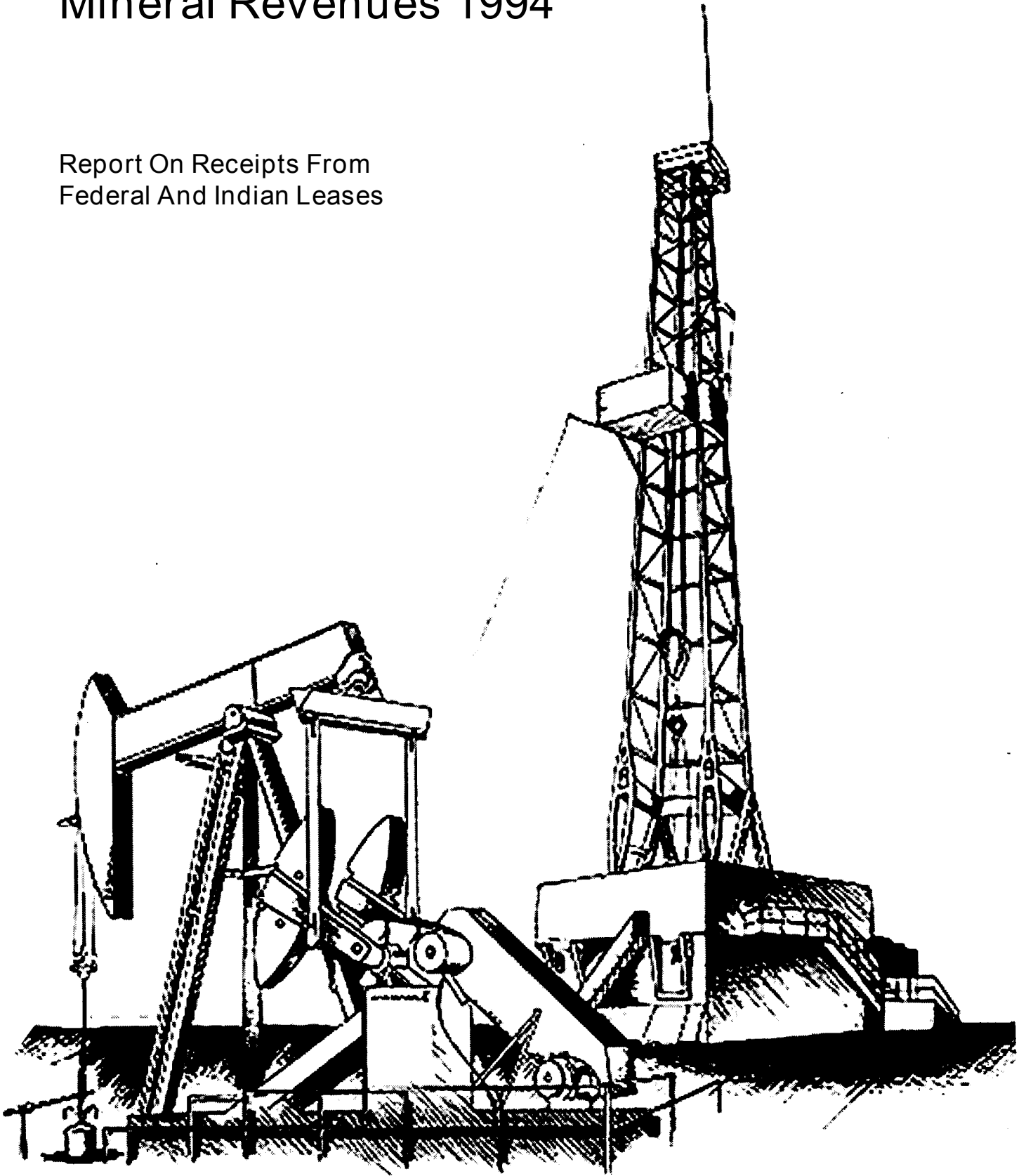


Mineral Revenues 1994

Report On Receipts From
Federal And Indian Leases



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Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of the Interior and the royalty management staff of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) continued efforts to improve stewardship of the Nation's mineral resources in 1994.

Royalty Management Initiatives in 1994

Vice President Gore issued a National Performance Review (NPR) report for the Department in 1993. The NPR is an initiative designed to "reinvent" Government by providing more efficient services at lower costs. In 1994, the MMS pursued five recommendations addressed in that report to improve the royalty collection process.

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) continued development of a series of automated systems initiatives. An Electronic Data Interchange pilot program was successfully completed in 1994 to promote the immediate electronic exchange of information among Federal agencies, State governments, and industry. Several projects were initiated to allow MMS, State, and Tribal employees to communicate and share information more efficiently through local and wide area networks.

An Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC) was organized in 1994 to improve management of Indian minerals. The IMSC drafted a consultation plan to improve communications with Indian mineral owners. The IMSC further initiated an NPR Reinvention Laboratory to test new techniques to manage Indian allottee minerals, to improve services, and to improve Departmental cooperation.

The MMS continued to provide product valuation guidance for fluid and solid minerals in 1994. Officials concentrated efforts to address the valuation of natural gas produced from Federal and Indian leases. Proposed rulemaking is scheduled for publication during 1995-96.

Revenue underpayment detection programs administered by RMP generated nearly \$306.7 million in Fiscal Year 1994. This included \$267.8 million in additional revenues and refund denials from collective Federal, State, and Indian

audit programs; \$19.2 million from comparisons of sales reported to the Auditing and Financial System with corresponding production reported to the Production Accounting and Auditing System; and \$15.8 million in interest collections for late, insufficient, or erroneous mineral payments.

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues in 1994

Revenues from Federal and Indian leases increased 3.7 percent, or \$150 million, from \$4.1 billion in 1993 to over \$4.2 billion in 1994. Collections from competitive lease sales rose \$225.2 million during the year. Offshore oil and gas bonuses jumped \$204.9 million due to new exploration technology, subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased producer competition in the Gulf. Federal onshore bonus revenues were up \$20.3 million due to additional oil and gas lease sales.

Royalty collections from oil on Federal and Indian lands dropped 11.7 percent, or \$134 million, from 1993 to 1994. Oil prices fell due to the abundant supply of oil on world markets, coupled with only marginal increases in demand.

Federal and Indian gas royalties fell \$65 million, or 3.2 percent, during the year. The U.S. gas industry produced more gas at a lower cost in 1994 due to increased competition and greater flexibility of operations resulting from deregulation and improved exploration and development technology. Natural gas prices fell during the year as a result of higher storage levels, better inventory management, an increase in Canadian imports, and moderate weather.

Coal royalties from Federal and Indian lands increased to \$360.2 million in 1994. Domestic coal production reached record levels during the year. Federal and Indian sales volume rose 12.5 percent, or 35.8 million short tons, from 1993 to 1994. The increase is due primarily to a shift in consumption from high-sulfur Eastern coal to low-sulfur Western coal to comply with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

Products and Units of Measurement

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit of Measurement</u>
Amethyst	Grams
Carbon Dioxide	Mcf (thousand cubic feet)
Coal	Short tons (2,000 pounds)
Copper	Short tons
Garnet Concession	Tickets
Gas	Mcf
Gas Plant Products	Gallons
Geothermal and Heated Water Sources	Millions of British thermal units
Helium	Mcf
Nitrogen	Mcf
Oil	Barrels (42 U.S. gallons)
Phosphate	Short tons
Potash	Short tons
Quartz Crystals	Pounds
Sand and Gravel	Short tons
Sodium	Short tons
Sulfur	Short tons
All Other Solid Minerals	Short tons

NOTE: Sulfur is reported as either a fluid or solid mineral based on the method of extraction. Fluid mineral sulfur is produced by extracting the commodity from the oil and gas stream. All onshore sulfur and a limited amount of offshore sulfur are currently produced from the oil and gas stream. Solid mineral sulfur is extracted using the Frasch solution mining method. The majority of offshore sulfur is produced using the Frasch mining method.

About This Report

The Mineral Revenues report provides summary information addressing royalty, rent, and bonus receipts from Federal and Indian mineral leases. The Minerals Management Service Royalty Management Program distributes the report annually to Congressional, Federal, State, Indian, and industry representatives. Many of the narratives, figures, and tables address current-year performance; however, 10 years of historical data are provided where appropriate as a service to our constituents.

Some information in this report necessarily includes estimated data that may change after publication. Numbers in parentheses are credits for prior-year adjustments. All tables and figures in the report are annotated to indicate calendar or fiscal year data.

Mineral Lease Revenues

This report addresses four types of lease revenues: bonuses, rents, minimum royalties, and royalties. Leases issued in areas known to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.

A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the rights to a lease.

A Federal lease may further contain a minimum royalty provision. Minimum royalty is the annual payment, on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value. Once annual production exceeds the minimum value, minimum royalty payments cease.

A royalty is due when production begins. Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale

royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

Sales Volume and Sales Value

Sales volume represents the quantity reported sold during the year. Sales value represents the dollar value of the commodity reported sold during the year. Selected sales volume and sales value figures in this report have been adjusted to resolve distortions created by payors reporting on communitization agreements, unitization agreements, nonstandard leases and agreements, and prior-period adjustments.

Other Minerals

Minerals referred to in this report as “Other” or as “Other Products” may include the following solid and fluid minerals: amethyst, asphalt, barite, bentonite, carbon dioxide, chat, clay, copper, feldspar, fluorspar, garnet concession, garnet sands, gas lost, gas plant products, geothermal energy, gilsonite, gold, gypsum, helium, hot water, iron ore, langbeinite, lead, leonardite, limestone, magnesium, molybdenum, nitrogen, oil lost, oil shale, phosphate, potash, potassium, purge liquor, quartz crystals, salt, sand and gravel, scoria, silica sand, silver, soda ash, sodium, sulfur, sylvite, trona ore, tungsten, uranium, wavellite, and zinc. Gas plant products include gasoline, liquid petroleum gas, propane, butane, and other gas commodities measured in gallons.

Metric Conversion

Appendix A on page 121 provides factors to convert measurements to either English (inch-pound) units or the International System of Units (metric).

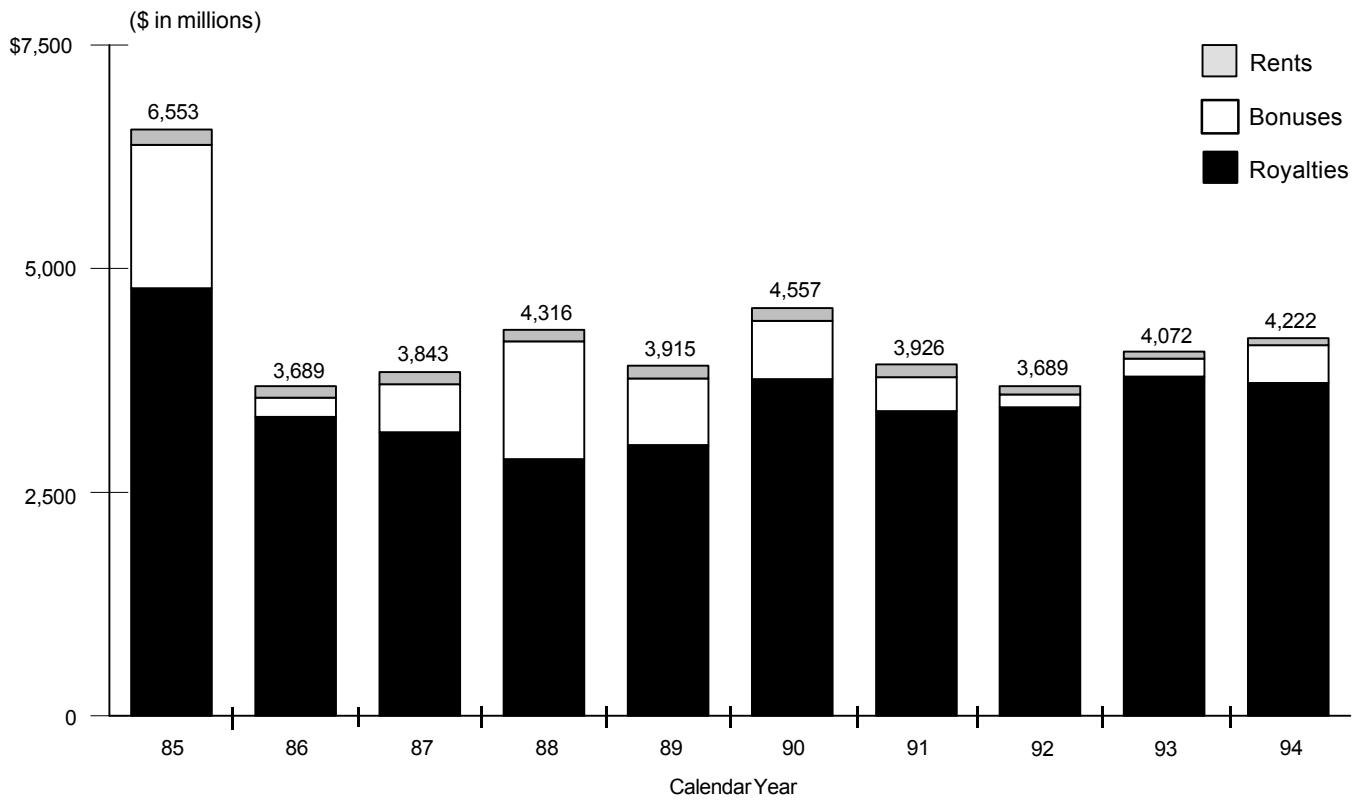


Figure 1. Revenues from Federal and Indian leases by source, 1985-94

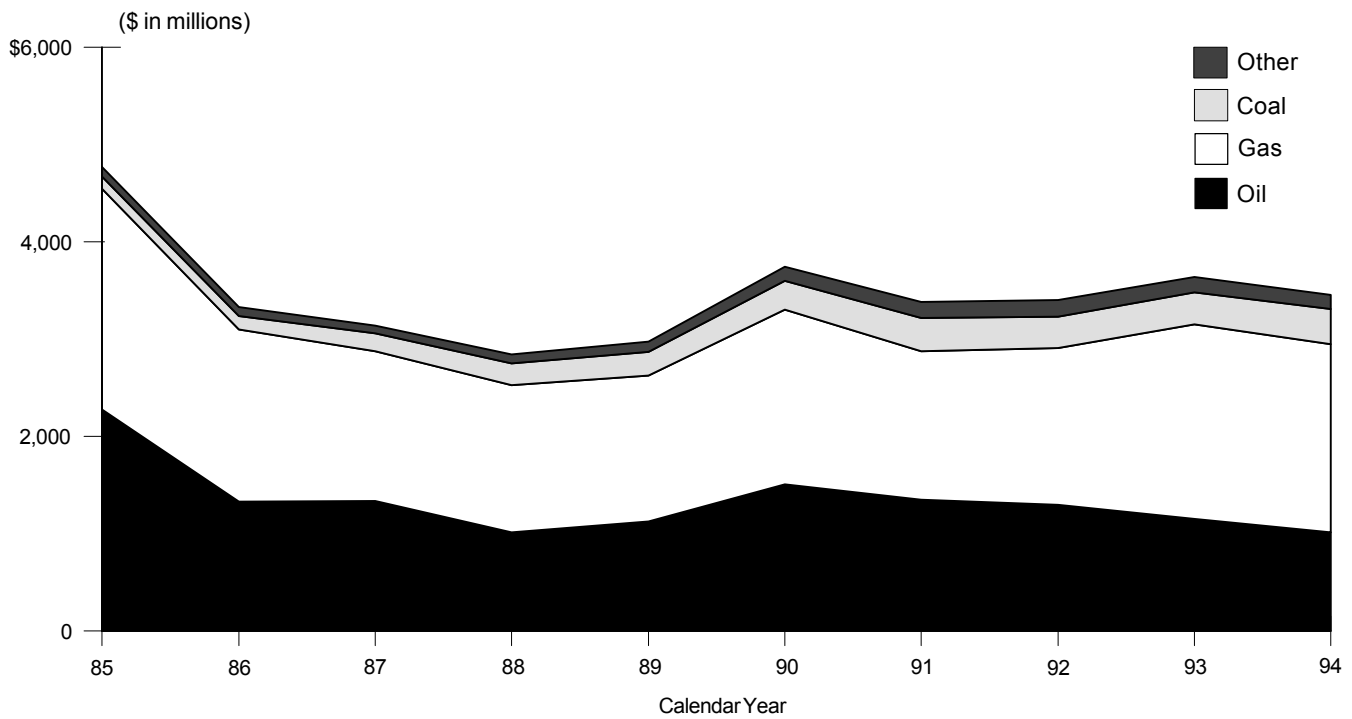


Figure 2. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases by commodity, 1985-94

Mineral Revenues Management in 1994

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is pleased to present the 1994 report on receipts from Federal and Indian mineral leases. Collections from royalties, rents, and bonuses on Federal lands and from royalties and rents on Indian lands increased 3.7 percent, from \$4.1 billion in 1993 to \$4.2 billion in 1994 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The growth in revenues is attributed to two principal factors:

- Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) bonus collections from competitive oil and gas lease sales rose due to use of three-dimensional seismic technology that improves the efficiency of oil and gas exploration, recent subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf.
- Settlements of outstanding audit issues resulted in substantial additional royalty collections during the year.

The MMS Royalty Management Program (RMP) continued efforts to improve accountability for the Nation's mineral revenues in 1994. The RMP pursued significant program initiatives during the year to resolve problems and to achieve its mission.

National Performance Review

President Clinton and Vice President Gore initiated the National Performance Review (NPR) to "reinvent" the Federal Government by providing more efficient services at lower costs. The Vice President's NPR report for the U.S. Department of the Interior addressed five recommendations for MMS that focus on improving royalty collection to ensure industry compliance with royalty requirements. A brief summary of the status of each recommendation follows:

- Automated programs. The RMP will develop and implement additional automated programs to analyze and verify transactions across the lease universe by Fiscal Year (FY) 1995. The RMP is implementing programs to monitor allowances and is testing the benefits and costs of several valuation monitoring processes.

- RMP personnel. The RMP will redirect personnel from error correction and exception processing to compliance tasks with the potential for collecting additional revenues. The MMS has identified over 3,000 contract settlements totaling nearly \$18 billion that require audit.
- Penalty assessments. The Department submitted legislation similar to Internal Revenue Service provisions to enable penalties to be assessed for substantial underpayments. Congress did not act on the proposal in FY 1994. Similar legislation has not been introduced in the current Congressional term.
- Liability issues. The Department is developing a uniform policy to address liability issues. The Department issued a Notice to Lessees to clarify policies and procedures for offshore leases. Two different interpretations of policy existed, however, for onshore leases. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and MMS policies were subsequently coordinated for onshore leases. Legal questions were resolved, and MMS published a proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register on June 9, 1995. The BLM is issuing complementary internal guidance.
- Reinvention laboratory. The MMS formed a reinvention laboratory team to look for ways to reinvent many aspects of the complex royalty collection process. The MMS actively solicited the involvement of external constituents to provide a fresh perspective on customer expectations and concerns. The group included representatives from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the State of Wyoming, the Navajo Nation, the Independent Petroleum Association of Mountain States, and MMS. The group made four recommendations that the MMS Director forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior in October 1993. A brief summary of the recommendations follows:
 - Improve customer service through a team approach. The MMS will assemble a Royalty Policy Team representing RMP, its stakeholders, and customers to seek a consensus when significant new policies are under development.

- Improve gas valuation procedures. The RMP formed groups to address problems with current valuation regulations in today's gas market.
- Simplify the reporting process. The MMS will improve reporting by streamlining royalty, production, and allowance forms.
- Develop electronic data interchange standards. The MMS has taken a lead role in developing national Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standards for reporting and payment of royalties.

Automated Systems Initiatives

The RMP continued to develop a number of important automated systems initiatives in 1994:

- Electronic Data Interchange. The RMP is continuing work with Federal agencies, State governments, and industry to promote EDI of royalty, production, and billing information. The process will reduce paper report volume, diminish errors, expedite error correction, provide a more current database, and promote a closer working relationship between RMP and its constituents.

The RMP assumed a lead role with industry and organizations such as the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the American Petroleum Institute to develop national standards for the exchange of petroleum royalty information. The ANSI approved the standards in June 1994. A pilot EDI project to test data formats, software, and telecommunications was successfully completed in 1994. The RMP has completed installation of EDI technology and provided access to all industry representatives. Standards for the exchange of production and billing information are being developed and should be completed in 1995.

- Local and wide area network improvements. The RMP information systems are becoming more dispersed as networks and personal computers expand mainframe computer capabilities. Several projects are underway to enhance Local Area Networks (LAN) and Wide Area Networks (WAN) to allow MMS, State, and Tribal employees to communicate and share information more efficiently. The RMP currently maintains joint audit agreements with 17 State and Tribal organizations that provide funding for personnel and equipment. The agreements further provide access to the following RMP information resources:

- Auditing and Financial System (AFS) information and selected Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS) data accessible through the Business Information System;
- The MMS Appeals Tracking System (MATS) accessible through a WAN system; and
- Electronic mail accessible through RMP networks.
- MMS Appeals Tracking System. The RMP implemented MATS in April 1994, providing employees with immediate access to the status of appeal actions. The MATS is integrated into a WAN to serve the RMP Headquarters in Lakewood, Colorado; RMP field offices in Dallas, Houston, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa; and the Appeals and Litigation Support Division in Herndon, Virginia. As indicated earlier, RMP is developing plans to provide access to MATS through the WAN to 17 State and Tribal organizations that have joint audit agreements with RMP.

Indian Initiatives

The Department continues to emphasize its trust responsibilities with the Indian community. The RMP renewed efforts in 1994 to improve communications and the delivery of mineral services to Indian Tribes and allottees.

- Indian Minerals Steering Committee. The former Bureau of Indian Affairs/BLM/MMS Tripartite Steering Committee was reorganized in early 1994 into the Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC) to provide the Department with a senior policy group to improve the management of Indian minerals. The former Tripartite Steering Committee addressed both Federal and Indian mineral leasing. The IMSC will concentrate its efforts exclusively on Indian minerals management. It will conduct several meetings each year in areas with large concentrations of Indian mineral owners to promote interaction with the Indian community. The IMSC met four times in FY 1994 to establish its scope of activity and to complete the following initiatives:
 - The IMSC prepared a charter to govern its operations.
 - The IMSC developed a draft consultation plan to foster communications with Indian mineral owners and address issues of mutual concern.

- The IMSC restructured a Department initiative in the Four Corners area of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah into an NPR Reinvention Laboratory to test new techniques to manage Indian allottee minerals, and to improve services and Departmental cooperation. The Department created a pilot program, locating representatives from the three bureaus at a single site in Farmington, New Mexico, to offer assistance and resolve problems for Indian Tribes and allottees in the area.
- RMP Office of Indian Royalty Assistance. The RMP created the Office of Indian Royalty Assistance (OIRA) in 1992 to foster coordination and communication with the Indian community. The OIRA worked with IMSC in FY 1994 to develop a cooperative interagency Indian consultation program in Oklahoma, the Four Corners area, and the Northern Plains. The OIRA customer services offices in Lakewood, Colorado; Farmington, New Mexico; and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, resolved over 880 Indian problems and conducted 331 lease reviews, resulting in over \$465,000 in additional revenues for Tribes and allottees during the year.

Product Valuation

The MMS continued to provide product valuation guidance for fluid and solid minerals in 1994.

- Valuation of gas from Federal leases. Officials from MMS have met often since December 1993 with representatives from a number of organizations to study the valuation of natural gas produced from Federal leases. The meetings, held in conjunction with an NPR initiative, included officials from:
 - Industry trade associations;
 - Large independent producers; and
 - Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah, representing the State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee.

The Secretary chartered the group as the Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee on June 27, 1994. The committee is authorized to examine ways to simplify and streamline the valuation of gas from Federal leases, including gas produced from unitization and communitization agreements, and gas that was not sold under arm's-length conditions.

Following a review of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order 636, the committee charter was expanded to include the valuation of gas sold under arm's-length contracts. The committee operated under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, but followed the guidelines of the Negotiated Rulemaking Act.

The committee reached consensus on an index-based methodology using prices published in periodicals, such as Inside FERC or Natural Gas Intelligence, to establish value for geographic areas that meet certain criteria. The agreement includes safeguards that protect royalty recipients from revenue loss in situations where index-based values may be less than royalties paid based on gross proceeds. The agreement could reduce administrative costs to MMS and the States that share in those costs.

The committee also reached agreement on reporting and valuing gas produced from approved Federal agreements by allowing producers to pay royalties based on their ownership in the lease. This method should reduce administrative costs of processing exceptions between sales reported by payors and production reported by lease and agreement operators.

The MMS will publish proposed rulemaking based on the consensus of the committee. The proposed rulemaking is scheduled for publication in November 1995.

- Valuation of gas from Indian leases. The MMS published an advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register on August 4, 1994, addressing the valuation of gas produced from Indian leases. Most Indian leases provide that the Secretary will determine the value of production for royalty purposes. The Secretary's trust responsibility to the Indian community and the changing marketplace require flexible valuation procedures that industry may interpret and apply in an accurate and timely manner. The rule is designed to simplify valuation methods in determining:
 - The proper valuation of the gross proceeds accruing to the lease;
 - The highest price paid or offered for a major portion of comparable production from a field or area; and
 - The higher value of either unprocessed gas or the value of residue gas and gas plant products resulting from gas processing.

The MMS published a Notice in the Federal Register on February 7, 1995, to establish an Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee. The committee's goal is to publish regulations that will maximize royalty revenues for Indian Tribes and allottees consistent with the Secretary's discretion to establish value. The regulations will further satisfy industry concerns by reducing information required by the lessee to compute royalty. The committee has met several times and is developing a spot-market-based valuation methodology that will satisfy the lease and regulatory requirements for gross proceeds, major portion, and dual accounting. The MMS expects to publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in 1996.

- Majority price initiatives. Indian lease terms require the value of gas to be the higher of either gross proceeds or the highest price paid for a major portion of production sold from the field where the lease is located. Majority prices are calculated and compared with prices reported by payors. The RMP issues a bill for additional royalties where appropriate.

The RMP collected \$950,000 in additional royalties from 175 payors through the end of FY 1994 for Oklahoma Indian allottees and the Southern Ute Tribe and allottees. Negotiations are underway with other Tribes and allottee organizations to determine an acceptable majority price calculation for gas production.

Revenue Underpayment Detection Programs in 1994

The accurate determination and collection of mineral revenues requires both voluntary compliance by payors and sophisticated RMP audit and exception processing identification programs designed to detect the underpayment of revenues. Collections from audits, refund denials, and exception identification programs rose 61.7 percent, or \$116.3 million, from \$190.4 million in FY 1993 to \$306.7 million in FY 1994 (table 1 and figure 3). The increase in revenue collections during the period is primarily attributed to:

- Settlement of outstanding audit issues from prior audit periods through the combined efforts of RMP and the energy industry; and

Table 1. Revenues from principal Royalty Management Program underpayment detection programs, Fiscal Years 1982-94

		Revenues in Thousands of Dollars								
		Audit Program	AFS/PAAS Comparison	AFS Exception Processing	Automated Allowance Tracking	AFS/PAAS Liq. Damages	OCS Recoup.	Indian Recoup.	Improper Adjustmt	Total
1982-84	....	\$ 132,858	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 132,858
1985	....	75,433	2,900	2,656	---	---	---	---	---	80,989
1986	....	115,930	6,415	8,104	---	---	---	---	---	130,449
1987	....	79,384	6,415	7,281	---	11	---	---	---	93,091
1988	....	52,201	10,074	13,494	---	327	---	---	---	76,096
1989	....	107,416	12,506	16,939	---	114	---	---	---	136,975
1990	....	65,966	18,529	14,528	---	124	---	---	---	99,147
1991	....	97,003	20,204	11,251	---	477	---	---	---	128,935
1992	....	122,670	22,984	21,641	2,210	781	104	104	---	170,494
1993	....	140,493	24,644	22,559	721	913	708	199	168	190,405
1994	....	<u>267,787</u>	<u>19,174</u>	<u>15,836</u>	<u>2,179</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>306,683</u>
Total	....	\$1,257,141	\$143,845	\$134,289	\$5,110	\$3,631	\$1,259	\$489	\$358	\$1,546,122

- Additional revenues generated through audits of gas contract settlements.

Cumulative revenue collections from the inception of the first of the RMP underpayment detection programs in October 1981 through the end of FY 1994 totaled over \$1.5 billion (table 1). A summary of program activity in FY 1994 follows:

- **Audit program.** Audit collections by RMP auditors totaled \$236.3 million during the year. An additional \$169,000 was realized from the denial of refund requests sought by industry. Collections generated by funded and unfunded State and Indian Tribal audit efforts equaled \$31.3 million. The collective Federal, State, and Indian audit programs resulted in additional revenues and refund denials of nearly \$267.8 million in FY 1994 (table 1 and figure 3).

The RMP maintained cooperative agreements that provided audit funding in FY 1994 to 6 Indian Tribes and 10 States under the authority provided in sections 202 and 205 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Cooperative agreements

under section 202 were in effect at the end of FY 1994 with the following Tribes:

- Blackfeet
- Navajo Nation
- Shoshone & Arapahoe
- Southern Ute
- Ute
- Ute Mountain Ute

The Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming signed a new cooperative agreement on November 15, 1993. The Blackfeet Tribe signed a new agreement on January 1, 1994.

