



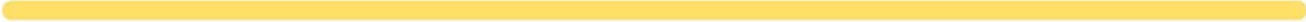
State of Oklahoma

Incentive Evaluation Commission

Re-Established Production Rebate

September 29, 2017

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Executive Summary



Overview

Many states have provided tax incentives to stimulate oil and gas production, revenue and job creation. Over the years, the State of Oklahoma has enacted a series of rebates that effectively lower the tax rate for various forms of production, including production resulting from re-established production projects. Oklahoma's Re-Established Production Rebate, effective July 1, 1994, exempts from gross production tax (GPT) for 28 months the production resulting from the re-establishment of an inactive well. The goal of the program is to encourage re-establishment of production at currently inactive oil and/or gas wells.

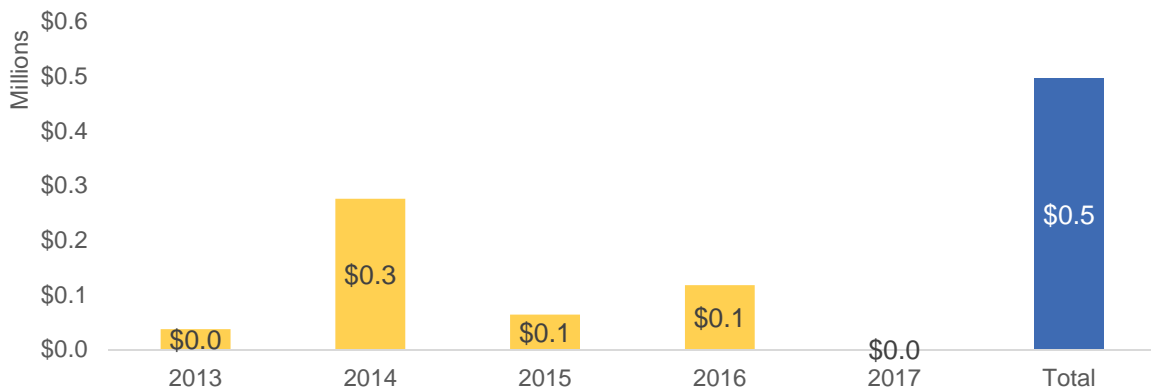
During the 2017 legislative session, HB2377 was enacted, which provided a sunset of eight GPT incentives on July 1, 2017 (instead of July 1, 2020 as previously existed in State statute). This incentive is among those with a July 1, 2017 sunset. While it could be argued that the evaluation of the incentive is no longer necessary, examining the impact of incentives for the vitally important oil and gas industry is useful from a public policy perspective. It is also possible that the State might revisit these incentives in the future.

Recommendation: Based on the lack of essential data and the analysis of available information, the project team concurs with the repeal of the program.

Key Findings

- **Data to evaluate program based on approved criteria was not available.** Data that would enable the project team to analyze this incentive based on the following Incentive Evaluation Commission (IEC)-adopted criteria is not captured in a format that allows for timely analysis:
 - Cost benefit analysis at different price points;
 - Change in production for qualified wells;
 - Change in value of leases;
- **The return on investment (ROI) for this program was positive.** Based on the economic and fiscal impact analysis, it appears the tax revenue generated exceeds the annual incentives offered under this program. The net benefit to the State is estimated to be \$0.5 million between 2013 and 2017.

Figure 1: Net Fiscal Impact¹



¹ Net fiscal impact is defined as the total tax revenue generated minus the annual rebates paid.



- **The State is not currently at risk of significant increases in tax expenditures associated with the program.** One of the statutory requirements is that each evaluation should determine “whether adequate protections are in place to ensure the fiscal impact of the incentive does not increase substantially beyond the State’s expectations in future years.” Given the recent decision to sunset the program for all production effective July 1, 2017, the State is not at risk of significant increases in expenditures related to this incentive.
- **The State is taking steps toward improving oil and gas data collection.** The Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC) recently rolled out an electronic filing system for the filing of Forms 320-A (Request for Assignment of OTC Production Unit Number) and 320-C (Gross Production Request for Change), the latter of which is required to apply for the Re-Established Production Rebate. The system allows users to register new wells, request assignment of the lease production unit number (PUN), make changes to existing lease record information, and make all other changes currently found on the forms.
- **Relative to other states, Oklahoma’s program was competitive, yet less comprehensive.** While the State’s rebate is generous in its definition of inactivity at 12 months, most other states are more competitive regarding length of exemption – many at 10 years.

Changes to Improve Future Evaluations (if the program were resumed)

- **Recommendation 1: Explore the new OTC electronic filing system as a method for improving reporting and data collection.** With the recent rollout of a new electronic filing system that will allow users to register new wells, request assignment of the lease production unit number (PUN), make changes to existing lease record information, and make all other changes currently found on the program’s required forms, the State may have an opportunity to automate the data collection process. The system may be able to act as a database/repository for the information currently collected, as well as data necessary for effective administration (see Recommendation 2).
- **Recommendation 2: Improve the data collection process.** Should the State seek to reinstate this (or a similar) rebate in the future, it should require additional data from those who qualify for the rebate in order to ensure a full cost-benefit analysis can be completed. Data required includes gross volume and base production totals, as well as the production year associated with each claim. Further, if jobs and payroll are determined to be criteria for evaluation of the rebate, that information should also be collected from program participants.



Key Findings and Recommendations



Overall Recommendation: Based on the lack of essential data and its analysis of available information, the project team concurs with the decision to repeal the program.

Key Findings

According to the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC), information that would enable the project team to analyze the incentive based on the Incentive Evaluation Commission (IEC)-adopted criteria is not captured in a format that allows for timely analysis.

Other Findings

- **The return on investment (ROI) for this program was positive.** Based on the economic and fiscal impact analysis, it appears the tax revenue generated exceeds the annual incentives offered under this program. The net benefit to the State is estimated to be \$0.5 million between 2013 and 2017.
- **The State is not currently at risk of significant increases in tax expenditures associated with the program.** One of the requirements of HB2182 is that each evaluation should determine “whether adequate protections are in place to ensure the fiscal impact of the incentive does not increase substantially beyond the State’s expectations in future years.” Given the decision to sunset the program for all production effective July 1, 2017, the State is not at risk of significant increases in expenditures related to this incentive.
- **A lack of data creates challenges in assessing the impact of the program.** Very high level information related to this incentive (estimated total rebates of gross production tax paid) is reported in the State’s Tax Expenditures Report; the source of this information is gross production tax reports. However, there is a generally lack of detailed data associated with this incentive. According to the OTC, data detailing claims by production year (instead of claim year) is not captured in a format that allows for timely analysis. Instead, staff were able to provide total incentive rebates claimed per year, along with the number of companies paid.
- **However, the State is taking steps toward improving data collection.** The OTC recently rolled out an electronic filing system for the filing of Forms 320-A (Request for Assignment of OTC Production Unit Number) and 320-C (Gross Production Request for Change), the latter of which is required to apply to the Re-Established Production Rebate. The system allows users to register new wells, request assignment of the lease production unit number (PUN), make changes to existing lease record information, and make all other changes currently found on the forms.
- **Relative to other states, Oklahoma’s program was competitive, yet less comprehensive.** While the State’s rebate is generous in its definition of inactivity at 12 months, most other states offer more lengthy exemptions – many at 10 years.

