

How Oil and Gas Development Affects Local Governments and Communities

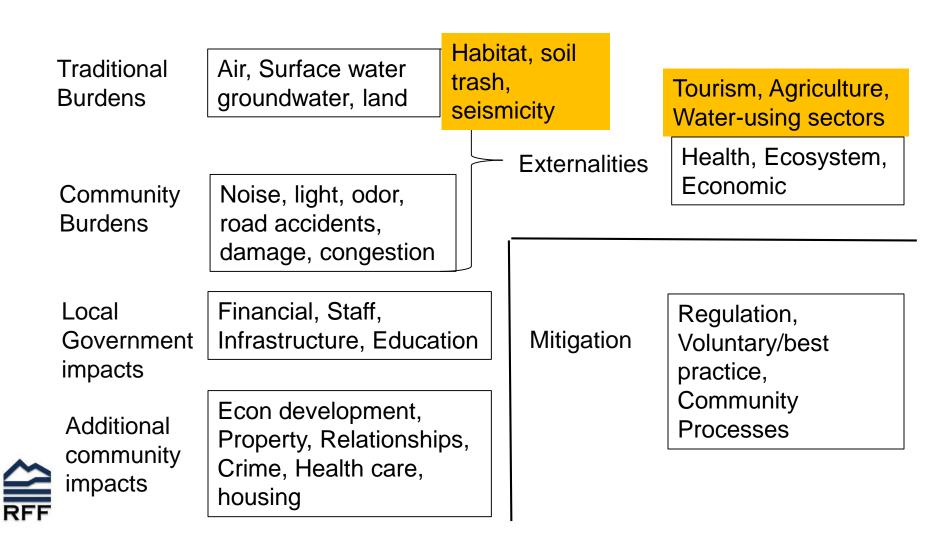
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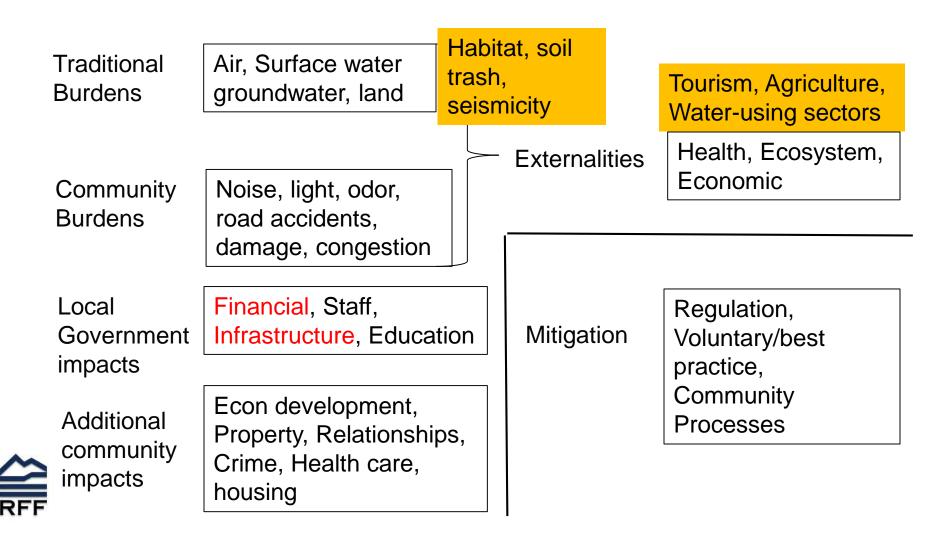