Cooperative agreements under section 205 were in effect at the end of FY 1994 with the following States:

- California
- Colorado
- Louisiana
- Montana
- New Mexico
- North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- Texas
- Utah
- Wyoming

- **AFS/PAAS comparison.** The RMP continued to resolve discrepancies, or exceptions, between sales

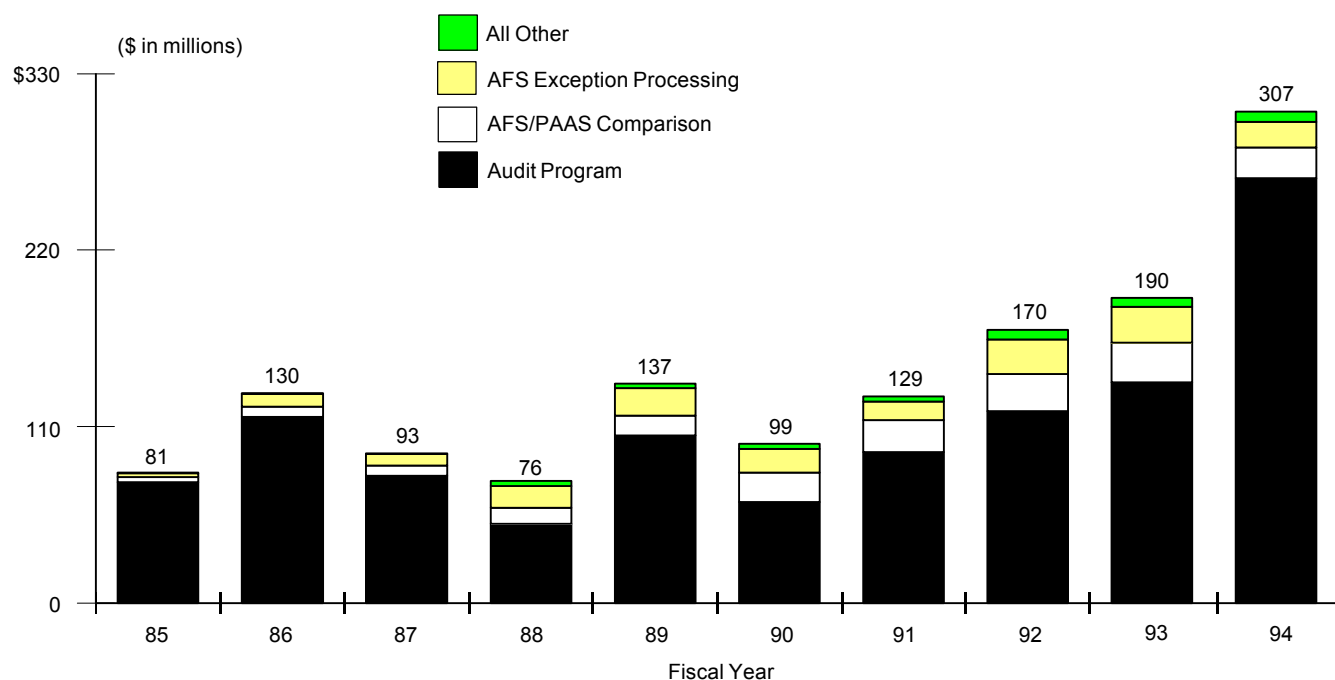


Figure 3. Revenues from RMP underpayment detection programs, FY 1985-94

reported to AFS by payors and production volumes reported to PAAS by lease and agreement operators in FY 1994. Revenues from comparisons of sales reported to AFS and corresponding production reported to PAAS fell from \$24.6 million in FY 1993 to \$19.2 million in FY 1994 (table 1 and figure 3). The decline is attributed to a reduction in personnel available to perform the comparisons. Personnel in RMP are working to modify existing policies and procedures to allow more exceptions to be analyzed and resolved with fewer personnel resources.

- AFS exceptions. The AFS exceptions identification program promotes accurate, timely royalty and rental reporting and payment. The program detects:
 - Late payment of royalties, rents, and bills;
 - Insufficient estimated royalty payments; and
 - Discrepancies between payments and financial lease terms for rents, bonuses, advance royalties, and minimum royalties.

Interest collections from the AFS exceptions identification program declined from \$22.6 million in FY 1993 to \$15.8 million in FY 1994 (table 1 and figure 3). The RMP made an aggressive effort to eliminate a backlog in late-payment exception processing in FY 1992-93, resulting in higher collections during that 2-year period. Exception processing is now current, and collections have returned to normal levels.

- Automated Allowance Tracking System. All transportation and processing allowances deducted from royalties are subject to RMP review. Automated systems changes delayed billing for filing violations until the fourth quarter of FY 1993. Collections for bills issued resulted in nearly \$2.2 million in revenue in FY 1994 (table 1 and figure 3).
- Liquidated damage assessments. The RMP issues bills for liquidated damage assessments when royalty or production reports are received after the due date or submitted with errors. Collections from late or erroneous royalty or production reports totaled

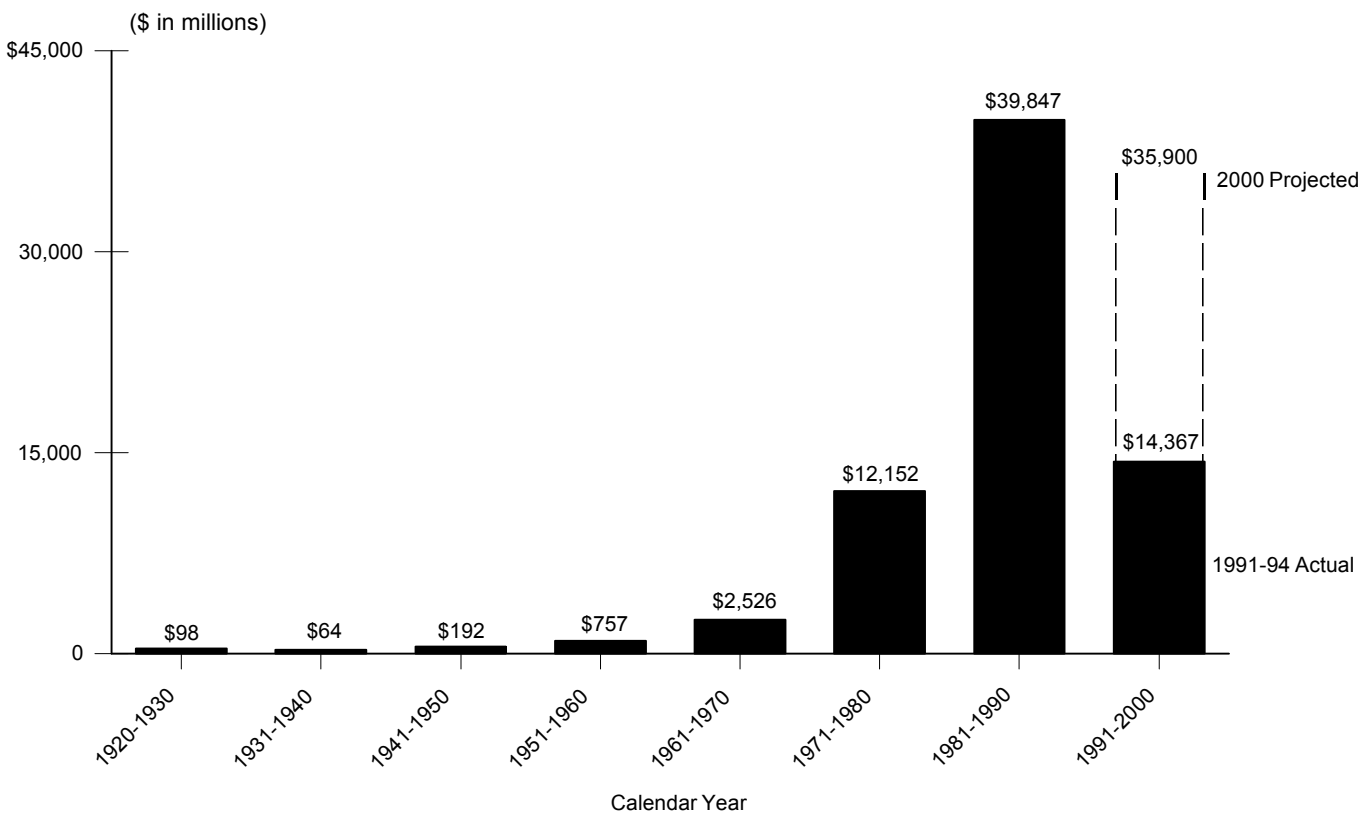


Figure 4. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1920-2000

\$884,000 in FY 1994, down \$29,000 from \$913,000 in FY 1993 (table 1 and figure 3).

- OCS improper recoupments. Section 10 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments requires a payor to file a request with RMP for recoupment of an overpayment within 2 years of the original payment. Payors who take a recoupment without authorization are contacted by RMP and must explain the refund within 30 days. Failure to respond to the notification to justify the refund will result in an assessment to recover the unauthorized recoupment. Collections from the program totaled \$447,000 in FY 1994 (table 1 and figure 3).
- Indian recoupments. Those payors who take a recoupment of an overpayment on an Indian lease cannot recoup more than 50 percent of the monthly revenue payment on an allotted lease or 100 percent of the monthly revenue payment on a Tribal lease. Collections from improper Indian recoupments equaled \$186,000 in FY 1994 (table 1 and figure 3).

- Improper adjustments. The RMP compares every credit line submitted by a payor with the most recent payment line. Payors who submit a credit line that does not match the original payment line must repay the credit amount. Collections from improper adjustments totaled \$190,000 in FY 1994 (table 1 and figure 3).

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues in 1994

Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases rose 3.7 percent, or \$150 million, from \$4.1 billion in 1993 to \$4.2 billion in 1994 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The growth in revenues during the year was due to additional Federal offshore and onshore bonus collections and an increase in settlement payments credited to minimum royalties.

Bonus collections from competitive lease sales rose \$225.2 million, from \$203.6 million in 1993 to \$428.8 million in 1994. Offshore bonus receipts were up \$204.9 million during the period (tables 2 and 3). The increase in offshore collections was due to new

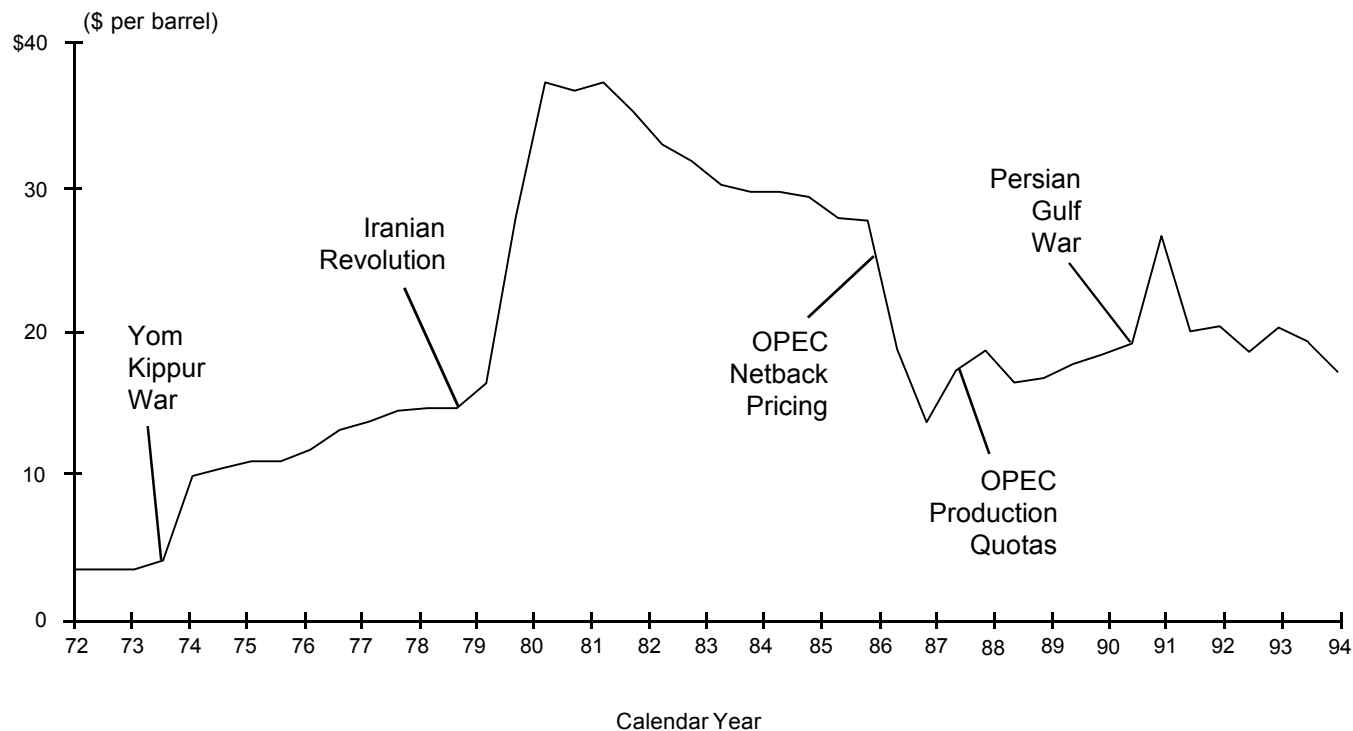


Figure 5. West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices, 1972-94 (Source: Oil and Gas Journal Energy Database)

three-dimensional seismic technology used in oil and gas exploration, subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf. Federal onshore bonus revenues were up \$20.3 million (tables 2 and 3). The increase in onshore bonuses was primarily attributed to additional collections from oil and gas lease sales.

Rent collections fell \$1.6 million, from \$76.3 million in 1993 to \$74.7 million in 1994 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). Most of the decline occurred with Federal onshore properties.

Minimum royalty collections increased from \$151 million in 1993 to \$262.7 million in 1994 (tables 2 and 3). Minimum royalties include revenues from negotiated settlements and contract settlements. The rise in minimum royalty collections is due to a significant increase in Federal onshore settlement payments in 1994, including a particularly large settlement in Wyoming.

Royalties fell 5.1 percent, or \$185.4 million, from 1993 to 1994. An increase in coal royalties was offset by declines in oil royalties, gas royalties, and royalties from commodities other than oil, gas, and coal (figures 1 and 2, and tables 2 and 3). Royalties are projected to generate over \$3 billion annually during the balance of the decade (figure 4).

Royalty collections from oil on Federal and Indian lands declined 11.7 percent, or \$134 million, from 1993 to 1994 (table 3 and figure 6).

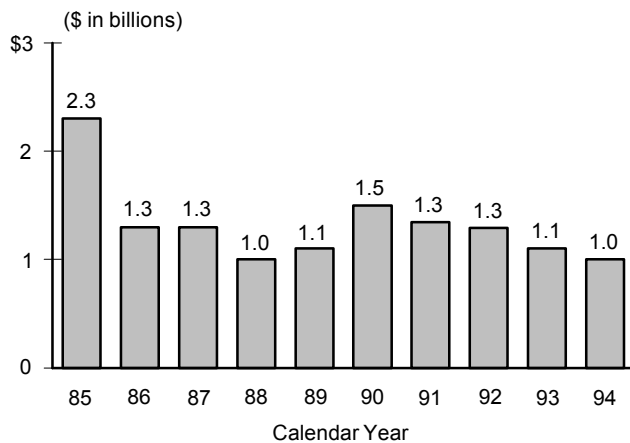


Figure 6. Oil royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1985-94

The international market materially influences domestic oil prices. The decline in oil prices that began in 1993 continued into 1994 (figure 5). Significant supplies of oil on the open

market coupled with marginal increases in demand continued to put pressure on international oil prices. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that prices rose in the second and third quarters of 1994 due, in part, to uncertainty surrounding Nigerian oil production. The Nigerian situation stabilized in September, and crude oil prices again receded. The increase in the second and third quarters was not enough to offset declines in the first and fourth quarters during the year.

Gas royalties fell 3.2 percent, or \$65 million, from \$2 billion in 1993 to \$1.9 billion in 1994 (table 3 and figure 7).

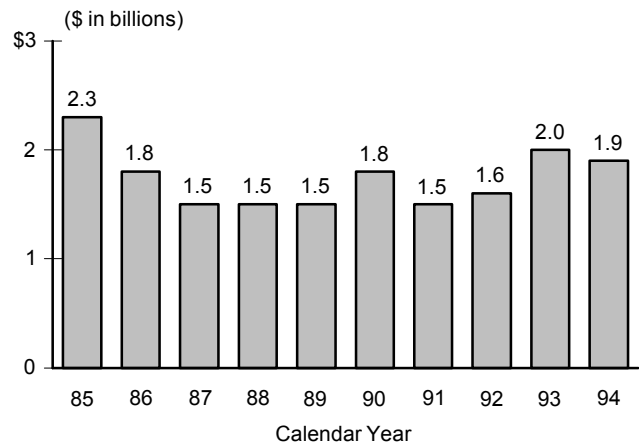


Figure 7. Gas royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1985-94

Domestic natural gas prices are governed by competition in the U.S. and Canadian energy markets because gas, unlike oil, is not easily transported between countries outside North America. The DOE reports that the gas industry completed the restructuring mandated under FERC Order 636 on November 1, 1993. Open access to pipeline transportation has resulted in more marketing opportunities for producers and enhanced competition. Coordination has improved between natural gas pipeline and distribution companies. Storage facilities are being used more efficiently in meeting peak demands with less reliance on production. Canadian imports have been rising annually, particularly during the winter months, easing pressure on domestic supply sources. Improved inventory management, higher storage levels, increased Canadian imports, and cool summer weather all contributed to lower wellhead prices in 1994.

Coal royalties from Federal and Indian lands increased from \$329 million in 1993 to \$360.2 million in 1994 (table 3 and figure 8).

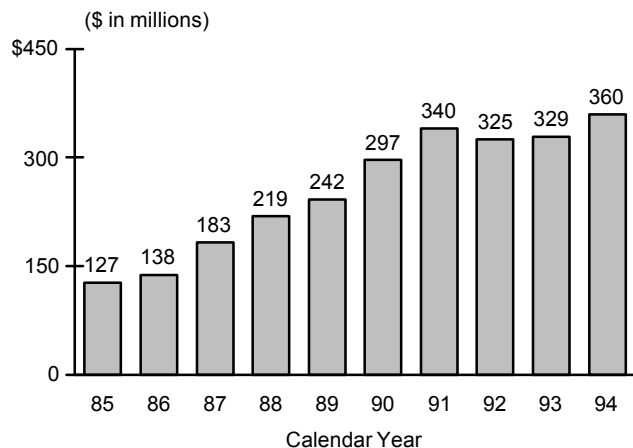


Figure 8. Coal royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1985-94

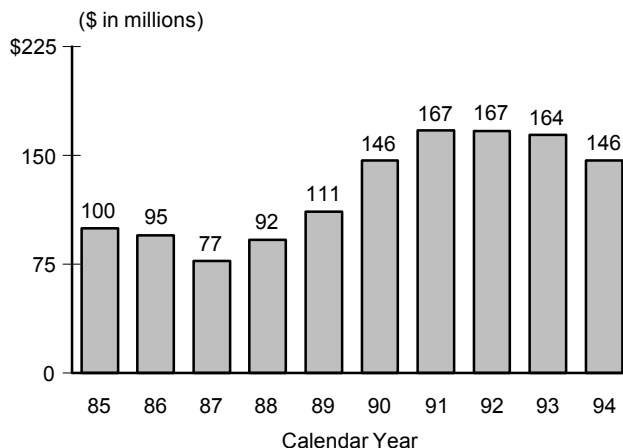


Figure 9. Other royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1985-94

The DOE reports that U.S. coal production reached a record 1,034 million short tons in 1994. Federal and Indian coal sales volume rose 12.5 percent, from 285.7 million short tons in 1993 to 321.4 million short tons in 1994 (table 11). Much of the increase occurred in Wyoming (table 22). Coal consumption in the United States has shifted in recent years from high-sulfur Eastern coal to low-sulfur Western coal to comply with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The DOE advises that about 88 percent of domestic coal is used to generate electricity.

Royalty collections from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal fell 10.7 percent, or \$17.6 million, from \$164.1 million in 1993 to \$146.5 million in 1994 (table 3 and figure 9).

Royalties from other minerals on Federal offshore lands fell \$17.2 million during the year (table 17). Much of the

decline in revenues occurred with gas plant products. Federal onshore royalties from other products, in contrast, rose \$1.7 million in 1994 (table 22). Most of the increase occurred with geothermal and heated water sources. Indian royalties from other commodities fell by \$2.1 million during the year (table 28). Much of the decline again occurred with gas plant products.

Mineral Revenues Information

The tables, figures, and narratives in this report provide detailed information addressing the \$4.2 billion collected and disbursed from Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1994. Selected tables and figures provide summary information over the past few years or from the inception of the royalty program in 1920 through the end of 1994.

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1985-94

	Royalties	Minimum Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Total
1985					
Offshore Federal	\$3,638,813,376	\$ 4,067,321	\$ 61,999,144	\$ 1,557,650,714	\$5,262,530,555
Onshore Federal	992,953,891	1,782,388	105,809,280	47,594,759	1,148,140,318
Indian	<u>139,424,708</u>	---	<u>3,372,750</u>	---	<u>142,797,458</u>
Total	\$4,771,191,975	\$ 5,849,709	\$171,181,174	\$ 1,605,245,473	\$6,553,468,331
1986					
Offshore Federal	\$2,559,660,623	\$ 5,176,608	\$ 52,958,237	\$ 187,094,747	\$2,804,890,215
Onshore Federal	664,470,423	7,921,348	73,453,353	30,209,062	776,054,186
Indian	<u>105,028,658</u>	---	<u>3,018,833</u>	---	<u>108,047,491</u>
Total	\$3,329,159,704	\$13,097,956	\$129,430,423	\$ 217,303,809	\$3,688,991,892
1987					
Offshore Federal	\$2,351,164,026	\$21,399,332	\$ 74,642,712	\$ 497,247,006	\$2,944,453,076
Onshore Federal	682,411,009	14,377,320	61,449,391	34,752,714	792,990,434
Indian	<u>104,787,583</u>	---	<u>1,206,406</u>	---	<u>105,993,989</u>
Total	\$3,138,362,618	\$35,776,652	\$137,298,509	\$ 531,999,720	\$3,843,437,499
1988					
Offshore Federal	\$2,078,601,613	\$16,822,821	\$ 62,867,785	\$ 1,259,548,738	\$3,417,840,957
Onshore Federal	649,534,932	11,279,396	64,810,845	59,394,838	785,020,011
Indian	<u>112,282,668</u>	---	<u>1,255,603</u>	---	<u>113,538,271</u>
Total	\$2,840,419,213	\$28,102,217	\$128,934,233	\$ 1,318,943,576	\$4,316,399,239
1989					
Offshore Federal	\$2,151,389,563	\$38,890,914	\$ 79,247,653	\$ 645,617,410	\$2,915,145,540
Onshore Federal	703,271,378	14,596,315	64,582,840	93,490,354	875,940,887
Indian	<u>122,429,802</u>	---	<u>1,454,523</u>	---	<u>123,884,325</u>
Total	\$2,977,090,743	\$53,487,229	\$145,285,016	\$ 739,107,764	\$3,914,970,752
1990					
Offshore Federal	\$2,684,799,523	\$19,298,248	\$ 79,339,130	\$ 584,301,918	\$3,367,738,819
Onshore Federal	906,932,447	3,920,033	62,054,404	63,619,572	1,036,526,456
Indian	<u>151,992,888</u>	---	<u>438,483</u>	---	<u>152,431,371</u>
Total	\$3,743,724,858	\$23,218,281	\$141,832,017	\$ 647,921,490	\$4,556,696,646

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1985-94 (cont.)

	Royalties	Minimum Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Total
1991					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,355,516,849	\$ 20,677,698	\$ 78,115,402	\$ 338,856,549	\$ 2,793,166,498
Onshore Federal	881,093,217	4,609,484	58,196,111	42,288,326	986,187,138
Indian	<u>145,185,355</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,819,916</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>147,005,271</u>
Total	\$ 3,381,795,421	\$ 25,287,182	\$ 138,131,429	\$ 381,144,875	\$ 3,926,358,907
1992					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,377,178,820	\$ 39,743,046	\$ 59,698,811	\$ 84,784,975	\$ 2,561,405,652
Onshore Federal	865,437,216	9,552,915	36,977,532	58,185,736	970,153,399
Indian	<u>156,397,215</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,366,413</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>157,763,628</u>
Total	\$ 3,399,013,251	\$ 49,295,961	\$ 98,042,756	\$ 142,970,711	\$ 3,689,322,679
1993					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,552,932,830	\$137,727,059	\$ 39,786,688	\$ 126,467,246	\$ 2,856,913,823
Onshore Federal	922,173,970	13,227,103	34,667,064	77,106,385	1,047,174,522
Indian	<u>166,371,356</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,860,669</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>168,232,025</u>
Total	\$ 3,641,478,156	\$150,954,162	\$ 76,314,421	\$ 203,573,631	\$ 4,072,320,370
1994					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,403,114,323	\$140,936,824	\$ 39,866,586	\$ 331,367,072	\$ 2,915,284,805
Onshore Federal	892,722,601	121,800,924	32,890,789	97,454,815	1,144,869,129
Indian	<u>160,252,886</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,950,624</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>162,203,510</u>
Total	\$ 3,456,089,810	\$262,737,748	\$ 74,707,999	\$ 428,821,887	\$ 4,222,357,444
1985-94					
Offshore Federal	\$25,153,171,546	\$444,739,871	\$ 628,522,148	\$5,612,936,375	\$31,839,369,940
Onshore Federal	8,161,001,084	203,067,226	594,891,609	604,096,561	9,563,056,480
Indian	<u>1,364,153,119</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>17,744,220</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,381,897,339</u>
Total	\$34,678,325,749	\$647,807,097	\$1,241,157,977	\$6,217,032,936	\$42,784,323,759

NOTE: Most Indian leases do not contain minimum royalty provisions. Most Indian leases retain rental provisions after the lease is producing. Indian rent revenues represent fiscal year data from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) records for the period 1985-87. Indian rent revenues represent calendar year data from Minerals Management Service (MMS) records for producing leases during the period 1988-94. Federal onshore bonus revenues represent fiscal year data from "Public Land Statistics," Bureau of Land Management, for the period 1985-87. Federal onshore bonus revenues represent calendar year data from MMS records during the period 1988-94. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1985-94

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1985				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 103,473,037	\$ 23,403,336	\$ 126,876,373
Gas Royalties	1,905,597,880	328,657,320	35,853,169	2,270,108,369
Oil Royalties	1,707,184,899	492,367,908	75,025,974	2,274,578,781
Other Royalties	26,030,597	68,455,626	5,142,229	99,628,452
Minimum Royalties . . .	4,067,321	1,782,388	---	5,849,709
Rents	61,999,144	105,809,280	3,372,750	171,181,174
Bonuses	<u>1,557,650,714</u>	<u>47,594,759</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,605,245,473</u>
Total	\$ 5,262,530,555	\$ 1,148,140,318	\$ 142,797,458	\$ 6,553,468,331
1986				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 108,420,624	\$ 29,476,973	\$ 137,897,597
Gas Royalties	1,518,338,984	224,601,025	27,263,985	1,770,203,994
Oil Royalties	1,015,037,703	268,689,563	42,420,370	1,326,147,636
Other Royalties	26,283,936	62,759,211	5,867,330	94,910,477
Minimum Royalties. . .	5,176,608	7,921,348	---	13,097,956
Rents	52,958,237	73,453,353	3,018,833	129,430,423
Bonuses	<u>187,094,747</u>	<u>30,209,062</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>217,303,809</u>
Total	\$ 2,804,890,215	\$ 776,054,186	\$ 108,047,491	\$ 3,688,991,892
1987				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 152,470,369	\$ 30,481,374	\$ 182,951,743
Gas Royalties	1,337,761,434	183,941,568	22,240,298	1,543,943,300
Oil Royalties	999,273,491	289,069,747	45,813,797	1,334,157,035
Other Royalties	14,129,101	56,929,325	6,252,114	77,310,540
Minimum Royalties . . .	21,399,332	14,377,320	---	35,776,652
Rents	74,642,712	61,449,391	1,206,406	137,298,509
Bonuses	<u>497,247,006</u>	<u>34,752,714</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>531,999,720</u>
Total	\$ 2,944,453,076	\$ 792,990,434	\$ 105,993,989	\$ 3,843,437,499

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1985-94 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1988				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 172,795,745	\$ 46,691,767	\$ 219,487,512
Gas Royalties	1,310,301,872	182,044,265	22,492,041	1,514,838,178
Oil Royalties	747,454,359	230,896,902	36,046,679	1,014,397,940
Other Royalties	20,845,382	63,798,020	7,052,181	91,695,583
Minimum Royalties . . .	16,822,821	11,279,396	---	28,102,217
Rents	62,867,785	64,810,845	1,255,603	128,934,233
Bonuses	<u>1,259,548,738</u>	<u>59,394,838</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,318,943,576</u>
Total	\$3,417,840,957	\$ 785,020,011	\$113,538,271	\$4,316,399,239
1989				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 194,541,835	\$ 47,677,927	\$ 242,219,762
Gas Royalties	1,300,193,995	176,414,932	24,632,980	1,501,241,907
Oil Royalties	818,591,495	263,056,653	40,835,885	1,122,484,033
Other Royalties	32,604,073	69,257,958	9,283,010	111,145,041
Minimum Royalties . . .	38,890,914	14,596,315	---	53,487,229
Rents	79,247,653	64,582,840	1,454,523	145,285,016
Bonuses	<u>645,617,410</u>	<u>93,490,354</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>739,107,764</u>
Total	\$2,915,145,540	\$ 875,940,887	\$123,884,325	\$3,914,970,752
1990				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 236,067,011	\$ 60,791,496	\$ 296,858,507
Gas Royalties	1,539,364,756	225,489,863	29,750,975	1,794,605,594
Oil Royalties	1,090,953,312	362,642,855	52,207,285	1,505,803,452
Other Royalties	54,481,455	82,732,718	9,243,132	146,457,305
Minimum Royalties . . .	19,298,248	3,920,033	---	23,218,281
Rents	79,339,130	62,054,404	438,483	141,832,017
Bonuses	<u>584,301,918</u>	<u>63,619,572</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>647,921,490</u>
Total	\$3,367,738,819	\$1,036,526,456	\$152,431,371	\$4,556,696,646

