

Congressman Markwayne Mullin (R-OK)

House Energy and Commerce Committee



Economic Benefits of Fossil Fuel Energy Production in Indian Country

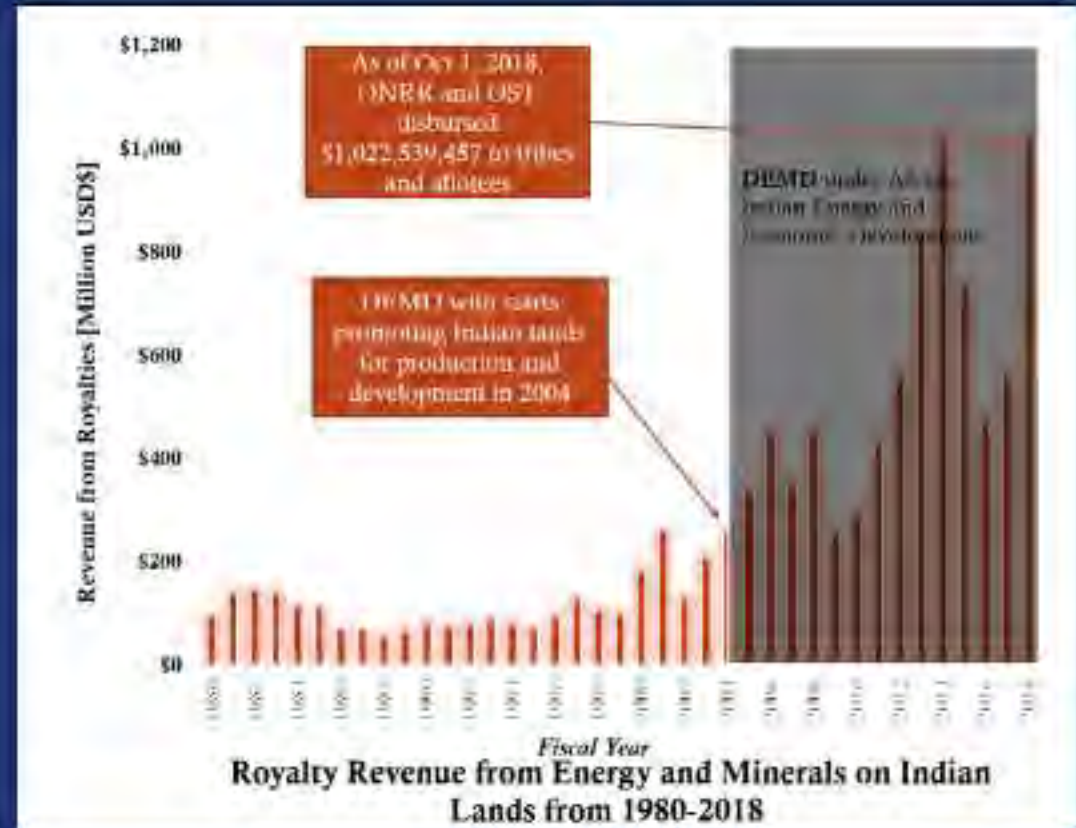
- 45,786 jobs created on tribal land**
- \$6.02 billion value added**
- \$9.85 billion total economic contribution to tribal communities**

Economic Benefits of Renewable Energy Production in Indian Country

- ▣ 638 jobs created on tribal land**
- ▣ \$100 million value added**
- ▣ \$189 million total economic contribution to tribal communities**

Disbursements to Tribes

- Last year, the Department of the Interior disbursed \$8.93 billion to states and Indian tribes.
 - Tribes and individual Indians received \$1.02 billion. This is the second highest disbursement in a decade.



Untapped Energy Potential

- According to the Department of the Interior, 88% of Indian lands with energy potential have yet to be developed.
 - 5.3 billion barrels of oil
 - 37.7 trillion cubic feet of conventional natural gas
 - 53.7 billion tons of coal
 - Coal estimates include 17 billion tons on Crow Tribal lands and 23 billion tons on Cheyenne Tribal lands

Untapped Renewable Energy Potential

- ▣ **1.1 billion megawatt hours of wind energy**
 - ▣ **Enough energy to power 101 million homes**
- ▣ **6 million megawatts of solar energy**
- ▣ **13 million megawatts of Hydropower**
- ▣ **235 million megawatts of Geothermal**
- ▣ **399 million megawatts of Biomass**

Delays in approval process has cost Indian tribes time and money.

- ❑ **Federal regulations and complex bureaucracies raise the cost to develop energy projects.**
 - ❑ The Secretary of the Interior must review and authorize all leases and agreements.
 - ❑ The Federal government holds the legal title to all Indian lands and is required to manage those lands for the benefit of Indians.
- ❑ **Delays in approval process has cost Indian tribes time and money.**
 - ❑ The Southern Ute tribe lost more than \$95 million in revenue due to an 8-year wait for the BIA's review of its energy-related documents.
 - ❑ The Rosebud Sioux Tribe was delayed 18 months as the BIA reviewed a wind lease resulting in the project losing an agreement with a local utility.

Lost Time = Lost Opportunity

- ❑ On average on private land permits are processed within 45 days.
- ❑ On Tribal land, the drilling permit and required rights of ways can take up to 120 days.