Recommendations

The Re-Established Production Rebate program was sunset effective July 1, 2017. Given the lack of needed data for evaluation, the project team concurs with the decision to end the program. Key in this determination is a lack of essential data that could illustrate the impact of the program in accordance with the Commission’s evaluation criteria.



Given the findings previously discussed, the project team provides the following recommendations for consideration in the event that the program is revisited/reinstated in the future.

- **Recommendation 1: Explore the new OTC electronic filing system as a method for improving reporting and data collection.** With the recent rollout of a new electronic filing system that will allow users to register new wells, request assignment of the lease production unit number (PUN), make changes to existing lease record information, and make all other changes currently found on the program's required forms, the State may have an opportunity to automate the data collection process. The system may be able to act as a database/repository for the information currently collected, as well as data necessary for effective administration (see Recommendation 2).
- **Recommendation 2: Improve the data collection process.** Should the State seek to reinstate this (or a similar) rebate in the future, it should require additional data from those who qualify for the rebate in order to ensure a full cost-benefit analysis can be completed. Data required includes gross volume and base production totals, as well as the production year associated with each claim. Further, if jobs and payroll are determined to be criteria for evaluation of the rebate, that information should also be collected from program participants.



Introduction



Overview

In 2015, HB2182 established the Oklahoma Incentive Evaluation Commission (the Commission). It requires the Commission to conduct evaluations of all qualified state incentives over a four-year timeframe. The law also provides that criteria specific to each incentive be used for the evaluation. The first set of 11 evaluations was conducted in 2016.

The Re-Established Production Rebate is one of 12 incentives scheduled for review by the Commission in 2017. Based on this evaluation and their collective judgement, the Commission will make recommendations to the Governor and the State Legislature related to this incentive.

During the 2017 legislative session, HB2377 was enacted, which provided a sunset of eight gross production tax (GPT) incentives on July 1, 2017 (instead of July 1, 2020 as previously existed in State statute). This incentive is among those with a July 1, 2017 sunset. While it could be argued that the evaluation of the incentive is no longer necessary, examining the impact of incentives for such an important state industry is useful from a public policy perspective. It is also possible that the State may wish to revisit these incentives in the future.

Incentive Background

Many states have provided tax incentives to stimulate oil and gas production, revenue and job creation. Over the years, the State of Oklahoma has enacted a series of rebates that effectively lower the tax rate for various forms of production, including production resulting from re-established production projects.

Oklahoma's Re-Established Production Rebate, effective July 1, 1994, exempts from GPT for 28 months the production resulting from the re-establishment of an inactive well.

Criteria for Evaluation

A key factor in evaluating the effectiveness of incentive programs is to determine whether they are meeting the stated goals as established in state statute or legislation. In the case of this incentive, the specific goals were not included in the legislation that established them. However, it is reasonable to assume that the goals of the program would include increased Oklahoma oil and gas production and, through it, increased employment within the State.

There are other criteria that may be used to evaluate this incentive program. To assist in a determination of program effectiveness, the Incentive Evaluation Commission has adopted the following criteria:

- Price model for fiscal impact – cost benefit analysis at different price points;
- Change in production for qualified wells;
- Change in value of leases.

The criteria focus on what are generally considered goals of incentive programs, such as change in production and the value of leases. Ultimately, incentive programs have to weigh both the benefits (outcomes related to achieving policy goals and objectives) and the costs, and that is also a criterion for evaluation (State return on investment). These will be discussed throughout the balance of the evaluation.



Industry Background

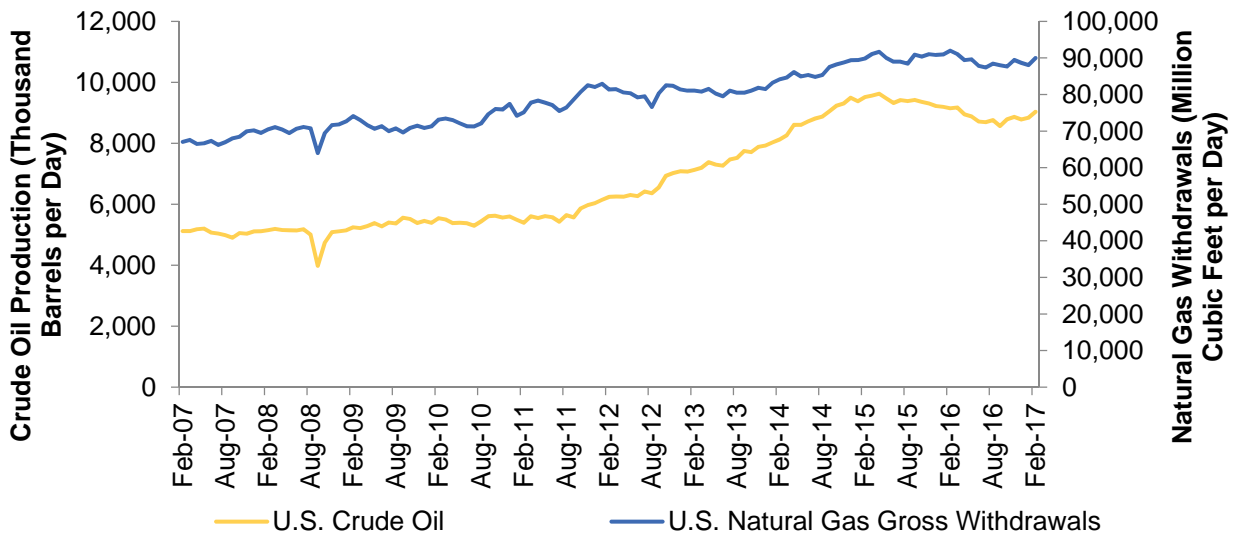


U.S. Oil and Gas Industry Background

Nationally, oil and gas production have both increased over the last 10 years. Crude oil production grew by 76 percent between February 2007 and February 2017, and natural gas withdrawals increased by 34 percent during the same time period. Nationally, U.S. crude oil production peaked in April 2015 at an average of 9.6 million barrels per day, and natural gas withdrawals peaked in February 2016 at an average of 92 billion cubic feet per day.

