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
Indian Oil/Gas Process
Private Renewable Process

Developer obtains ownership information from County records.

Developer purchases land or negotiates lease terms with owner.

Developer submits local permits for review and issuance.

Depending on location and existing land use, the State Historic Preservation Office may be notified.

Developer and local government officials may conduct on-site inspection.

Depending on location of electric generation facilities, the developer may be required to obtain additional surface use permits.

Depending on construction activities, the developer may be required to obtain permits from the State and/or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Wind projects may call for additional permits from Fish and Wildlife Service (lake permits).

Row agreements must be established.

Depending on location and proposed activity, a state or local environmental process may be required.

Depending on location and existing land use, the State Historic Preservation Office may be notified.

Developer and local government officials may conduct on-site inspection.
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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