Community Challenges During the Boom

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It's Not All Bad!

- Many Positives:
 - Employment
 - Income to land owners
 - Economic activity
 - Population Growth
 - Energy Production



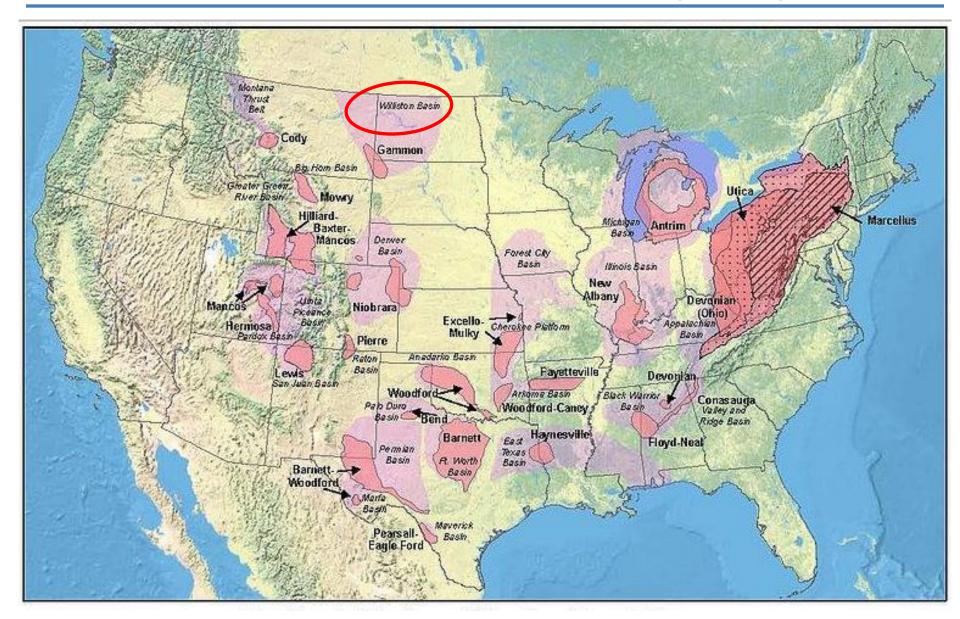
Results will vary!

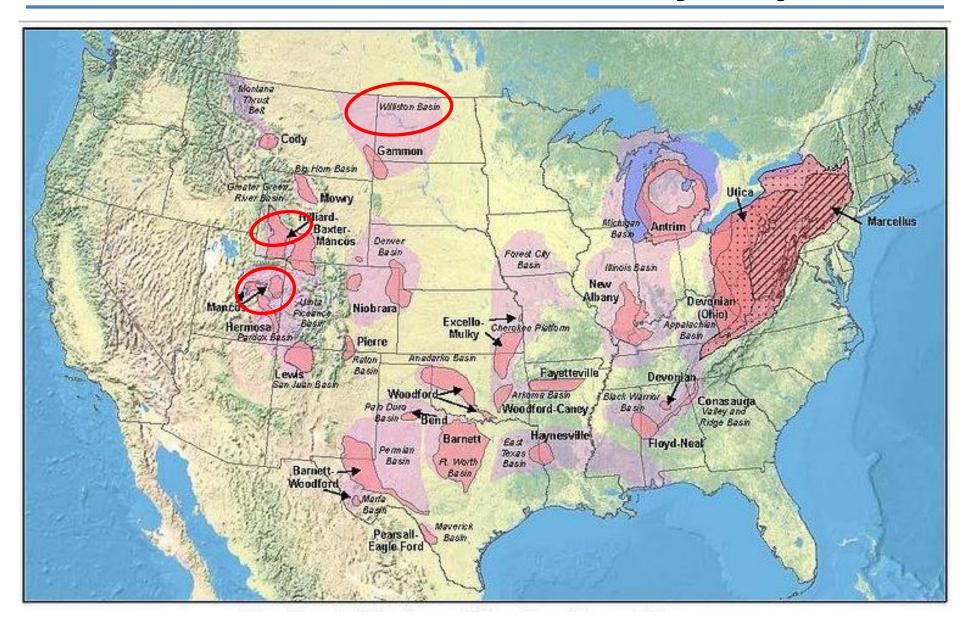
- Key Factors:
 - Population Size
 - Pace, Scale, Location of Development
 - Degree of Rurality and Isolation