Community Impacts and Interactions Initiative



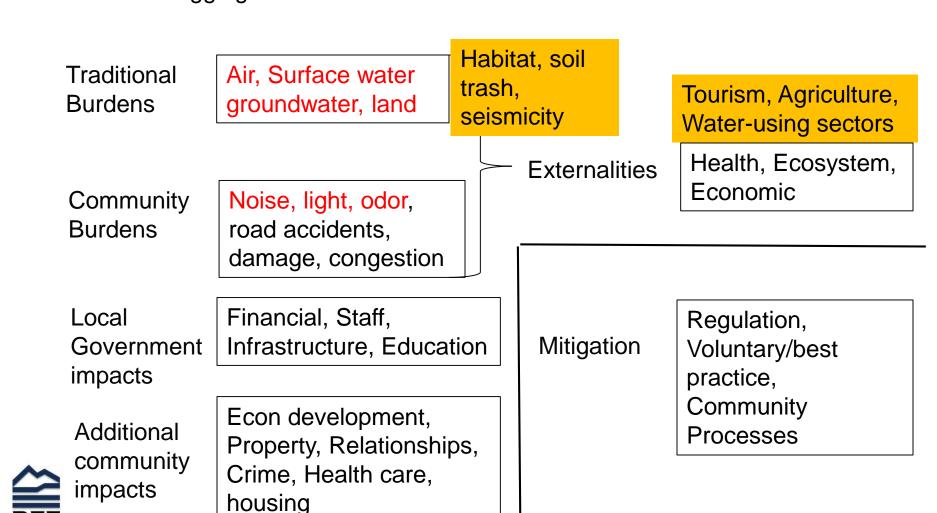


Fiscal Impacts (Newell and Raimi)