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1985-94 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1991				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 276,691,204	\$ 62,883,284	\$ 339,574,488
Gas Royalties	1,286,891,566	214,317,519	29,223,094	1,530,432,179
Oil Royalties	996,566,085	303,594,785	44,431,636	1,344,592,506
Other Royalties	72,059,198	86,489,709	8,647,341	167,196,248
Minimum Royalties . . .	20,677,698	4,609,484	---	25,287,182
Rents	78,115,402	58,196,111	1,819,916	138,131,429
Bonuses.	<u>338,856,549</u>	<u>42,288,326</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>381,144,875</u>
Total	\$ 2,793,166,498	\$ 986,187,138	\$ 147,005,271	\$ 3,926,358,907
1992				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 259,543,930	\$ 65,918,888	\$ 325,462,818
Gas Royalties	1,333,786,723	243,635,393	34,630,655	1,612,052,771
Oil Royalties	968,052,702	280,355,318	46,386,064	1,294,794,084
Other Royalties	75,339,395	81,902,575	9,461,608	166,703,578
Minimum Royalties . . .	39,743,046	9,552,915	---	49,295,961
Rents	59,698,811	36,977,532	1,366,413	98,042,756
Bonuses	<u>84,784,975</u>	<u>58,185,736</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>142,970,711</u>
Total	\$ 2,561,405,652	\$ 970,153,399	\$ 157,763,628	\$ 3,689,322,679
1993				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 264,242,130	\$ 64,749,821	\$ 328,991,951
Gas Royalties	1,591,838,003	359,951,349	48,030,441	1,999,819,793
Oil Royalties	885,005,673	223,189,419	40,358,446	1,148,553,538
Other Royalties	76,089,154	74,791,072	13,232,648	164,112,874
Minimum Royalties . . .	137,727,059	13,227,103	---	150,954,162
Rents	39,786,688	34,667,064	1,860,669	76,314,421
Bonuses	<u>126,467,246</u>	<u>77,106,385</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>203,573,631</u>
Total	\$ 2,856,913,823	\$ 1,047,174,522	\$ 168,232,025	\$ 4,072,320,370

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1985-94 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1994				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 291,270,611	\$ 68,904,413	\$ 360,175,024
Gas Royalties	1,544,996,745	342,371,752	47,497,637	1,934,866,134
Oil Royalties	799,238,495	182,580,905	32,734,330	1,014,553,730
Other Royalties	58,879,083	76,499,333	11,116,506	146,494,922
Minimum Royalties . . .	140,936,824	121,800,924	---	262,737,748
Rents	39,866,586	32,890,789	1,950,624	74,707,999
Bonuses	<u>331,367,072</u>	<u>97,454,815</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>428,821,887</u>
Total	\$ 2,915,284,805	\$1,144,869,129	\$ 162,203,510	\$ 4,222,357,444
1985-94				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$2,059,516,496	\$ 500,979,279	\$ 2,560,495,775
Gas Royalties	14,669,071,958	2,481,424,986	321,615,275	17,472,112,219
Oil Royalties	10,027,358,214	2,896,444,055	456,260,466	13,380,062,735
Other Royalties	456,741,374	723,615,547	85,298,099	1,265,655,020
Minimum Royalties . . .	444,739,871	203,067,226	---	647,807,097
Rents	628,522,148	594,891,609	17,744,220	1,241,157,977
Bonuses	<u>5,612,936,375</u>	<u>604,096,561</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>6,217,032,936</u>
Total	\$31,839,369,940	\$9,563,056,480	\$1,381,897,339	\$42,784,323,759

NOTE: Most Indian leases do not contain minimum royalty provisions. Most Indian leases retain rental provisions after the lease is producing. Indian rent revenues represent fiscal year data from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) records for the period 1985-87. Indian rent revenues represent calendar year data from Minerals Management Service (MMS) records for producing leases during the period 1988-94. Federal onshore bonus revenues represent fiscal year data from "Public Land Statistics", Bureau of Land Management for the period 1985-87. Federal onshore bonus revenues represent calendar year data from MMS records during the period 1988-94. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 4. Summary of royalty revenues other than rents and bonuses collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-94

	1920-90			1991			1992		
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Coal									
Federal Lands	2,228	\$ 25,768	\$ 1,321	253	\$ 2,620	\$ 277	239	\$ 2,529	\$ 260
Indian Lands	456	5,284	325	32	544	63	28	548	66
Total	2,684	\$ 31,052	\$ 1,646	285	\$ 3,164	\$ 340	267	\$ 3,077	\$ 326
Gas									
Federal Lands	127,350	\$159,294	\$24,982	5,730	\$ 9,696	\$1,501	5,975	\$10,178	\$1,577
Indian Lands	4,138	3,679	485	132	210	29	150	249	35
Total	131,488	\$162,973	\$25,467	5,862	\$ 9,906	\$1,530	6,125	\$10,427	\$1,612
Oil									
Federal Lands	16,740	\$170,709	\$25,703	449	\$ 8,768	\$1,300	487	\$ 8,564	\$1,248
Indian Lands	1,299	8,648	1,232	14	283	44	15	280	46
Total	18,039	\$179,357	\$26,935	463	\$ 9,051	\$1,344	502	\$ 8,844	\$1,294
Other									
Federal Lands	N/A	\$ 21,733	\$ 1,355	N/A	\$ 2,134	\$ 159	N/A	\$ 2,103	\$ 157
Indian Lands	N/A	2,084	228	N/A	71	9	N/A	76	9
Total	N/A	\$ 23,817	\$ 1,583	N/A	\$ 2,205	\$ 168	N/A	\$ 2,179	\$ 166
All Minerals									
Federal Lands	N/A	\$377,504	\$53,361	N/A	\$23,218	\$3,237	N/A	\$23,374	\$3,242
Indian Lands	N/A	19,695	2,270	N/A	1,108	145	N/A	1,153	156
Total	N/A	\$397,199	\$55,631	N/A	\$24,326	\$3,382	N/A	\$24,527	\$3,398

Table 4. Summary of royalty revenues other than rents and bonuses collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

1993			1994			1920-94			
Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	
									Coal
258	\$ 2,587	\$ 264	293	\$ 2,852	\$ 291	3,271	\$ 36,356	\$ 2,413	Federal Lands
28	542	65	29	558	69	573	7,476	588	Indian Lands
286	\$ 3,129	\$ 329	322	\$ 3,410	\$ 360	3,844	\$ 43,832	\$ 3,001	Total
									Gas
6,243	\$12,894	\$1,952	6,446	\$12,696	\$1,887	151,744	\$204,758	\$31,899	Federal Lands
189	342	48	209	339	47	4,818	4,819	644	Indian Lands
6,432	\$13,236	\$2,000	6,655	\$13,035	\$1,934	156,562	\$209,577	\$32,543	Total
									Oil
489	\$ 7,821	\$1,108	489	\$ 6,833	\$ 982	18,654	\$202,695	\$30,341	Federal Lands
15	244	40	14	203	33	1,357	9,658	1,395	Indian Lands
504	\$ 8,065	\$1,148	503	\$ 7,036	\$1,015	20,011	\$212,353	\$31,736	Total
									Other
N/A	\$ 1,895	\$ 151	N/A	\$ 1,830	\$ 135	N/A	\$ 29,695	\$ 1,957	Federal Lands
N/A	171	13	N/A	84	11	N/A	2,486	270	Indian Lands
N/A	\$ 2,066	\$ 164	N/A	\$ 1,914	\$ 146	N/A	\$ 32,181	\$ 2,227	Total
									All Minerals
N/A	\$25,197	\$3,475	N/A	\$24,211	\$3,295	N/A	\$473,504	\$66,610	Federal Lands
N/A	1,299	166	N/A	1,184	160	N/A	24,439	2,897	Indian Lands
N/A	\$26,496	\$3,641	N/A	\$25,395	\$3,455	N/A	\$497,943	\$69,507	Total

NOTE: Data are rounded. Sales value and royalties are reported in millions of dollars, oil is reported in millions of barrels, natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf, and coal is reported in millions of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey and Minerals Management Service, DOI.

Table 5. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	106,665,113	\$ 66,986,373	\$ 3,150,769
Gas	6,654,601,389	13,035,124,698	1,934,866,134
Gas Lost	397,206	637,755	91,142
Gas Plant Products	2,409,347,271	625,430,960	66,324,818
Geothermal	16,830,861	183,448,040	20,292,463
Hot Water	5,092,225	36,837,076	3,783,731
Oil	502,282,608	7,035,750,044	1,014,553,730
Oil Lost	434	6,688	830
Sulfur	386,389	<u>4,519,792</u>	<u>53,656</u>
Total		\$20,988,741,426	\$3,043,117,273
Solid Minerals			
Coal	321,441,148	\$ 3,410,169,599	\$ 360,175,024
Copper	143,935	57,289,670	6,280,584
Fluorspar	1,939	376,987	18,849
Lead	229,218	81,522,051	1,987,424
Limestone	186,086	799,369	23,280
Phosphate	6,254,698	106,668,340	5,428,686
Potash	1,648,408	133,076,516	2,861,493
Salt	40,839	47,782	1,225
Sand-Gravel	10,815,517	29,774,009	4,006,933
Sodium	5,184,639	381,268,530	18,901,510
Sulfur	2,604,039	120,235,482	10,493,136
Zinc	53,571	<u>20,301,932</u>	<u>793,054</u>
Total		\$ 4,341,530,267	\$ 410,971,198

Table 6. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Gas	4,657,017,829	\$ 9,752,514,909	\$1,544,996,745
Gas Lost	87,631	186,849	25,094
Gas Plant Products	1,392,813,380	398,330,753	48,345,609
Oil	369,474,307	5,202,103,469	799,238,495
Sulfur	10,408	<u>172,081</u>	<u>14,019</u>
Total		\$15,353,308,061	\$2,392,619,962
Solid Minerals			
Salt	40,839	\$ 47,782	\$ 1,225
Sulfur	2,604,039	<u>120,235,482</u>	<u>10,493,136</u>
Total		\$ 120,283,264	\$ 10,494,361

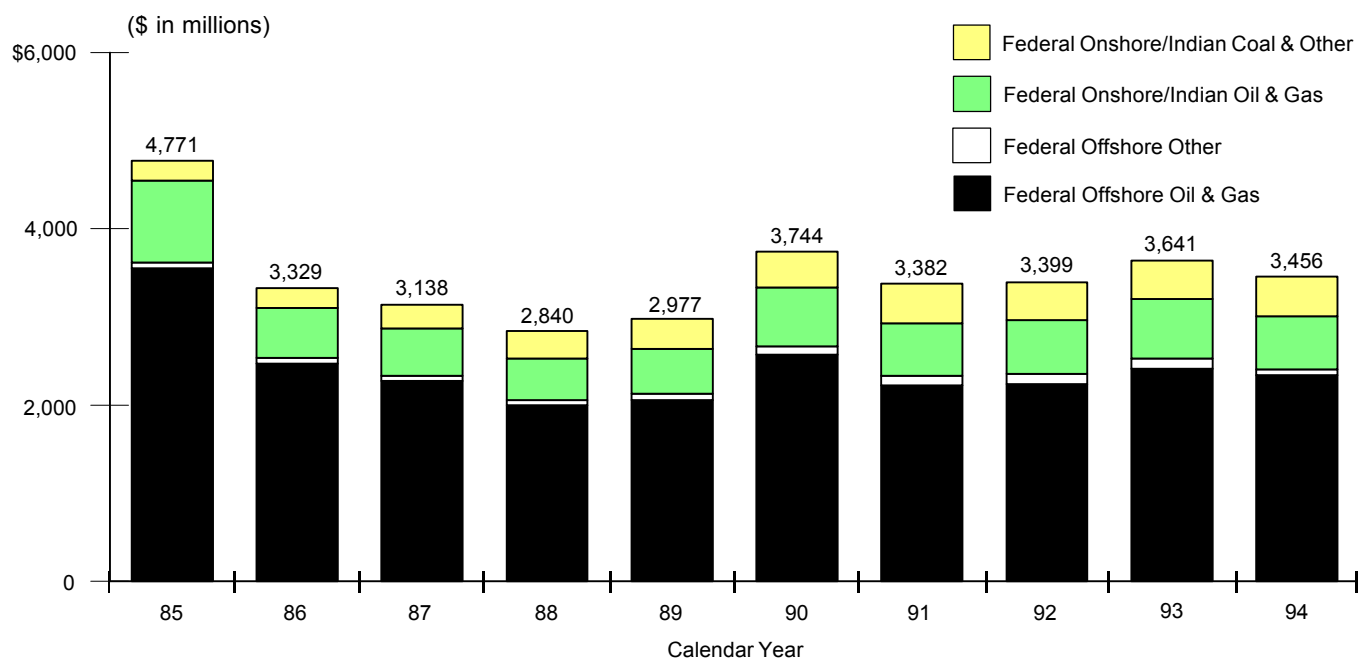


Figure 10. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1985-94

Table 7. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	106,665,113	\$ 66,986,373	\$ 3,150,769
Gas	1,788,553,310	2,943,901,912	342,371,752
Gas Lost	132,941	217,495	27,187
Gas Plant Products	963,245,188	215,358,490	16,823,285
Geothermal	16,830,861	183,448,040	20,292,463
Hot Water	5,092,225	36,837,076	3,783,731
Oil	119,240,819	1,631,083,860	182,580,905
Oil Lost	366	5,355	663
Sulfur	375,981	<u>4,347,711</u>	<u>39,637</u>
Total		\$5,082,186,312	\$569,070,392
Solid Minerals			
Coal	292,519,736	\$2,852,064,465	\$291,270,611
Copper	19,218	9,584,492	360,603
Fluorspar	1,939	376,987	18,849
Lead	229,218	81,522,051	1,987,424
Limestone	23,272	107,409	5,370
Phosphate	6,173,582	103,623,120	5,184,206
Potash	1,648,408	133,076,516	2,861,493
Sand-Gravel	6,006,750	12,894,552	841,882
Sodium	5,184,639	381,268,530	18,901,510
Zinc	53,571	<u>20,301,932</u>	<u>793,054</u>
Total		\$3,594,820,054	\$322,225,002

Table 8. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Gas	209,030,250	\$338,707,877	\$47,497,637
Gas Lost	176,634	233,411	38,861
Gas Plant Products	53,288,703	11,741,717	1,155,924
Oil	13,567,482	202,562,715	32,734,330
Oil Lost	68	<u>1,333</u>	<u>167</u>
Total		\$553,247,053	\$81,426,919
Solid Minerals			
Coal	28,921,412	\$558,105,134	\$68,904,413
Copper	124,717	47,705,178	5,919,981
Limestone	162,814	691,960	17,910
Phosphate	81,116	3,045,220	244,480
Sand-Gravel	4,808,767	<u>16,879,457</u>	<u>3,165,051</u>
Total		\$626,426,949	\$78,251,835

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94

	1920-84	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Fluid Minerals						
Carbon Dioxide						
Sales Volume	66,533,368	148,805,107	214,765,631	214,300,882	192,344,887	212,922,740
Sales Value	\$ 44,876,752	\$ 109,015,401	\$ 106,642,761	\$ 101,441,167	\$ 120,080,713	\$ 163,780,626
Royalties	\$ 5,397,857	\$ 13,083,379	\$ 12,782,485	\$ 11,867,100	\$ 9,990,923	\$ 10,642,228
Gas						
Sales Volume	99,153,340,568	5,096,870,952	4,868,457,833	5,420,807,591	5,314,847,233	5,211,457,103
Sales Value	\$ 97,176,912,481	\$ 14,334,958,778	\$ 11,109,833,239	\$ 9,792,949,595	\$ 9,566,702,680	\$ 9,451,719,098
Royalties	\$ 15,072,602,321	\$ 2,270,108,369	\$ 1,770,203,994	\$ 1,543,943,300	\$ 1,514,838,178	\$ 1,501,241,907
Gas Lost						
Sales Volume	153,369,267	(8,070,071)	1,042,854	694,750	837,156	(7,167,586)
Sales Value	\$ 101,843,782	\$ (3,629,633)	\$ 1,781,107	\$ 1,069,593	\$ 2,493,717	\$ (5,352,821)
Royalties	\$ 14,698,794	\$ (435,036)	\$ 224,402	\$ 139,378	\$ 312,152	\$ (866,532)
Gas Plant Products						
Sales Volume	34,083,578,499	853,729,018	748,767,577	746,792,193	1,309,355,908	1,660,604,151
Sales Value	\$ 3,759,258,777	\$ 315,775,352	\$ 267,596,991	\$ 181,794,667	\$ 314,169,527	\$ 388,240,864
Royalties	\$ 279,167,535	\$ 45,021,390	\$ 38,649,138	\$ 24,998,693	\$ 33,955,668	\$ 43,371,852
Geothermal						
Sales Volume	16,128,937	15,153,580	24,156,727	10,241,553	11,786,273	12,865,596
Sales Value	\$ 133,846,368	\$ 105,447,371	\$ 141,316,855	\$ 114,133,038	\$ 100,136,451	\$ 110,901,439
Royalties	\$ 16,992,240	\$ 13,396,664	\$ 17,279,937	\$ 14,134,967	\$ 12,265,355	\$ 13,078,493
Hot Water						
Sales Volume	395,196	107,576	160,136	134,387	1,228,492	1,642,626
Sales Value	\$ 3,012,954	\$ 791,000	\$ 1,020,069	\$ 1,854,757	\$ 9,986,139	\$ 15,342,181
Royalties	\$ 365,008	\$ 79,100	\$ 102,007	\$ 185,476	\$ 980,688	\$ 1,532,938
Oil						
Sales Volume	14,941,414,674	579,725,595	566,491,399	535,109,032	476,533,156	453,345,362
Sales Value	\$ 121,240,622,838	\$ 15,258,905,645	\$ 8,951,765,603	\$ 9,056,246,525	\$ 6,949,033,549	\$ 7,661,624,711
Royalties	\$ 18,358,172,389	\$ 2,274,578,781	\$ 1,326,147,636	\$ 1,334,157,035	\$ 1,014,397,940	\$ 1,122,484,033
Oil Lost						
Sales Volume	213,211	(4,385)	1,086	516	442	29
Sales Value	\$ 2,233,836	\$ (14,772)	\$ 16,813	\$ 7,850	\$ 5,344	\$ 689
Royalties	\$ 272,452	\$ (1,839)	\$ 2,139	\$ 970	\$ 541	\$ 86
Salt						
Sales Volume	4,765,679	---	---	---	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 1,494,712	---	---	---	---	---
Royalties	\$ 235,150	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	19,088,511	1,010,612	1,348,897	52,085	(5,196)	249,325
Sales Value	\$ 417,462,821	\$ 14,626,459	\$ 12,464,740	\$ (14,093,048)	\$ 310,252	\$ 13,711,732
Royalties	\$ 46,193,692	\$ 1,306,271	\$ 871,135	\$ (796,497)	\$ (137,671)	\$ 492,216

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94	
						Fluid Minerals
						Carbon Dioxide
244,911,932	227,533,767	231,746,815	234,612,068	106,665,113	2,095,142,310	Sales Volume
\$ 216,777,894	\$ 208,375,516	\$ 188,277,299	\$ 170,857,517	\$ 66,986,373	\$ 1,497,112,019	Sales Value
\$ 13,970,449	\$ 12,520,718	\$ 11,922,614	\$ 9,525,827	\$ 3,150,769	\$ 114,854,349	Royalties
						Gas
6,421,329,680	5,861,932,567	6,124,282,792	6,431,867,509	6,654,601,389	156,559,795,217	Sales Volume
\$11,539,292,536	\$ 9,905,865,558	\$10,426,985,709	\$13,235,246,698	\$13,035,124,698	\$209,575,591,070	Sales Value
\$ 1,794,605,594	\$ 1,530,432,179	\$ 1,612,052,771	\$ 1,999,819,793	\$ 1,934,866,134	\$ 32,544,714,540	Royalties
						Gas Lost
207,218	176,461	829,410	145,326	397,206	142,461,991	Sales Volume
\$ 154,487	\$ 414,703	\$ 1,584,258	\$ 411,428	\$ 637,755	\$ 101,408,376	Sales Value
\$ 34,855	\$ 86,228	\$ 207,583	\$ 51,705	\$ 91,142	\$ 14,544,671	Royalties
						Gas Plant Products
1,939,689,096	2,870,515,669	2,803,776,763	2,543,053,546	2,409,347,271	51,969,209,691	Sales Volume
\$ 597,190,582	\$ 836,192,543	\$ 845,654,370	\$ 736,776,965	\$ 625,430,960	\$ 8,868,081,598	Sales Value
\$ 67,838,982	\$ 92,338,200	\$ 91,828,525	\$ 88,903,072	\$ 66,324,818	\$ 872,397,873	Royalties
						Geothermal
31,423,876	28,645,164	25,830,940	24,473,650	16,830,861	217,537,157	Sales Volume
\$ 145,138,000	\$ 117,905,893	\$ 148,592,327	\$ 147,205,285	\$ 183,448,040	\$ 1,448,071,067	Sales Value
\$ 14,582,541	\$ 13,848,431	\$ 16,800,670	\$ 16,509,460	\$ 20,292,463	\$ 169,181,221	Royalties
						Hot Water
2,392,455	3,245,086	54,124	1,356,580	5,092,225	15,808,883	Sales Volume
\$ 24,832,545	\$ 35,154,053	\$ 165,000	\$ 5,131,206	\$ 36,837,076	\$ 134,126,980	Sales Value
\$ 2,459,797	\$ 3,546,164	\$ 5,646	\$ 513,189	\$ 3,783,731	\$ 13,553,744	Royalties
						Oil
485,679,172	462,998,420	502,543,457	503,991,361	502,282,608	20,010,114,236	Sales Volume
\$10,238,740,533	\$ 9,051,067,248	\$ 8,843,487,088	\$ 8,064,662,231	\$ 7,035,750,044	\$212,351,906,015	Sales Value
\$ 1,505,803,452	\$ 1,344,592,506	\$ 1,294,794,084	\$ 1,148,553,538	\$ 1,014,553,730	\$ 31,738,235,124	Royalties
						Oil Lost
974	908	362	905	434	214,482	Sales Volume
\$ 15,254	\$ 19,102	\$ 7,534	\$ 25,091	\$ 6,688	\$ 2,323,429	Sales Value
\$ 1,920	\$ 2,398	\$ 941	\$ 4,164	\$ 830	\$ 284,602	Royalties
						Salt
---	---	---	---	---	4,765,679	Sales Volume
---	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,494,712	Sales Value
---	---	---	---	---	\$ 235,150	Royalties
						Sulfur
306,461	428,348	172,404	548,621	386,389	23,586,457	Sales Volume
\$ 13,047,362	\$ 14,504,873	\$ 5,984,265	\$ 11,332,671	\$ 4,519,792	\$ 493,871,919	Sales Value
\$ 498,936	\$ 702,674	\$ 227,221	\$ 417,323	\$ 53,656	\$ 49,828,956	Royalties

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-84	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Solid Minerals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,371,639,047	184,591,422	189,667,304	195,154,487	225,439,864	236,270,230
Sales Value	\$ 12,823,208,422	\$ 2,772,300,913	\$ 2,893,166,820	\$ 3,112,240,736	\$ 2,920,469,084	\$ 3,199,612,577
Royalties	\$ 441,220,729	\$ 126,876,373	\$ 137,897,597	\$ 182,951,743	\$ 219,487,512	\$ 242,219,762
Copper						
Sales Volume	563,290	12,701	64,890	60,000	87,268	123,164
Sales Value	\$ 203,720,652	\$ 4,102,338	\$ 17,622,021	\$ 18,796,452	\$ 45,303,771	\$ 72,156,596
Royalties	\$ 14,892,045	\$ 189,691	\$ 1,072,705	\$ 1,491,003	\$ 2,953,522	\$ 4,819,837
Fluorspar						
Sales Volume	326,497	7,718	4,414	---	809	---
Sales Value	\$ 21,133,469	\$ 1,322,684	\$ 751,281	---	\$ 134,745	---
Royalties	\$ 852,836	\$ 61,324	\$ 36,813	---	\$ 6,064	---
Lead						
Sales Volume	11,688,603	323,605	289,231	252,975	298,405	306,909
Sales Value	\$ 1,861,952,998	\$ 74,075,759	\$ 61,554,253	\$ 114,564,421	\$ 148,595,319	\$ 155,744,356
Royalties	\$ 94,678,266	\$ 1,523,169	\$ 1,732,825	\$ 3,353,230	\$ 4,355,667	\$ 4,537,409
Limestone						
Sales Volume	3,623,796	11,421	---	84,230	158,256	110,313
Sales Value	\$ 5,713,918	\$ 54,592	---	\$ 449,030	\$ 619,976	\$ 408,105
Royalties	\$ 297,025	\$ 1,458	---	\$ 14,867	\$ 21,409	\$ 13,239
Phosphate						
Sales Volume	125,333,064	6,190,620	4,840,419	5,066,910	7,079,484	6,019,045
Sales Value	\$ 694,027,202	\$ 78,457,218	\$ 58,528,739	\$ 62,890,676	\$ 67,683,409	\$ 82,181,599
Royalties	\$ 43,824,057	\$ 4,247,010	\$ 4,355,222	\$ 4,511,921	\$ 5,589,819	\$ 5,481,537
Potash						
Sales Volume	134,005,735	2,266,699	1,266,776	1,568,078	1,742,184	2,070,876
Sales Value	\$ 3,880,941,632	\$ 126,715,618	\$ 67,341,113	\$ 87,317,441	\$ 137,599,474	\$ 171,208,383
Royalties	\$ 153,456,774	\$ 4,273,417	\$ 1,810,638	\$ 1,912,786	\$ 2,998,652	\$ 3,676,552
Sand-Gravel						
Sales Volume	146,019,511	5,640,212	4,329,264	6,744,893	8,411,233	9,226,981
Sales Value	\$ 157,782,541	\$ 15,775,682	\$ 14,657,238	\$ 22,643,646	\$ 22,218,665	\$ 33,777,456
Royalties	\$ 13,284,902	\$ 2,068,160	\$ 1,564,865	\$ 2,398,634	\$ 2,802,972	\$ 3,455,490
Sodium						
Sales Volume	74,091,217	5,944,556	4,015,731	3,996,166	3,875,425	4,364,723
Sales Value	\$ 2,983,906,444	\$ 214,879,657	\$ 254,289,111	\$ 222,648,184	\$ 266,972,036	\$ 305,962,326
Royalties	\$ 134,919,116	\$ 10,521,149	\$ 12,712,953	\$ 11,130,882	\$ 13,434,654	\$ 15,220,634
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	---	---	---	---	887	162,012
Sales Value	---	---	---	---	\$ 104,753	\$ 17,497,256
Royalties	---	---	---	---	\$ 17,494	\$ 2,922,042
Uranium						
Sales Volume	35,029,489	507,059	144,708	64	---	144
Sales Value	\$ 797,974,820	\$ 30,505,612	\$ 3,757,142	\$ 3,647	---	\$ 8,224
Royalties	\$ 109,952,510	\$ 2,523,807	\$ 241,740	\$ 456	---	\$ 1,027
Zinc						
Sales Volume	1,388,311	68,002	67,861	47,741	61,409	55,010
Sales Value	\$ 281,121,656	\$ 25,799,027	\$ 15,184,324	\$ 17,358,508	\$ 29,169,699	\$ 44,042,264
Royalties	\$ 12,868,913	\$ 823,328	\$ 538,860	\$ 557,534	\$ 1,073,243	\$ 1,562,561

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94	
						Solid Minerals
						Coal
280,555,712	285,091,697	266,654,618	285,655,007	321,441,148	3,842,160,536	Sales Volume
\$ 3,329,228,862	\$ 3,164,154,889	\$ 3,077,048,672	\$ 3,129,392,646	\$ 3,410,169,599	\$ 43,830,993,220	Sales Value
\$ 296,858,507	\$ 339,574,488	\$ 325,462,818	\$ 328,991,951	\$ 360,175,024	\$ 3,001,716,504	Royalties
						Copper
93,651	78,504	90,119	206,569	143,935	1,524,091	Sales Volume
\$ 52,504,374	\$ 37,230,413	\$ 40,623,483	\$ 130,993,019	\$ 57,289,670	\$ 680,342,789	Sales Value
\$ 4,046,888	\$ 2,715,230	\$ 3,513,480	\$ 6,772,006	\$ 6,280,584	\$ 48,746,991	Royalties
						Fluorspar
---	---	3,496	3,847	1,939	348,720	Sales Volume
---	---	\$ 719,288	\$ 775,681	\$ 376,987	\$ 25,214,135	Sales Value
---	---	\$ 35,964	\$ 38,784	\$ 18,849	\$ 1,050,634	Royalties
						Lead
280,823	215,953	167,304	199,450	229,218	14,252,476	Sales Volume
\$ 146,498,457	\$ 87,231,904	\$ 66,590,237	\$ 57,246,709	\$ 81,522,051	\$ 2,855,576,464	Sales Value
\$ 4,687,289	\$ 2,106,367	\$ 1,508,671	\$ 961,706	\$ 1,987,424	\$ 121,432,023	Royalties
						Limestone
207,356	256,805	246,401	262,128	186,086	5,146,792	Sales Volume
\$ 841,373	\$ 1,114,285	\$ 1,026,012	\$ 1,093,503	\$ 799,369	\$ 12,120,163	Sales Value
\$ 29,417	\$ 42,659	\$ 35,241	\$ 32,328	\$ 23,280	\$ 510,923	Royalties
						Phosphate
5,835,241	6,208,786	6,471,017	6,864,488	6,254,698	186,163,772	Sales Volume
\$ 85,007,005	\$ 83,777,319	\$ 101,349,199	\$ 109,946,880	\$ 106,668,340	\$ 1,530,517,586	Sales Value
\$ 5,228,048	\$ 5,642,299	\$ 6,134,113	\$ 6,587,612	\$ 5,428,686	\$ 97,030,324	Royalties
						Potash
2,093,271	2,296,713	2,138,404	1,723,404	1,648,408	152,820,548	Sales Volume
\$ 163,663,592	\$ 184,997,349	\$ 173,323,254	\$ 137,891,972	\$ 133,076,516	\$ 5,264,076,344	Sales Value
\$ 3,528,856	\$ 3,918,421	\$ 3,779,921	\$ 3,011,669	\$ 2,861,493	\$ 185,229,179	Royalties
						Sand-Gravel
7,859,658	7,382,073	6,080,793	9,939,991	10,815,517	222,450,126	Sales Volume
\$ 33,066,534	\$ 27,815,019	\$ 23,908,340	\$ 27,895,035	\$ 29,774,009	\$ 409,314,165	Sales Value
\$ 3,774,180	\$ 3,133,178	\$ 3,032,148	\$ 3,973,802	\$ 4,006,933	\$ 43,495,264	Royalties
						Sodium
4,736,360	5,164,066	5,188,240	4,627,313	5,184,639	121,188,436	Sales Volume
\$ 372,148,844	\$ 399,059,980	\$ 428,065,377	\$ 361,171,340	\$ 381,268,530	\$ 6,190,371,829	Sales Value
\$ 18,450,761	\$ 19,705,923	\$ 21,111,230	\$ 17,843,353	\$ 18,901,510	\$ 293,952,165	Royalties
						Sulfur
734,449	854,126	1,046,948	1,723,782	2,604,039	7,126,243	Sales Volume
\$ 91,967,724	\$ 95,704,777	\$ 67,503,963	\$ 96,385,082	\$ 120,235,482	\$ 489,399,037	Sales Value
\$ 4,598,386	\$ 4,785,239	\$ 3,818,434	\$ 6,734,921	\$ 10,493,136	\$ 33,369,652	Royalties
						Uranium
---	---	---	16,058	---	35,697,522	Sales Volume
---	---	---	\$ 355,044	---	\$ 832,604,489	Sales Value
---	---	---	\$ 54,368	---	\$ 112,773,908	Royalties
						Zinc
60,422	44,409	50,214	49,050	53,571	1,946,000	Sales Volume
\$ 36,503,735	\$ 21,917,981	\$ 26,997,843	\$ 18,522,731	\$ 20,301,932	\$ 536,919,700	Sales Value
\$ 1,298,791	\$ 763,277	\$ 991,687	\$ 671,738	\$ 793,054	\$ 21,942,986	Royalties

Table 10. Summary of selected Calendar Year 1994 mineral sales volume from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production

	U. S. Total	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Federal and Indian Total
Coal					
Sales Volume	1,034	---	293	29	322
% U.S. Total Production		---	28.3	2.8	31.1
Gas					
Sales Volume	19,773	4,657	1,789	209	6,655
% U.S. Total Production		23.6	9.0	1.1	33.7
Lead					
Sales Volume	400	---	229	---	229
% U.S. Total Production		---	57.3	---	57.3
Oil					
Sales Volume	2,432	369	119	14	502
% U.S. Total Production		15.2	4.9	0.6	20.7
Phosphate					
Sales Volume	45,305	---	6,174	81	6,255
% U.S. Total Production		---	13.6	0.2	13.8
Potash					
Sales Volume	3,120	---	1,648	---	1,648
% U.S. Total Production		---	52.8	---	52.8
Sodium					
Sales Volume	10,602	---	5,185	---	5,185
% U.S. Total Production		---	48.9	---	48.9

NOTE: 1994 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," Bureau of Mines, DOI, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volume from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-94

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage U.S. Total
Coal			
1950-84	18,206	1,178	6.5
1985	884	185	20.9
1986	890	190	21.3
1987	919	195	21.2
1988	950	225	23.7
1989	981	236	24.1
1990	1,029	281	27.3
1991	996	285	28.6
1992	998	267	26.8
1993	945	286	30.3
1994	<u>1,034</u>	<u>322</u>	31.1
Total	27,832	3,650	13.1
Gas			
1950-84	558,810	97,103	17.4
1985	17,270	5,097	29.5
1986	16,859	4,868	28.9
1987	17,433	5,421	31.1
1988	17,918	5,315	29.7
1989	18,095	5,211	28.8
1990	18,594	6,421	34.5
1991	18,532	5,862	31.6
1992	18,712	6,125	32.7
1993	19,130	6,431	33.6
1994	<u>19,773</u>	<u>6,655</u>	33.7
Total	741,126	154,509	20.8
Lead			
1950-84	13,564	8,030	59.2
1985	456	324	71.1
1986	375	289	77.1
1987	343	253	73.8
1988	424	298	70.3
1989	453	307	67.8
1990	534	281	52.6
1991	514	216	42.0
1992	439	167	38.0
1993	391	199	50.9
1994	<u>400</u>	<u>229</u>	57.3
Total	17,893	10,593	59.2

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volume from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-94 (cont.)

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage U.S. Total
Oil			
1950-84	101,289	13,489	13.3
1985	3,274	580	17.7
1986	3,168	566	17.9
1987	3,047	535	17.6
1988	2,971	477	16.1
1989	2,779	453	16.3
1990	2,685	485	18.1
1991	2,707	463	17.1
1992	2,617	502	19.2
1993	2,499	505	20.2
1994	<u>2,432</u>	<u>502</u>	20.7
Total	129,468	18,557	14.3
Phosphate			
1950-84	1,081,066	114,951	10.6
1985	56,036	6,191	11.0
1986	44,445	4,840	10.9
1987	45,144	5,067	11.2
1988	50,033	7,079	14.1
1989	54,914	6,019	11.0
1990	51,084	5,836	11.4
1991	53,017	6,209	11.7
1992	51,770	6,471	12.5
1993	39,125	6,864	17.5
1994	<u>45,305</u>	<u>6,255</u>	13.8
Total	1,571,939	175,782	11.2
Potash			
1950-84	134,421	110,563	82.3
1985	2,509	2,267	90.4
1986	2,327	1,267	54.4
1987	2,443	1,568	64.2
1988	2,945	1,742	59.2
1989	3,088	2,071	67.1
1990	3,132	2,093	66.8
1991	3,799	2,297	60.5
1992	3,683	2,138	58.1
1993	3,384	1,723	50.9
1994	<u>3,120</u>	<u>1,648</u>	52.8
Total	164,851	129,377	78.5

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volume from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-94 (cont.)

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage U.S. Total
Sodium			
1950-84	129,637	66,931	51.6
1985	8,900	5,945	66.8
1986	8,834	4,016	45.5
1987	9,273	3,996	43.1
1988	10,030	3,875	38.6
1989	10,290	4,365	42.4
1990	10,478	4,736	45.2
1991	10,317	5,164	50.1
1992	10,710	5,188	48.4
1993	10,231	4,627	45.2
1994	<u>10,602</u>	<u>5,185</u>	48.9
Total	229,302	114,028	49.7

NOTE: 1994 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," Bureau of Mines, DOI, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

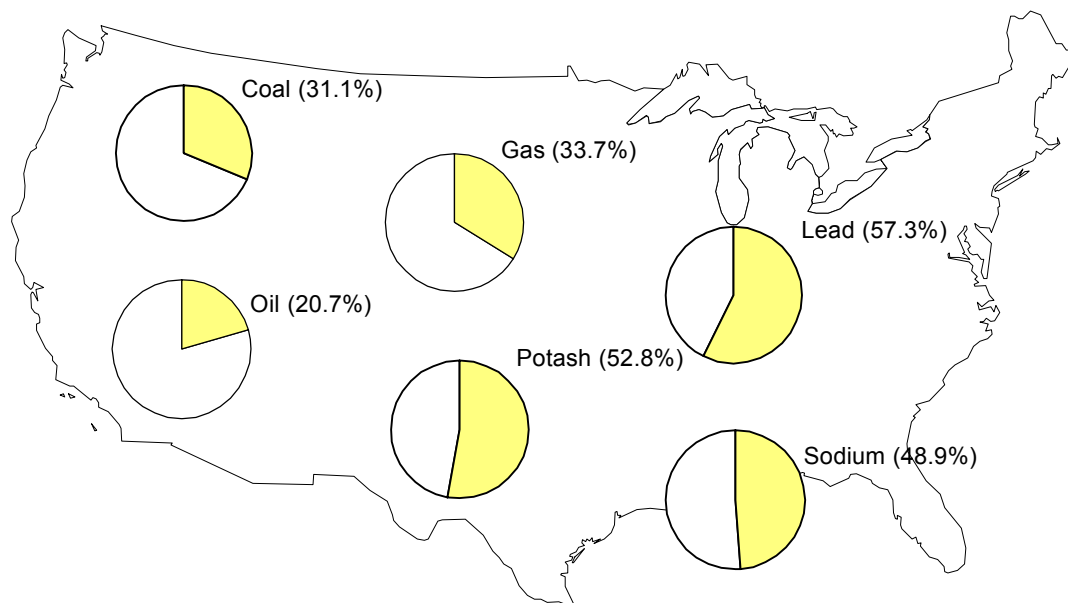


Figure 11. Federal and Indian sales volume as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Year 1994

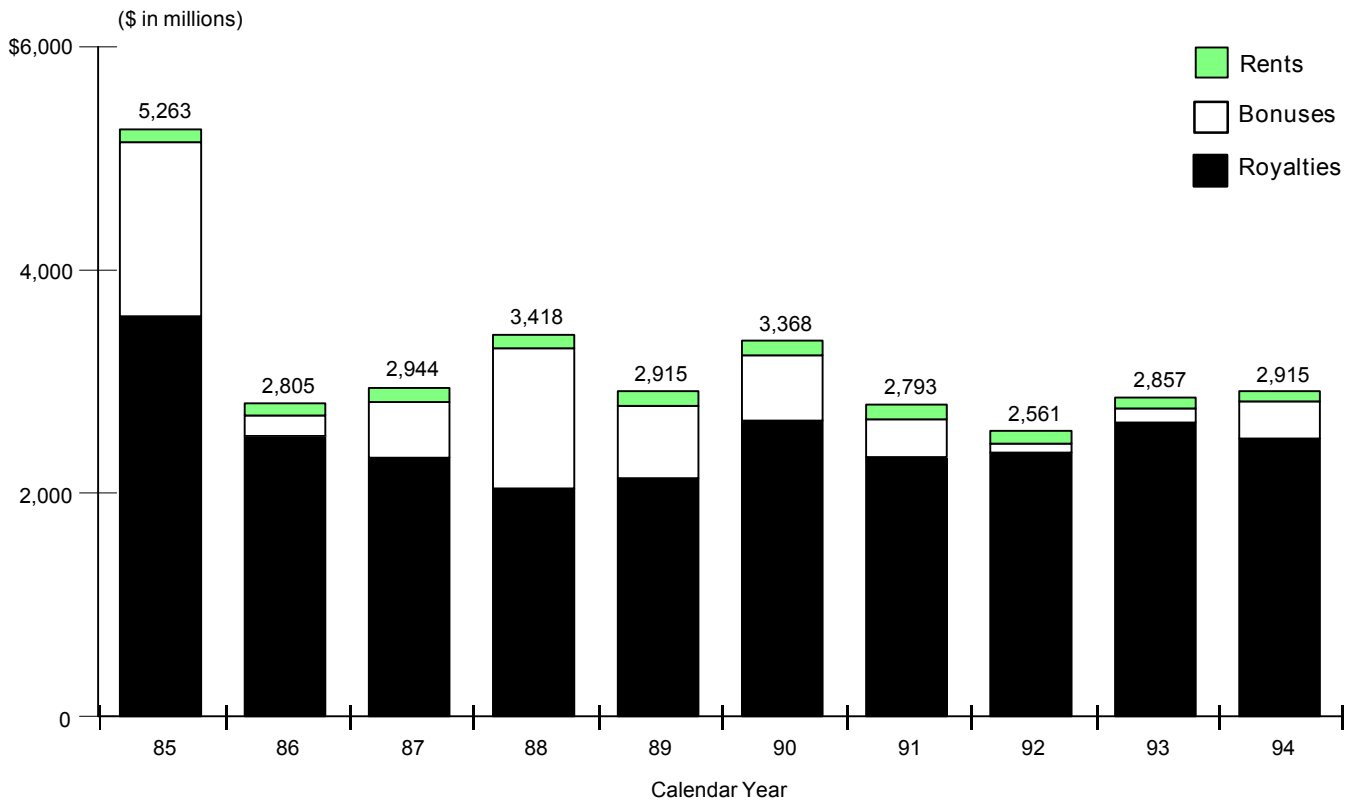


Figure 12. Revenues from OCS leases by source, 1985-94

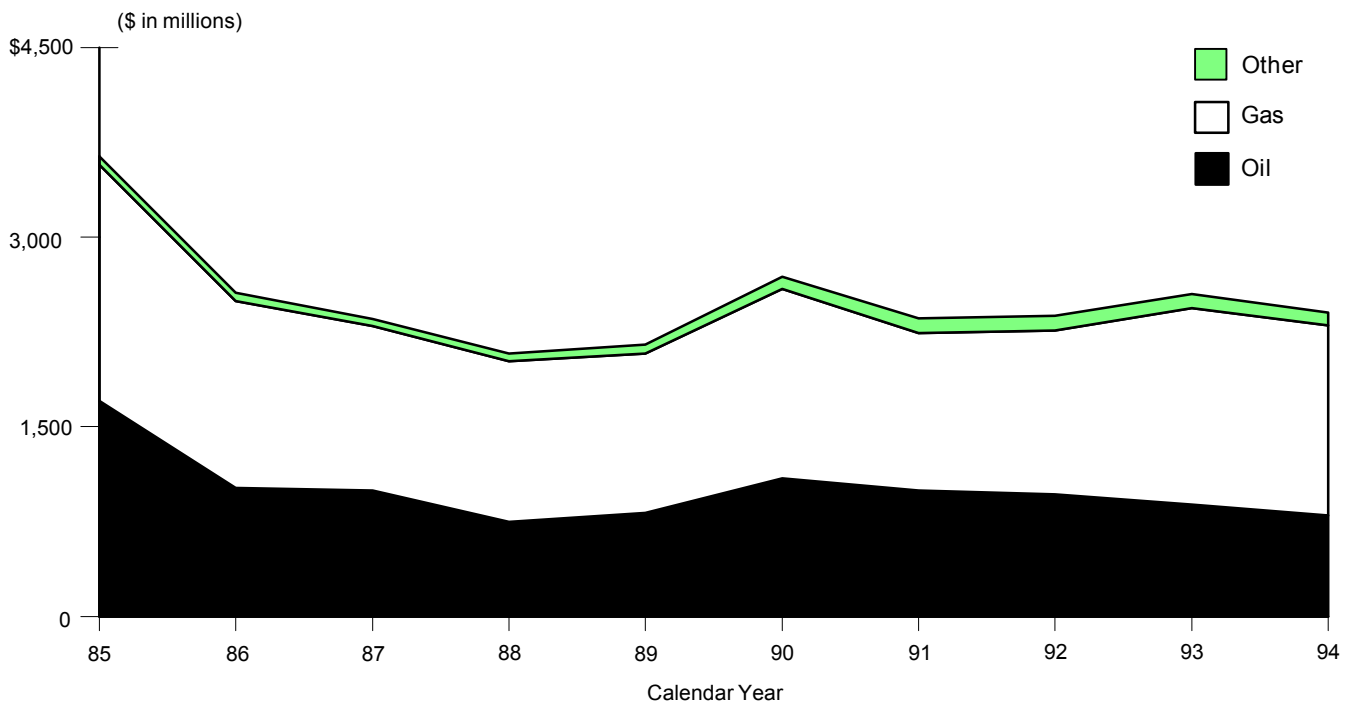


Figure 13. Royalties from OCS leases by commodity, 1985-94

Offshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) mineral rents, bonuses, and royalties rose 2 percent or \$58.4 million, in 1994 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 12). The growth was attributed to additional receipts from competitive oil and gas lease sales. The \$2.9 billion in OCS revenues represented 69 percent of the \$4.2 billion cumulative revenues collected on all Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1994 (tables 2 and 3).

Total OCS royalties declined 5.9 percent, or \$149.8 million, from 1993 to 1994. Oil royalties fell 9.7 percent while natural gas royalties were lower by 2.9 percent during the year. Royalties from natural gas continue to provide the largest source of OCS mineral income (table 3 and figure 13).

Royalty rates for OCS resources generally range between 12.5 and 16.7 percent of sales value, with most leases employing the 16.7 percent royalty rate. One exception involves net profit share leases (NPSL), introduced in the early 1980's. Under NPSL terms, payors must report the sales volume and sales value from a lease, but do not owe a profit share payment until aggregate lease revenues exceed costs.

In 1994, payors reported approximately 1.2 percent of oil and 1.3 percent of gas sales volumes from NPSL's on which profit share payments were not due. Although the percentage profit share extends up to 50 percent for existing leases, no NPSL's reached a profitable status until 1988, and only a few profitable leases existed in 1994.

Oil sales volume from the OCS rose 1.9 percent, from 362.7 million barrels in 1993 to 369.5 million barrels in 1994. Much of the increase resulted from improved transportation systems servicing three platforms in the Point Arguello field on the California OCS. Two new California platforms in the Hondo and Pescado fields went into production in December 1993. Oil royalties dropped 9.7 percent, or \$85.8 million in 1994 (figure 14 and table 17). The decline in royalties reflects lower oil prices resulting from the abundant supply of oil on the open market, and continuing economic difficulties throughout Europe and Japan.

Offshore natural gas sales volume increased 2.7 percent, or 123.6 million Mcf, from 1993 to 1994 (table 17). A decline

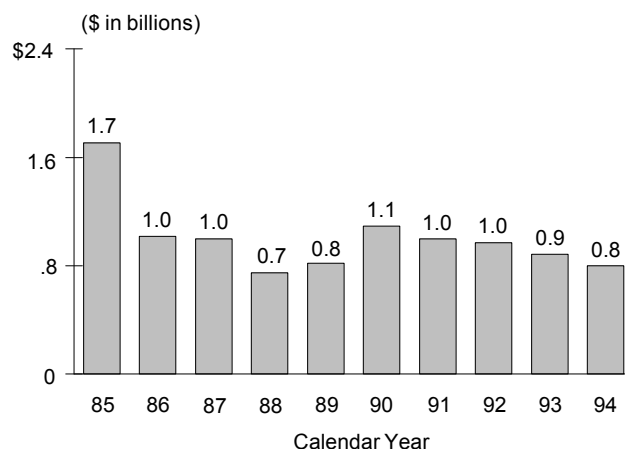


Figure 14. Oil royalties from OCS leases, 1985-94

in offshore California and Texas sales volumes was offset, in part, by increased production on the Alabama and Louisiana OCS and production from new platforms on the Mississippi OCS (table 16). Offshore gas royalties fell 2.9 percent from \$1.6 billion in 1993 to \$1.5 billion in 1994 (figure 15 and table 17).

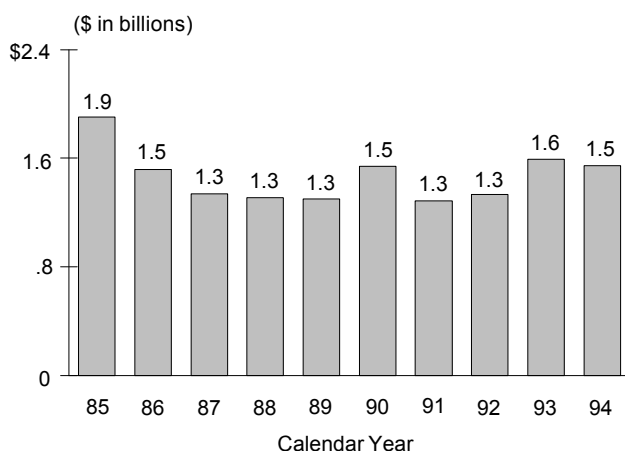


Figure 15. Gas royalties from OCS leases, 1985-94

The decline in royalties is due to lower wellhead prices in 1994. The U.S. Department of Energy reports that high storage levels, improved inventory management, continued increases in Canadian natural gas imports, and lower crude oil prices all contributed to the decline in gas prices during the year.

Royalties from minerals other than oil and gas on the OCS fell 22.6 percent, from \$76.1 million in 1993 to \$58.9 million in 1994 (figure 16 and table 17). A sharp decline in royalties from gas plant products was offset, in part, by an increase in royalties from sulfur.

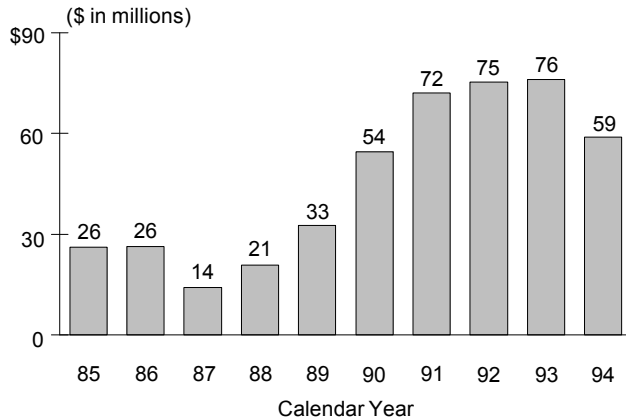


Figure 16. Other royalties from OCS leases, 1985-94

Offshore oil royalties accounted for 78.8 percent of all oil royalties collected, while offshore gas royalties produced 79.9 percent of all gas royalties collected and disbursed by the U.S. Department of the Interior from Federal and Indian lands in 1994 (table 3 and figure 17).

Minimum royalty revenues rose \$3.2 million, from \$137.7 million in 1993 to \$140.9 million in 1994. The growth is due to a significant increase in settlement payments credited to minimum royalties in 1994. An increase in minimum royalties in offshore Louisiana was offset, in part, by declines in offshore California and Texas (table 18).

Rent collections remained relatively stable from 1993 to 1994 (figure 12). Significant declines observed in Alaska

were offset, in part, by an increase in rent receipts in Louisiana and Texas (table 19).

The Minerals Management Service divides the OCS into four regions for lease administration: the Alaska, Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific OCS regions. The regions are then divided into multiple planning areas.

Bonus revenues from competitive OCS oil and gas lease sales rose \$204.9 million, from \$126.5 million in 1993 to \$331.4 million in 1994 (figure 18 and table 21). The increase is due to higher gas demand, the use of three-dimensional seismic technology that improves the efficiency of oil and gas exploration, recent subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf. Two sales were conducted on the Gulf of Mexico OCS in 1994. No competitive lease sales have been conducted on the Atlantic OCS since 1983, on the Pacific OCS since 1984, or on the Alaska OCS since 1991 (figure 18 and table 20).

One Pacific coast refiner participated in the offshore royalty-in-kind (RIK) program at the beginning of 1994. The refiner purchased 483,292 barrels of RIK crude during the year, down 4.4 percent from 505,386 barrels purchased by all offshore RIK refiners in 1993. The royalty value of the purchases declined 28.5 percent, from \$6 million in 1993 to \$4.3 million in 1994 (table 34). The decline in royalty value is due to the termination of the Pacific coast refiner's contract on November 1, 1994, and lower oil prices experienced during the year.

There were 5,112 offshore leases, licenses, and permits on 25.8 million acres under the supervision of the Department at the end of 1994 (tables 41 and 42). This included 1,751 producing or producible OCS oil and gas leases on 8.2 million acres (tables 35 and 36).

Table 12. Calendar Year 1994 summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas	4,657,017,829	\$ 9,752,514,909	\$ 1,544,996,745
Gas Lost	87,631	186,849	25,094
Gas Plant Products	1,392,813,380	398,330,753	48,345,609
Oil	369,474,307	5,202,103,469	799,238,495
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Salt	40,839	47,782	1,225
Sulfur	2,614,447	<u>120,407,563</u>	<u>10,507,155</u>
Total		\$ 15,473,591,325	\$ 2,403,114,323

Table 13. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-94

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas	111,136,242,776	\$165,354,162,258	\$27,030,637,240
Gas Lost	118,216,971	89,722,192	13,999,731
Gas Plant Products	26,642,952,787	5,077,300,825	590,554,104
Oil	10,245,749,387	137,227,290,932	22,183,471,617
Oil Lost	88,499	822,824	136,094
Salt	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur	22,485,920	<u>885,802,744</u>	<u>78,633,603</u>
Total		\$308,636,523,968	\$49,897,607,901

Table 14. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Alabama			
Gas	102,295,379	\$ 207,700,582	\$ 33,287,070
Oil	46,112	569,020	90,730
Sulfur	6,016	164,593	13,747
Subtotal		\$ 208,434,195	\$ 33,391,547
Offshore California			
Gas	41,679,064	\$ 100,051,242	\$ 13,375,225
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	37,359,472	10,191,305	368,151
Oil	57,229,464	530,007,444	78,969,744
Sulfur	4,392	7,488	272
Subtotal		\$ 640,257,479	\$ 92,713,392
Offshore Louisiana			
Gas	3,492,406,762	\$ 7,392,495,136	\$1,156,632,134
Gas Lost	87,631	186,849	25,094
Gas Plant Products	1,284,511,666	369,210,408	45,627,808
Oil	293,077,191	4,392,199,355	676,173,705
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Salt	40,839	47,782	1,225
Sulfur	2,604,039	120,235,482	10,493,136
Subtotal		\$12,274,375,012	\$1,888,953,102
Offshore Mississippi			
Gas	6,432,489	\$ 13,520,396	\$ 2,042,599
Oil	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 13,520,396	\$ 2,042,599
Offshore Texas			
Gas	1,014,204,135	\$ 2,038,747,553	\$ 339,659,717
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	70,942,242	18,929,040	2,349,650
Oil	19,121,540	279,327,650	44,004,316
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 2,337,004,243	\$ 386,013,683
Total		\$15,473,591,325	\$2,403,114,323

Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-94

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Alabama			
Gas	246,136,683	\$ 497,109,701	\$ 79,821,842
Oil	51,951	671,709	104,309
Sulfur	6,474	183,464	15,396
Subtotal		\$ 497,964,874	\$ 79,941,547
Offshore California			
Gas	550,729,387	\$ 1,337,728,072	\$ 225,640,217
Gas Lost	80,705	266,417	67,125
Gas Plant Products	81,636,977	24,982,801	1,086,275
Oil	679,206,474	7,922,228,792	1,444,245,972
Sulfur	9,902	28,697	1,940
Subtotal		\$ 9,285,234,779	\$ 1,671,041,529
Offshore Louisiana			
Gas	93,020,991,313	\$128,540,042,794	\$20,830,853,814
Gas Lost	115,515,200	85,499,814	13,273,833
Gas Plant Products	25,434,188,578	4,811,814,308	558,318,796
Oil	9,226,084,589	122,362,885,584	19,638,454,049
Oil Lost	83,969	758,487	125,398
Salt	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur	22,469,544	885,590,583	78,616,267
Subtotal		\$256,688,013,763	\$41,119,817,669
Offshore Mississippi			
Gas	6,432,489	\$ 13,520,396	\$ 2,042,599
Oil	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 13,520,396	\$ 2,042,599
Offshore Texas			
Gas	17,311,952,904	\$ 34,965,761,295	\$ 5,892,278,768
Gas Lost	2,621,066	3,955,961	658,773
Gas Plant Products	1,127,127,232	240,503,716	31,149,033
Oil	340,406,373	6,941,504,847	1,100,667,287
Oil Lost	4,530	64,337	10,696
Subtotal		\$ 42,151,790,156	\$ 7,024,764,557
Total		\$308,636,523,968	\$49,897,607,901

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-94

Offshore Alabama	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-91	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	67,280,071	121,995,233	18,743,011
1993	76,561,233	167,413,886	27,791,761
1994	<u>102,295,379</u>	<u>207,700,582</u>	<u>33,287,070</u>
Total	246,136,683	\$497,109,701	\$79,821,842
Oil			
1953-91	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	3,209	58,687	9,742
1993	2,630	44,002	3,837
1994	<u>46,112</u>	<u>569,020</u>	<u>90,730</u>
Total	51,951	\$ 671,709	\$ 104,309
Other			
1953-91	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	N/A	9,464	1,116
1993	N/A	9,407	533
1994	N/A	<u>164,593</u>	<u>13,747</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 183,464	\$ 15,396

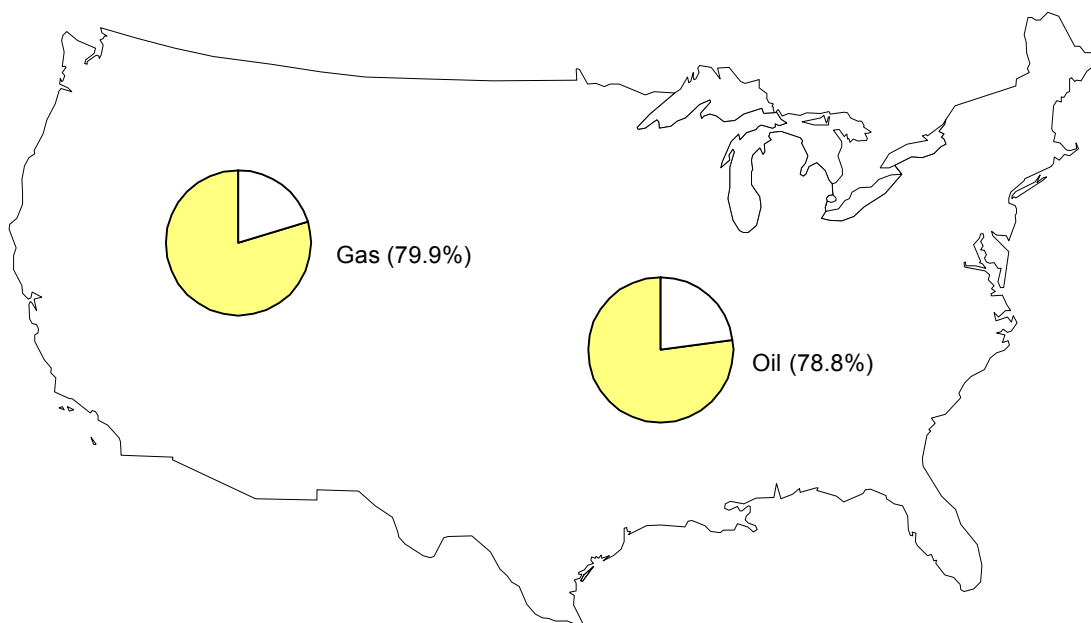


Figure 17. OCS royalties as a percentage of total Federal and Indian royalties from oil and gas, Calendar Year 1994

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-94 (cont.)

Offshore California	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-84	150,951,290	\$ 224,435,203	\$ 46,062,854
1985	49,164,213	151,241,817	25,676,251
1986	42,689,021	129,220,799	21,888,369
1987	40,986,158	111,589,318	18,085,583
1988	34,570,638	92,648,015	15,086,166
1989	28,574,912	77,322,251	12,920,381
1990	38,531,764	107,345,547	17,822,908
1991	40,626,577	116,722,285	19,536,916
1992	40,873,660	111,075,007	18,325,587
1993	42,082,090	116,076,588	16,859,977
1994	<u>41,679,064</u>	<u>100,051,242</u>	<u>13,375,225</u>
Total	550,729,387	\$ 1,337,728,072	\$ 225,640,217
Oil			
1953-84	309,963,980	\$ 3,381,529,404	\$ 678,033,289
1985	29,781,465	628,442,977	123,056,974
1986	29,227,846	358,544,517	63,973,110
1987	33,556,686	423,213,631	75,690,692
1988	32,615,118	322,221,171	53,723,584
1989	33,072,161	401,679,836	69,618,869
1990	33,312,719	540,919,648	94,552,896
1991	29,146,090	359,942,223	64,141,789
1992	41,222,801	475,004,760	71,952,589
1993	50,078,144	500,723,181	70,532,436
1994	<u>57,229,464</u>	<u>530,007,444</u>	<u>78,969,744</u>
Total	679,206,474	\$ 7,922,228,792	\$ 1,444,245,972
Other			
1953-84	N/A	\$ 1,185,934	\$ 140,797
1985	N/A	96,664	18,216
1986	N/A	---	---
1987	N/A	---	---
1988	N/A	108,824	9,447
1989	N/A	679,216	48,216
1990	N/A	1,211,010	103,490
1991	N/A	2,319,136	187,910
1992	N/A	1,351,882	76,360
1993	N/A	8,126,456	202,481
1994	N/A	<u>10,198,793</u>	<u>368,423</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 25,277,915	\$ 1,155,340

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-94 (cont.)

Offshore Louisiana	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-84	60,479,100,167	\$ 62,982,694,747	\$10,220,319,162
1985	3,116,884,490	8,468,902,650	1,420,442,835
1986	2,927,832,264	6,605,111,673	1,081,739,674
1987	3,180,107,195	5,775,180,843	935,053,158
1988	3,096,881,628	5,705,494,358	919,994,644
1989	3,006,576,061	5,590,014,727	912,525,885
1990	3,706,324,044	6,914,198,999	1,116,561,923
1991	3,289,968,602	5,811,082,617	938,334,655
1992	3,338,101,447	5,903,755,520	952,478,988
1993	3,386,808,653	7,391,111,524	1,176,770,756
1994	<u>3,492,406,762</u>	<u>7,392,495,136</u>	<u>1,156,632,134</u>
Total	93,020,991,313	\$128,540,042,794	\$20,830,853,814
Oil			
1953-84	6,328,177,838	\$ 67,084,992,024	\$11,055,865,051
1985	338,901,863	9,423,450,783	1,493,901,392
1986	340,152,276	5,740,306,865	899,889,359
1987	307,950,881	5,489,216,879	855,192,774
1988	261,936,530	4,086,676,490	632,688,293
1989	246,207,653	4,389,950,817	677,807,033
1990	264,670,535	5,853,558,285	905,427,960
1991	262,647,733	5,458,022,367	853,869,905
1992	288,918,208	5,405,365,602	825,715,275
1993	293,443,881	5,039,146,117	761,923,302
1994	<u>293,077,191</u>	<u>4,392,199,355</u>	<u>676,173,705</u>
Total	9,226,084,589	\$122,362,885,584	\$19,638,454,049
Other			
1953-84	N/A	\$ 2,235,393,757	\$ 220,919,499
1985	N/A	163,480,919	26,175,510
1986	N/A	154,523,045	24,576,166
1987	N/A	88,715,367	12,962,808
1988	N/A	157,306,523	19,316,494
1989	N/A	243,639,283	30,762,803
1990	N/A	451,993,493	51,105,420
1991	N/A	600,250,114	67,188,354
1992	N/A	621,007,036	70,404,894
1993	N/A	579,095,327	70,950,595
1994	N/A	<u>489,680,521</u>	<u>56,147,263</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 5,785,085,385	\$ 650,509,806

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-94 (cont.)

Offshore Mississippi	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	<u>6,432,489</u>	<u>13,520,396</u>	<u>2,042,599</u>
Total	6,432,489	\$ 13,520,396	\$2,042,599
Oil			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
Total	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-94 (cont.)

Offshore Texas	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-84	6,136,088,686	\$12,581,940,287	\$2,095,183,266
1985	834,926,523	2,749,103,504	459,478,794
1986	978,370,552	2,383,174,819	414,710,941
1987	1,204,488,337	2,247,918,432	384,622,693
1988	1,178,422,561	2,147,898,236	375,221,062
1989	1,165,112,953	2,171,092,310	374,747,729
1990	1,348,075,361	2,436,768,679	404,979,925
1991	1,184,936,494	1,962,252,569	329,019,995
1992	1,239,389,547	2,028,031,701	344,239,137
1993	1,027,937,755	2,218,833,205	370,415,509
1994	<u>1,014,204,135</u>	<u>2,038,747,553</u>	<u>339,659,717</u>
Total	17,311,952,904	\$34,965,761,295	\$5,892,278,768
Oil			
1953-84	111,097,607	\$ 2,599,414,171	\$ 422,215,063
1985	20,640,957	569,787,128	90,226,533
1986	19,835,882	330,215,223	51,175,234
1987	24,634,142	432,622,928	68,390,025
1988	26,115,776	406,007,277	61,042,482
1989	25,887,841	463,927,147	71,165,593
1990	26,439,927	586,059,755	90,972,456
1991	23,899,428	500,408,109	78,554,391
1992	23,582,162	439,238,026	70,375,096
1993	19,151,111	334,497,433	52,546,098
1994	<u>19,121,540</u>	<u>279,327,650</u>	<u>44,004,316</u>
Total	340,406,373	\$ 6,941,504,847	\$1,100,667,287
Other			
1953-84	N/A	\$ 49,602,893	\$ 5,697,374
1985	N/A	(1,009,400)	(163,129)
1986	N/A	10,064,620	1,707,770
1987	N/A	7,177,760	1,166,293
1988	N/A	11,151,041	1,519,441
1989	N/A	14,377,118	1,793,054
1990	N/A	24,287,594	3,272,545
1991	N/A	35,275,907	4,682,934
1992	N/A	37,499,542	4,857,025
1993	N/A	37,167,899	4,935,545
1994	N/A	<u>18,929,040</u>	<u>2,349,650</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 244,524,014	\$ 31,818,502

Table 17. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-94

Offshore Totals	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-84	66,766,140,143	\$ 75,789,070,237	\$12,361,565,282
1985	4,000,975,226	11,369,247,971	1,905,597,880
1986	3,948,891,837	9,117,507,291	1,518,338,984
1987	4,425,581,690	8,134,688,593	1,337,761,434
1988	4,309,874,827	7,946,040,609	1,310,301,872
1989	4,200,263,926	7,838,429,288	1,300,193,995
1990	5,092,931,169	9,458,313,225	1,539,364,756
1991	4,515,531,673	7,890,057,471	1,286,891,566
1992	4,685,644,725	8,164,857,461	1,333,786,723
1993	4,533,389,731	9,893,435,203	1,591,838,003
1994	<u>4,657,017,829</u>	<u>9,752,514,909</u>	<u>1,544,996,745</u>
Total	111,136,242,776	\$165,354,162,258	\$27,030,637,240
Oil			
1953-84	6,749,239,425	\$ 73,065,935,599	\$12,156,113,403
1985	389,324,285	10,621,680,888	1,707,184,899
1986	389,216,004	6,429,066,605	1,015,037,703
1987	366,141,709	6,345,053,438	999,273,491
1988	320,667,424	4,814,904,938	747,454,359
1989	305,167,655	5,255,557,800	818,591,495
1990	324,423,181	6,980,537,688	1,090,953,312
1991	315,693,251	6,318,372,699	996,566,085
1992	353,726,380	6,319,667,075	968,052,702
1993	362,675,766	5,874,410,733	885,005,673
1994	<u>369,474,307</u>	<u>5,202,103,469</u>	<u>799,238,495</u>
Total	10,245,749,387	\$137,227,290,932	\$22,183,471,617
Other			
1953-84	N/A	\$ 2,286,182,584	\$ 226,757,670
1985	N/A	162,568,183	26,030,597
1986	N/A	164,587,665	26,283,936
1987	N/A	95,893,127	14,129,101
1988	N/A	168,566,388	20,845,382
1989	N/A	258,695,617	32,604,073
1990	N/A	477,492,097	54,481,455
1991	N/A	637,845,157	72,059,198
1992	N/A	659,867,924	75,339,395
1993	N/A	624,399,089	76,089,154
1994	N/A	<u>518,972,947</u>	<u>58,879,083</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 6,055,070,778	\$ 683,499,044

Table 18. Summary of minimum royalties by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1957-94

	1957-84	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Alabama	\$ ---	\$ 34,038	\$ 51,318	\$ 101,859	\$ 209,011	\$ 191,949
Alaska	52,450	112,088	56,792	71,320	130,696	102,480
Atlantic States	73,728	---	---	---	---	---
California	1,325,048	451,785	445,015	434,917	646,162	526,300
Louisiana	35,961,015	2,139,530	3,199,547	19,239,027	8,727,373	26,261,190
Mississippi	---	---	---	15,594	32,874	15,594
Texas	<u>9,191,759</u>	<u>1,329,880</u>	<u>1,423,936</u>	<u>1,536,615</u>	<u>7,076,705</u>	<u>11,793,401</u>
Total	\$46,604,000	\$4,067,321	\$5,176,608	\$21,399,332	\$16,822,821	\$38,890,914

Table 18. Summary of minimum royalties by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1957-94 (cont.)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1957-94	
\$ 252,089	\$ 248,742	\$ 1,691,097	\$ (13,741)	\$ 129,294	\$ 2,895,656	Alabama
84,048	67,568	67,568	67,568	86,000	898,578	Alaska
---	---	---	---	---	73,728	Atlantic States
551,205	441,400	997,354	3,068,787	343,906	9,231,879	California
16,028,740	15,444,167	33,533,897	119,445,081	141,190,812	421,170,379	Louisiana
49,731	49,731	67,011	299,731	280,911	811,177	Mississippi
<u>2,332,435</u>	<u>4,426,090</u>	<u>3,386,119</u>	<u>14,859,633</u>	<u>(1,094,099)</u>	<u>56,262,474</u>	Texas
\$19,298,248	\$20,677,698	\$39,743,046	\$137,727,059	\$140,936,824	\$491,343,871	Total

Table 19. Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1953-94

	1953-84	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Alabama	\$ 1,768,749	\$ 340,409	\$ 450,034	\$ 548,601	\$ 130,884	\$ 160,020
Alaska	23,806,500	11,603,554	7,561,960	7,677,314	16,915,379	18,708,334
Atlantic States	29,843,796	2,359,296	1,993,729	1,757,182	1,308,672	1,161,216
California	27,443,309	1,995,694	1,862,983	1,848,659	1,130,759	1,104,568
Florida	8,708,185	1,402,632	138,240	---	1,972,047	(14,825)
Louisiana	201,296,419	33,756,447	34,110,029	52,115,828	35,752,757	48,498,402
Mississippi	550,851	334,681	103,257	138,240	17,280	51,840
Oregon	3,759,021	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	71,962,497	10,206,431	6,738,005	10,556,888	5,640,007	9,578,098
Washington	<u>1,399,080</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$370,538,407	\$61,999,144	\$52,958,237	\$74,642,712	\$62,867,785	\$79,247,653
	□	□ □	□	□		

Table 19. Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1953-94 (cont.)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1953-94	
\$ 155,469	\$ 141,522	\$ 147,523	\$ 319,721	\$ 740,244	\$ 4,903,176	Alabama
15,255,133	15,243,423	7,374,262	4,392,274	949,685	129,487,818	Alaska
1,179,648	(676,985)	92,160	---	312,839	39,331,553	Atlantic States
901,733	640,071	402,180	54,144	50,980	37,435,080	California
88,527	110,191	105,807	114,606	107,177	12,732,587	Florida
55,568,777	59,126,732	49,087,621	29,268,366	30,003,884	628,585,262	Louisiana
69,120	51,840	107,686	51,840	46,080	1,522,715	Mississippi
---	---	---	---	---	3,759,021	Oregon
6,120,723	3,478,608	2,381,572	5,585,737	7,655,697	139,904,263	Texas
---	---	---	---	---	<u>1,399,080</u>	Washington
\$79,339,130	\$78,115,402	\$59,698,811	\$39,786,688	\$39,866,586	\$999,060,555	Total

Table 20. Calendar Year 1994 bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by area

	Sale No.	Sale Date	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
Alaska	No leasing activity since 1991				
Atlantic	No leasing activity since 1983				
Gulf Of Mexico					
Central	147	3-30-94	368	1,749,480	\$274,335,726
Western	150	8-17-94	192	1,025,534	57,031,346
Pacific	No leasing activity since 1984				
Total			560	2,775,014	\$331,367,072

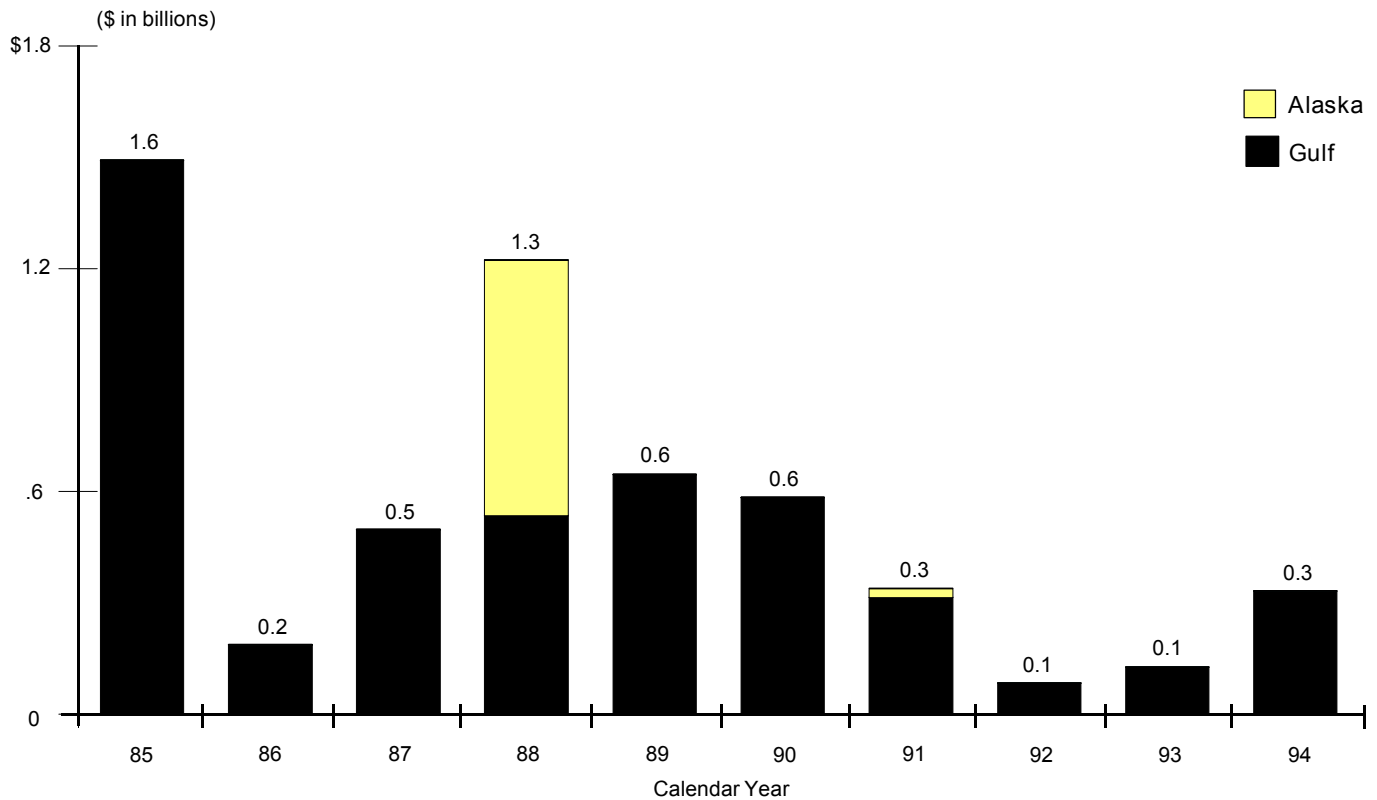


Figure 18. Bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by OCS region, 1985-94

Table 21. Summary of bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts, Calendar Years 1954-94

	No. of Sales	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
1954*	3	114	486,870	\$ 140,969,005
1955.	1	121	402,567	108,528,726
1959 .	2	42	171,300	89,746,992
1960**	2	148	707,026	282,717,065
1962 .	3	420	1,929,177	489,481,061
1963 .	1	57	312,945	12,807,337
1964 .	2	124	613,524	95,874,327
1965*	1	50	72,000	33,740,309
1966 .	3	42	141,768	209,199,893
1967**	2	159	746,951	510,109,742
1968 .	3	197	934,164	1,346,487,097
1969*	3	40	114,282	111,660,685
1970 .	2	138	598,540	945,064,773
1971 .	1	11	37,222	96,304,523
1972 .	2	178	826,195	2,251,347,556
1973 .	2	187	1,032,570	3,082,462,611
1974 .	4	356	1,762,158	5,022,860,815
1975 .	4	321	1,679,877	1,088,133,152
1976 .	4	246	1,277,937	2,242,898,467
1977 .	2	211	1,100,734	1,568,564,745
1978 .	4	249	1,297,274	1,767,042,064
1979 .	6	351	1,767,443	5,078,861,692
1980 .	3	218	1,134,227	4,204,640,257
1981 .	7	430	2,265,537	6,652,980,897
1982 .	5	357	1,886,360	3,987,490,009
1983 .	8	1,251	6,587,823	5,749,016,369
1984 .	6	1,387	7,397,939	3,928,876,308
1985 .	3	681	3,573,554	1,557,650,714
1986 .	2	142	734,418	187,094,747
1987 .	2	640	3,447,809	497,247,006
1988***	7	1,621	8,838,943	1,259,548,738
1989 .	2	1,049	5,580,867	645,617,410
1990 .	2	825	4,263,446	584,301,918
1991 .	4	676	3,413,560	338,856,549
1992 .	2	204	1,020,919	84,784,975
1993 .	2	336	1,714,458	126,467,246
1994 .	<u>2</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>2,775,014</u>	<u>331,367,072</u>
Total	114	14,139	72,647,398	\$56,710,802,852

* Sales include one sulfur lease.

** Sales include one salt lease.

*** Sales include one salt and sulfur lease.

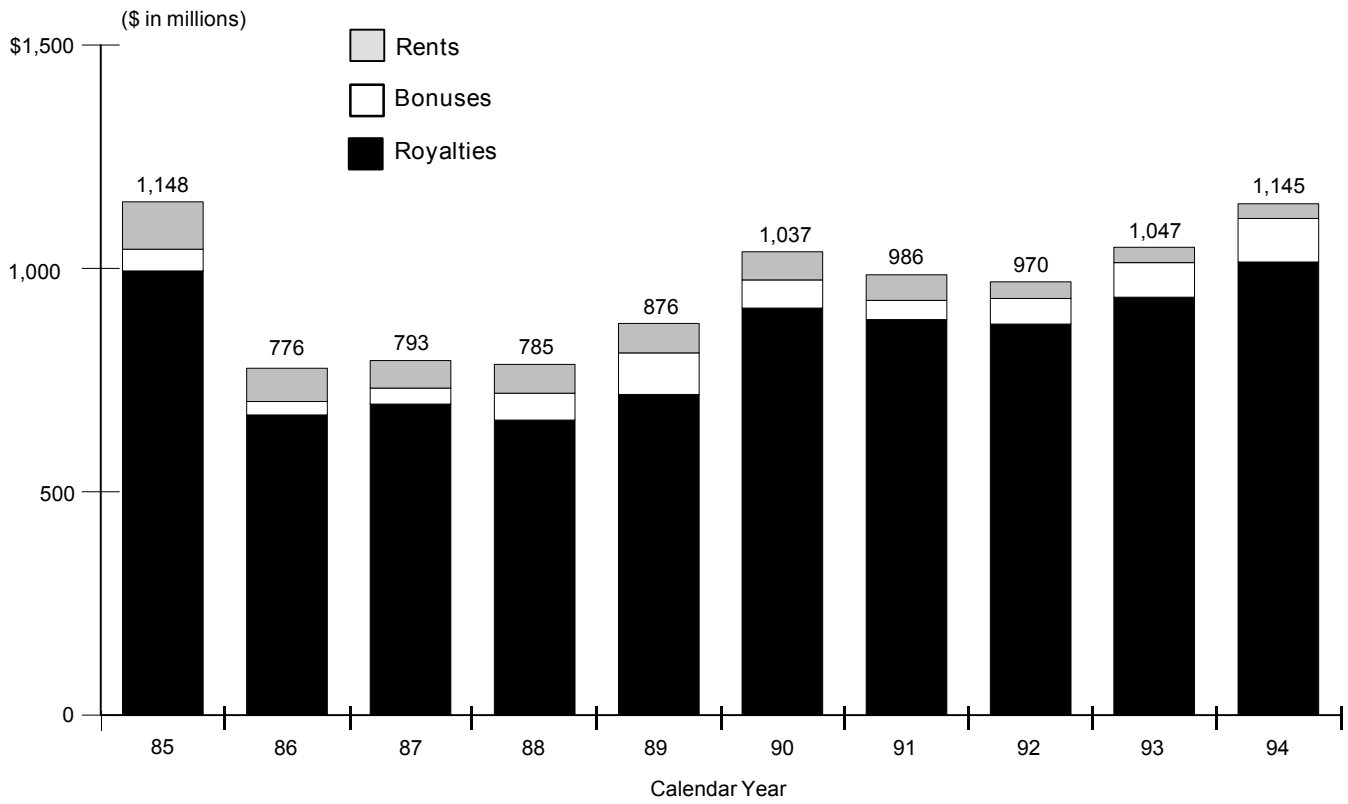


Figure 19. Revenues from Federal onshore leases by source, 1985-94

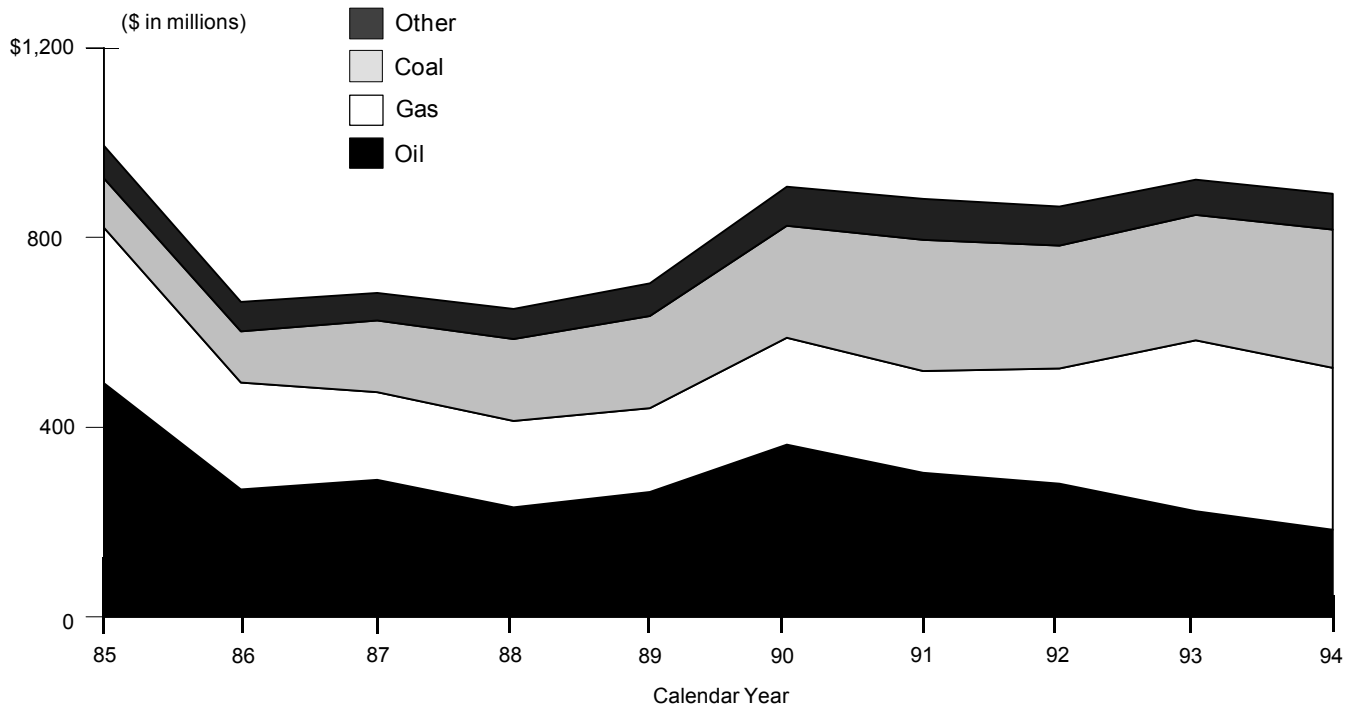


Figure 20. Royalties from Federal onshore leases by commodity, 1985-94

Onshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral rents, bonuses, and royalties from Federal onshore lands rose 9.3 percent, or \$97.7 million, from 1993 to 1994 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 19). The growth was primarily attributed to additional receipts from coal royalties and revenues from settlement payments credited to minimum royalties during the year (table 3 and figure 20).

Royalties comprised 78 percent of the revenues generated from onshore mineral leases in 1994. Cumulative Federal onshore royalties fell 3.2 percent, from \$922.2 million in 1993 to \$892.7 million in 1994. A significant rise in coal royalties was offset, in part, by a decline in oil and gas royalties during the period (tables 2 and 3, and figure 20).

Oil sales volume on Federal onshore lands fell 5.9 percent in 1994 while royalty revenues declined 18.2 percent, from \$223.2 million in 1993 to \$182.6 million in 1994 (table 22 and figure 21).

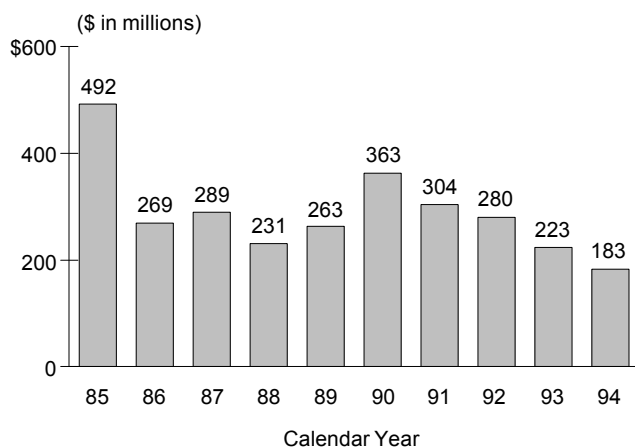


Figure 21. Oil royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1985-94

The decline in royalty revenues is tied to the price structure of the world oil market. Increased production by Western European producers and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries added to the glut of oil on international markets. Additional supply coupled with marginal increases in demand pushed prices lower during the year.

Onshore gas sales volume increased 4.6 percent, from 1.7 billion Mcf in 1993 to 1.8 billion Mcf in 1994. Gas royalties fell 4.9 percent, or \$17.6 million, during the same period (table 22 and figure 22).

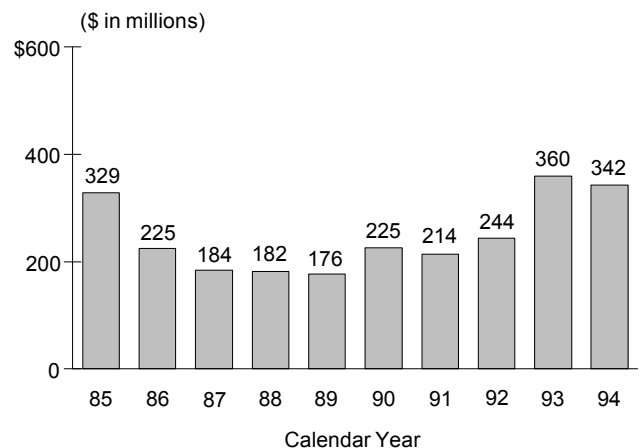


Figure 22. Gas royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1985-94

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that natural gas demand has been growing since 1986 at an annual average rate of 3 percent. In 1994, the gas industry produced more gas at a lower price due to increased competition and greater flexibility of operations resulting from deregulation and improved exploration and development technology. The DOE advises that spot natural gas wellhead prices fell by over \$1 per Mcf from February through September 1994. This was primarily associated with higher levels of underground storage and lower demand caused by cool summer weather.

Coal sales volume on Federal lands rose 13.6 percent, from 257.6 million short tons in 1993 to 292.5 million short tons in 1994. Coal royalties grew by \$27 million, or 10.2 percent, during the same period (table 22 and figure 23).

The DOE reports that total U.S. coal production during 1994 reached a record 1,034 million short tons (tables 10 and 11). A major factor supporting the rise in coal production is increasing demand in the electric utility sector, which accounted for 88 percent of total U.S. coal consumption in 1994. Coal sales volume on Federal onshore lands was

particularly higher in Western States, including Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming (table 22). Electric utility demand for low-sulfur Western coal has increased with the implementation of sulfur emission standards set by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

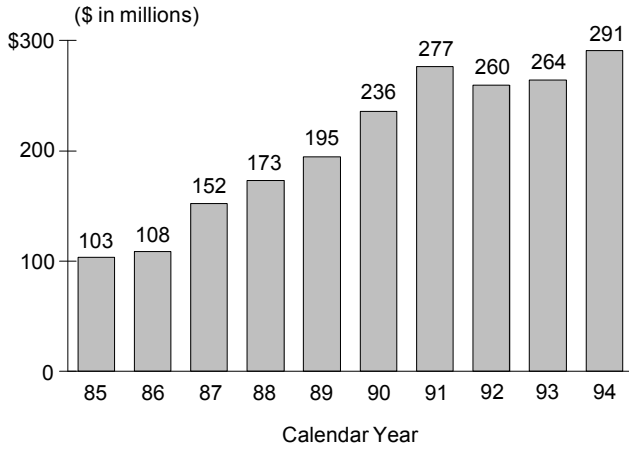


Figure 23. Coal royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1985-94

Wyoming continued as the largest producer of coal on Federal lands, accounting for 73.4 percent of coal sales volume in 1994 (figure 25). Most of the coal mined in Wyoming comes from the southern Powder River Basin. Resource Data International reports that 12 of the 20 largest coal mines in the United States are located in the southern Basin, including the 7 largest mines in the Nation. Approximately 21 percent of all U.S. coal sales originate in the area.

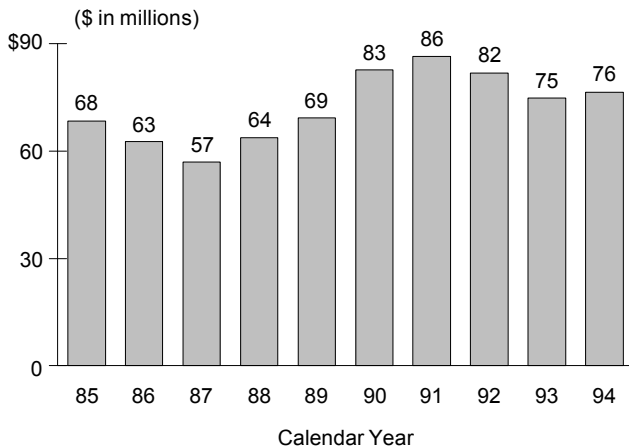


Figure 24. Other royalties from Federal onshore leases, 1985-94

Royalties from mineral resources other than oil, gas, and coal rose 2.3 percent, from \$74.8 million in 1993 to \$76.5 million in 1994 (table 22 and figure 24). Significant increases in royalty revenues from geothermal and heated water sources, lead, phosphate, sand and gravel, and sodium were offset, in part, by declines in royalties from carbon dioxide, gas plant products, and sulfur. Gas plant products, geothermal energy, and sodium generated 78.2 percent of the royalties from other Federal onshore mineral commodities during the year (table 23).

Minimum royalty collections rose \$108.6 million, from \$13.2 million in 1993 to \$121.8 million in 1994. The growth is due to a significant increase in settlement payments credited to minimum royalties in 1994, including a particularly large settlement in Wyoming. Gains in minimum royalty receipts in California, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming in 1994 were offset, in part, by a decline in collections in New Mexico and Oklahoma (table 24).

Rent receipts dropped 5.1 percent, or \$1.8 million, from 1993 to 1994. Most States experienced a moderate decline in collections with more pronounced declines recorded in Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah (table 25).

Bonus receipts from all minerals fell \$173 million, from \$219.4 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1993 to \$46.4 million in FY 1994 (tables 26 and 27). Bonus collections in FY 1993 were supported by significant coal lease sales in Wyoming. Revenues in tables 26 and 27 reflect bonus bids accepted by the Bureau of Land Management. Accepted bonus bids include both revenues actually collected during the fiscal year and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments, for example, may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale.

Bonus revenues generated from oil and gas lease sales were up \$18.7 million, from \$22.7 million in FY 1993 to \$41.4 million in FY 1994 (table 27). Significant bonus increases were recorded in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Notable declines were observed in Nevada, North Dakota, and Oklahoma.

Mineral production in New Mexico and Wyoming continued to dominate Federal onshore lease activity (table 22). The two States collectively received 73.6 percent of the \$523.2 million disbursed to 34 States in FY 1994 (table 32 and figure 35).

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Alabama						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,520,242	62,204	317,072	468,669	7,188	3,375,375
Sales Value	\$ 39,965,401	\$ 2,557,991	\$ 13,555,272	\$ 25,143,222	\$ 329,671	\$ 81,551,557
Royalties	\$ 2,487,691	\$ 213,649	\$ 813,493	\$ 984,015	\$ 17,799	\$ 4,516,647
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,208,353	393,901	667,610	903,959	1,221,510	4,395,333
Sales Value	\$ 3,057,515	\$ 719,551	\$ 1,163,311	\$ 1,934,071	\$ 2,321,009	\$ 9,195,457
Royalties	\$ 361,050	\$ 89,294	\$ 138,411	\$ 226,441	\$ 269,561	\$ 1,084,757
Oil						
Sales Volume	766,192	44,859	66,674	81,042	84,732	1,043,499
Sales Value	\$ 7,076,340	\$ 929,865	\$ 1,278,400	\$ 1,292,681	\$ 1,230,777	\$ 11,808,063
Royalties	\$ 1,010,771	\$ 190,706	\$ 187,639	\$ 150,122	\$ 132,522	\$ 1,671,760
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 252,177	\$ 76,647	\$ 85,958	\$ 95,599	\$ 112,748	\$ 623,129
Royalties	\$ 25,460	\$ 5,492	\$ 6,314	\$ 5,599	\$ 5,695	\$ 48,560
Total Royalties	\$ 3,884,972	\$ 499,141	\$ 1,145,857	\$ 1,366,177	\$ 425,577	\$ 7,321,724
Alaska*						
Coal						
Sales Volume	18,376,127	---	---	---	---	18,376,127
Sales Value	\$ 131,760,234	---	---	---	---	\$ 131,760,234
Royalties	\$ 2,075,108	---	---	---	---	\$ 2,075,108
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,454,139,196	30,294,166	22,842,381	21,378,784	19,560,561	1,548,215,088
Sales Value	\$ 947,011,487	\$ 56,370,760	\$ 45,684,762	\$ 38,804,875	\$ 26,871,748	\$ 1,114,743,632
Royalties	\$ 121,991,729	\$ 7,059,517	\$ 5,747,143	\$ 4,949,452	\$ 3,445,850	\$ 143,193,691
Oil						
Sales Volume	210,783,143	1,329,975	1,215,928	1,057,480	1,100,759	215,487,285
Sales Value	\$ 1,181,565,622	\$ 23,091,307	\$ 20,257,356	\$ 17,096,337	\$ 16,504,533	\$ 1,258,515,155
Royalties	\$ 143,160,279	\$ 2,849,170	\$ 2,524,070	\$ 2,120,705	\$ 2,048,039	\$ 152,702,263
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 12,764,246	\$ 1,691,614	\$ 2,839,094	\$ 1,806,696	\$ 1,559,281	\$ 20,660,931
Royalties	\$ 1,493,911	\$ 123,148	\$ 193,227	\$ 147,352	\$ 136,209	\$ 2,093,847
Total Royalties	\$ 268,721,027	\$ 10,031,835	\$ 8,464,440	\$ 7,217,509	\$ 5,630,098	\$ 300,064,909

*Beginning in 1984, data do not include sales volume, sales value, or royalty revenues from any lands that have been transferred to Alaska Natives.

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Arizona						
Gas						
Sales Volume	124,822	---	---	---	---	124,822
Sales Value	\$ 62,572	---	---	---	---	\$ 62,572
Royalties	\$ 37,551	---	---	---	---	\$ 37,551
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 8,004,634	---	---	---	---	\$ 8,004,634
Royalties	\$ 519,428	---	---	---	---	\$ 519,428
Total Royalties	\$ 556,979	---	---	---	---	\$ 556,979
Arkansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	98,227,757	7,828,601	13,594,008	12,000,223	10,682,660	142,333,249
Sales Value	\$ 163,462,909	\$ 15,553,793	\$ 23,304,868	\$ 22,873,891	\$ 19,897,965	\$ 245,093,426
Royalties	\$ 21,639,263	\$ 1,998,828	\$ 3,048,856	\$ 2,960,767	\$ 2,585,619	\$ 32,233,333
Oil						
Sales Volume	57,087	---	---	1,432	1,303	59,822
Sales Value	\$ 306,937	---	---	\$ 25,014	\$ 16,430	\$ 348,381
Royalties	\$ 41,805	---	---	\$ 2,688	\$ 2,054	\$ 46,547
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 2,242,434	\$ 8,564	\$ 12,526	\$ 24,899	\$ 32,080	\$ 2,320,503
Royalties	\$ 89,096	\$ 428	\$ 626	\$ 1,665	\$ 2,104	\$ 93,919
Total Royalties	\$ 21,770,164	\$ 1,999,256	\$ 3,049,482	\$ 2,965,120	\$ 2,589,777	\$ 32,373,799
California						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,257	---	---	---	---	1,257
Sales Value	\$ 3,190	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,190
Royalties	\$ 299	---	---	---	---	\$ 299
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,637,974,180	7,934,997	16,183,012	13,610,169	13,437,248	1,689,139,606
Sales Value	\$ 457,818,667	\$ 19,642,045	\$ 36,924,214	\$ 32,780,922	\$ 28,790,115	\$ 575,955,963
Royalties	\$ 80,229,420	\$ 2,471,113	\$ 3,972,359	\$ 3,180,890	\$ 2,839,614	\$ 92,693,396
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,465,090,755	17,070,862	18,512,657	19,453,141	18,759,045	1,538,886,460
Sales Value	\$7,096,286,808	\$233,311,282	\$241,564,289	\$224,725,212	\$191,771,001	\$7,987,658,592
Royalties	\$ 854,604,877	\$ 28,534,889	\$ 28,617,302	\$ 23,816,735	\$ 22,546,232	\$ 958,120,035
Other						
Sales Value	\$3,391,304,562	\$272,709,294	\$269,792,384	\$247,453,694	\$292,872,652	\$4,474,132,586
Royalties	\$ 219,610,960	\$ 22,061,314	\$ 20,802,447	\$ 19,757,312	\$ 25,148,022	\$ 307,380,055
Total Royalties	\$1,154,445,556	\$ 53,067,316	\$ 53,392,108	\$ 46,754,937	\$ 50,533,868	\$1,358,193,785

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	183,123,783	20,982,289	12,741,936	12,900,971	15,473,926	245,222,905
Sales Value	\$3,214,886,152	\$404,839,793	\$378,510,873	\$293,928,242	\$357,276,193	\$4,649,441,253
Royalties	\$ 192,123,941	\$ 41,113,763	\$ 30,744,661	\$ 24,343,484	\$ 30,730,514	\$ 319,056,363
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,560,719,745	57,610,829	63,855,694	73,519,844	78,510,699	1,834,216,811
Sales Value	\$1,373,450,625	\$ 86,030,008	\$ 98,227,417	\$130,224,639	\$132,316,771	\$1,820,249,460
Royalties	\$ 164,314,433	\$ 10,383,622	\$ 11,781,494	\$ 15,538,707	\$ 15,655,759	\$ 217,674,015
Oil						
Sales Volume	537,591,878	8,862,190	8,139,012	6,943,758	6,883,882	568,420,720
Sales Value	\$3,869,744,932	\$184,377,722	\$155,966,705	\$122,875,930	\$110,605,180	\$4,443,570,469
Royalties	\$ 621,228,166	\$ 29,365,598	\$ 24,753,008	\$ 18,670,239	\$ 15,781,628	\$ 709,798,639
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 918,434,086	\$204,039,389	\$188,267,901	\$161,616,207	\$ 54,652,904	\$1,527,010,487
Royalties	\$ 81,024,746	\$ 12,945,519	\$ 12,388,221	\$ 10,164,922	\$ 3,550,684	\$ 120,074,092
Total Royalties	\$1,058,691,286	\$ 93,808,502	\$ 79,667,384	\$ 68,717,352	\$ 65,718,585	\$1,366,603,109
Florida						
Oil						
Sales Volume	153,881	29,934	27,501	25,186	20,999	257,501
Sales Value	\$ 2,576,999	\$ 628,482	\$ 531,376	\$ 434,103	\$ 302,048	\$ 4,473,008
Royalties	\$ 323,625	\$ 78,814	\$ 66,596	\$ 54,259	\$ 37,756	\$ 561,050
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 34,293,290	---	\$ 1,783,605	\$ 2,277,412	\$ 1,857,335	\$ 40,211,642
Royalties	\$ 1,726,174	---	\$ 89,180	\$ 113,871	\$ 92,867	\$ 2,022,092
Total Royalties	\$ 2,049,799	\$ 78,814	\$ 155,776	\$ 168,130	\$ 130,623	\$ 2,583,142
Georgia						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 3,185,945	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,185,945
Royalties	\$ 122,321	---	---	---	---	\$ 122,321
Total Royalties	\$ 122,321	---	---	---	---	\$ 122,321

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Idaho						
Coal						
Sales Volume	31,574	---	---	---	---	31,574
Sales Value	\$ 88,984	---	---	---	---	\$ 88,984
Royalties	\$ 7,228	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,228
Other						
Sales Value	\$746,385,046	\$66,675,892	\$83,867,208	\$92,295,777	\$99,704,276	\$1,088,928,199
Royalties	\$ 41,832,965	\$ 3,433,842	\$ 4,193,362	\$ 4,609,659	\$ 4,987,763	\$ 59,057,591
Total Royalties	\$ 41,840,193	\$ 3,433,842	\$ 4,193,362	\$ 4,609,659	\$ 4,987,763	\$ 59,064,819
Illinois						
Coal						
Sales Volume	24,170	---	---	---	---	24,170
Sales Value	\$ 92,128	---	---	---	---	\$ 92,128
Royalties	\$ 3,138	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,138
Oil						
Sales Volume	37,236	32,122	41,237	130,373	105,318	346,286
Sales Value	\$ 689,902	\$ 670,063	\$ 795,542	\$ 2,211,637	\$ 1,596,904	\$ 5,964,048
Royalties	\$ 87,468	\$ 85,763	\$ 100,516	\$ 300,844	\$ 201,828	\$ 776,419
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 24,498,218	---	\$ 1,100,286	\$ 986,251	\$ 514,020	\$ 27,098,775
Royalties	\$ 1,025,283	---	\$ 55,014	\$ 49,313	\$ 25,701	\$ 1,155,311
Total Royalties	\$ 1,115,889	\$ 85,763	\$ 155,530	\$ 350,157	\$ 227,529	\$ 1,934,868
Indiana						
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,679	---	---	---	---	5,679
Sales Value	\$ 15,529	---	---	---	---	\$ 15,529
Royalties	\$ 1,859	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,859
Total Royalties	\$ 1,859	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,859

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Kansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	439,397,836	15,613,758	16,609,877	18,926,690	19,867,408	510,415,569
Sales Value	\$ 190,033,198	\$ 23,934,805	\$ 25,676,364	\$ 33,430,412	\$ 31,050,331	\$ 304,125,110
Royalties	\$ 24,485,637	\$ 2,945,855	\$ 3,189,716	\$ 4,160,772	\$ 3,902,313	\$ 38,684,293
Oil						
Sales Volume	17,638,559	314,673	497,130	654,803	414,117	19,519,282
Sales Value	\$ 126,389,237	\$ 6,516,851	\$ 9,584,571	\$ 11,200,250	\$ 6,106,689	\$ 159,797,598
Royalties	\$ 16,842,117	\$ 856,530	\$ 1,307,532	\$ 1,667,757	\$ 810,916	\$ 21,484,852
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 2,270,655	\$ 1,332,896	\$ 1,056,558	\$ 1,142,296	\$ 761,077	\$ 6,563,482
Royalties	\$ 258,049	\$ 144,054	\$ 110,849	\$ 108,474	\$ 72,765	\$ 694,191
Total Royalties	\$ 41,585,803	\$ 3,946,439	\$ 4,608,097	\$ 5,937,003	\$ 4,785,994	\$ 60,863,336
Kentucky						
Coal						
Sales Volume	3,500,067	166,538	407,074	105,983	100,615	4,280,277
Sales Value	\$ 38,418,171	\$ 4,529,508	\$ 10,536,059	\$ 2,831,522	\$ 2,708,834	\$ 59,024,094
Royalties	\$ 2,018,915	\$ 184,432	\$ 781,241	\$ 178,379	\$ 176,527	\$ 3,339,494
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,798,696	177,990	333,844	355,113	314,959	4,980,602
Sales Value	\$ 8,156,786	\$ 370,895	\$ 585,007	\$ 648,249	\$ 591,996	\$ 10,352,933
Royalties	\$ 1,014,976	\$ 45,693	\$ 72,530	\$ 80,740	\$ 72,927	\$ 1,286,866
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,031,000	4,433	7,051	15,132	20,911	3,078,527
Sales Value	\$ 10,916,943	\$ 92,435	\$ 136,942	\$ 258,940	\$ 323,617	\$ 11,728,877
Royalties	\$ 1,628,839	\$ 13,865	\$ 16,469	\$ 1,822	\$ 8,828	\$ 1,669,823
Total Royalties	\$ 4,662,730	\$ 243,990	\$ 870,240	\$ 260,941	\$ 258,282	\$ 6,296,183
Louisiana						
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,555,747,940	17,230,032	14,351,236	14,457,661	18,385,533	1,620,172,402
Sales Value	\$ 470,713,689	\$ 31,511,741	\$ 28,548,077	\$ 30,548,270	\$ 35,490,342	\$ 596,812,119
Royalties	\$ 66,235,515	\$ 4,591,860	\$ 4,247,795	\$ 4,475,720	\$ 5,025,546	\$ 84,576,436
Oil						
Sales Volume	161,432,093	949,436	1,060,185	958,021	1,110,588	165,510,323
Sales Value	\$ 879,406,626	\$ 19,482,991	\$ 20,584,504	\$ 16,836,561	\$ 16,394,855	\$ 952,705,537
Royalties	\$ 103,962,012	\$ 2,164,973	\$ 2,332,579	\$ 1,926,938	\$ 1,810,540	\$ 112,197,042
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 93,583,564	\$ 5,167,331	\$ 3,842,497	\$ 2,754,293	\$ 2,848,074	\$ 108,195,759
Royalties	\$ 13,985,506	\$ 542,685	\$ 398,206	\$ 231,365	\$ 262,888	\$ 15,420,650
Total Royalties	\$ 184,183,033	\$ 7,299,518	\$ 6,978,580	\$ 6,634,023	\$ 7,098,974	\$ 212,194,128

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-1994 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Maine						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 9,711	---	---	---	---	\$ 9,711
Royalties	\$ 818	---	---	---	---	\$ 818
Total Royalties	\$ 818	---	---	---	---	\$ 818
Maryland						
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,849,075	8,305	5,693	---	---	3,863,073
Sales Value	\$ 1,083,392	\$ 13,464	\$ 6,499	---	---	\$ 1,103,355
Royalties	\$ 136,163	\$ 1,683	\$ 813	---	---	\$ 138,659
Total Royalties	\$ 136,163	\$ 1,683	\$ 813	---	---	\$ 138,659
Michigan						
Gas						
Sales Volume	22,368,586	4,805,702	7,121,106	5,402,085	5,121,036	44,818,515
Sales Value	\$51,075,328	\$10,884,963	\$14,478,215	\$13,088,447	\$12,886,300	\$102,413,253
Royalties	\$ 6,074,681	\$ 1,358,125	\$ 1,761,619	\$ 1,623,787	\$ 1,601,117	\$ 12,419,329
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,248,424	223,835	151,128	87,908	88,581	2,799,876
Sales Value	\$33,709,657	\$ 4,065,359	\$ 2,755,934	\$ 1,474,149	\$ 1,151,622	\$ 43,156,721
Royalties	\$ 4,535,642	\$ 511,773	\$ 352,085	\$ 183,318	\$ 141,895	\$ 5,724,713
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 1,878,294	\$ 767,135	\$ 982,997	\$ 1,087,882	\$ (783,276)	\$ 3,933,032
Royalties	\$ 218,672	\$ 93,414	\$ 81,275	\$ 116,393	\$ (57,408)	\$ 452,346
Total Royalties	\$10,828,995	\$ 1,963,312	\$ 2,194,979	\$ 1,923,498	\$ 1,685,604	\$ 18,596,388
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$34,244,032	\$ 198,296	\$ 254,828	\$ 12,852	\$ 258,804	\$ 34,968,812
Royalties	\$ 1,303,769	\$ 7,357	\$ 9,110	\$ 471	\$ 9,466	\$ 1,330,173
Total Royalties	\$ 1,303,769	\$ 7,357	\$ 9,110	\$ 471	\$ 9,466	\$ 1,330,173

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Mississippi						
Gas						
Sales Volume	89,497,052	635,864	1,053,443	2,935,009	1,090,176	95,211,544
Sales Value	\$ 67,628,802	\$ 1,404,326	\$ 2,095,065	\$ 6,749,753	\$ 2,361,997	\$ 80,239,943
Royalties	\$ 9,079,725	\$ 184,964	\$ 273,133	\$ 811,298	\$ 272,973	\$ 10,622,093
Oil						
Sales Volume	54,902,762	712,674	616,095	664,238	564,216	57,459,985
Sales Value	\$ 358,401,978	\$ 14,183,995	\$ 11,356,315	\$ 11,090,104	\$ 8,295,601	\$ 403,327,993
Royalties	\$ 44,305,757	\$ 1,787,082	\$ 1,419,619	\$ 1,387,609	\$ 1,018,732	\$ 49,918,799
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 516,491	\$ (21,612)	\$ 1,136	---	---	\$ 496,015
Royalties	\$ 26,249	\$ (2,701)	\$ 143	---	---	\$ 23,691
Total Royalties	\$ 53,411,731	\$ 1,969,345	\$ 1,692,895	\$ 2,198,907	\$ 1,291,705	\$ 60,564,583
Missouri						
Other						
Sales Value	\$2,944,954,411	\$123,749,115	\$103,938,146	\$ 83,850,568	\$111,271,442	\$3,367,763,682
Royalties	\$ 119,945,627	\$ 3,310,457	\$ 2,846,409	\$ 1,815,236	\$ 3,134,229	\$ 131,051,958
Total Royalties	\$ 119,945,627	\$ 3,310,457	\$ 2,846,409	\$ 1,815,236	\$ 3,134,229	\$ 131,051,958
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	297,809,585	25,648,160	23,992,585	25,954,525	30,614,717	404,019,572
Sales Value	\$3,214,061,802	\$300,736,843	\$274,694,506	\$310,316,224	\$339,668,336	\$4,439,477,711
Royalties	\$ 215,156,007	\$ 35,584,991	\$ 34,095,502	\$ 38,664,936	\$ 41,959,365	\$ 365,460,801
Gas						
Sales Volume	384,973,661	15,881,499	12,034,793	11,798,802	11,331,034	436,019,789
Sales Value	\$ 302,891,873	\$ 27,773,938	\$ 22,873,710	\$ 25,293,562	\$ 20,879,235	\$ 399,712,318
Royalties	\$ 34,040,733	\$ 3,378,820	\$ 2,907,012	\$ 3,138,567	\$ 2,616,623	\$ 46,081,755
Oil						
Sales Volume	299,542,186	3,536,968	3,351,781	3,030,218	2,868,404	312,329,557
Sales Value	\$2,022,599,663	\$ 63,559,714	\$ 55,076,395	\$ 44,195,805	\$ 36,329,506	\$2,221,761,083
Royalties	\$ 245,787,268	\$ 7,418,990	\$ 6,329,485	\$ 4,793,224	\$ 3,966,444	\$ 268,295,411
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 113,070,840	\$ 3,907,348	\$ 3,314,730	\$ 2,029,046	\$ 3,464,263	\$ 125,786,227
Royalties	\$ 5,306,814	\$ 254,855	\$ 206,664	\$ 136,307	\$ 204,084	\$ 6,108,724
Total Royalties	\$ 500,290,822	\$ 46,637,656	\$ 43,538,663	\$ 46,733,034	\$ 48,746,516	\$ 685,946,691

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Nebraska						
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,167,971	---	---	---	---	11,167,971
Sales Value	\$ 7,441,941	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,441,941
Royalties	\$ 1,225,557	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,225,557
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,149,038	116,790	86,248	76,087	69,720	2,497,883
Sales Value	\$ 39,307,102	\$ 2,411,719	\$ 1,601,247	\$ 1,251,145	\$ 1,025,568	\$ 45,596,781
Royalties	\$ 4,896,797	\$ 310,328	\$ 204,117	\$ 158,141	\$ 127,923	\$ 5,697,306
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,531,189	---	---	---	---	\$ 4,531,189
Royalties	\$ 368,013	---	---	---	---	\$ 368,013
Total Royalties	\$ 6,490,367	\$ 310,328	\$ 204,117	\$ 158,141	\$ 127,923	\$ 7,290,876
Nevada						
Coal						
Sales Volume	141	---	---	---	---	141
Sales Value	\$ 207	---	---	---	---	\$ 207
Royalties	\$ 133	---	---	---	---	\$ 133
Gas						
Sales Volume	---	1,960	4,515	---	---	6,475
Sales Value	---	\$ 2,548	\$ 5,870	---	---	\$ 8,418
Royalties	---	\$ 319	\$ 733	---	---	\$ 1,052
Oil						
Sales Volume	29,508,569	3,011,960	3,528,075	2,160,546	1,686,434	39,895,584
Sales Value	\$368,475,887	\$43,842,342	\$43,604,695	\$25,852,853	\$18,457,876	\$500,233,653
Royalties	\$ 46,559,597	\$ 5,830,866	\$ 5,651,206	\$ 3,318,416	\$ 2,337,731	\$ 63,697,816
Other						
Sales Value	\$116,261,451	\$30,414,516	\$38,980,756	\$40,429,551	\$57,143,792	\$283,230,066
Royalties	\$ 6,447,800	\$ 2,429,520	\$ 3,537,171	\$ 3,808,046	\$ 5,297,841	\$ 21,520,378
Total Royalties	\$ 53,007,530	\$ 8,260,705	\$ 9,189,110	\$ 7,126,462	\$ 7,635,572	\$ 85,219,379