The following chart tracks oil and gas production during this timeframe.

Figure 2: U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, 2007-2017



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration Monthly Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production

Industry Outlook

Nationally, the outlook for the oil and gas industry is positive. According to the April 2017 Oklahoma Economic Indicators Report produced by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, U.S. crude oil production is forecast to average 9.2 million barrels per day in 2017 and 9.9 million barrels per day in 2018, an increase from 8.9 million barrels per day in 2016. Additionally, the report estimates that U.S. natural gas production in 2017 will increase by 0.8 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) over 2016 levels, and 2018 production is forecast to be 4.0 Bcf/d over the 2017 projection.



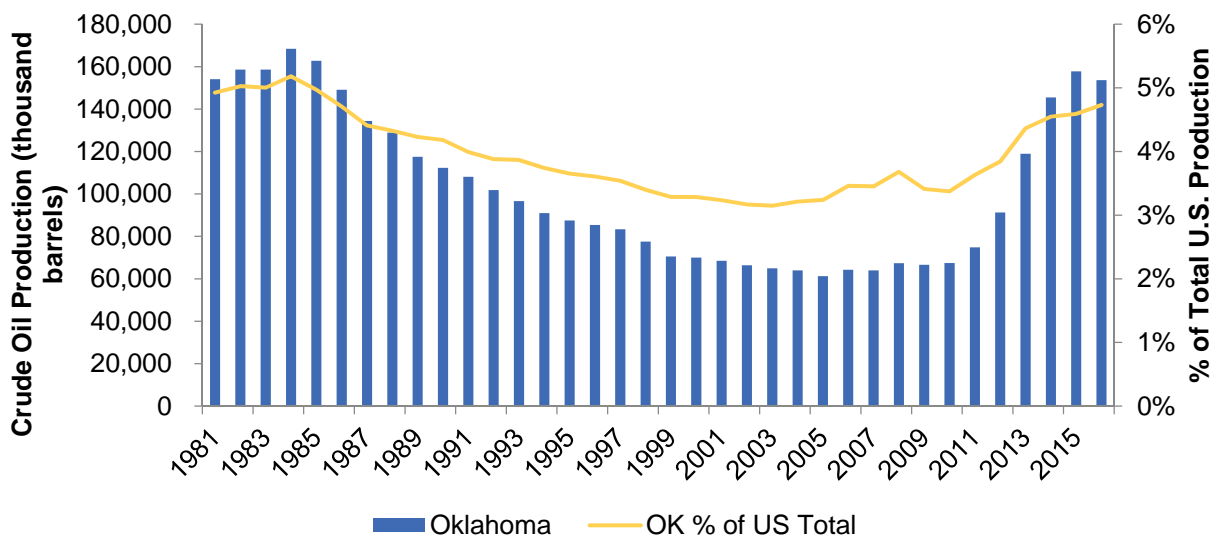
Oklahoma Oil and Gas Industry Background

Oil and Gas Production

The oil and gas industry plays a major role in Oklahoma's economy. The State produces a substantial amount of oil and natural gas, ranking fifth in crude oil production and third in dry natural gas production among all states in 2015.²

Including Oklahoma, the Midwestern states³ accounted for 614 million barrels of crude oil, or 19 percent of all U.S. field production, in 2016. Total Oklahoma production declined steadily between 1984 and 2005 before increasing to levels seen prior to the start of the decline, with most of the significant increases occurring in the years since 2012. Simultaneously, Oklahoma's share of total Midwestern crude oil production has decreased from 43 percent in 1981 to 25 percent in 2016, primarily as a result of increased production in North Dakota. North Dakota's production has grown exponentially, from 45 million barrels in 1981 (13 percent of the Midwestern total) to 378 million barrels in 2016 (62 percent of the Midwestern total). Nationally, Oklahoma's production of crude oil has consistently accounted for approximately three to five percent of total production. The figure below illustrates Oklahoma's performance among all states.

Figure 3: Oklahoma Field Production of Crude Oil, 1981-2016



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration Annual Crude Oil Production

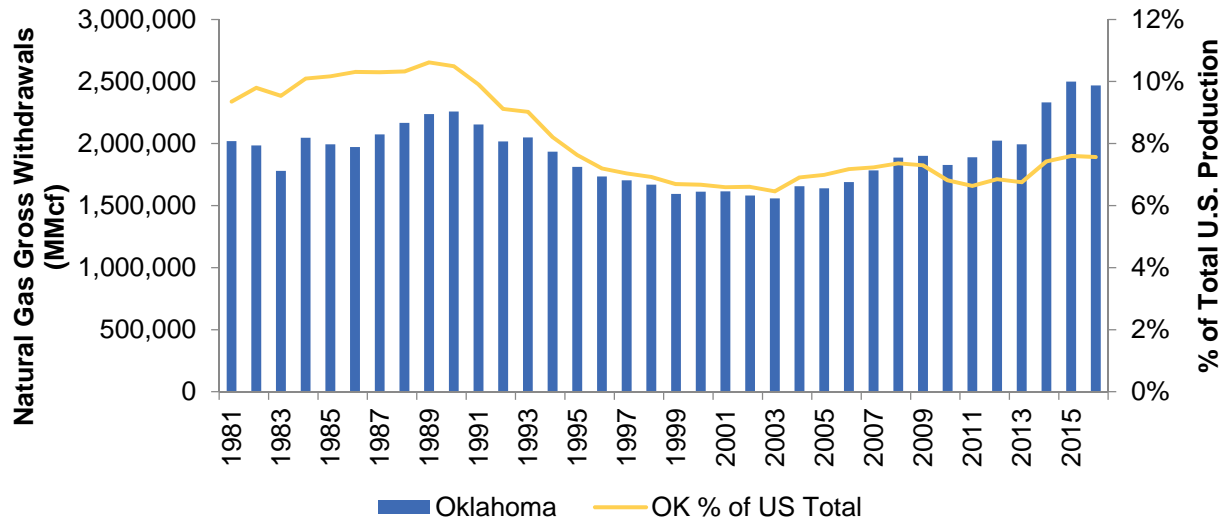
Oklahoma natural gas withdrawals declined between 1990 and the early 2000s but have increased modestly since, peaking at 2.5 million cubic feet (Mcf) in 2015. Despite this increase in total production, Oklahoma's share as a percentage of total U.S. production, which peaked at more than 10 percent in the late 1980s, has declined since and now hovers around seven percent. The following figure illustrates Oklahoma's natural gas withdrawal performance.

² U.S. Energy Information Administration Monthly Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production.

³ According to the U.S. EIA, the Midwestern Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) includes Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Tennessee.



