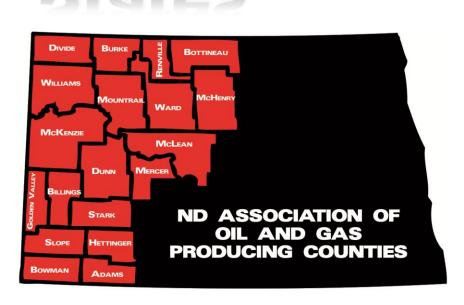
# Oil Tax Distributions in North Dakota and Other Unconventional Oil Play States



**Economic Impact Committee** 

**November 18, 2013** 

Brady Pelton, Deputy Executive Director ND Association of Oil and Gas Producing Counties

### **ND Oil Production**

- September production = approximately 931,940 barrels of oil per day (BOPD)
  - Current rig count is at 185
  - ND is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest oil producing state
- Estimated oil tax collections in 2013-15
   biennium = \$5.3 billion

### 11.5% Total Oil Tax Based on Two Taxes

5% Gross Production Tax Established in 1953



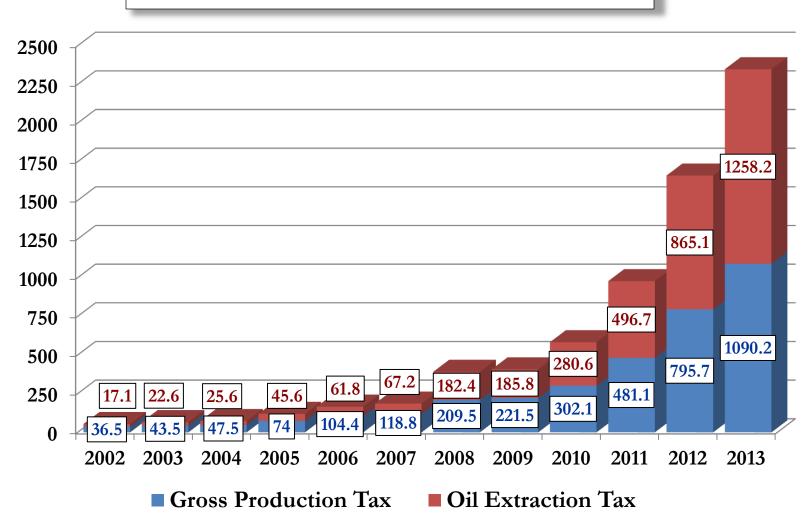
6.5% Extraction Tax Established in 1980



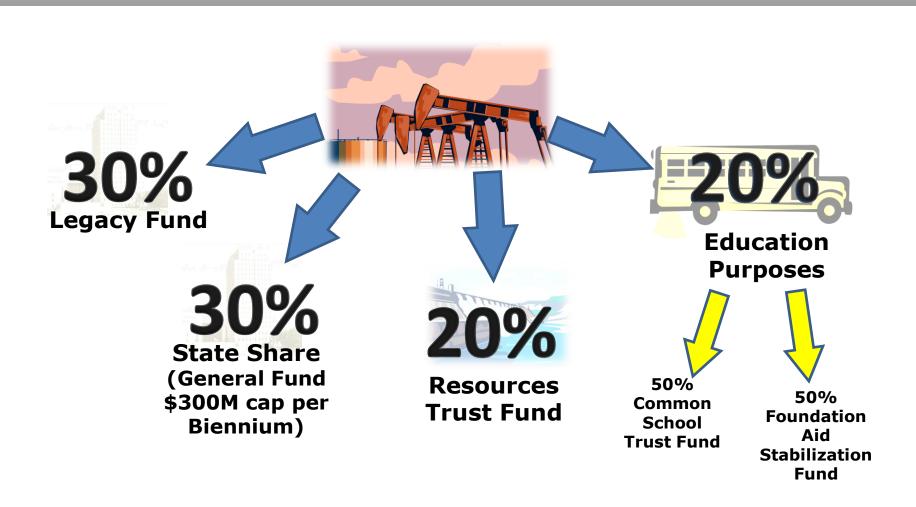
Total Tax **11.5**%

#### ND Oil & Gas Taxes

#### **Trends in Oil and Gas Tax Collections**



### 6.5% Oil Extraction Tax



#### **5% Gross Production Tax**

- Two distribution avenues
  - -First 1% (i.e. 1/5 of the 5% GPT)
  - —Remaining 4/5 of the GPT