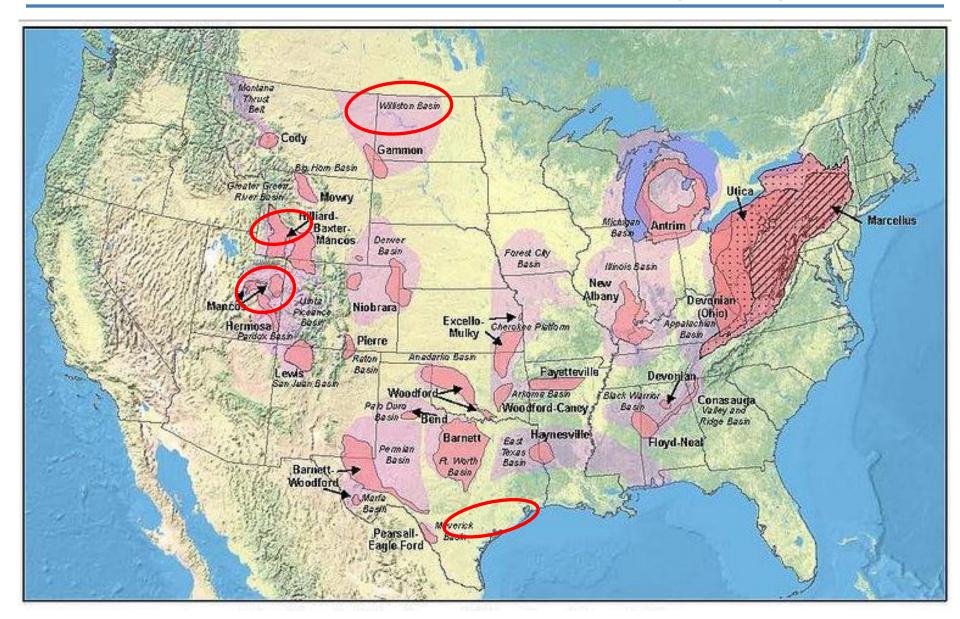
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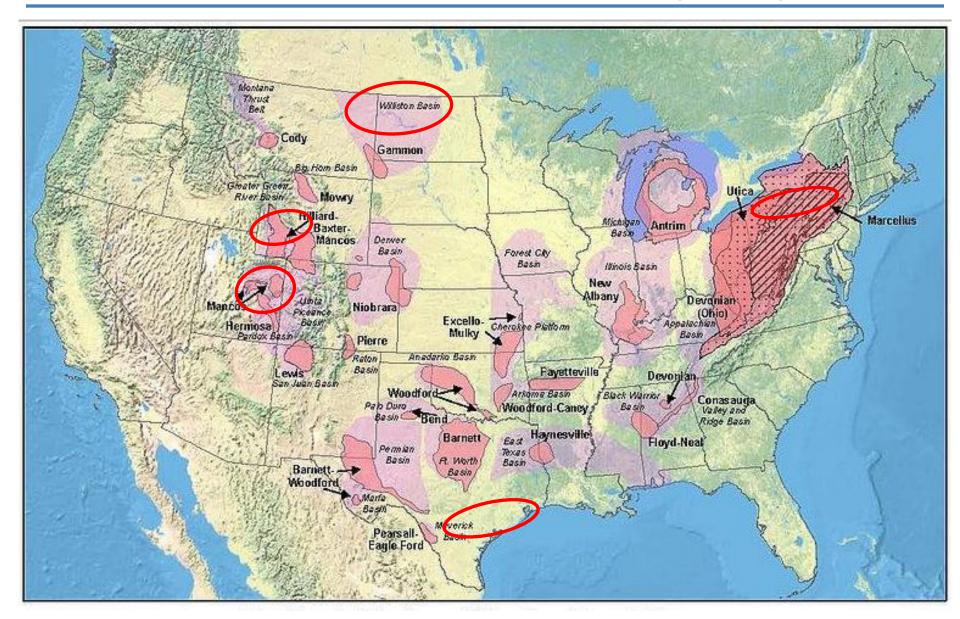
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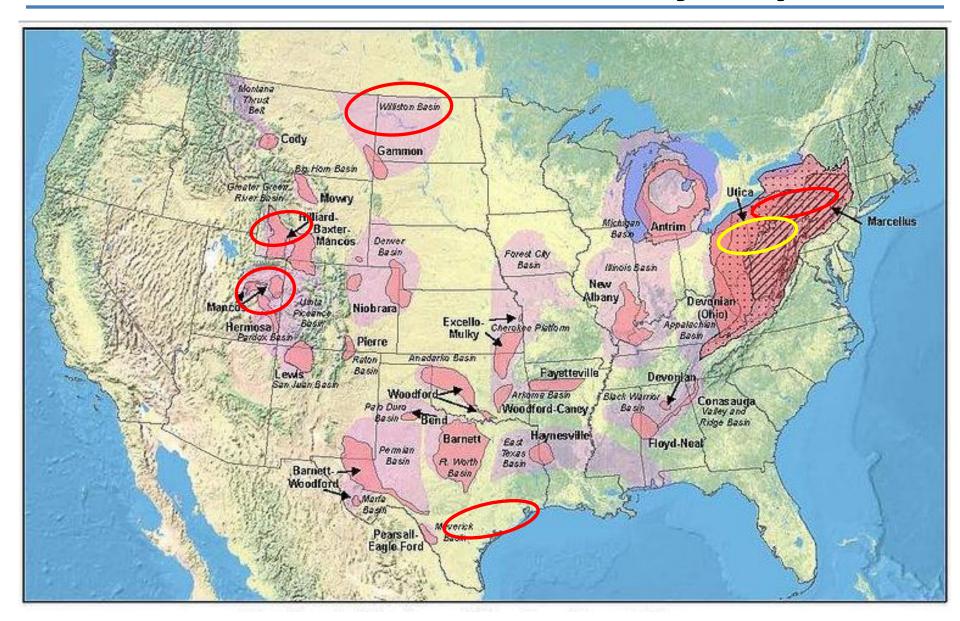
- Population Size
- Pace, Scale, Location of Development
- Degree of Rurality and Isolation
- Degree of Economic Diversity
- Amount of Revenue Collected Locally
- Local Govt. Capacity