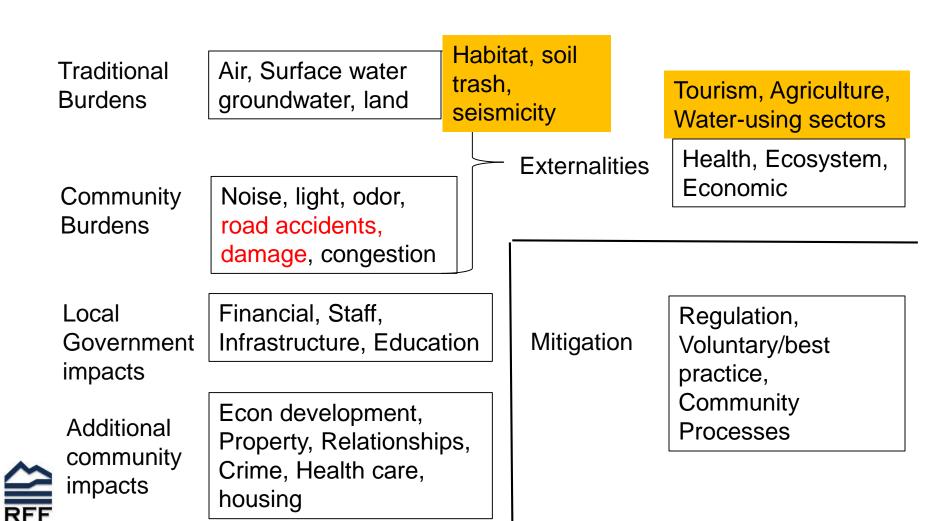


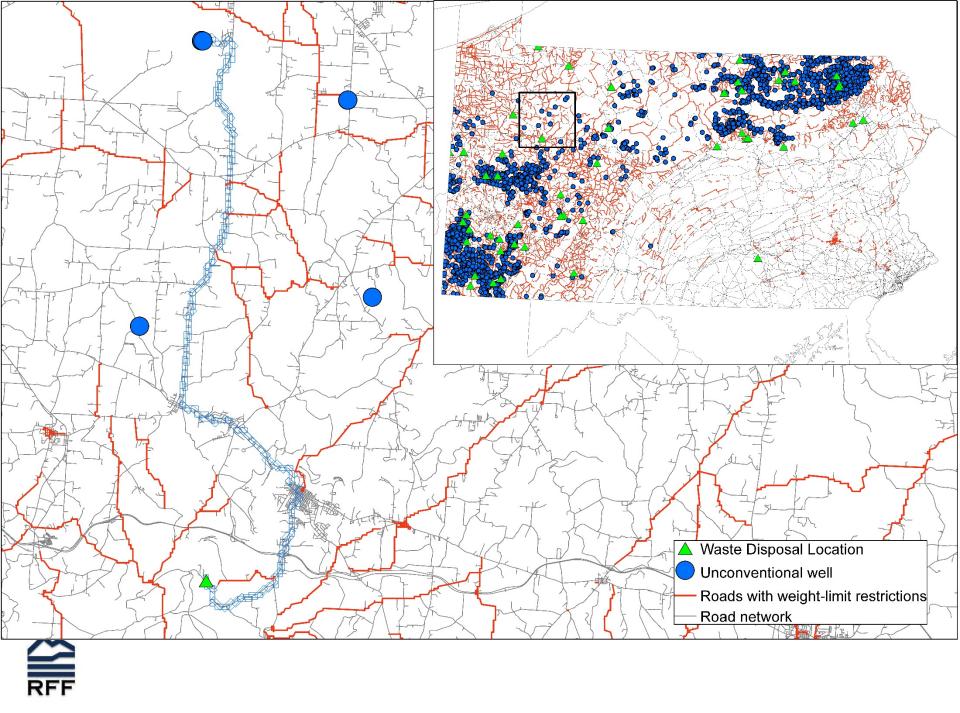
Leasing





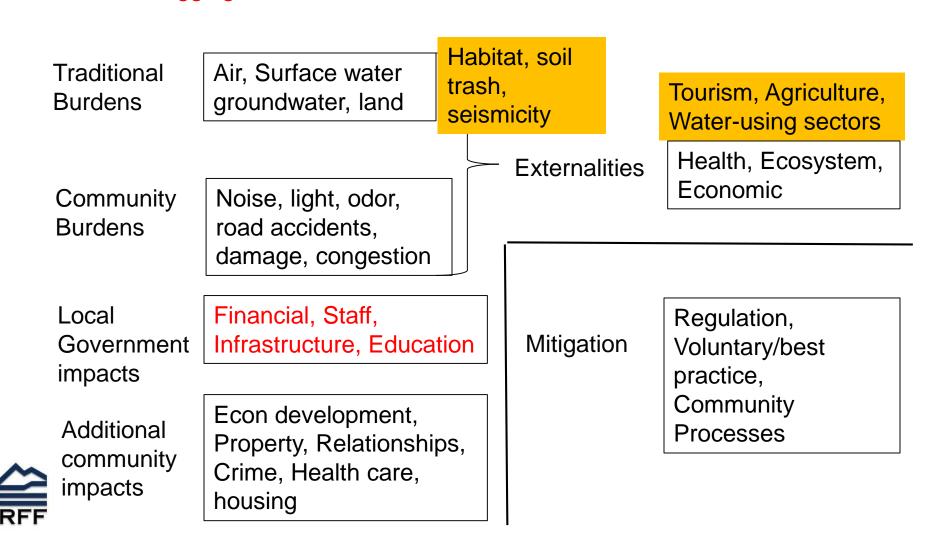
Road Damage and Accidents







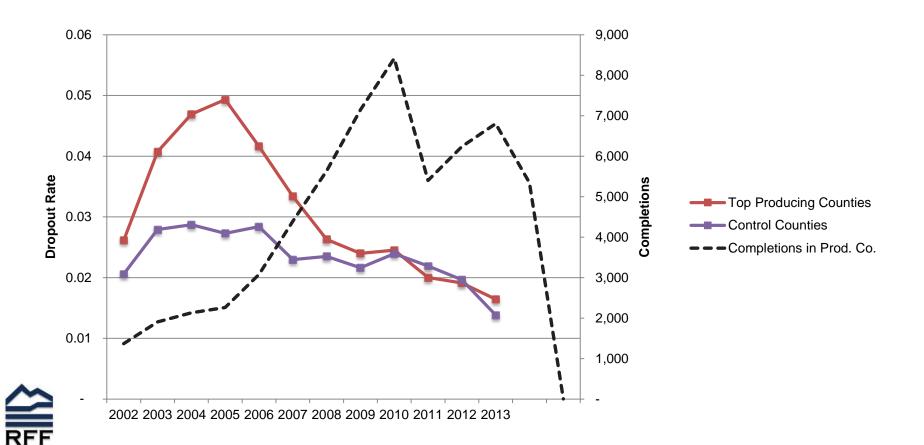