#### 1/5 of 5% Gross Production Tax

\$375,000 per fiscal year to hub cities for each percentage point of oil and mining employment

\$125,000 per fiscal year to hub city school districts for each percentage point of oil and mining employment

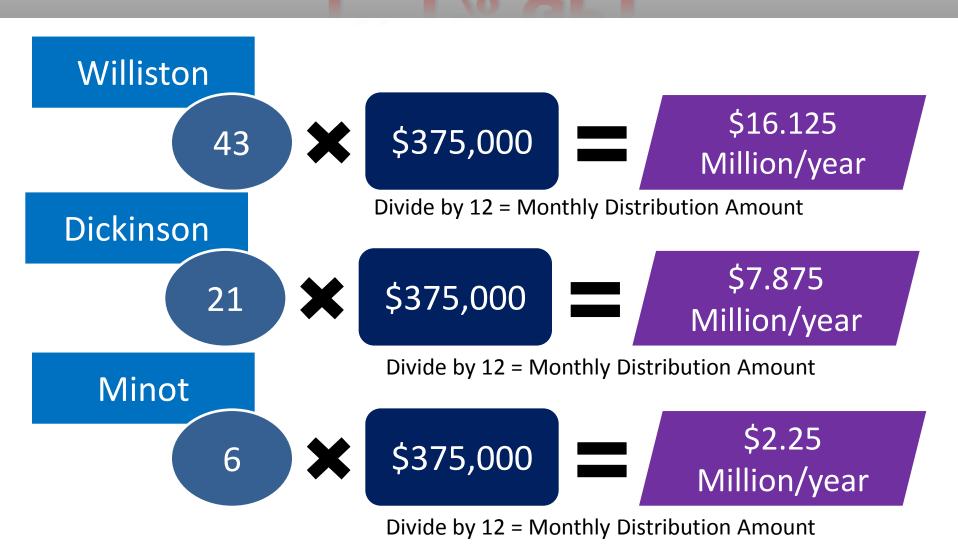
Oil and Gas Impact Grant Fund \$240 million per biennium

4% to the Heritage Fund capped at \$30 million per biennium

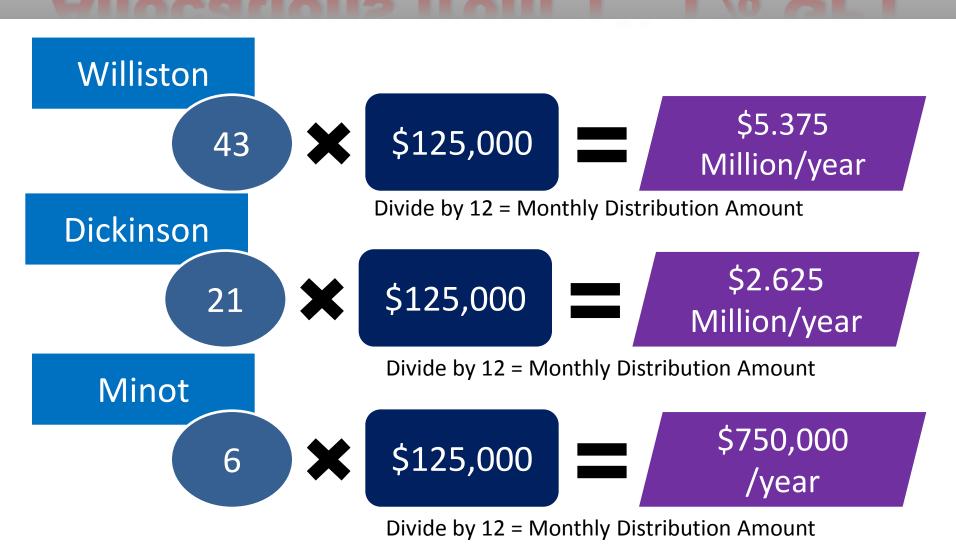
4% to the Abandoned Oil and Gas Well Plugging and Site Reclamation Fund capped at \$10 million per biennium

Remainder to the state

# Hub City Allocations from 1<sup>st</sup> 1% GPT



### Hub City School District Allocations from 1<sup>st</sup> 1% GPT

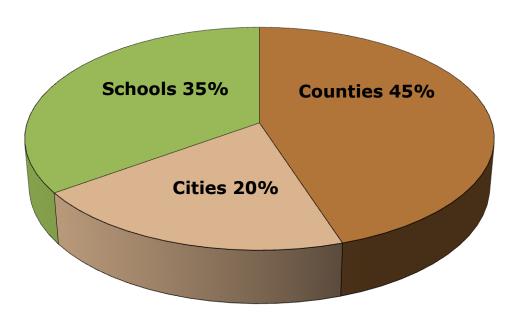


### HB 1358 - Energy Impact Grants

- \$240 million appropriated for energy impact grants
- Legislative Allocations:
  - \$5 million New oil and gas development counties
  - \$60 million Airports (priority to those that have federal funding)
  - \$4 million Higher education institutions
  - \$3 million Dust control pilot project
  - \$7 million County sheriff's offices
  - \$7 million Emergency Medical Services
  - \$3.5 million Fire protection districts
  - \$14 million Hub cities
    - Williston \$2 million; Dickinson \$7 million; Minot \$5 million
  - \$135.8 Million Remains for "Non-Specific" Awards

### 4/5 of 5% GPT – Counties Under \$5 Million

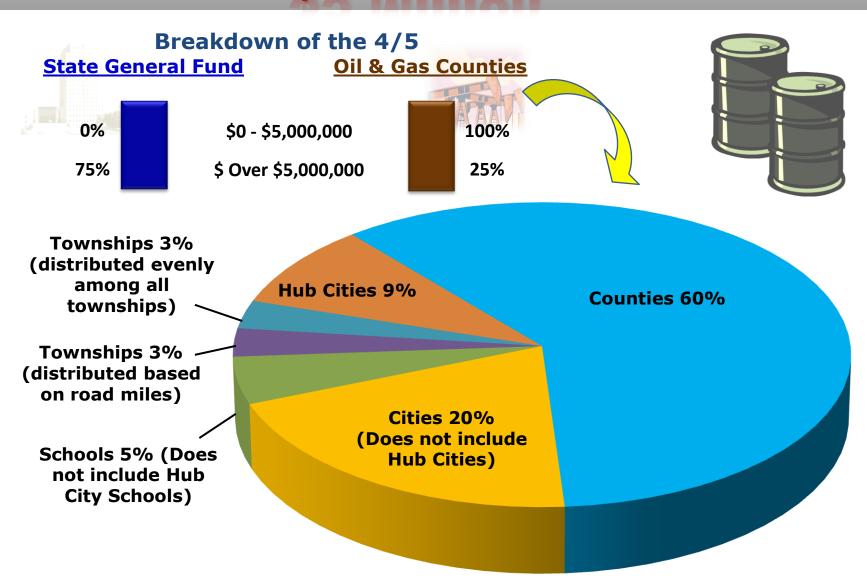
Breakdown of the 4/5 among political subdivisions



HB 1358 2013 Legislature



### 4/5 of 5% GPT – Counties Over \$5 Million



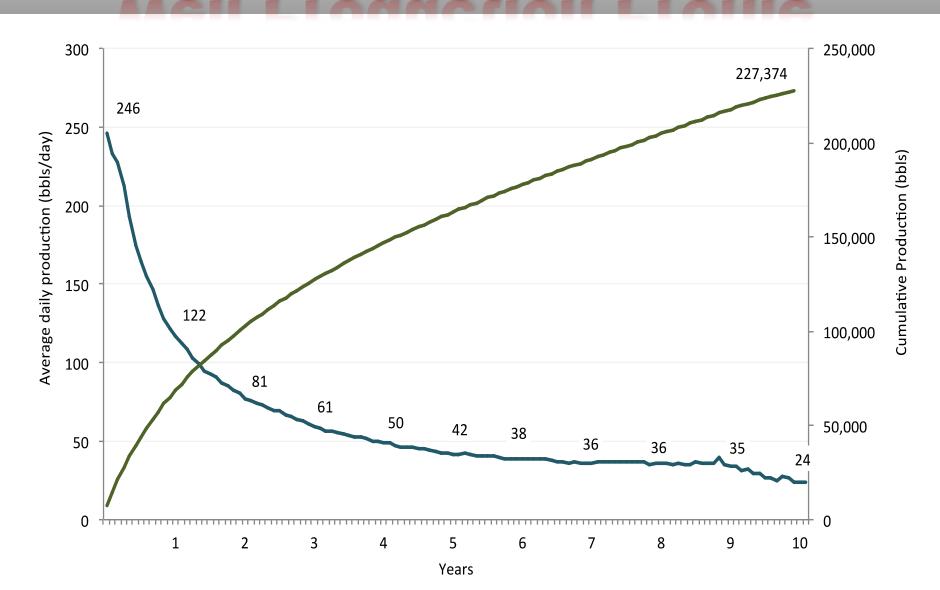
#### **GPT Summary**

- HB 1358 increased the oil and gas tax revenue distributed to local government through the formula to \$593M
  - Counties \$315.5M
  - Cities \$198M
  - School Districts \$49M
  - Townships \$30.5M
- This includes distributions and monies made available to "hub" cities and "hub" school districts

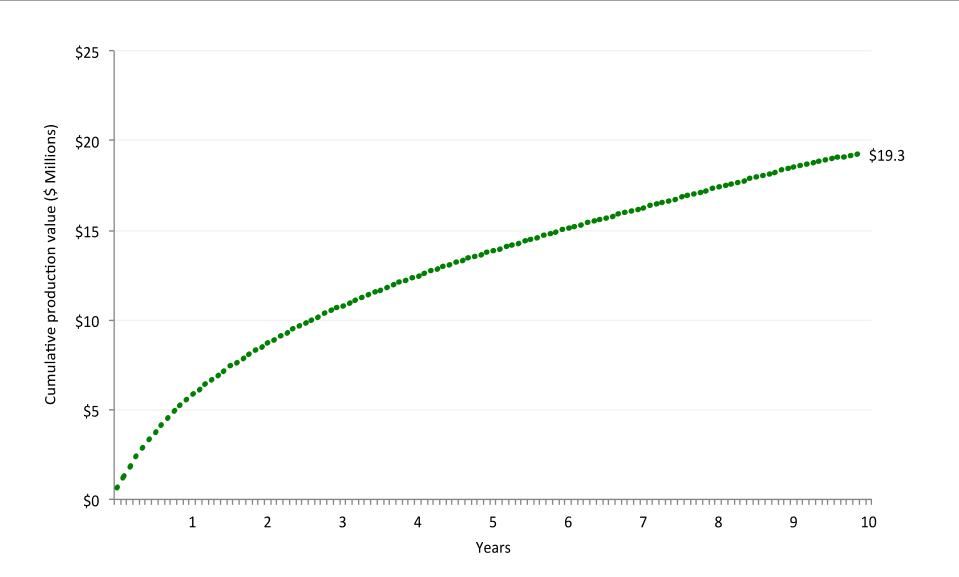
# Comparisons of State Oil Tax

- Comparisons between states difficult, but not impossible
- Headwaters Economics study on oil tax revenue and its distribution
- Focus on unconventional oil play states
- "Typical unconventional well" used as basis for comparison between states