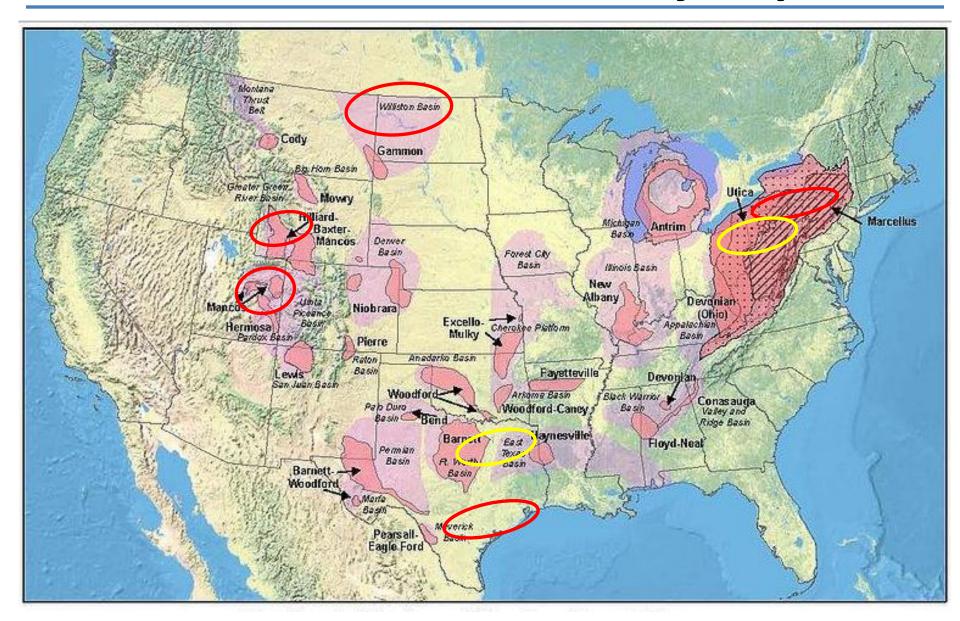


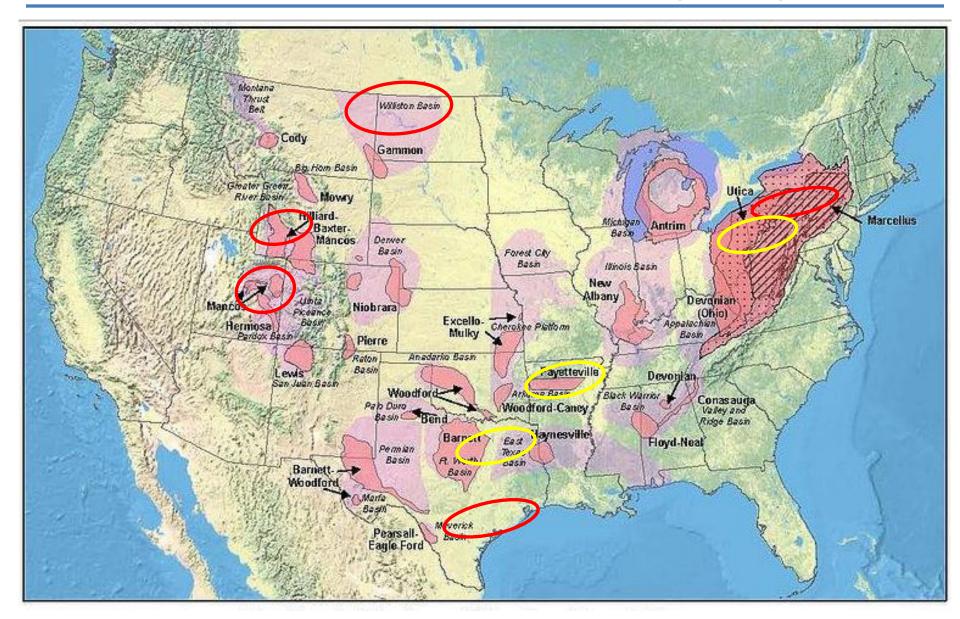


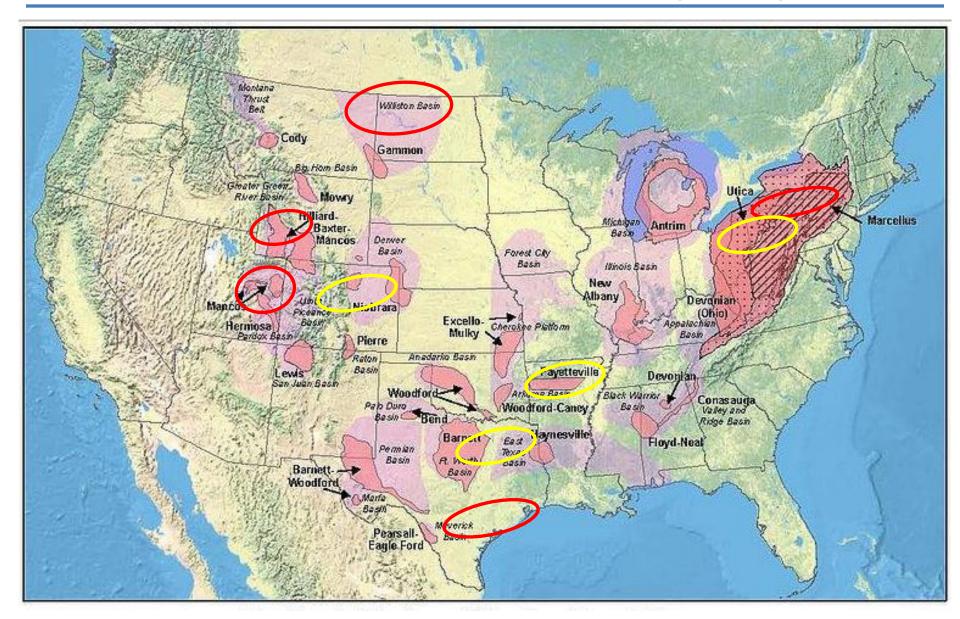






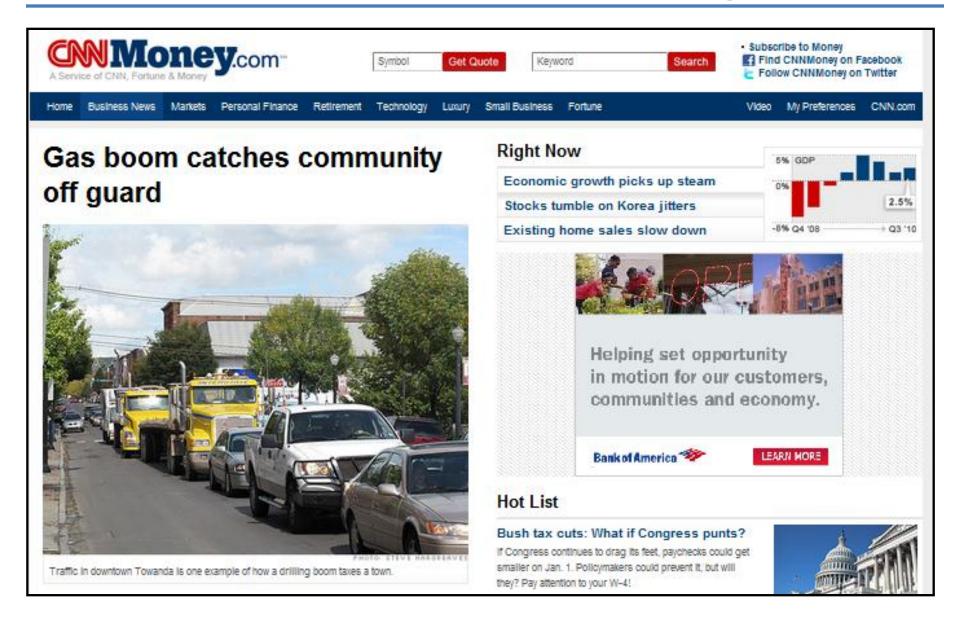




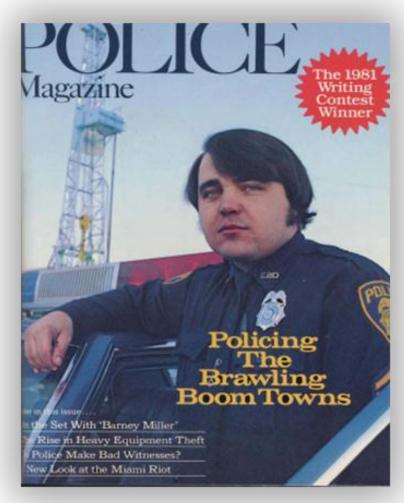


Key Challenges

- Growth Management
- Planning in an Information Vacuum
- Mitigation in a Revenue Vacuum
- Lessening Community Conflict

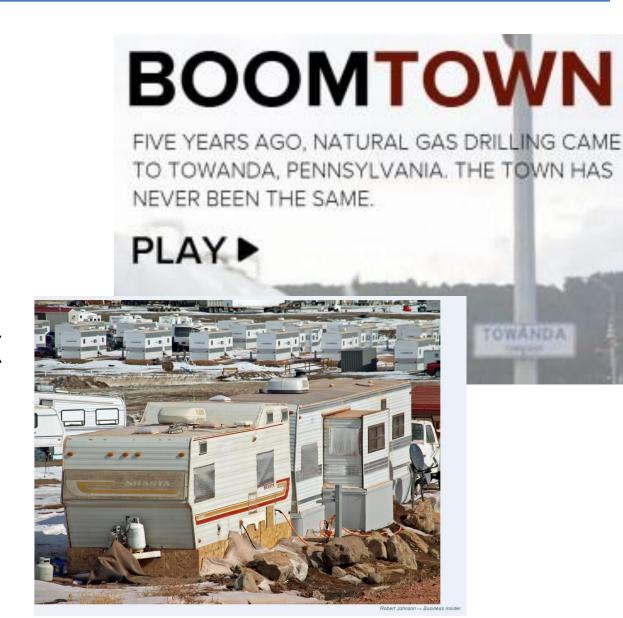


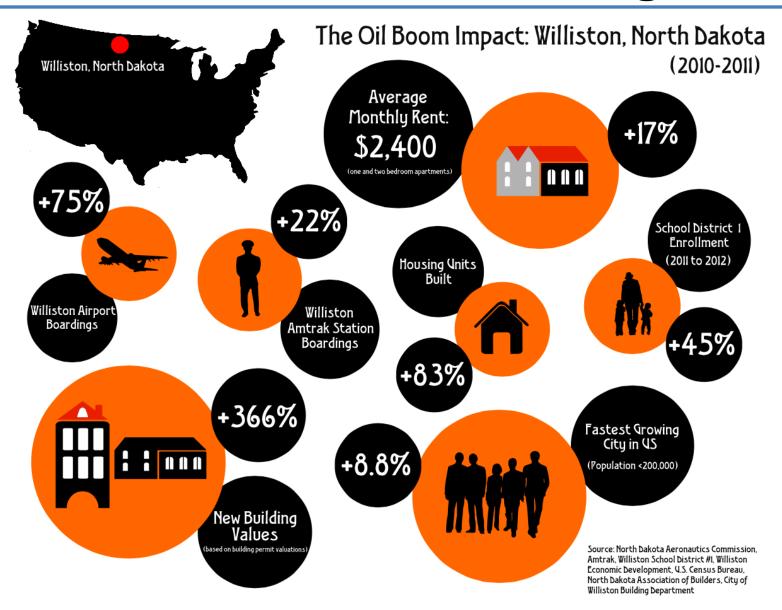
- Rapid Growth
- Strained MunicipalServices
- Poor Quality of Life
- Out-migration of residents
- Overbuilt and Unplanned
 Construction



Police Magazine, 1981

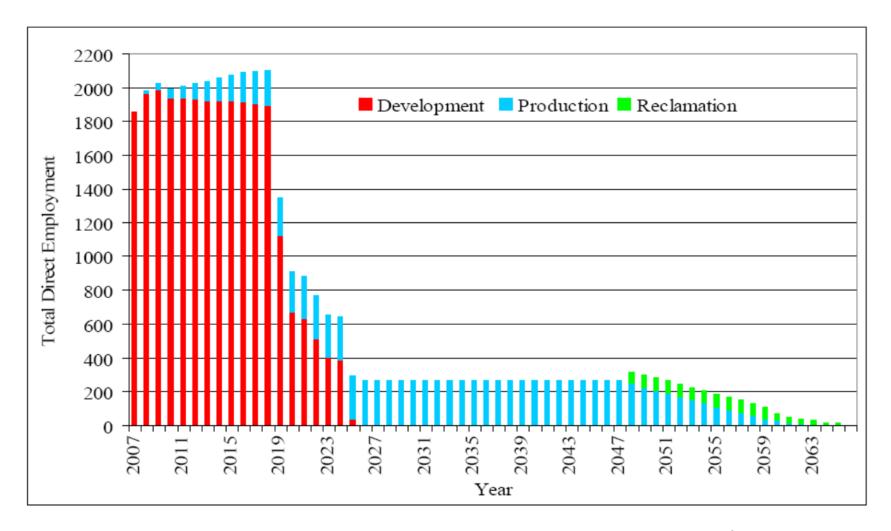
- Sidney, MT
- Williston, ND
- Dickinson, ND
- Pinedale, WY
- Eagle Ford, TX
- Montrose, PA
- Towanda, PA





- Influx of New Workers
 - First, Direct Workforce
 - Then, Influx of Indirect and Induced Workforces
 - Finally, influx of families, permanent residents, people relocating

More people = more demand for everything



- Largest Impact on Housing
 - Demand for Hotels, Apartments, RV Parks, mancamps
 - Temporary housing at first, moving to permanent

 Impacts to municipal infrastructure, water and sewer, roads, parking,

New Demands on Police, Fire, EMS,

- More people = more demands
- New types of industry, accidents, procedures

Solutions are context specific

- Meet demands without over building
- Increase capacity of municipal government
- Keep good data on the impacts being felt
- Engage operators to help lesson negative impacts
- Use growth to diversify economic base
- Temporary housing: man camps, RVs, etc.

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High Uncertainty

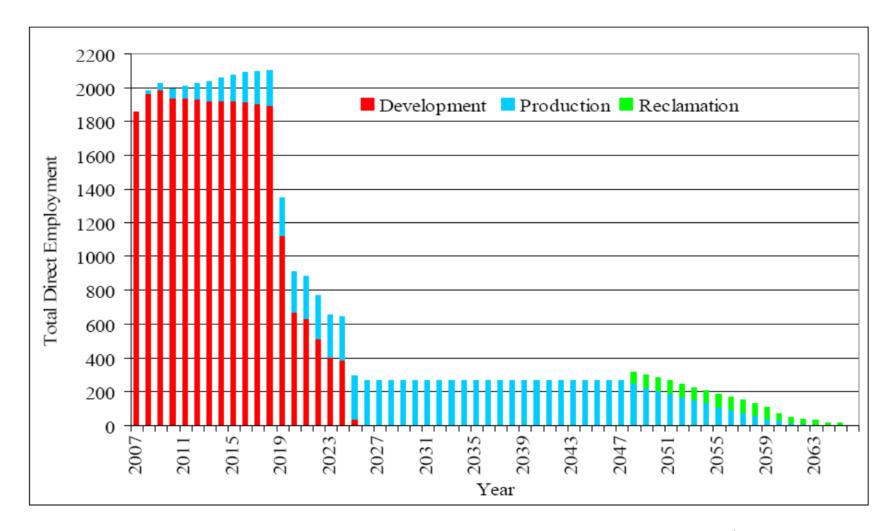
- When will drilling occur?
- Where will drilling occur?