Education





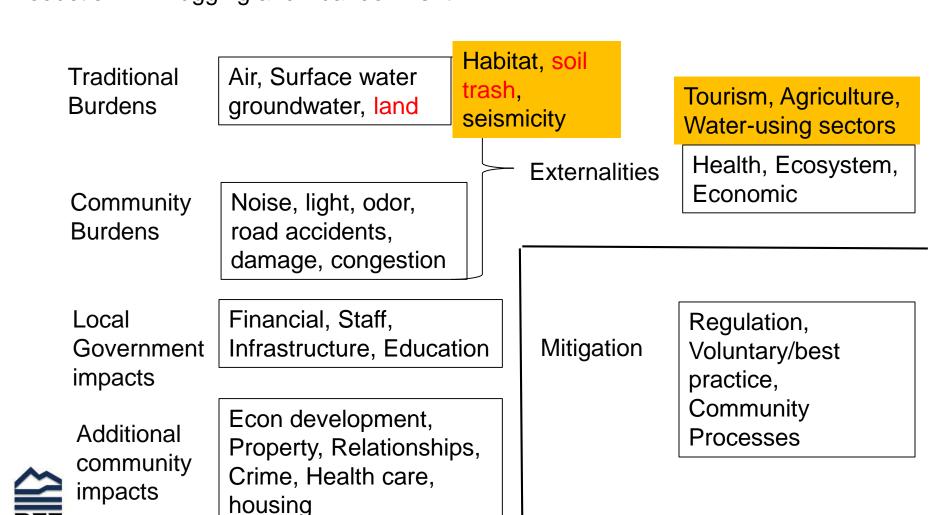
Sample State - Colorado

<u>Dropout Rate</u> – A short-lived spike occurred in top producing counties, but ultimately disappeared.



