, GSA	Jerry Gidner, DOI
	Marti Flacks, US State Dept	Bill Blake and Sherri Glover, DOI	Ryan Ellis, IMCC
		Greg Arend, Jane Kapral, and Alex Klepacz, Deloitte & Touche	Kris Sarri, DOI

Public Comments Made:

April 2014	June 2014	September 2014	December 2014
Marinke van Riet	Dominic Eagleton	Diana Withen	(no public comments made)
Jana Morgan	Isabel Munilla	Jane Braham	
Corinna Gilfillin	David Garcia	Lauren Bush	
		Mark Hays	

Approved by MSG:

Date:
