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## Economy slows with Fayetteville Shale drilling lag

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By JESSICA SEAMAN — Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

SEARCY, Ark. — In 2009, Gary Patel's Super 8 motel in Searcy generated more than \$1 million in revenue. But this year, he said he'll be lucky to even reach half of that.

"I don't think we are going to get close unless a miracle happens," he said.

Patel, who owns three hotels in the city, is one of many business owners who have seen revenue decline in recent years as natural gas drilling in the state has tapered off.

In the 10 Fayetteville Shale counties, signs reading, "We buy minerals" and "Shale for sale" are fading as the three major companies operating in Arkansas have moved their drilling rigs to other states.

Five years ago there were about 60 drilling rigs in Arkansas - now there are 11.

And as the rigs moved out of the state, so did the jobs.

"When you are drilling less, businesses go away and unless they can find something else, they follow the activity," said James Williams, an energy analyst who operates WTRG Economics near Russellville. "It just filters through the whole society when prices just aren't high enough to sustain those drilling holes."

In the Fayetteville Shale, many of the service companies and independent contractors working for the major operators - Southwestern Energy Co., BHP Billiton Ltd. and XTO Energy, a subsidiary of ExxonMobil Corp. - have either laid off employees or are looking for projects in other states, the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette reported (<http://is.gd/Olj5lq>).

In summer 2012, Premier Well Services employed about 45, after letting go about 10. The El Dorado-based company now employs 54, but only 22 jobs are in Arkansas.

The company has expanded into Louisiana and Mississippi, said own-er John Lowery.

"We've had to expand and take our equipment to other areas," he said. "Since we are an Arkansas company and Arkansas employees, we're trying to obtain work through companies we don't presently do work for that are still operating in the shale."

"It's not as good as it used to be," said Mark McLendon, who works for E&P Wireline Services, a Schlumberger Ltd. company based in Texas. "All the smaller companies have left."

McLendon, who lives in Greenbrier, said many people in the area built structures for the service companies to lease as offices and now most are empty.

If workers want to keep their income, they have to be willing to follow the rigs because that's where the jobs are, McLendon said. Two of his neighbors have moved to Oklahoma and North Dakota.

"You just move around wherever the work is," said McLendon, who said he's earning about \$15,000 less than last year because of less work.

He said E&P Wireline Services works for several energy companies, including BHP Billiton, which withdrew its

last two rigs from the state earlier this year.

After not drilling in the shale for about three months, BHP Billiton has contracted E&P Wireline to help "frack" a well this week, he said.

The Australian company, which acquired its natural gas assets from Chesapeake Energy Corp. in 2011, said it moved its rigs out of state because it needed "to gain a higher confidence in gas prices."

Natural gas drilling in the Fayetteville Shale has been constrained by persistently low natural gas prices.

Analysts say that with prices hovering near \$4, Arkansas' dry natural gas is not as attractive an investment as it was in 2008 during the peak of drilling in the Fayetteville Shale.

Instead, companies are focusing on Texas and Pennsylvania, states that are rich in oil and liquid natural gases, which are more lucrative at current market prices.

"You go where the work is and the profit is, and it's just not profitable to drill wells in Arkansas," Williams said.

In 2008, natural gas prices ranged between \$6 and \$10 per million British thermal units on the New York Mercantile Exchange, and at least once hit \$13.50 per million Btu.

In April 2012, natural gas prices plummeted below \$2 per million Btu and failed to reach \$4 per million Btu because of warm temperatures and an increased supply.

Earlier this year, analysts said drilling in the shale has peaked and isn't expected to rebound for the next two years.

"It will never be as busy as it was, but it's a steady source of income for the state," McLendon said.

Energy companies have spent billions in the state since the natural gas extraction procedure known as hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, began in the Fayetteville Shale in 2004.

Since the peak of natural gas drilling in 2008, companies have invested more than \$12.7 billion in the Fayetteville Shale, according to a study released last year by the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

The decline in spending in the Fayetteville Shale counties in north-central Arkansas was expected, said Kathy Deck, center director.

"Employment in the oil and gas extraction industry peaked in 2011 (in Arkansas) and we have seen roughly a 10 percent decline since that time," she said. "If you look at the kinds of investments being made, we know that has come down as well."

Businesses in the once-bustling shale counties say they are now adjusting to fewer customers and subsequently shrinking revenue.

"It's really putting a clamp on our hotels," said Buck Layne, president of the Searcy Regional Chamber of Commerce. "Many of them have expressed that their occupancy rate is down and it's quite concerning."

On Tuesday, only five people were staying at the 49-room Super 8 motel in Searcy.

"This year business is slower, it's definitely slower," said Patel, the motel's owner.

After the Super 8 saw a spike in revenue because of shale activity, Patel opened an Econo Lodge Inn & Suites in 2009 and a Knights Inn in 2010, expecting to benefit from the natural gas drilling.

"All expectations were wrong," he said. "The hotels are not doing too good. The Fayetteville Shale really slowed down."

Patel said his three hotels employ about 15, half the staff he had in 2009 and 2010, because there's less work.

"Me and my wife now work at the hotel," he said. "We try to pull a lot of hours ourselves. If we're lucky, we get a day off a week."

Michael Shepherd, who bought Flying Pig Bar-B-Que in Searcy in May with his wife, Chrissy, said restaurants are also seeing a decline in customers.

"It wasn't uncommon to see these hordes of people in their company uniforms and now it's very, very rare," he said. "All these things built up . and now you see them empty or near empty."

Shepherd, who hasn't been affected by the slowdown because his purchase of the Flying Pig is so recent, said the drilling boom in the Fayetteville Shale gave many in the community extra income to "play with," which helped businesses, but now that it's gone and people aren't spending as much, it's having the opposite effect.

Many people bought cars,boats, guns and houses to rent when the shale activity started - now 10 houses in Shepherd's neighborhood are for sale because families have moved to areas with more drilling.

"It definitely made an impact," Shepherd said. "It was interesting to see how spending changed."

Information from: Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, <http://www.arkansasonline.com>

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