Figure 4: Oklahoma Natural Gas Withdrawals, 1981-2016



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration Annual Natural Gas Withdrawals

Oil and Gas Economic Impact

The oil and gas industry plays a significant role in Oklahoma's regional economy. A 2016 study by the State Chamber of Oklahoma Research Foundation identified the following as a few of the industry's economic contributions:⁴

- Household earnings (\$15.6 billion) from the oil and gas sector total 13.2 percent of total state earnings;
- Oil and gas activity accounts for more than half the fixed investment (\$20.3 billion) in Oklahoma;
- The state exported crude oil and natural gas valued at \$7.1 billion in 2015;
- An estimated \$1.7 billion in oil and gas royalties were paid to Oklahomans in 2015;
- Activity in the industry supports an estimated \$28.6 billion in additional output of goods and services in other industry sectors statewide.

The oil and gas industry also directly generates many high paying jobs throughout the State. **While the oil and gas industry accounts for fewer than two percent of all private industry jobs within Oklahoma, oil and gas wages account for nearly six percent of total private industry wages.** Additionally, the average annual pay (nearly \$140,000 in 2015) is significantly higher than the statewide average annual pay for all private industries (\$44,504).

⁴ State Chamber of Oklahoma Research Foundation. Economic Impact of the Oil and Gas Industry on Oklahoma (September 2016).



Table 1: Oklahoma Oil and Gas Employment, 2006-2015⁵

Year	Oil and Gas Employment		Oil and Gas Wages		Avg. Annual Pay	
	Total Employees	% of All Private Industry Total	Total Wages (in thousands)	% of All Private Industry Total Wages	Oil and Gas	All Private Industries
2006	16,192	1.4%	\$2,148,554	5.3%	\$132,694	\$34,136
2007	17,985	1.5%	\$1,856,701	4.3%	\$103,234	\$35,469
2008	19,808	1.6%	\$2,258,918	4.9%	\$114,041	\$37,137
2009	19,410	1.7%	\$1,939,932	4.5%	\$99,943	\$36,934
2010	18,677	1.6%	\$1,907,912	4.3%	\$102,152	\$38,011
2011	21,078	1.8%	\$2,486,725	5.2%	\$117,979	\$40,157
2012	23,986	2.0%	\$2,860,984	5.6%	\$119,279	\$41,863
2013	24,328	2.0%	\$3,057,485	5.8%	\$125,677	\$42,734
2014	24,140	1.9%	\$3,089,106	5.6%	\$127,965	\$44,089
2015	23,868	1.9%	\$3,324,490	5.9%	\$139,288	\$44,504

Source: U.S. Department of Labor BLS - Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Note: data represents only direct employment.

In addition, Oklahoma's oil and gas industry is a vital part of the regional and national economy. The benchmark price for a blend of U.S. crude oils known as West Texas Intermediate (WTI) is set at Cushing, Oklahoma.⁶ Additionally, the State ranks as the third most attractive oil and gas market among 126 markets worldwide due to its abundant natural energy reserves and strong prospects for growth.⁷ According to a 2015 report released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in June 2014, Washington County, Oklahoma had the highest concentration of employment in the oil and gas extraction industry in the country (with a location quotient of 139.8). Woods County, Oklahoma had the third highest concentration (98.4).⁸

Oklahoma Oil and Gas Taxes

In addition to employment opportunities, the oil and gas industry provides significant revenue to states through the payment of various taxes. Nationally, taxes levied on the oil and gas industry can be grouped into three broad categories: production, property and income. For this evaluation, production taxes, which are imposed on the value or volume of the oil and gas as it is extracted from the ground or at the point of first sale, are the focus of this incentive.

Oklahoma's GPT is a severance tax on the dollar value of production of oil and gas taken from land or water in the State. Under current law, traditional vertical wells are taxed at 7.0 percent.⁹ Horizontal wells drilled before

⁵ BLS Data for all jobs categorized under NAICS 211, Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ EIA State Profile and Energy Estimates: Oklahoma. Available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/index.php?sid=OK>.

⁷ State Chamber of Oklahoma Research Foundation. Economic Impact of the Oil and Gas Industry on Oklahoma (September 2016).

⁸ U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. Counties with Highest Concentration of Employment in Oil and Gas Extraction, June 2014. Available at: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2015/counties-with-highest-concentration-of-employment-in-oil-and-gas-extraction-june-2014.htm>.

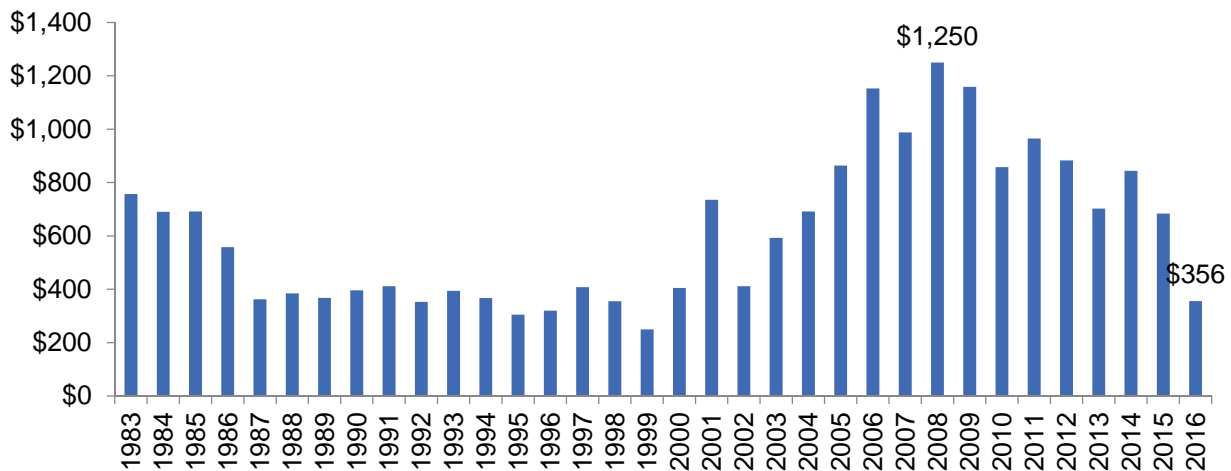
⁹ A vertical well, considered to be the conventional well type, is a well that is not turned horizontally at depth, allowing access to oil and gas reserves located directly beneath the surface access point. Historically, natural gas and exploration involved the use of vertical wells because directional drilling technology was expensive and complicated. While less expensive to develop they are typically less productive because of their limited range.



July 1, 2015 are taxed at 1.0 percent for four years and 7.0 percent thereafter.¹⁰ Newly drilled wells are taxed at 2.0 percent for the first 36 months of production; they are then taxed at 7.0 percent for the rest of the life of the well.