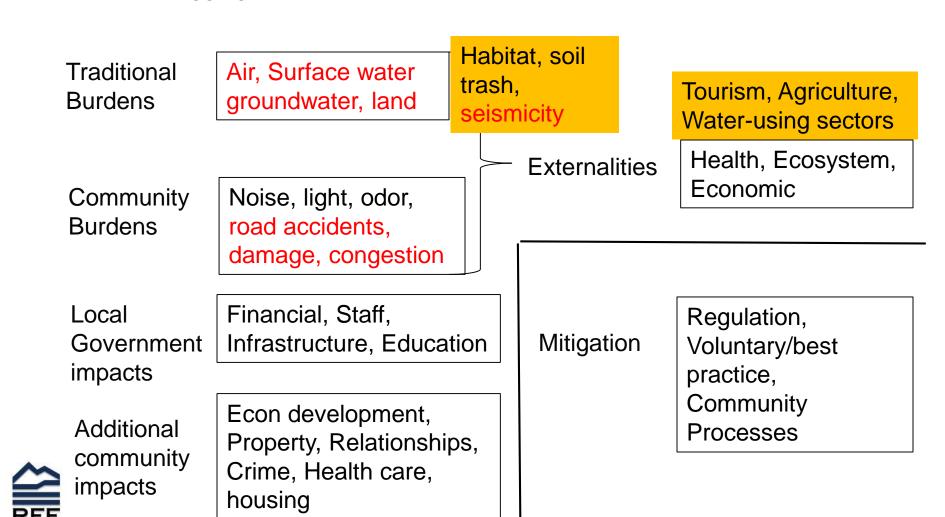


Solid Waste



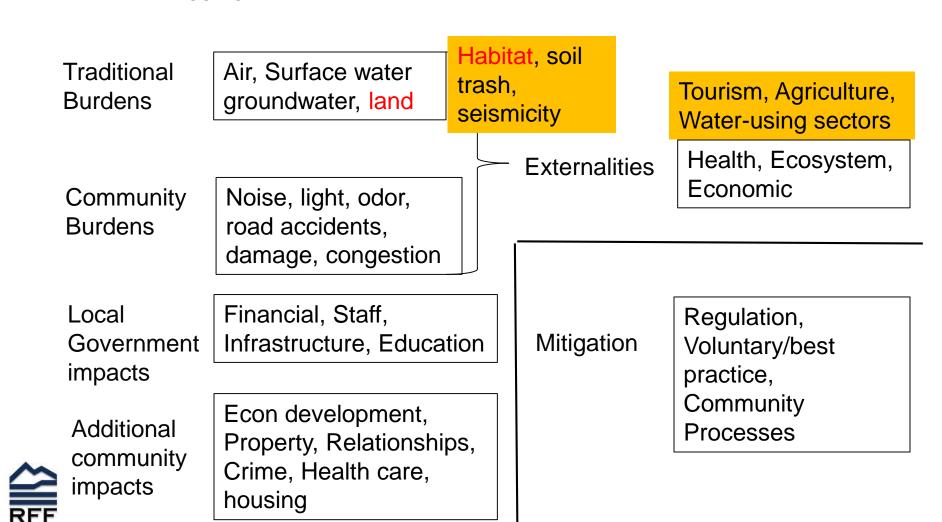


Wastewater Modeling



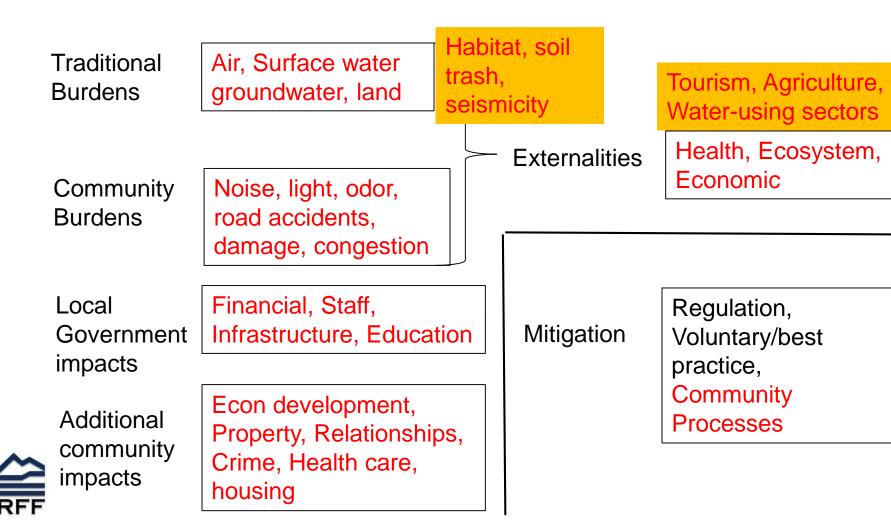


Siting and Habitat Modeling



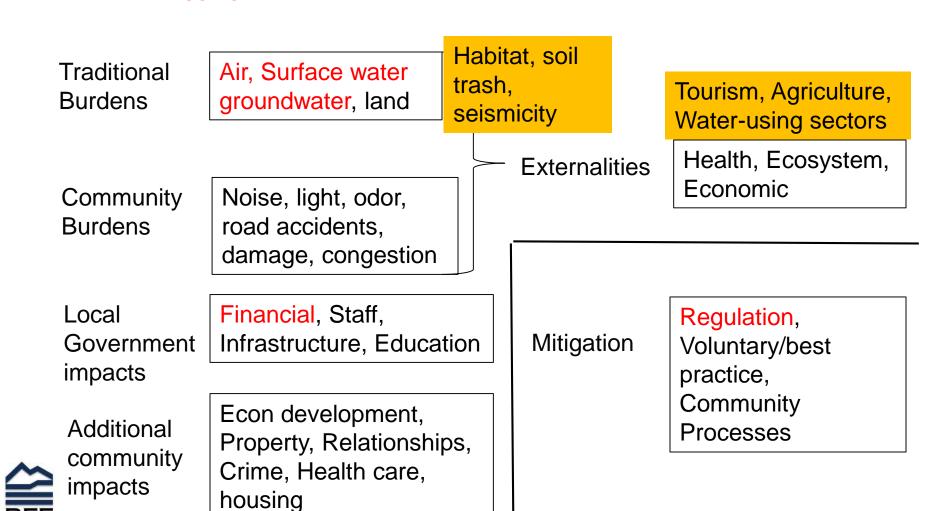


Industry/Community protocols





Inactive Wells Report



Thank you

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Shale Schools Overview

Geography: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia

Primary metrics: Student population, student/ teacher ratio, finances, dropout rate, and test scores