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	77,322,148	3,505,140	3,810,064	4,600,430	6,465,599	95,703,381
Sales Value	\$ 1,327,407,933	\$ 112,802,351	\$ 109,031,081	\$ 144,734,772	\$ 183,233,639	\$ 1,877,209,776
Royalties	\$ 133,126,466	\$ 14,088,167	\$ 13,628,931	\$ 16,827,125	\$ 22,910,454	\$ 200,581,143
Gas						
Sales Volume	18,554,449,017	603,951,723	734,137,293	929,376,651	991,610,488	21,813,525,172
Sales Value	\$16,022,510,931	\$ 865,880,854	\$ 1,120,661,967	\$ 1,631,662,537	\$ 1,584,866,627	\$ 21,225,582,916
Royalties	\$ 1,990,031,611	\$ 101,919,202	\$ 133,600,103	\$ 195,730,279	\$ 182,398,995	\$ 2,603,680,190
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,218,895,075	25,390,113	27,519,482	26,996,687	27,832,223	1,326,633,580
Sales Value	\$ 9,129,179,354	\$ 520,714,552	\$ 520,814,948	\$ 464,182,734	\$ 423,675,355	\$ 11,058,566,943
Royalties	\$ 1,119,106,945	\$ 66,946,163	\$ 65,304,109	\$ 51,911,686	\$ 45,135,052	\$ 1,348,403,955
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,679,862,880	\$ 380,514,263	\$ 346,830,394	\$ 314,631,354	\$ 312,769,371	\$ 7,034,608,262
Royalties	\$ 240,108,729	\$ 18,593,691	\$ 17,022,979	\$ 18,400,108	\$ 16,236,284	\$ 310,361,791
Total Royalties	\$ 3,482,373,751	\$ 201,547,223	\$ 229,556,122	\$ 282,869,198	\$ 266,680,785	\$ 4,463,027,079
New York						
Gas						
Sales Volume	---	10,961	15,391	78,387	28,091	132,830
Sales Value	---	\$ 26,651	\$ 39,233	\$ 175,197	\$ 69,276	\$ 310,357
Royalties	---	\$ 3,331	\$ 4,905	\$ 21,900	\$ 8,660	\$ 38,796
Total Royalties	---	\$ 3,331	\$ 4,905	\$ 21,900	\$ 8,660	\$ 38,796
North Carolina						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 315,696	---	---	---	---	\$ 315,696
Royalties	\$ 19,154	---	---	---	---	\$ 19,154
Total Royalties	\$ 19,154	---	---	---	---	\$ 19,154

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	71,934,020	6,415,502	6,300,575	2,147,490	1,695,918	88,493,505
Sales Value	\$ 443,499,772	\$ 51,290,391	\$ 45,817,186	\$ 16,022,784	\$ 11,162,857	\$ 567,792,990
Royalties	\$ 40,506,703	\$ 5,757,355	\$ 2,870,833	\$ 1,063,332	\$ 760,624	\$ 50,958,847
Gas						
Sales Volume	168,117,737	7,555,218	8,291,158	8,271,060	7,480,324	199,715,497
Sales Value	\$ 290,795,331	\$ 9,653,261	\$ 10,859,602	\$ 10,045,080	\$ 9,576,679	\$ 330,929,953
Royalties	\$ 34,718,089	\$ 1,203,171	\$ 1,378,358	\$ 1,240,553	\$ 1,172,536	\$ 39,712,707
Oil						
Sales Volume	176,686,826	6,766,502	6,569,372	6,174,574	5,737,842	201,935,116
Sales Value	\$3,469,433,777	\$135,487,794	\$121,347,620	\$100,977,421	\$81,986,432	\$3,909,233,044
Royalties	\$ 416,362,292	\$ 17,224,933	\$ 15,113,882	\$ 12,241,524	\$ 9,989,927	\$ 470,932,558
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 90,692,833	\$ 5,246,517	\$ 5,957,992	\$ 2,163,949	\$ 1,285,810	\$ 105,347,101
Royalties	\$ 7,245,817	\$ 360,050	\$ 625,786	\$ 197,750	\$ 122,637	\$ 8,552,040
Total Royalties	\$ 498,832,901	\$ 24,545,509	\$ 19,988,859	\$ 14,743,159	\$12,045,724	\$ 570,156,152
Ohio						
Coal						
Sales Volume	489,461	---	---	---	---	489,461
Sales Value	\$ 2,066,465	---	---	---	---	\$ 2,066,465
Royalties	\$ 89,459	---	---	---	---	\$ 89,459
Gas						
Sales Volume	6,412,952	470,574	1,013,116	1,036,974	862,189	9,795,805
Sales Value	\$ 3,678,355	\$ 1,098,460	\$ 2,386,760	\$ 2,509,690	\$ 2,127,576	\$ 11,800,841
Royalties	\$ 436,164	\$ 136,387	\$ 299,117	\$ 313,703	\$ 265,530	\$ 1,450,901
Oil						
Sales Volume	916,048	32,790	81,962	39,626	54,129	1,124,555
Sales Value	\$ 4,654,715	\$ 637,205	\$ 1,525,867	\$ 688,816	\$ 892,205	\$ 8,398,808
Royalties	\$ 644,148	\$ 79,226	\$ 190,749	\$ 74,046	\$ 98,334	\$ 1,086,503
Total Royalties	\$ 1,169,771	\$ 215,613	\$ 489,866	\$ 387,749	\$ 363,864	\$ 2,626,863

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Oklahoma						
Coal						
Sales Volume	9,546,135	423,165	563,337	477,756	1,050,832	12,061,225
Sales Value	\$154,646,798	\$15,707,553	\$16,622,840	\$16,809,072	\$31,002,119	\$234,788,382
Royalties	\$ 6,827,765	\$ 1,223,282	\$ 399,483	\$ 531,724	\$ 1,011,297	\$ 9,993,551
Gas						
Sales Volume	420,192,880	22,268,459	16,854,182	17,546,098	17,220,139	494,081,758
Sales Value	\$480,706,494	\$27,732,192	\$27,089,132	\$33,413,822	\$31,076,555	\$600,018,195
Royalties	\$ 58,965,123	\$ 3,507,633	\$ 3,419,572	\$ 4,197,145	\$ 3,936,725	\$ 74,026,198
Oil						
Sales Volume	17,854,734	267,415	281,277	278,911	236,395	18,918,732
Sales Value	\$115,930,242	\$ 5,602,270	\$ 5,182,530	\$ 4,975,975	\$ 3,470,788	\$135,161,805
Royalties	\$ 13,744,905	\$ 666,952	\$ 573,912	\$ 546,433	\$ 396,326	\$ 15,928,528
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 38,995,477	\$ 536,014	\$ 239,857	\$ 415,997	\$ 579,260	\$ 40,766,605
Royalties	\$ 805,648	\$ 48,109	\$ 21,962	\$ 41,219	\$ 71,791	\$ 988,729
Total Royalties	\$ 80,343,441	\$ 5,445,976	\$ 4,414,929	\$ 5,316,521	\$ 5,416,139	\$100,937,006
Oregon						
Coal						
Sales Volume	20,603	---	---	---	---	20,603
Sales Value	\$ 374,084	---	---	---	---	\$ 374,084
Royalties	\$ 24,147	---	---	---	---	\$ 24,147
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 40	---	---	---	---	\$ 40
Royalties	\$ 5	---	---	---	---	\$ 5
Total Royalties	\$ 24,152	---	---	---	---	\$ 24,152
Pennsylvania						
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,194,102	74,978	104,206	80,631	94,739	3,548,656
Sales Value	\$ 1,495,312	\$ 162,806	\$ 181,440	\$ 168,203	\$ 176,974	\$ 2,184,735
Royalties	\$ 163,063	\$ 20,353	\$ 22,649	\$ 21,330	\$ 22,366	\$ 249,761
Oil						
Sales Volume	16,336	---	---	---	---	16,336
Sales Value	\$ 286,290	---	---	---	---	\$ 286,290
Royalties	\$ 35,666	---	---	---	---	\$ 35,666
Total Royalties	\$ 198,729	\$ 20,353	\$ 22,649	\$ 21,330	\$ 22,366	\$ 285,427

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
South Carolina						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 118,542	---	---	---	---	\$ 118,542
Royalties	\$ 5,927	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,927
Total Royalties	\$ 5,927	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,927
South Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	41,435	---	---	---	---	41,435
Sales Value	\$ 69,381	---	---	---	---	\$ 69,381
Royalties	\$ 7,119	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,119
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,483,650	(84,026)	252,002	248,749	299,153	4,199,528
Sales Value	\$ 8,189,567	\$ (648,294)	\$ 278,405	\$ 329,281	\$ 426,058	\$ 8,575,017
Royalties	\$ 888,847	\$ (81,254)	\$ 35,070	\$ 40,941	\$ 51,580	\$ 935,184
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,007,292	382,620	359,433	332,743	326,157	6,408,245
Sales Value	\$98,938,020	\$7,117,635	\$6,070,535	\$4,941,388	\$4,287,359	\$121,354,937
Royalties	\$12,119,648	\$ 891,037	\$ 763,941	\$ 617,538	\$ 543,064	\$ 14,935,228
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 140,962	\$ 166,117	\$ 15,831	\$ 402	---	\$ 323,312
Royalties	\$ 17,620	\$ 18,863	\$ 950	\$ 50	---	\$ 37,483
Total Royalties	\$13,033,234	\$ 828,646	\$ 799,961	\$ 658,529	\$ 594,644	\$ 15,915,014
Tennessee						
Gas						
Sales Volume	---	---	385	777	60	1,222
Sales Value	---	---	\$ 664	\$ 1,434	\$ 115	\$ 2,213
Royalties	---	---	\$ 83	\$ 179	\$ 14	\$ 276
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 81,340	---	---	---	---	\$ 81,340
Royalties	\$ 4,452	---	---	---	---	\$ 4,452
Total Royalties	\$ 4,452	---	\$ 83	\$ 179	\$ 14	\$ 4,728

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	93,022,083	2,055,461	4,358,103	17,403,687	47,288,875	164,128,209
Sales Value	\$ 63,976,806	\$ 3,573,533	\$ 8,789,955	\$ 36,317,711	\$ 84,272,439	\$ 196,930,444
Royalties	\$ 6,827,799	\$ 443,613	\$ 1,102,517	\$ 4,493,479	\$ 10,277,070	\$ 23,144,478
Oil						
Sales Volume	9,081,536	251,271	343,393	418,515	323,678	10,418,393
Sales Value	\$ 80,037,063	\$ 5,228,895	\$ 6,474,788	\$ 7,257,414	\$ 4,946,507	\$ 103,944,667
Royalties	\$ 10,223,702	\$ 631,696	\$ 810,820	\$ 728,002	\$ 562,486	\$ 12,956,706
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 11,948,698	\$ 485,051	\$ 197,198	\$ 648,779	\$ 708,611	\$ 13,988,337
Royalties	\$ 777,164	\$ 42,245	\$ 23,341	\$ 64,473	\$ 74,986	\$ 982,209
Total Royalties	\$ 17,828,665	\$ 1,117,554	\$ 1,936,678	\$ 5,285,954	\$ 10,914,542	\$ 37,083,393
Utah						
Coal						
Sales Volume	253,119,993	17,421,604	18,038,117	18,856,003	22,138,833	329,574,550
Sales Value	\$4,248,832,598	\$432,563,452	\$451,895,213	\$469,454,895	\$486,256,622	\$6,089,002,780
Royalties	\$ 175,882,975	\$ 30,277,111	\$ 30,306,592	\$ 31,024,952	\$ 33,993,292	\$ 301,484,922
Gas						
Sales Volume	928,016,660	41,016,501	45,171,763	66,915,164	67,266,594	1,148,386,682
Sales Value	\$ 898,695,339	\$ 52,858,186	\$ 65,777,684	\$126,385,344	\$120,702,382	\$1,264,418,935
Royalties	\$ 111,368,766	\$ 6,646,700	\$ 7,730,240	\$ 15,253,714	\$ 13,838,750	\$ 154,838,170
Oil						
Sales Volume	264,978,191	5,279,341	4,593,083	4,286,583	3,179,306	282,316,504
Sales Value	\$2,079,138,412	\$107,496,796	\$ 85,892,620	\$ 73,029,964	\$ 46,541,651	\$2,392,099,443
Royalties	\$ 259,788,443	\$ 13,312,553	\$ 10,679,260	\$ 8,314,107	\$ 4,868,236	\$ 296,962,599
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 201,372,596	\$ 12,741,961	\$ 9,611,697	\$ 7,522,945	\$ 11,245,586	\$ 242,494,785
Royalties	\$ 15,417,573	\$ 1,115,109	\$ 655,066	\$ 482,543	\$ 618,235	\$ 18,288,526
Total Royalties	\$ 562,457,757	\$ 51,351,473	\$ 49,371,158	\$ 55,075,316	\$ 53,318,513	\$ 771,574,217

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Virginia						
Coal						
Sales Volume	48,696	---	---	---	---	48,696
Sales Value	\$ 1,744,956	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,744,956
Royalties	\$ 115,833	---	---	---	---	\$ 115,833
Gas						
Sales Volume	---	198,818	366,604	423,637	611,436	1,600,495
Sales Value	---	\$ 363,715	\$ 769,934	\$ 983,799	\$1,237,590	\$ 3,355,038
Royalties	---	\$ 45,464	\$ 96,292	\$ 125,386	\$ 156,245	\$ 423,387
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 8,568,151	\$ 409,794	\$ 338,702	\$ 154,895	\$ 107,409	\$ 9,578,951
Royalties	\$ 298,398	\$ 20,490	\$ 16,935	\$ 7,745	\$ 5,370	\$ 348,938
Total Royalties	\$ 414,231	\$ 65,954	\$ 113,227	\$ 133,131	\$ 161,615	\$ 888,158
Washington						
Coal						
Sales Volume	6,331,929	681,332	1,626,497	686,337	280,398	9,606,493
Sales Value	\$116,959,532	\$16,808,460	\$29,934,159	\$16,086,103	\$6,796,617	\$186,584,871
Royalties	\$ 1,343,202	\$ 1,089,915	\$ 2,184,653	\$ 115,583	\$ 502,197	\$ 5,235,550
Total Royalties	\$ 1,343,202	\$ 1,089,915	\$ 2,184,653	\$ 115,583	\$ 502,197	\$ 5,235,550
West Virginia						
Gas						
Sales Volume	44,925,188	2,105,468	1,421,416	1,083,709	601,164	50,136,945
Sales Value	\$ 28,634,829	\$ 4,410,277	\$ 2,896,018	\$ 2,610,169	\$1,297,866	\$ 39,849,159
Royalties	\$ 3,652,978	\$ 551,285	\$ 359,577	\$ 322,991	\$ 162,042	\$ 5,048,873
Oil						
Sales Volume	295	331	22	19,666	16,418	36,732
Sales Value	\$ 4,998	\$ 6,470	\$ 426	\$ 366,557	\$ 256,736	\$ 635,187
Royalties	\$ 624	\$ 809	\$ 53	\$ 45,820	\$ 32,092	\$ 79,398
Total Royalties	\$ 3,653,602	\$ 552,094	\$ 359,630	\$ 368,811	\$ 194,134	\$ 5,128,271

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-94 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94
Wyoming						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,303,892,387	177,695,331	170,712,594	191,365,381	214,691,710	2,058,357,403
Sales Value	\$12,831,123,579	\$1,278,358,963	\$1,198,565,813	\$1,292,147,079	\$1,433,629,577	\$18,033,825,011
Royalties	\$ 550,204,337	\$ 147,158,539	\$ 143,718,541	\$ 150,508,600	\$ 159,208,542	\$ 1,150,798,559
Gas						
Sales Volume	7,119,695,920	376,373,835	308,309,838	491,717,833	475,667,234	8,771,764,660
Sales Value	\$ 7,797,948,668	\$ 566,295,650	\$ 474,069,236	\$ 819,262,644	\$ 794,613,966	\$10,452,190,164
Royalties	\$ 970,679,282	\$ 65,411,941	\$ 58,445,296	\$ 97,042,608	\$ 91,793,337	\$ 1,283,372,464
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,416,359,276	58,517,878	56,436,318	52,827,327	47,755,662	3,631,896,461
Sales Value	\$26,221,186,754	\$1,069,854,992	\$ 931,704,437	\$ 809,109,109	\$ 654,914,620	\$29,686,769,912
Royalties	\$ 3,247,571,356	\$ 123,842,069	\$ 113,056,369	\$ 90,157,446	\$ 69,982,320	\$ 3,644,609,560
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 3,633,765,950	\$ 385,767,677	\$ 379,471,536	\$ 307,434,711	\$ 358,216,904	\$ 5,064,656,778
Royalties	\$ 193,837,650	\$ 20,941,768	\$ 18,617,338	\$ 14,531,199	\$ 16,497,120	\$ 264,425,075
Total Royalties	\$ 4,962,292,625	\$ 357,354,317	\$ 333,837,544	\$ 352,239,853	\$ 337,481,319	\$ 6,343,205,658
Onshore Federal Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,228,133,753	253,001,265	238,509,851	257,563,545	292,519,736	3,269,728,150
Sales Value	\$25,766,001,367	\$2,620,195,305	\$2,529,163,002	\$ 2,587,473,915	\$2,852,064,465	\$36,354,898,054
Royalties	\$ 1,322,000,466	\$ 276,691,204	\$ 259,543,930	\$ 264,242,130	\$ 291,270,611	\$ 2,413,748,341
Gas						
Sales Volume	34,604,705,059	1,214,415,574	1,288,952,669	1,709,471,696	1,788,553,310	40,606,098,308
Sales Value	\$29,640,520,416	\$1,805,620,128	\$2,013,373,409	\$ 3,000,242,002	\$2,943,901,912	\$39,403,657,867
Royalties	\$ 3,708,598,155	\$ 214,317,519	\$ 243,635,393	\$ 359,951,349	\$ 342,371,752	\$ 4,868,874,168
Oil						
Sales Volume	7,894,734,091	133,128,972	133,485,044	126,713,997	119,240,819	8,407,302,923
Sales Value	\$57,196,259,787	\$2,449,310,736	\$2,244,108,042	\$ 1,946,350,099	\$1,631,083,860	\$65,467,112,524
Royalties	\$ 7,168,574,608	\$ 303,594,785	\$ 280,355,318	\$ 223,189,419	\$ 182,580,905	\$ 8,158,295,035
Other						
Sales Value	\$18,118,548,441	\$1,496,583,819	\$1,442,783,817	\$ 1,270,836,055	\$1,311,182,423	\$23,639,934,555
Royalties	\$ 953,869,798	\$ 86,489,709	\$ 81,902,575	\$ 74,791,072	\$ 76,499,333	\$ 1,273,552,487
Total Royalties	\$13,153,043,027	\$ 881,093,217	\$ 865,437,216	\$ 922,173,970	\$ 892,722,601	\$16,714,470,031

Table 23. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Carbon Dioxide			
Colorado	53,633,126	\$ 39,688,513	\$ 2,615,473
New Mexico	10,444,480	4,186,559	514,530
Wyoming	<u>42,587,507</u>	<u>23,111,301</u>	<u>20,766</u>
Subtotal	106,665,113	\$ 66,986,373	\$ 3,150,769
Clay			
Alabama	50,138	\$ 100,276	\$ 4,011
Wyoming	<u>5,767</u>	<u>115,340</u>	<u>6,343</u>
Subtotal	55,905	\$ 215,616	\$ 10,354
Coal			
Alabama	7,188	\$ 329,671	\$ 17,799
Colorado	15,473,926	357,276,193	30,730,514
Kentucky	100,615	2,708,834	176,527
Montana	30,614,717	339,668,336	41,959,365
New Mexico	6,465,599	183,233,639	22,910,454
North Dakota	1,695,918	11,162,857	760,624
Oklahoma	1,050,832	31,002,119	1,011,297
Utah	22,138,833	486,256,622	33,993,292
Washington	280,398	6,796,617	502,197
Wyoming	<u>214,691,710</u>	<u>1,433,629,577</u>	<u>159,208,542</u>
Subtotal	292,519,736	\$ 2,852,064,465	\$ 291,270,611
Copper			
Missouri	19,218	\$ 9,584,492	\$ 360,603
Fluorspar			
Illinois	1,939	\$ 376,987	\$ 18,849
Gas			
Alabama	1,221,510	\$ 2,321,009	\$ 269,561
Alaska	19,560,561	26,871,748	3,445,850
Arkansas	10,682,660	19,897,965	2,585,619
California	13,437,248	28,790,115	2,839,614
Colorado	78,510,699	132,316,771	15,655,759
Kansas	19,867,408	31,050,331	3,902,313
Kentucky	314,959	591,996	72,927
Louisiana	18,385,533	35,490,342	5,025,546
Michigan	5,121,036	12,886,300	1,601,117
Mississippi	1,090,176	2,361,997	272,973

Table 23. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (cont.)			
Montana	11,331,034	\$ 20,879,235	\$ 2,616,623
New Mexico	991,610,488	1,584,866,627	182,398,995
New York	28,091	69,276	8,660
North Dakota	7,480,324	9,576,679	1,172,536
Ohio	862,189	2,127,576	265,530
Oklahoma	17,220,139	31,076,555	3,936,725
Pennsylvania	94,739	176,974	22,366
South Dakota	299,153	426,058	51,580
Tennessee	60	115	14
Texas	47,288,875	84,272,439	10,277,070
Utah	67,266,594	120,702,382	13,838,750
Virginia	611,436	1,237,590	156,245
West Virginia	601,164	1,297,866	162,042
Wyoming	<u>475,667,234</u>	<u>794,613,966</u>	<u>91,793,337</u>
Subtotal	1,788,553,310	\$2,943,901,912	\$342,371,752
Gas Lost			
California	14,210	\$ 33,832	\$ 4,229
Colorado	127,193	195,504	24,438
New Mexico	1,738	3,905	488
Wyoming	<u>(10,200)</u>	<u>(15,746)</u>	<u>(1,968)</u>
Subtotal	132,941	\$ 217,495	\$ 27,187
Gas Plant Products			
Alabama	1,708	\$ 569	\$ 193
Alaska	4,543,236	1,559,281	136,209
Arkansas	29,463	6,730	841
California	2,970,453	900,322	57,170
Colorado	37,088,817	8,818,347	611,848
Kansas	2,712,386	761,060	72,763
Louisiana	8,561,117	2,848,074	262,888
Michigan	(2,410,973)	(783,276)	(57,408)
Montana	4,980,096	1,402,280	100,448
New Mexico	602,699,195	130,980,312	12,153,118
North Dakota	3,149,223	704,605	51,294
Oklahoma	2,518,560	579,260	71,791
Texas	2,230,098	708,611	74,986
Utah	31,459,254	5,409,119	315,046
Wyoming	<u>262,712,555</u>	<u>61,463,196</u>	<u>2,972,098</u>
Subtotal	963,245,188	\$ 215,358,490	\$ 16,823,285

Table 23. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Geothermal			
California	14,016,213	\$139,006,074	\$15,817,231
Nevada	2,008,726	42,769,392	4,307,975
Utah	805,922	1,672,574	167,257
Subtotal	16,830,861	\$183,448,040	\$20,292,463
Gilsonite			
Utah	9,916	\$ 1,441,193	\$ 54,250
Helium			
Kansas	80	\$ 17	\$ 2
Hot Water			
California	4,740,281	\$ 35,341,719	\$ 3,634,192
Nevada	344,151	1,479,848	147,984
New Mexico	7,793	15,509	1,555
Subtotal	5,092,225	\$ 36,837,076	\$ 3,783,731
Iron Ore			
Minnesota	9,243	\$ 258,804	\$ 9,466
Langbeinite			
New Mexico	706,449	\$ 54,708,959	\$ 1,094,179
Lead			
Missouri	229,218	\$ 81,522,051	\$ 1,987,424
Limestone			
Virginia	23,272	\$ 107,409	\$ 5,370
Magnesium			
Utah	29,527	\$ 578,666	\$ 17,361
Nitrogen			
North Dakota	2,126,299	\$ 542,185	\$ 67,557
Oil			
Alabama	84,732	\$ 1,230,777	\$ 132,522
Alaska	1,100,759	16,504,533	2,048,039

Table 23. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Oil (cont.)			
Arkansas	1,303	\$ 16,430	\$ 2,054
California	18,759,045	191,771,001	22,546,232
Colorado	6,883,882	110,605,180	15,781,628
Florida	20,999	302,048	37,756
Illinois	105,318	1,596,904	201,828
Kansas	414,117	6,106,689	810,916
Kentucky	20,911	323,617	8,828
Louisiana	1,110,588	16,394,855	1,810,540
Michigan	88,581	1,151,622	141,895
Mississippi	564,216	8,295,601	1,018,732
Montana	2,868,404	36,329,506	3,966,444
Nebraska	69,720	1,025,568	127,923
Nevada	1,686,434	18,457,876	2,337,731
New Mexico	27,832,223	423,675,355	45,135,052
North Dakota	5,737,842	81,986,432	9,989,927
Ohio	54,129	892,205	98,334
Oklahoma	236,395	3,470,788	396,326
South Dakota	326,157	4,287,359	543,064
Texas	323,678	4,946,507	562,486
Utah	3,179,306	46,541,651	4,868,236
West Virginia	16,418	256,736	32,092
Wyoming	<u>47,755,662</u>	<u>654,914,620</u>	<u>69,982,320</u>
Subtotal	119,240,819	\$1,631,083,860	\$182,580,905
Oil Lost			
Montana	42	\$ 533	\$ 63
New Mexico	60	958	120
Wyoming	<u>264</u>	<u>3,864</u>	<u>480</u>
Subtotal	366	\$ 5,355	\$ 663
Phosphate			
Florida	87,942	\$ 1,857,335	\$ 92,867
Idaho	5,978,084	99,704,276	4,987,763
Montana	<u>107,556</u>	<u>2,061,509</u>	<u>103,576</u>
Subtotal	6,173,582	\$ 103,623,120	\$ 5,184,206
Potash			
California	93,027	\$ 8,577,817	\$ 350,171
New Mexico	1,530,568	122,363,732	2,447,273
Utah	<u>24,813</u>	<u>2,134,967</u>	<u>64,049</u>
Subtotal	1,648,408	\$ 133,076,516	\$ 2,861,493

Table 23. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Purge Liquor			
Wyoming	42,855	\$ 973,323	\$ 48,666
Quartz Crystals			
Arkansas	8,469	\$ 25,350	\$ 1,263
Sand and Gravel			
Nevada	6,006,750	\$ 12,894,552	\$ 841,882
Sodium			
California	1,014,883	\$ 108,118,829	\$ 5,240,326
Colorado	45,172	5,950,540	298,925
New Mexico	258,900	435,517	21,871
Utah	4,538	9,067	272
Wyoming	<u>3,861,146</u>	<u>266,754,577</u>	<u>13,340,116</u>
Subtotal	5,184,639	\$ 381,268,530	\$ 18,901,510
Sulfur			
Alabama	445	\$ 11,903	\$ 1,491
California	411	2,760	138
Montana	(7)	(59)	(3)
New Mexico	12,412	73,920	3,150
North Dakota	931	39,020	3,786
Wyoming	<u>361,789</u>	<u>4,220,167</u>	<u>31,075</u>
Subtotal	375,981	\$ 4,347,711	\$ 39,637
Trona			
California	25,117	\$ 891,299	\$ 44,565
Wyoming	<u>23,311</u>	<u>1,590,882</u>	<u>79,544</u>
Subtotal	48,428	\$ 2,482,181	\$ 124,109
Zinc			
Illinois	558	\$ 137,033	\$ 6,852
Missouri	<u>53,013</u>	<u>20,164,899</u>	<u>786,202</u>
Subtotal	53,571	\$ 20,301,932	\$ 793,054
Total		\$8,738,232,660	\$892,722,601

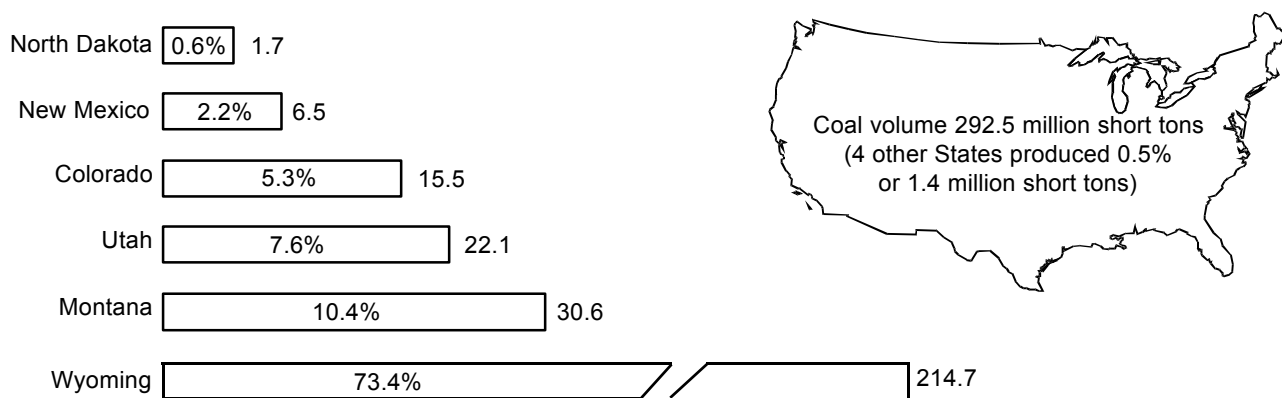


Figure 25. Coal sales volume by State, in millions of short tons, from Federal onshore leases, Calendar Year 1994