These taxes are a significant source of overall Oklahoma revenues, totaling \$355.9 million in FY2016.¹¹ Because GPT revenue depends both on the amount of mineral extracted and its price, it can vary greatly from year to year. Since peaking in 2008 at \$1,250 million, total collections have decreased substantially, as shown in the figure below. This decrease is likely due to demand-related impacts of the Great Recession and changes in oil and gas prices, as well as reductions in tax rates put in place by the State to encourage additional production.

Figure 5: Oklahoma Gross Production Tax Collections, 1983-2016 (in millions)



Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission Annual Report, 2016

¹⁰ Horizontal wells, the less traditional well type, allows operators to extract oil and gas from unconventional sources that may run horizontally. A horizontal well typically originates from a vertical well, as this allows engineers to examine rock fragments at different layers in order to determine where reserves can be found.

¹¹ Oklahoma Tax Commission Annual Report (2016).



Incentive Usage and Administration



Incentive Characteristics

At the state level, many governments have granted tax exemptions to stimulate production, revenue and job creation. Over the years, the State of Oklahoma has enacted a series of rebates that effectively lower the tax rate for various forms of production, including production resulting from re-established production projects.

Oklahoma's Re-Established Production Rebate, effective July 1, 1994, exempts from gross production tax for 28 months the production resulting from the re-establishment of an inactive well.

For a well where production is re-established on or after July 1, 1997 and prior to July 1, 2017, 'inactive well' is defined as any well that has not produced oil, gas, or oil and gas for a period of not less than one year. Wells that experience mechanical failure or loss of mechanical integrity are also considered inactive wells.

Historic Use of the Incentive

According to data provided by the OTC, the amount of rebates paid and the number of companies claiming those rebates have fluctuated in recent years, peaking at \$4.2 million in 2014 but averaging \$1.7 million between 2013 and 2016. It is likely that the spike in 2014 was due to an administrative change effective July 1, 2014 that prohibited the refund of gross production taxes for production occurring prior to July 1, 2003 and limited the claim window to 18 months after the first day of the fiscal year in which the refund is initially available. This change had the effect of increasing claims in 2014 resulting from production occurring prior to July 1, 2003 that otherwise would have become ineligible for the rebate.

Table 2: Re-Established Production Rebate Claims Data, 2013-2017

Fiscal Year	Total Claims Paid	Total Companies
2013	\$649,774	7
2014	\$4,241,503	47
2015	\$1,021,297	34
2016	\$927,945	40
2017*	\$56,997	7

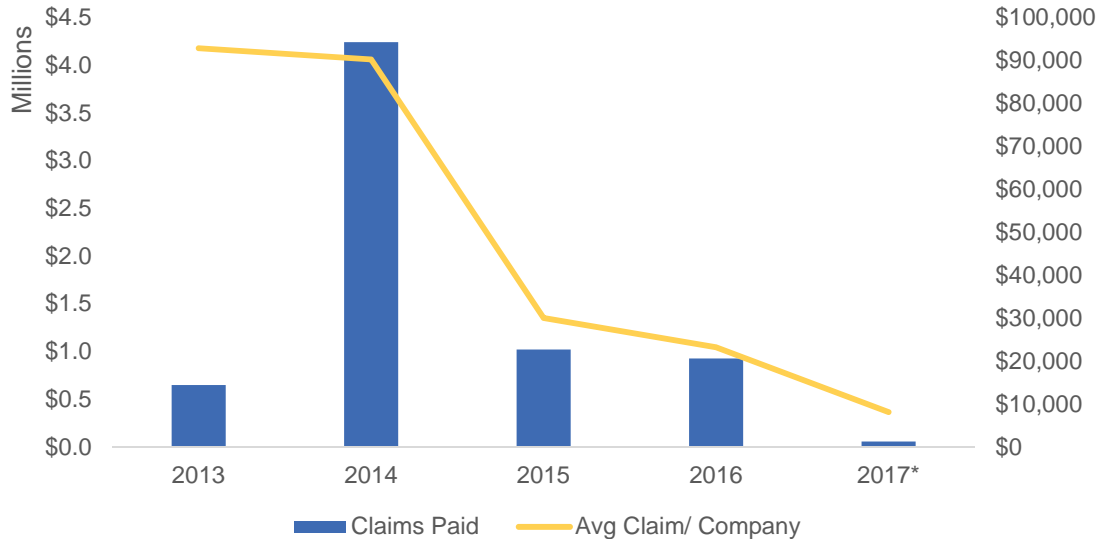
Source: OTC data

* Preliminary

There does not appear to be a strong correlation between production increases and rebates associated with this incentive. While production has generally increased from year to year, rebate claims have fluctuated significantly, and the average claim per company has decreased from \$93,000 in 2013 to \$23,000 in 2016. It is possible that this is due to the strong market enabling operators to prioritize top-producing wells instead of turning to smaller projects focused on incremental increases.



Figure 6: Re-Established Production Rebate - Average Claim/Company, 2013-2017



Source: OTC data
* Data as of 6/23/2017

Incentive Administration

There are essentially three components to overall program administration, which are jointly managed by the OTC and the Oklahoma Corporation Commission (OCC):

- 1. Eligibility.** In order to be eligible for the Re-Established Production Rebate, a well must meet one of the following definitions of 'inactive':
 - a. A well experiencing mechanical failure or loss of mechanical integrity as defined by the OCC that results in the cessation of production and the workover of a well;
 - b. A well on which work to re-establish production commenced on or after July 1, 1997 and on or before July 1, 2020 that has not produced oil or gas for a period of not less than one year.¹²
- 2. Application.** To apply for qualification of re-established production, OCC Form 1534 (Application for Tax Rebate) is completed by the well operator and submitted, along with supporting documents, to the Technical Services Department of the Conservation Division of the OCC for review. If the application is approved, a copy is forwarded to the well operator. If the application is denied or refused, or if approval is delayed beyond 60 days, the operator can seek review by application, notice and hearing.
- 3. Refunding.** If the OCC grants the application, the operator requests a refund by letter to the Audit Division of the OTC. The letter states the reason for the refund and the amount claimed and is submitted along with a copy of the application approved by the OCC certifying the well as an inactive well for which production has been re-established. The applicant must also provide a completed OTC Form 320-C (Gross Production Request for Change) that shows the date of the re-establishment of production; OTC Form 328 (Gross Production 841/495 Refund Report); and if the request is filed by

¹² For wells that began re-established production work between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 1997, the threshold of inactivity was two years.



anyone other than the person named in the OCC application, a notarized affidavit. The OTC reviews the application and supporting documentation, and if no problems exist, it processes the refund.