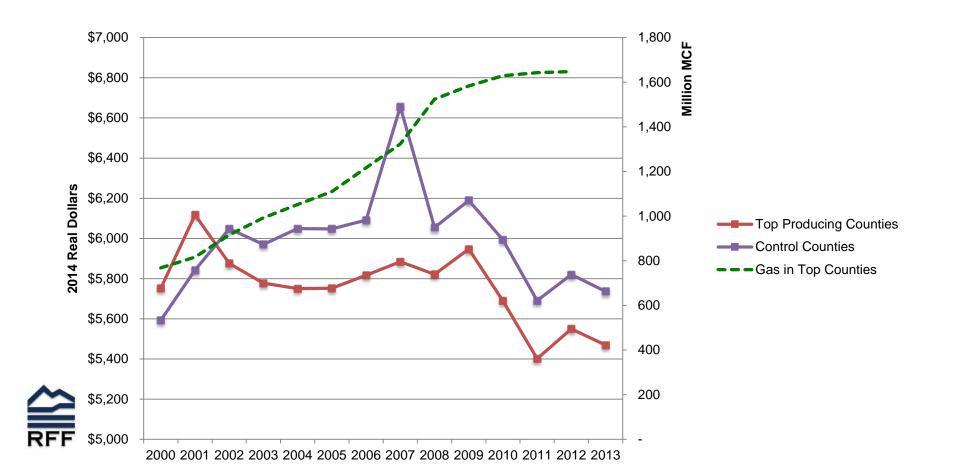
Methodology: Difference in difference complimented by in person interviews





Sample State - Colorado

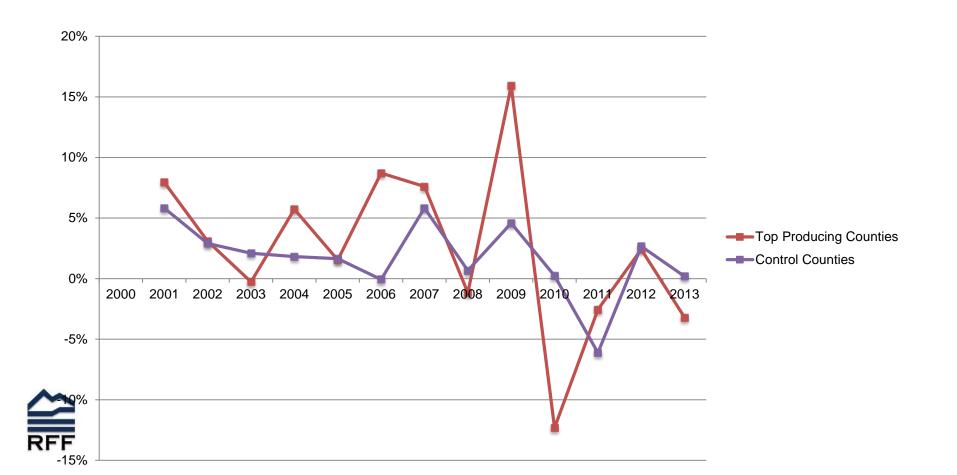
<u>Instructional Expenditures</u> - Despite an oil and gas boom, top producing counties lag control counties and have experienced a net decline since 2000.





Sample State - Colorado

<u>Property Taxes</u> – Property tax revenue to schools in top producing counties experienced greater year over year fluctuation.



Primary Takeaways from Bakken (ND & MT)

Interviews

Boom presented challenges related to student growth (primarily in elementary grades), student mobility (extremely high turnover / recycling), student preparation and new teacher hiring and retention. Few dropouts were reported. Financial health, particularly for new capital projects, relied on voter approval, which varied greatly by district. Interviewees frequently cited frustration with state funding mechanism (East / West divide).





Risk/Benefit Matrix and Modeling