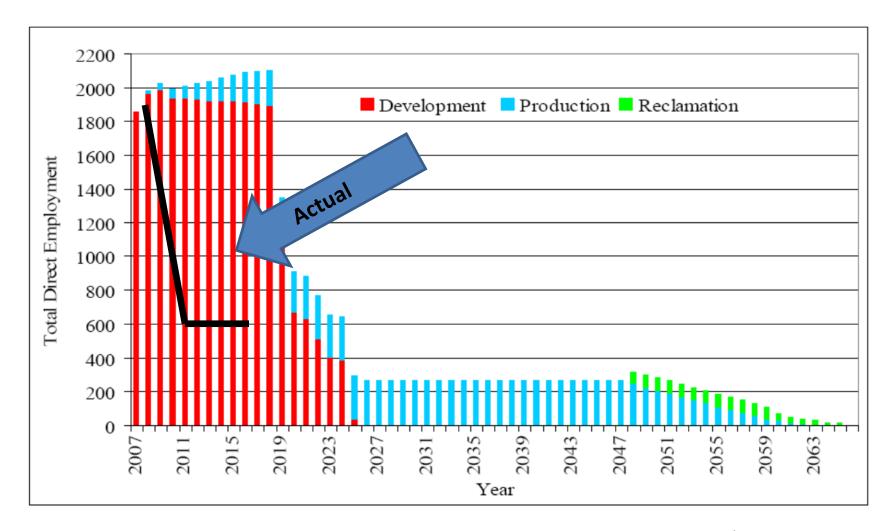
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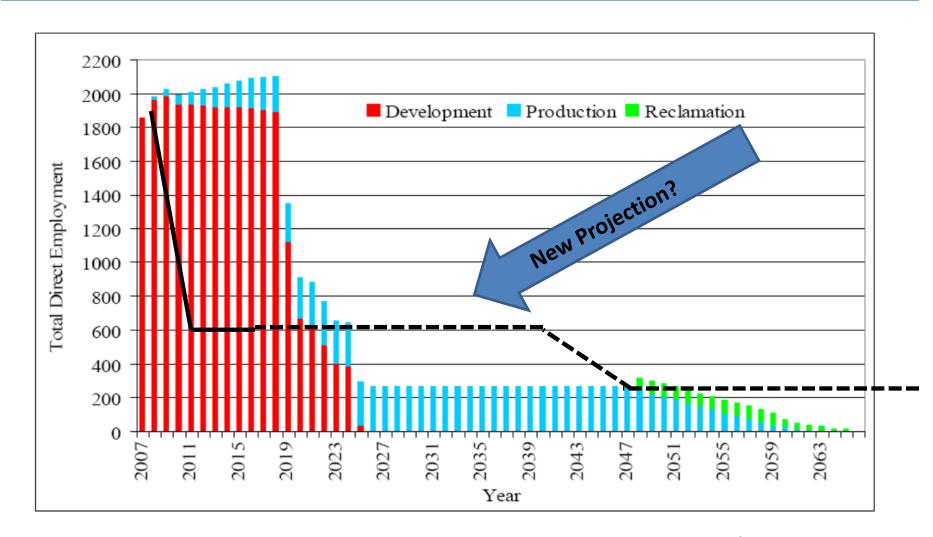
- When will drilling occur?
- Where will drilling occur?
- How much drilling will occur?
- How long will drilling occur?
- Natural Resource development is unpredictable
 - Dependent on complex, external factors
 - Volatility is proven again and again

- Drilling Information is hard to find:
 - No central source
 - Many different companies, different plans for drilling
 - Companies have incentive to not disclose
 - Companies don't know the future, either

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Some Solutions

- Get the best data you can
 - Engage operators, create projections, understand factors at play.
- Understand planning is a process
 - Act of planning will increase capacity, even if future is uncertain

Expect the un-expected

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Mitigation in a Revenue Vacuum

- Revenues typically slow to reach impacted communities, if at all.....
- Staff and infrastructure most important, and most expensive
- Short-term "boom" needs vs. long-term "bust" needs
- Many issues are not in traditional govt.
 domain, such as housing.

Mitigation in a Revenue Vacuum

Western States Learned their lesson in 1970s

- State's Share of Federal Energy Royalties increased from 37% to 50%
 - Western States directed royalties back to host communities
- Federal Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Started
- Western States began energy severance taxes
- Western states increased regulation over construction of large facilities

Mitigation in a Revenue Vacuum

Some Solutions:

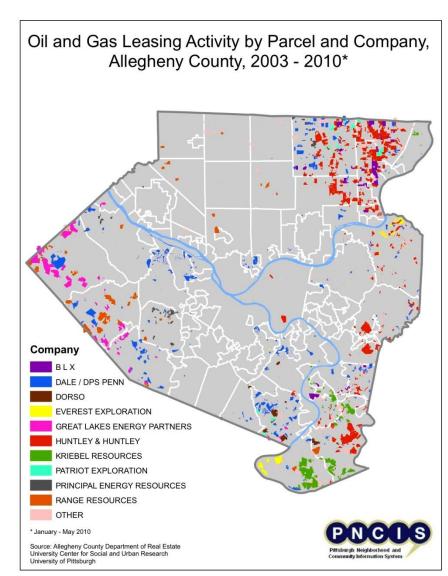
- Keep good data on impacts experienced
- Engage state officials on revenue needs
- Look for win-win opportunities with industry
 - Projects that help industry and help community

Secure revenues for long-term needs

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- Leasing and Royalties are not uniform
- Non-landowners not eligible
- Costs and benefits are not equal
- Opportunities for Participation not equal