Industry Education

Lack of industry education is the primary reason for oil and gas incentive-related denials – most often, applicants are confused about the level at which the incentives are administered (i.e. lease or well level). In addition to educational opportunities provided by the OTC, State agency Sustaining Oklahoma's Energy Resources (SOER) provides a variety of workshops for industry professionals around the state on a variety of industry-related topics. One workshop, Navigating State Forms: A Panel Discussion with the OCC and OTC, provides information about where to find, how to complete and when to submit some of the most common forms associated with operating an oil or gas well in the state.¹³

New Electronic Filing System

The OTC recently rolled out an electronic system for the filing of Forms 320-A (Request for Assignment of OTC Production Unit Number) and 320-C (Gross Production Request for Change), the latter of which is required to apply to the Re-Established Production Rebate. The system allows users to register new wells, request assignment of the lease production unit number (PUN), make changes to existing lease record information, and make all other changes currently found on the forms.

Reporting and Data Issues

Very high level information related to this incentive (estimated total rebates of gross production tax paid) is reported in the State's Tax Expenditures Report; the source of this information is gross production tax reports. However, there is a general lack of detailed data associated with this incentive. According to the OTC, data detailing claims by production year (instead of claim year) is not captured in a format that allows for timely analysis. Instead, staff were able to provide total incentive rebates claimed per year, along with the number of companies paid.

¹³ Sustaining Oklahoma's Energy Resources (SOER) was created on July 1, 2013 when the Marginal Well Commission (MWC) with the Oklahoma Energy Resources Board (CERB) under Senate Bill 767.



Economic and Fiscal Impact



Economic Impact Methodology

Economists use a number of statistics to describe regional economic activity. Four common measures are **Output**, which describes total economic activity and is generally equivalent to a firm's gross sales; **Value Added**, which equals gross output of an industry or a sector less its intermediate inputs; **Labor Income**, which corresponds to wages and benefits; and **Employment**, which refers to jobs that have been created in the local economy.

In an input-output analysis of new economic activity, it is useful to distinguish three types of effects: **direct**, **indirect**, and **induced**.

Direct effects are production changes associated with the immediate effects or final demand changes. The payment made by an out-of-town visitor to a hotel operator or the taxi fare paid for transportation while in town are examples of direct effects.

Indirect effects are production changes in backward-linked industries caused by the changing input needs of directly affected industries – typically, additional purchases to produce additional output. Satisfying the demand for an overnight stay will require the hotel operator to purchase additional cleaning supplies and services. The taxi driver will have to replace the gasoline consumed during the trip from the airport. These downstream purchases affect the economic output of other local merchants.

Induced effects are the changes in regional household spending patterns caused by changes in household income generated from the direct and indirect effects. Both the hotel operator and taxi driver experience increased income from the visitor's stay, as do the cleaning supplies outlet and the gas station proprietor. Induced effects capture the way in which increased income is spent in the local economy.

A multiplier reflects the interaction between different sectors of the economy. An output multiplier of 1.4, for example, means that for every \$1,000 injected into the economy, all other sectors produce an additional \$400 in output. The larger the multiplier, the greater the impact will be in the regional economy.

Figure 7: The Flow of Economic Impacts



For this analysis, the project team used the IMPLAN online economic impact model with the dataset for the State of Oklahoma (2014 Model).

Fiscal Impact Methodology

To provide an “order of magnitude” estimate for state tax revenue attributable to the incentive being evaluated, the project team focused on the ratio of state government tax collections to Oklahoma Gross Domestic Product (GDP).¹⁴ Two datasets were used to derive the ratio: 1) U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic

¹⁴ Gross State Product (GSP) is the state counterpart of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the nation. To assist the reader, the project team has decided to use GDP throughout this section of the report instead of mixing the two terms. This decision was made because more people are familiar with the term GDP.



Analysis GDP estimates by state;¹⁵ and 2) the OTC's *Annual Report of the Oklahoma Tax Commission*.¹⁶ Over the past 10 years, the state tax revenue as a percent of state GDP was 5.4 percent, as shown in the following table:

Table 3: State of Oklahoma Tax Revenue as a Percent of State GDP

Year	Oklahoma Tax Revenue ¹⁷	Oklahoma GDP	Ratio
2006-07	\$8,685,842,682	\$144,171,000,000	6.0%
2007-08	\$9,008,981,280	\$155,015,000,000	5.8%
2008-09	\$8,783,165,581	\$143,380,000,000	6.1%
2009-10	\$7,774,910,000	\$151,318,000,000	5.1%
2010-11	\$8,367,871,162	\$165,278,000,000	5.1%
2011-12	\$8,998,362,975	\$173,911,000,000	5.2%
2012-13	\$9,175,334,979	\$182,447,000,000	5.0%
2013-14	\$9,550,183,790	\$190,171,000,000	5.0%
2014-15	\$9,778,654,182	\$180,425,000,000	5.4%
2015-16	\$8,963,894,053	\$182,937,000,000	4.9%
Average	\$8,908,720,068	\$166,905,300,000	5.4%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis and Oklahoma Tax Commission

The value added of an industry, also referred to as gross domestic product (GDP)-by-industry, is the contribution of a private industry or government sector to overall GDP. The components of value added consist of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus. Changes in value added components such as employee compensation have a direct impact on taxes such as income and sales tax. Other tax revenues such as alcoholic beverage and cigarette taxes are also positively correlated to changes in income.

Because of the highly correlated relationship between changes in the GDP by industry and most taxes collected by the state, the ratio of government tax collections to Oklahoma GDP forms the evaluation basis of the fiscal implications of different incentive programs offered by the State. The broader the basis of taxation (i.e., income and sales taxes) the stronger the correlation; with certain taxes on specific activity, such as the gross production (severance) tax, there may be some variation in the ratio year-to-year, although these fluctuations tend to smooth out over a period of several years. This ratio approach is somewhat standard practice, and is consistent with what IMPLAN and other economic modeling software programs use to estimate changes in tax revenue.

To estimate State of Oklahoma tax revenue generated in a given year, the project team multiplied the total value added figure produced by the IMPLAN model by the corresponding annual ratio (about 5.4 percent). For example, if the total value added was \$1,000,000, then the estimated State of Oklahoma tax revenue was \$54,000 (\$1,000,000 x 5.4 percent).

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. Available at <http://www.bea.gov/regional/>.

¹⁶ Oklahoma Tax Commission. Available at https://www.ok.gov/tax/Forms_&_Publications/Publications/Annual_Reports/index.html.

¹⁷ Gross collections from state-levied taxes, licenses and fees, exclusive of city/county sales and use taxes and county lodging taxes.