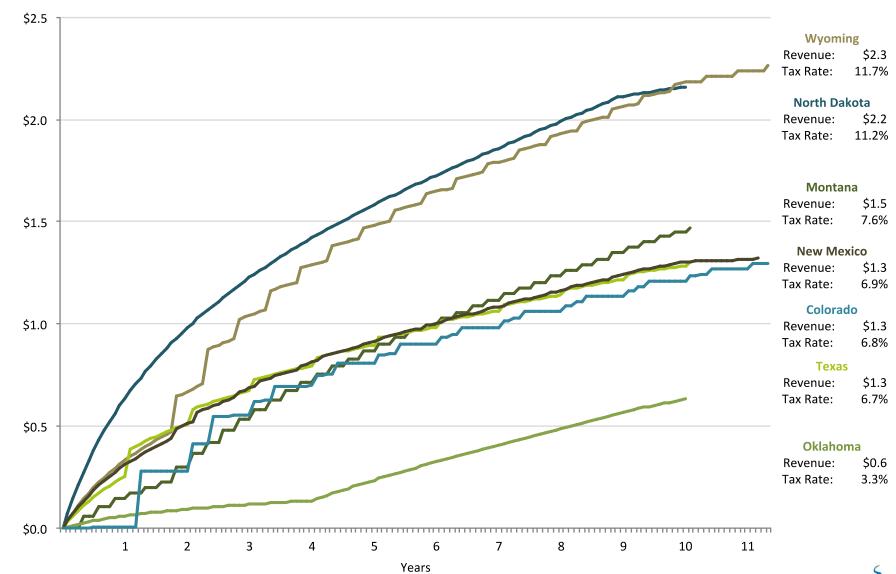
# Typical Unconventional Oil Well Production Profile



#### Cumulative Production Value from Typical Unconventional Well



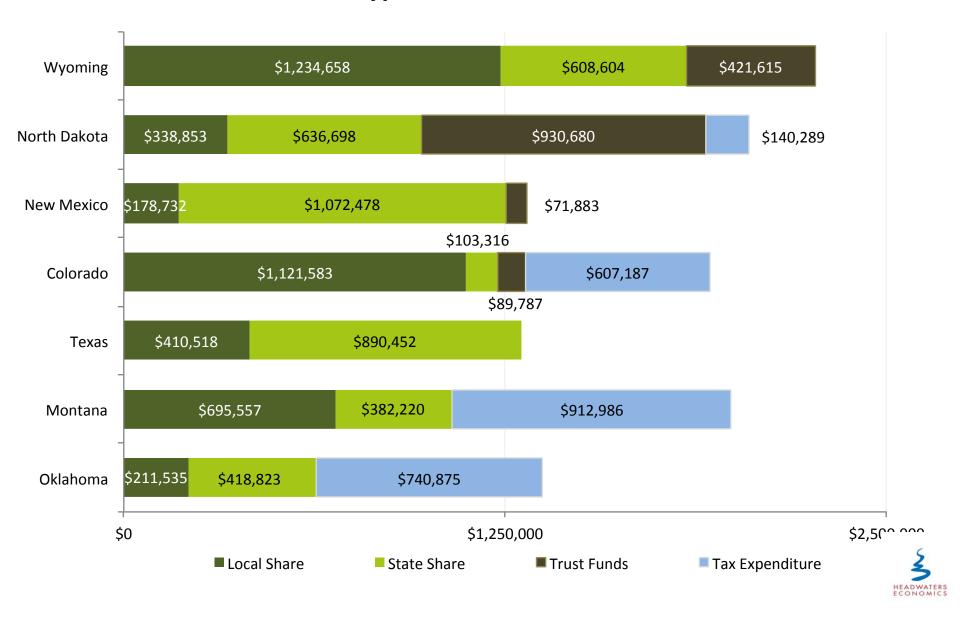
#### Tax Revenue Collected from a Typical Unconventional Oil Well



Cumulative Tax Revenue (millions)



### Distribution of Production Tax Revenue in Seven Oil Producing States Based on a Typical Unconventional Oil Well



### Preliminary Study Results for ND

- ND has some things right
  - Direct allocations to local political subdivisions
  - Timely distribution of revenue

- Potential improvements
  - Long term certainty for local political subdivisions
  - Drilling must continue for ongoing revenue

### Questions?

#### **Contact Information**

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