Private Oil/Gas Process



NOTE: This process is a general overview and does not represent a complete or final process. Each step may require additional steps and may vary significantly based on the specific location and circumstances. This process is not intended to be a substitute for professional advice. Please consult with a qualified professional for more information.

Indian Oil/Gas Process



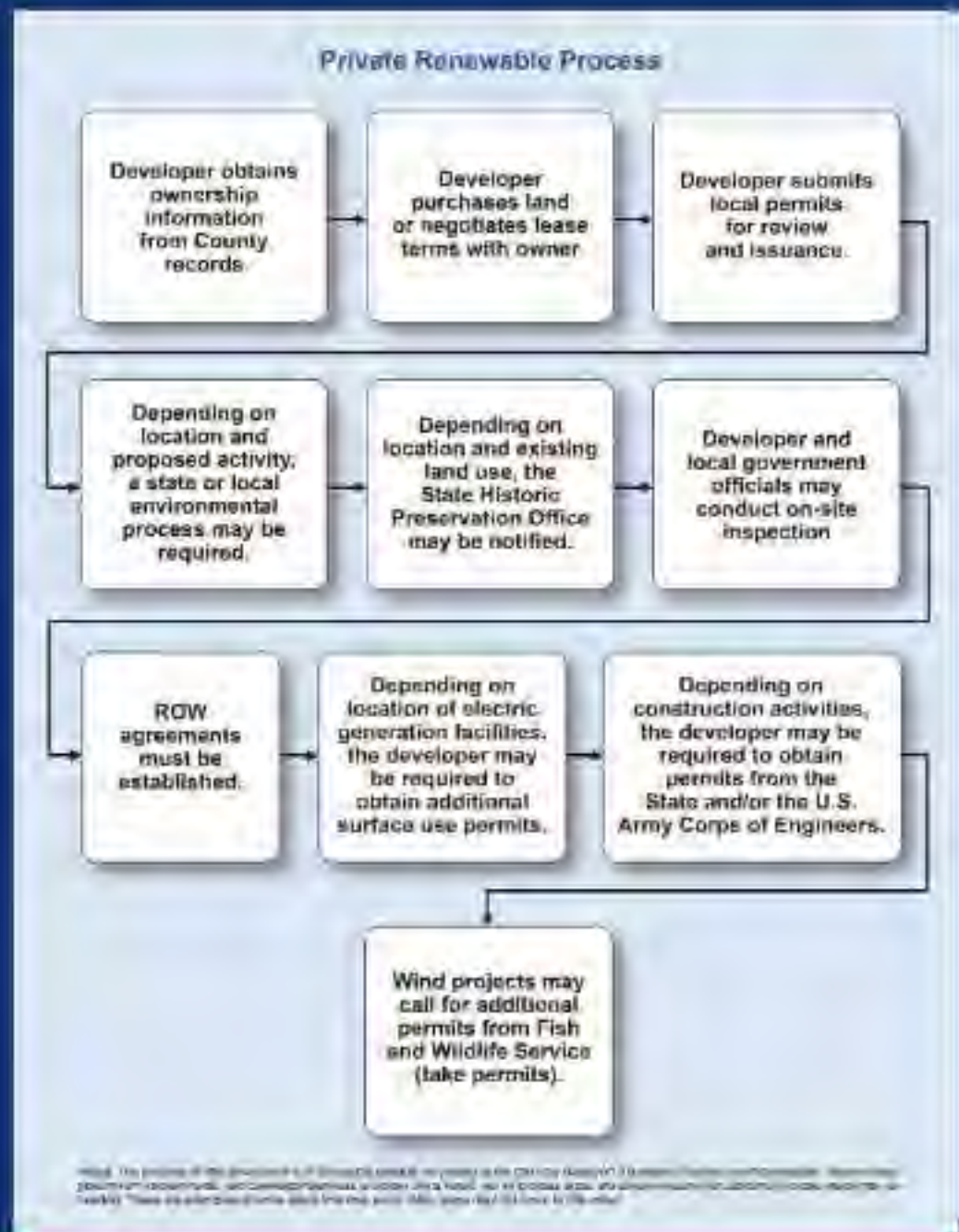
PMA: The process to the level to do it will be done by the operator or by a third party on a basis of lease, and it is not a requirement that the operator or third party submit the lease to the DA. The DA will review the lease and the DA will not be involved in the process of the lease. The DA will not be involved in the process of the lease. The DA will not be involved in the process of the lease.

DA: A DA review of a lease application is not an approval. It is a review and a comment. The DA will not be involved in the process of the lease. The DA will not be involved in the process of the lease.

SLM: A SLM review of a lease application may be required to obtain additional permits from Tribal entities (DA for mining and approval).

The DA will not be involved in the process of the lease. The DA will not be involved in the process of the lease.

Private Renewable Process



Indian Renewable Process

Indian Renewable Process



Notes: The process is a complex one and may vary depending on the type of project and the location of the project. The process may also vary depending on the type of project and the location of the project. The process may also vary depending on the type of project and the location of the project. The process may also vary depending on the type of project and the location of the project.

Homes in Odessa, TX vs. Farming, NM



Health Facilities in Fargo, ND vs. Eagle Butte, SD



Like many Indian Health Service facilities, the IHS hospital in Eagle Butte, S.D., seen in this May 2001 photo, is aging and worn. Associated Press/Jim Holland

Thank you

Questions or comments please contact Taylor Hittle
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