Impact of Re-Established Production Incentives

The Re-Established Production incentive was designed to increase and expand oil and gas production in Oklahoma. A full or partial refund of gross production taxes paid for production in the previous calendar year was issued to the well operator. Because gross production tax rates vary based on the well classification, total annual production or output was derived using a blended production tax rate of 5.5 percent. Based on data availability, it was necessary to convert the incentive amount to annual economic activity prior to utilizing the economic impact model. IMPLAN Sector 20 Extraction of Natural Gas and Crude Petroleum was used to model the economic impact.

Table 4: Impact of Re-Established Production Rebate

Year		Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Employment	Estimated Oklahoma Tax Revenue
2013	Direct Effect	\$11,814,072	\$8,371,821	\$6,437,521	49	
	Indirect Effect	\$2,711,208	\$1,662,396	\$1,272,178	15	
	Induced Effect	\$5,814,531	\$3,181,974	\$1,796,606	45	
	Total Effect	\$20,339,811	\$13,216,191	\$9,506,305	108	\$687,242
2014	Direct Effect	\$77,118,235	\$57,234,492	\$44,010,527	328	
	Indirect Effect	\$18,287,384	\$11,365,078	\$8,697,327	98	
	Induced Effect	\$39,822,292	\$21,753,767	\$12,282,614	300	
	Total Effect	\$135,227,911	\$90,353,337	\$64,990,468	726	\$4,517,667
2015	Direct Effect	\$18,569,036	\$13,673,097	\$10,513,943	78	
	Indirect Effect	\$4,386,423	\$2,715,073	\$2,077,758	23	
	Induced Effect	\$9,466,628	\$5,196,890	\$2,934,269	71	
	Total Effect	\$32,422,087	\$21,585,060	\$15,525,970	172	\$1,085,522
2016	Direct Effect	\$16,871,728	\$12,271,006	\$9,435,804	69	
	Indirect Effect	\$3,970,315	\$2,436,659	\$1,864,696	21	
	Induced Effect	\$8,491,984	\$4,663,981	\$2,633,378	63	
	Total Effect	\$29,334,027	\$19,371,646	\$13,933,878	153	\$1,046,069
2017	Direct Effect	\$1,036,309	\$744,480	\$572,469	4	
	Indirect Effect	\$242,950	\$147,832	\$113,131	1	
	Induced Effect	\$514,979	\$282,963	\$159,767	4	
	Total Effect	\$1,794,238	\$1,175,275	\$845,367	9	\$57,588

Source: TXP, Inc. IMPLAN analysis output, September 2017

Table 5: Annual Tax Revenue Generated, 2011-2015

Year	Rebates Paid During Current Tax Year	Estimated Oklahoma Tax Revenue	Net Impact
2013	\$649,774	\$687,242	\$37,468
2014	\$4,241,503	\$4,517,667	\$276,164
2015	\$1,021,297	\$1,085,522	\$64,225



Year	Rebates Paid During Current Tax Year	Estimated Oklahoma Tax Revenue	Net Impact
2016	\$927,945	\$1,046,069	\$118,124
2017	\$56,997	\$57,588	\$591
Total	\$6,897,516	\$7,394,088	\$496,572

Source: TXP, Inc. IMPLAN analysis output, September 2017

As depicted in the preceding table, the Re-Established Production Rebate program results in increased statewide oil and gas production sector activity. The level of economic activity varies each year and is directly linked to the amount of oil and gas production. It is likely that the spike in 2014 was due to an administrative change effective July 1, 2014 that prohibited the refund of gross production taxes for production occurring prior to July 1, 2003. Multiplying the total value added figure produced by the IMPLAN model by the corresponding annual tax ratio provides an estimate for total annual State tax revenue. Over the past 5 years, the Re-Established Production Rebate program (though direct, indirect and induced economic effects) has generated approximately \$7.4 million in state tax revenue. Over this same period, the State has provided \$6.9 million amount in rebates, resulting in a return on investment of \$0.5 million between 2013 and 2017.

It should be noted that it is difficult to evaluate the importance of the Production Enhancement Rebate program on the long-term outlook for the overall oil and gas sector (but-for test). It is reasonable to assume that some of the oil and gas producers would have re-established some of these wells. If this occurred, there would have been positive economic activity without the incentive. A more important variable that drives activity in this sector is the market price for crude oil and natural gas. The importance of this incentive and the risk producers are willing to take is directly linked to the market price of oil and natural gas.



Incentive Benchmarking



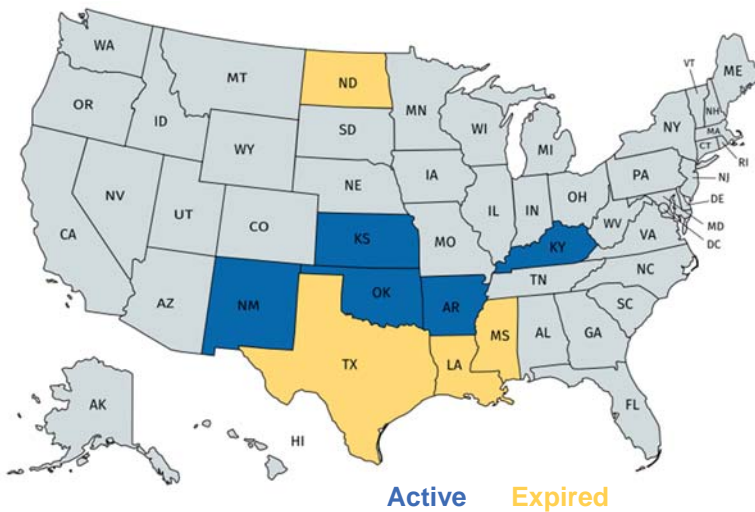
Benchmarking

A detailed description of comparable state programs can be found in **Appendix A**.

For evaluation purposes, benchmarking provides information related to how peer states use and evaluate similar incentives. At the outset, it should be understood that no states are ‘perfect peers’ – there will be multiple differences in economic, demographic and political factors that will have to be considered in any analysis; likewise, it is exceedingly rare that any two state incentive programs will be exactly the same.¹⁸ These benchmarking realities must be taken into consideration when making comparisons – and, for the sake of brevity, the report will not continually re-make this point throughout the discussion.

The process of creating a comparison group for incentives typically begins with bordering states. This is generally the starting point, because proximity often leads states to compete for the same regional businesses

Figure 8: States Offering Re-Established Production Incentives



or business/industry investments. Second, neighboring states often (but not always) have similar economic, demographic or political structures that lend themselves to comparison.