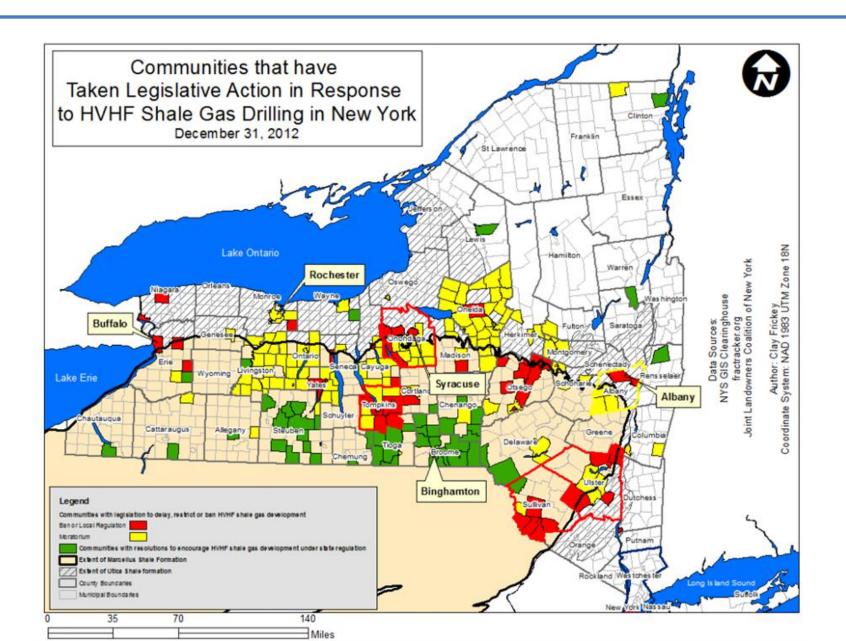


- Split-Estate
- What is the impact of a growing amount of land without mineral rights?
- How money is obtained and spent will Impact communities





JOE WERTZ / STATEIMPACT OKLAHOMA



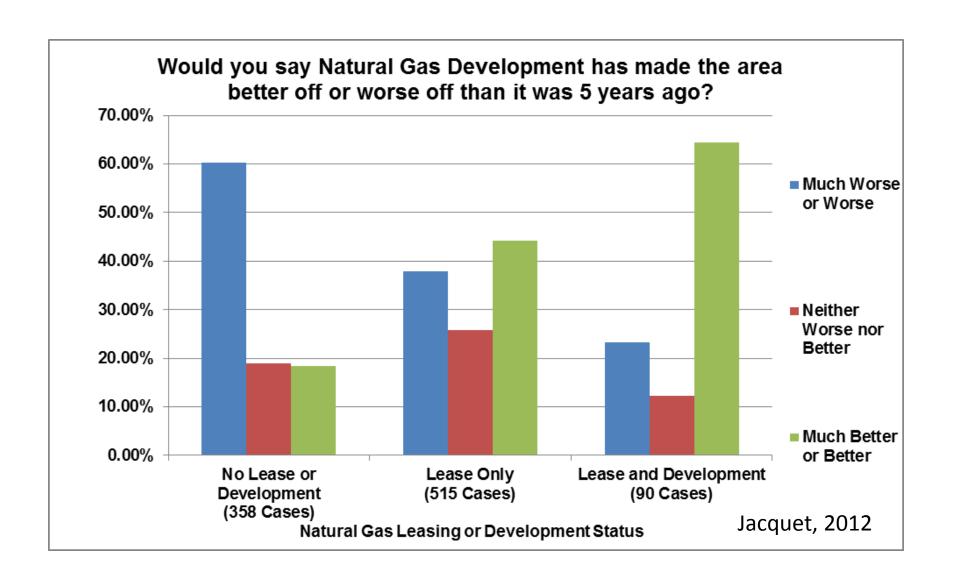
- Fierce Debate in Many Communities
 - New York
 - Colorado
 - Texas
 - California
 - Pennsylvania
 - Maryland



- Corrosive Communities (Freudenberg and Jones 1991)
 - **—Fierce Community Conflict**
 - Winners and Losers
 - -Distrust
 - Confusion and Uncertainty
 - Litigation
 - —Blame over faults
 - Distaste over benefits

 Community conflict worse than the environmental problem itself

- Hampered decision-making, community capacity
- Broken communication and social structures
- Impossible to obtain scientific "facts"
- Disinvestment, outmigration



Some Solutions

- Increase public opportunity in decision-making
 - Public Forums, meetings, planning
 - forum for public and industry to work together
 - Let people feel like they are part of the process
- Treat both sides with respect
 - Take all parties seriously
- Increase benefits to non-landowners
 - Increase perception of public benefits
 - Increase reality of public benefits.