However, the comparison group for certain incentives will be broader than just the neighboring states. In this case (as with several energy-related incentives), the industry the incentive seeks to impact is natural resource-driven, and the states Oklahoma competes with are those with similar available resources and infrastructure to support the industry.

In total, eight states were found to offer comparable incentive programs. Those states are displayed in the map to the left.

Oklahoma, along with the states offering similar re-established production incentives, accounted for 52 percent of total U.S. dry natural gas production and 62 percent of total U.S. crude oil production in 2015. Several top-producing states were not found to have similar incentives (Pennsylvania, number two for natural gas; Wyoming, number four for natural gas and number eight for crude oil; Colorado, number six for natural gas and number seven for crude oil).

Table 6: Production of States Offering Re-Established Production Incentives, 2015

State	Dry Natural Gas			Crude Oil		
	Production (Mcf)	% of U.S. Total	Rank	Production (thousand barrels)	% of U.S. Total	Rank
Texas	7,071,203	26.10%	1	1,263,585	36.80%	1
Oklahoma	2,336,234	8.60%	3	157,770	4.60%	5

¹⁸ The primary instances of exactly alike state incentive programs occur when states choose to ‘piggyback’ onto federal programs.



State	Dry Natural Gas			Crude Oil		
	Production (Mcf)	% of U.S. Total	Rank	Production (thousand barrels)	% of U.S. Total	Rank
Louisiana	1,735,120	6.41%	5	62,881	1.83%	9
New Mexico	1,151,159	4.30%	8	146,746	4.30%	6
Arkansas	1,009,723	3.70%	9	6,165	0.20%	21
North Dakota	381,653	1.40%	12	429,447	12.50%	2
Kansas	270,180	1.00%	14	45,481	1.30%	10
Kentucky	79,699	0.29%	19	2,862	0.08%	22
Mississippi	57,859	0.20%	20	24,918	0.70%	14
U.S.	27,059,503	52.01%		3,436,515	62.27%	

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

A review of the comparable incentive programs reveals that the large majority are structured as tax exemptions. Additionally, Kentucky offers a tax credit, which is equal to 4.5 percent of the gross value of production from recovered inactive wells.

Most states (6 of 9) define inactivity as 24 months. Oklahoma and Arkansas use 12 months as the threshold, and Kansas requires wells to be out of use for 36 months before operators can claim the Inactive Well Exemption.

Including Oklahoma, 5 of 9 states have sunset provisions and have already sunset. Mississippi's exemption ended in July 2003, and Texas' incentive ended in February 2010. The North Dakota incentive expired in July 2016, and the Oklahoma incentive was sunset on July 1, 2017.

A key variable is the length of the incentive. In Oklahoma, the exemption is available for 28 months from the date of re-establishment. Louisiana offered a 2 year exemption for wells certified before 2005, though the credit was adjusted to 5 years between 2005 and 2010. Mississippi offered a 3-year exemption before the credit expired in 2003. All other states offer exemptions for 10 years.

Overall, the State of Oklahoma's Re-established Production Rebate was competitive with, yet less comprehensive than, other state programs. While it is generous in its definition of inactivity at 12 months, most other states offer more lengthy exemptions – many at 10 years.

The differing oil and gas tax rates in Oklahoma can make a comparison of tax rates among the states more difficult. One report, by the State of Idaho's Department of Lands, sought to make a comparison possible among states, even with varying rates. The Department determined that in order to make an "apples to apples" comparison among states, it was necessary to calculate the "effective rate" which factors in each state's production and various taxes.¹⁹ To arrive at each state's effective rate, the Department divided taxes collected by the valuation of the production.

Based on this calculation, Oklahoma's FY2016 effective tax rate (3.2 percent) based on severance, production and property taxes paid in ratio to taxable value of production, was the lowest among oil and gas producing states used in the study.²⁰ Idaho's effective rate was similar at 4.0 percent, while all other states imposed taxes at an effective rate between 6.1 percent (Utah) and 13.4 percent (Wyoming).²¹

¹⁹ An effective tax rate is the average percentage that companies pay in taxes on taxable income.

²⁰ Producing states used in analysis: Alaska, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah and Wyoming.

²¹ Idaho Department of Lands Oil and Gas Taxation Comparison: Analysis of Severance, Production and Ad Valorem Taxes (2016).



Benchmarking Program Evaluations

Among the states with active incentive program, one useful study was found. According to the Louisiana Legislative Auditor, the Center for Energy Studies at Louisiana State University conducted an analysis in 2005 that measured the direct fiscal impact of the inactive well exemption on the state severance tax and royalty collections for 1994 through 2004. The report found that the taxable production from “re-entered” wells was nearly twice the base period (1990-1994) amount.²²

²² Louisiana Legislative Auditor Report Highlights: Oil and Natural Gas Severance Tax Exemptions Program (January 2007).



Appendices



Appendix A: Comparable State Programs

State	Program Name	Incentive Type	Incentive	Inactivity Threshold	Effective Date	Sunset Date
Oklahoma	Re-Established Production Rebate	Tax Exemption	Tax exemption on production for 28 months from date of re-establishment	12 months	July 1, 1994	June 30, 2017
Arkansas	Inactive Wells and Fields Re-Establishment Tax Incentive	Tax Exemption	Tax exemption on production for 10 years from date of re-establishment	12 months	July 1, 1995	None
Kansas	Inactive Well Exemption	Tax Exemption	Tax exemption on production for 10 years after date of receipt of such certification	36 months	July 1, 1996	None
Kentucky	Recovered Inactive Wells Tax Credits	Tax Credit	Tax credit equal to 4.5% of the gross value of production from recovered inactive well	24 months	July 15, 2010	None
Louisiana	Inactive Wells Re-Establishment Tax Incentive (<i>Expired 2010</i>)	Tax Exemption	- 2 year exemption for wells certified between July 31, 1994 and June 30, 2000 or between July 31, 2002 and December 31, 2004 - 5 year exemption for wells certified between January 1, 2005 and June 30, 2010	24 months	July 31, 1994	June 30, 2010
Mississippi	Inactive Wells Exemption (<i>Expired 2003</i>)	Tax Exemption	Tax exemption on production for 3 years beginning on the date of first sale of production	24 months	July 1, 1999	July 1, 2003
New Mexico	Production Restoration Tax Incentive	Tax Exemption	Tax exemption on production for 10 years from first day of month following production	24 months	January 1, 1993	None
North Dakota	Inactive Wells Re-Establishment Incentive (<i>Expired 2016</i>)	Tax Exemption	Tax exemption on production for 10 years after production	24 months	July 1, 1996	July 1, 2016
Texas	Previously Inactive Wells Production Tax Exemption	Tax Exemption	Tax exemption on production for 10 years from date of re-establishment	24 months	September 1, 1997	February 28, 2010