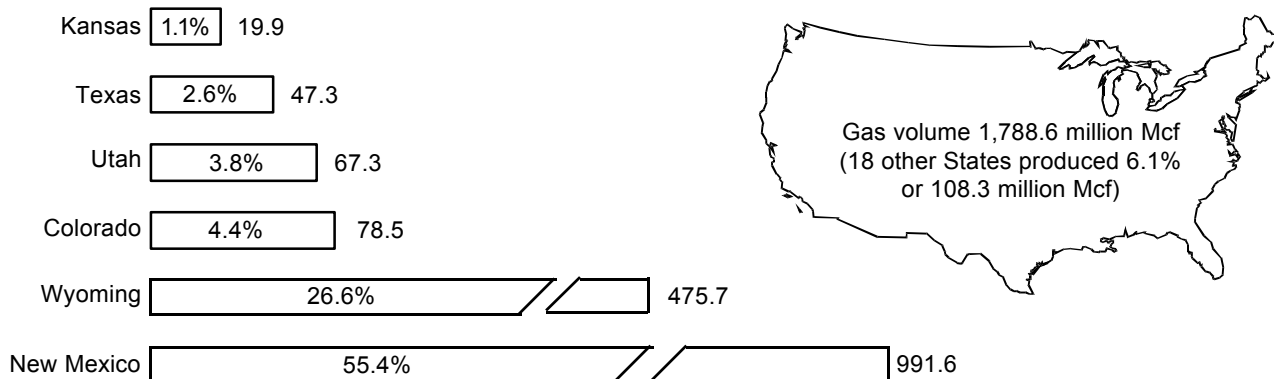


Figure 26. Gas sales volume by State, in millions of Mcf, from Federal onshore leases, Calendar Year 1994

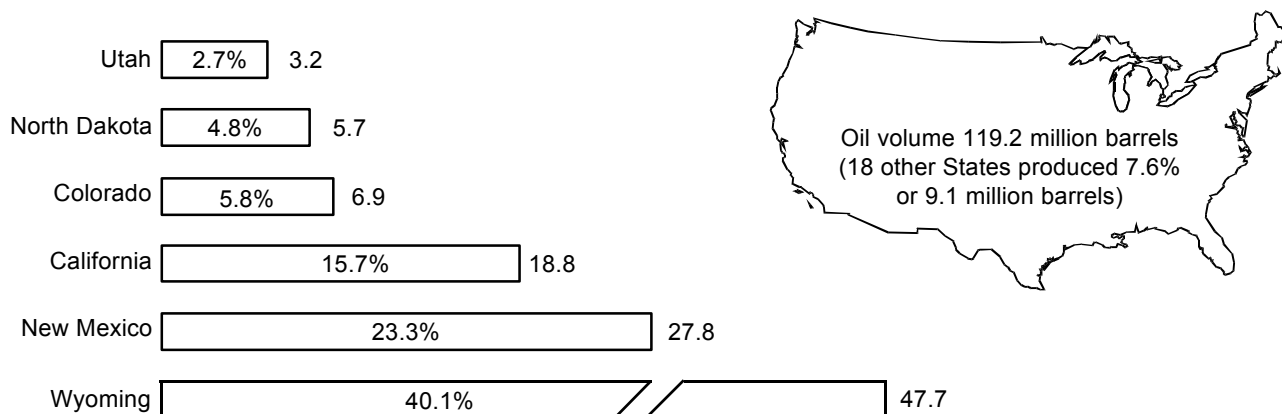


Figure 27. Oil sales volume by State, in millions of barrels, from Federal onshore leases, Calendar Year 1994

Table 24. Summary of minimum royalties by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-94

	1985-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1985-94
Alabama	\$ 113,145	\$ 24,767	\$ 34,563	\$ (26,494)	\$ 21,985	\$ 167,966
Alaska	5,658	1,264	2,669	4,565	478,152	492,308
Arizona	2,083	---	---	---	---	2,083
Arkansas	222,479	32,348	33,050	33,540	133,281	454,698
California	210,080	168,870	199,415	(2,674,052)	1,631,435	(464,252)
Colorado	5,797,227	607,991	751,532	407,985	1,161,621	8,726,356
Florida	12,758	2,568	2,649	4,718	4,933	27,626
Georgia	1,308	218	218	218	217	2,179
Idaho	312,027	81,412	70,743	71,594	78,872	614,648
Illinois	7,482	1,866	1,729	1,729	1,795	14,601
Kansas	43,508	23,669	43,413	120,836	48,226	279,652
Kentucky	52,647	14,585	29,077	50,762	23,169	170,240
Louisiana	81,586	16,072	23,365	6,733	1,008,978	1,136,734
Maryland	15,787	14,187	11,231	12,383	10,172	63,760
Michigan	14,516	9,015	844	(574)	18,271	42,072
Minnesota	316,291	51,271	53,796	30,476	54,066	505,900
Mississippi	51,856	1,262	50,975	40,033	(66,072)	78,054
Missouri	36,890	87,663	(2,155)	79,562	(24,209)	177,751
Montana	1,363,024	375,111	367,109	1,892,348	6,321,938	10,319,530
Nebraska	10,543	11,565	13,644	17,459	17,460	70,671
Nevada	34,385	23,764	20,977	6,845	4,341,874	4,427,845
New Mexico	7,611,663	1,417,153	3,230,011	5,011,395	2,208,365	19,478,587
New York	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000
North Carolina	1,422	474	474	474	474	3,318
North Dakota	226,761	40,004	146,916	(93,359)	4,180,102	4,500,424
Ohio	4,176	13,644	1,873	2,340	1,892	23,925
Oklahoma	105,245	6,677	53,806	1,902,133	119,795	2,187,656
Pennsylvania	9,906	13,243	18,381	14,410	22,989	78,929
South Dakota	82,263	9,926	13,010	5,387	3,973	114,559
Tennessee	---	---	---	620	---	620
Texas	39,083	15,587	17,790	21,787	(573)	93,674
Utah	1,699,803	682,792	2,527,644	1,136,537	5,740,981	11,787,757
Virginia	15,138	4,255	2,515	7,272	2,943	32,123
Washington	8,470	---	---	---	---	8,470
West Virginia	272,294	107,016	215,620	193,046	133,450	921,426
Wyoming	<u>35,095,296</u>	<u>749,245</u>	<u>1,615,031</u>	<u>4,944,395</u>	<u>94,120,369</u>	<u>136,524,336</u>
Total	\$53,876,800	\$4,609,484	\$9,552,915	\$13,227,103	\$121,800,924	\$203,067,226

NOTE: Higher revenue totals for selected years represent lump-sum settlement payments that were credited to minimum royalties. The figure in parenthesis in California in 1993 represents a refund resulting from a settlement that was credited to minimum royalties.

Table 25. Summary of rents by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-94

	1985-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1985-94
Alabama	\$ 1,206,318	\$ 208,006	\$ 218,770	\$ 148,731	\$ 144,721	\$ 1,926,546
Alaska	18,978,777	792,584	622,470	184,277	75,555	20,653,663
Arizona	5,517,694	242,695	132,383	128,538	143,965	6,165,275
Arkansas	4,930,760	1,071,486	677,467	383,113	222,377	7,285,203
California	11,204,457	1,298,522	768,155	564,605	498,049	14,333,788
Colorado	46,935,502	6,668,675	3,868,770	3,288,528	3,228,768	63,990,243
Florida	2,036,341	202,585	118,743	68,496	56,473	2,482,638
Georgia	101,024	---	---	---	---	101,024
Idaho	7,266,234	101,442	62,797	59,346	61,136	7,550,955
Illinois	18,674	6,587	5,119	5,714	4,664	40,758
Indiana	2,506	415	---	15	15	2,951
Iowa	1,620	---	15	---	---	1,635
Kansas	304,872	20,197	9,894	10,575	20,002	365,540
Kentucky	218,996	32,898	28,648	43,962	29,487	353,991
Louisiana	1,085,973	163,755	360,187	346,610	335,101	2,291,626
Maryland	11,111	496	992	2,443	496	15,538
Michigan	2,981,599	484,723	246,307	196,934	153,398	4,062,961
Minnesota	76,835	7,914	1,617	6,880	900	94,146
Mississippi	3,691,009	615,922	585,985	485,045	429,009	5,806,970
Missouri	66,000	12,074	8,312	5,582	16,316	108,284
Montana	38,637,505	2,843,193	1,152,850	1,140,873	766,029	44,540,450
Nebraska	565,841	28,192	20,063	22,736	17,652	654,484
Nevada	50,285,740	8,065,347	5,605,720	6,077,074	5,769,184	75,803,065
New Mexico	42,501,998	4,318,790	2,791,251	2,813,487	2,606,661	55,032,187
New York	59,036	8,037	---	---	---	67,073
North Carolina	109,530	1,162	1,152	2,233	3,424	117,501
North Dakota	3,606,059	449,037	266,417	295,313	404,003	5,020,829
Ohio	129,690	32,652	8,238	25,622	24,051	220,253
Oklahoma	2,777,226	415,372	250,485	240,475	184,616	3,868,174
Oregon	10,071,906	399,350	128,890	103,696	107,749	10,811,591
Pennsylvania	10,102	4,065	6	1,015	1,017	16,205
South Carolina	17,990	1,034	---	1,034	2,373	22,431
South Dakota	4,209,560	336,379	222,940	185,368	185,604	5,139,851
Tennessee	71,325	253	253	253	253	72,337
Texas	1,507,172	352,557	234,910	292,359	282,450	2,669,448
Utah	51,494,727	7,558,641	4,233,102	4,973,504	4,335,627	72,595,601
Virginia	1,544,877	151,000	169,306	150,828	90,361	2,106,372
Washington	4,042,493	35,303	6,431	3,584	2,448	4,090,259
West Virginia	1,697,541	198,302	142,300	138,888	78,586	2,255,617
Wisconsin	380,592	26,729	9,222	1,119	1,638	419,300
Wyoming	<u>111,802,901</u>	<u>21,039,740</u>	<u>14,017,365</u>	<u>12,268,209</u>	<u>12,606,631</u>	<u>171,734,846</u>
Total	\$432,160,113	\$58,196,111	\$36,977,532	\$34,667,064	\$32,890,789	\$594,891,609

Table 26. Fiscal Year 1994 accepted bonus bids by State and commodity from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases

	No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids		No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
Alabama				Montana			
Coal	1	1,610	\$ 264,000	Oil & Gas	129	81,078	375,016
Oil & Gas	20	6,999	20,791				
Arkansas				Nevada			
Oil & Gas	47	17,030	116,336	Oil & Gas	141	214,302	836,288
California				New Mexico			
Geothermal	1	471	1,868	Oil & Gas	279	150,839	10,036,118
Colorado				North Dakota			
Coal	2	1,556	860,745	Oil & Gas	61	27,295	96,977
Oil & Gas	223	156,622	4,593,507	Ohio			
Florida				Oil & Gas	1	596	2,980
Oil & Gas	2	42	84	Oklahoma			
Illinois				Oil & Gas	25	2,509	162,703
Oil & Gas	19	19,566	57,984	Oregon			
Kansas				Geothermal	1	100	300
Oil & Gas	11	2,036	23,250	South Dakota			
Kentucky				Oil & Gas	3	2,921	29,371
Coal	1	163	17,115	Texas			
Oil & Gas	4	1,074	9,350	Oil & Gas	27	14,178	525,971
Louisiana				Utah			
Oil & Gas	23	2,640	18,604	Coal	1	2,979	3,810,000
Mississippi				Oil & Gas	184	183,696	1,651,824
Oil & Gas	43	11,331	142,412	Wyoming			
				Oil & Gas	<u>1,645</u>	<u>1,252,661</u>	<u>22,731,218</u>
				Total	2,894	2,154,294	\$46,384,812

NOTE: Accepted bonus bids in tables 26 and 27 include both revenues actually collected in Fiscal Year (FY) 1994 and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale. Bonus collections in tables 2 and 3 of this report represent actual payments received in Calendar Year (CY) 1994. Bonus revenues collected and deferred in FY 1994 in tables 26 and 27 will subsequently not correspond to bonus revenues collected in CY 1994 in tables 2 and 3.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, DOI.

Table 27. Summary of accepted bonus bids from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1954-94

	Oil & Gas		Other Minerals		Totals	
	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
1954	7,726	\$ 255,912	4,362	\$ 59,260	12,088	\$ 315,172
1955	16,145	833,305	3,319	414,804	19,464	1,248,109
1956	21,497	1,241,479	7,608	170,293	29,105	1,411,772
1957	182,233	1,197,405	14,663	297,265	196,896	1,494,670
1958	10,564	274,432	28,968	1,927,505	39,532	2,201,937
1959	32,283	882,831	20,474	305,847	52,757	1,188,678
1960	21,947	668,865	11,748	111,291	33,695	780,156
1961	27,466	12,395,374	25,863	1,030,725	53,329	13,426,099
1962	32,711	7,059,451	41,507	223,379	74,218	7,282,830
1963	53,124	2,089,236	54,244	475,288	107,368	2,564,524
1964	20,335	649,918	32,290	1,112,824	52,625	1,762,742
1965	46,572	1,805,432	30,009	1,072,714	76,581	2,878,146
1966	35,453	572,837	48,979	1,071,869	84,432	1,644,706
1967	61,665	764,296	47,606	936,656	109,271	1,700,952
1968	71,505	972,523	95,303	3,102,240	166,808	4,074,763
1969	36,969	754,543	---	---	36,969	754,543
1970	38,724	478,890	18,493	370,395	57,217	849,285
1971	52,102	1,163,136	28,706	7,627,114	80,808	8,790,250
1972	88,326	1,117,543	---	---	88,326	1,117,543
1973	89,315	2,203,370	133	33,635	89,448	2,237,005
1974	65,247	2,295,623	24,493	449,192,426	89,740	451,488,049
1975	112,401	8,202,991	362	3,618	112,763	8,206,609
1976	74,616	4,934,208	---	---	74,616	4,934,208
1977	80,529	7,820,947	---	---	80,529	7,820,947
1978	76,438	12,705,965	574	31,380	77,012	12,737,345
1979	62,447	7,597,171	6,475	816,008	68,922	8,413,179
1980	71,623	22,048,947	9,897	933,369	81,520	22,982,316
1981	126,070	103,314,389	60,034	25,358,616	186,104	128,673,005
1982	991,186	95,304,216	352,510	29,966,642	1,343,696	125,270,858
1983	131,702	31,150,106	173,694	30,958,099	305,396	62,108,205
1984	394,264	49,484,379	17,955	584,422	412,219	50,068,801
1985	517,612	47,367,665	4,444	227,094	522,056	47,594,759
1986	353,055	26,643,088	38,420	3,565,974	391,475	30,209,062
1987	211,488	33,345,494	6,333	1,407,220	217,821	34,752,714
1988	1,913,023	51,208,738	75,408	3,523,373	1,988,431	54,732,111
1989	2,831,737	62,847,022	26,963	16,746,107	2,858,700	79,593,129
1990	1,723,845	49,363,154	3,648	1,709,099	1,727,493	51,072,253
1991	1,845,365	41,493,134	10,224	8,061,021	1,855,589	49,554,155
1992	1,118,816	18,804,174	26,764	3,898,016	1,145,580	22,702,190
1993	1,744,777	22,747,870	11,270	196,686,517	1,756,047	219,434,387
1994	<u>2,147,415</u>	<u>41,430,784</u>	<u>6,879</u>	<u>4,954,028</u>	<u>2,154,294</u>	<u>46,384,812</u>
Total	17,540,318	\$777,490,843	1,370,622	\$798,966,133	18,910,940	\$1,576,456,976

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, DOI.

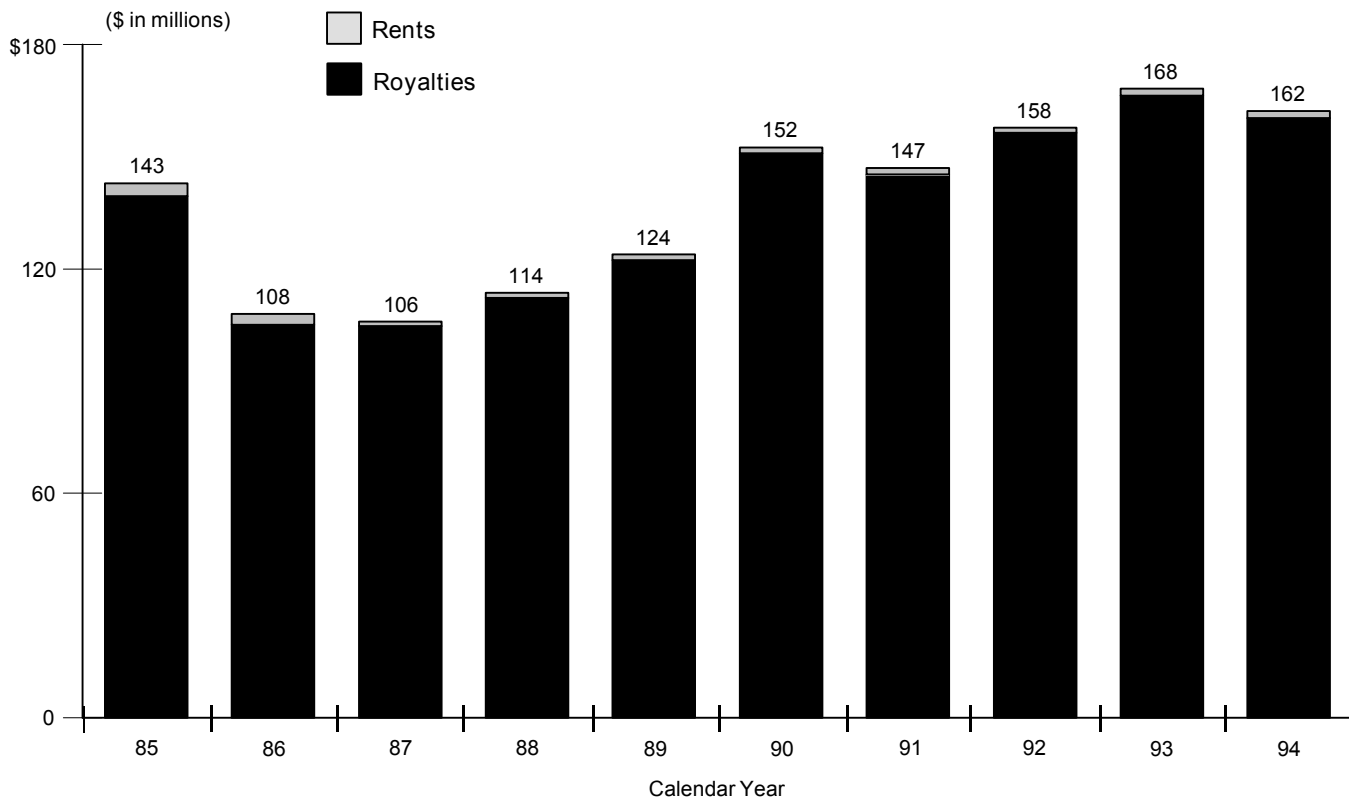


Figure 28. Revenues from Indian leases by source, 1985-94

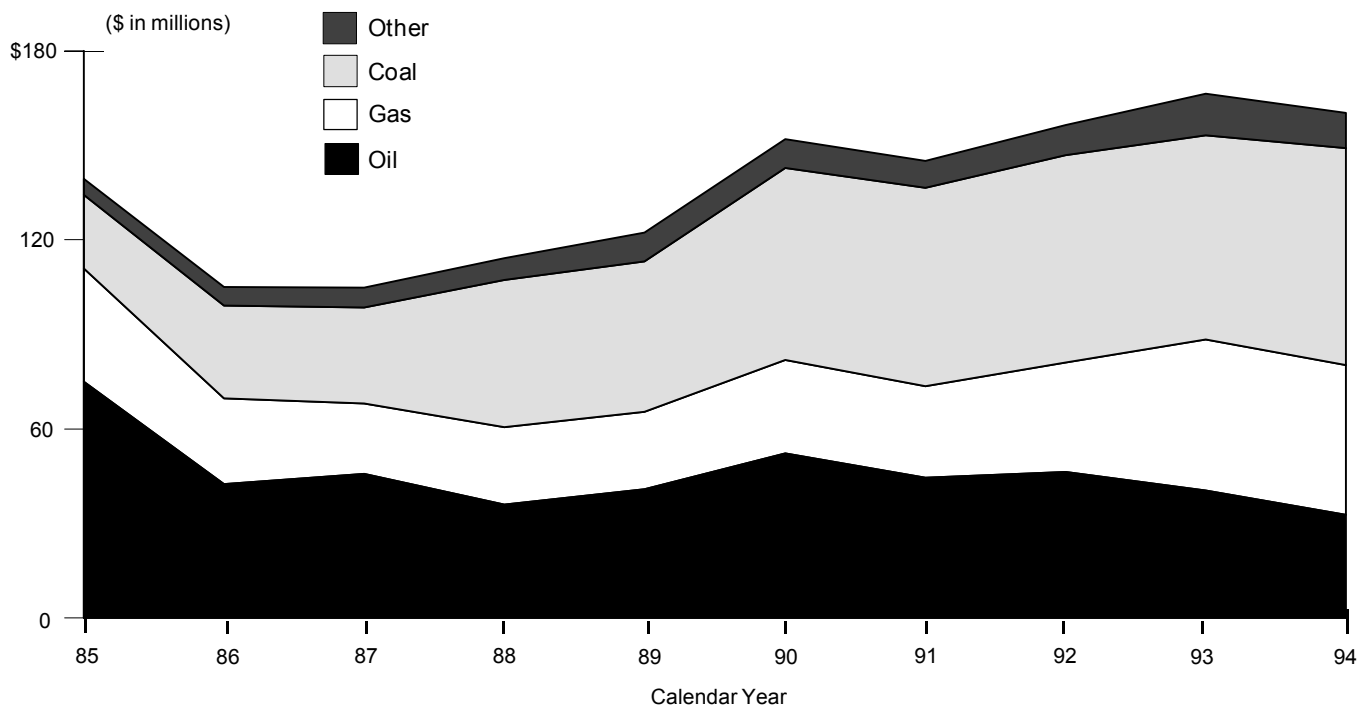


Figure 29. Royalties from Indian leases by commodity, 1985-94

Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral rents and royalties on Indian lands fell 3.6 percent, from \$168.2 million in 1993 to \$162.2 million in 1994 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 28). The decline is attributed primarily to lower royalty collections from oil during the year. Indian revenues addressed in this report exclude the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska and the Osage Nation, which collect their own revenues.

Rents from Indian mineral leases were up 4.8 percent, or \$89,955, from 1993 to 1994. Royalties fell by 3.7 percent, from \$166.4 million in 1993 to \$160.3 million in 1994 (tables 3 and 28, and figures 28 and 29). Significant declines in copper, gas, oil, phosphate, and sand and gravel were offset, in part, by an increase in royalties from coal, gas plant products, and gypsum.

Indian oil sales volume fell by 7.1 percent, or 1 million barrels, during the year. Oil royalties dropped 18.9 percent, from \$40.4 million in 1993 to \$32.7 million in 1994 (table 28 and figure 30). The decline in royalties is due to falling oil prices during the year caused by low demand and the abundant supply of oil on domestic and international markets.

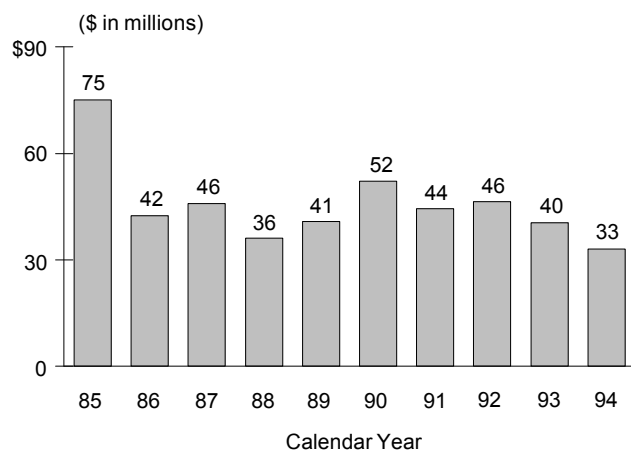


Figure 30. Oil royalties from Indian leases, 1985-94

Indian gas sales volume rose 10.6 percent while gas royalties fell 1.1 percent, from \$48 million in 1993 to \$47.5 million in 1994 (table 28 and figure 31). The decline in royalty collections is attributed to falling gas prices during

the year. The U.S. Department of Energy cites increased gas inventories to meet seasonal demand and moderate weather as factors contributing to the decline in gas prices.

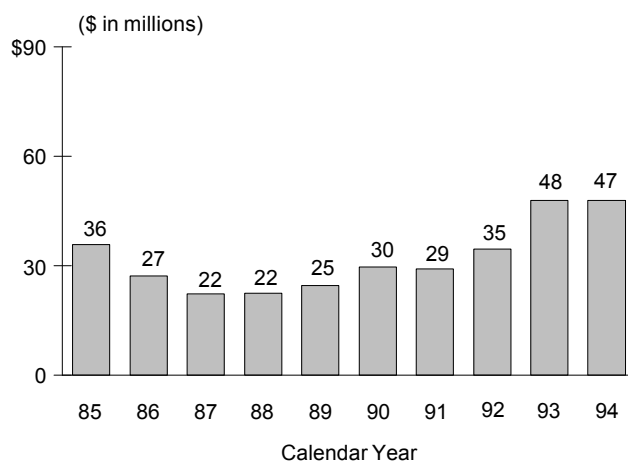


Figure 31. Gas royalties from Indian leases, 1985-94

Indian coal sales volume rose 3 percent, or 0.8 million short tons, in 1994. Coal royalties were up 6.4 percent, or \$4.2 million during the period (table 28 and figure 32). Coal royalties continue to provide the largest source of revenue to the Indian community from mineral leasing (tables 28 and 29, and figure 29).

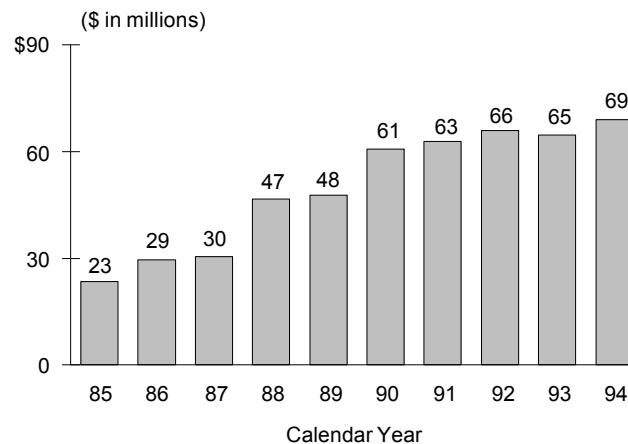


Figure 32. Coal royalties from Indian leases, 1985-94

Royalties from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal fell 16 percent, from \$13.2 million in 1993 to \$11.1 million in 1994 (table 28 and figure 33). The decline in royalties from copper, phosphate, and sand and gravel were offset, in part, by increased revenues from gas plant products and gypsum.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 7,566 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 2.6 million acres on Indian lands in 1994 (tables 43 and 44). This number includes 4,037 producing or producible Indian oil and gas leases on 1.7 million acres (tables 35 and 36). The number further includes 6 coal leases on 123,517 acres (tables 37 and 38) and 53 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 17,685 acres (tables 39 and 40).

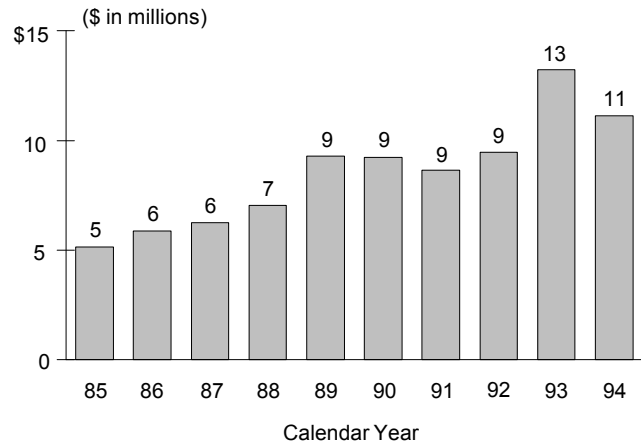


Figure 33. Other royalties from Indian leases, 1985-94

Principal Indian Tribes Served by the Minerals Management Service

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alabama-Coushatta | Ft. Mohave | Salt River-Pima Maricopa |
| Arapahoe | Gila River Indian | San Felipe Pueblo |
| Assiniboine Sioux | Community | Santa Ana Pueblo |
| Blackfeet | Hopi | Seminole |
| Caddo | Jicarilla Apache | Shoshone |
| Cherokee | Morongo Band Mission | Shosone Bannock |
| Cheyenne-Arapaho | Indians | Soboba Band Mission |
| Chickasaw | Navajo | Indians |
| Chilocco Indian School | Pala Band Mission Indians | Southern Ute |
| Chippewa-Cree | Pawnee | Spokane |
| Choctaw | Ponca | Tohono O'Odham |
| Cook Inlet Region, Inc. | Pueblo of Sandia | Ute |
| Creek | Pueblo of Zia | Ute Mountain Ute |
| Creek-Thlopthlocco | Pyramid Lake Paiute | Wichita |
| Crow | Quechan | |
| Delaware | Sac and Fox | |

Note: The Indian Tribes listed above are served by the Minerals Management Service through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-94

	1937-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1937-94
Alaska						
Gas						
Sales Volume	277,556	---	---	---	---	277,556
Sales Value	\$ 39,269	---	---	---	---	\$ 39,269
Royalties	\$ 6,541	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,541
Total Royalties	\$ 6,541	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,541
Arizona						
Coal						
Sales Volume	188,334,713	17,877,672	12,951,372	12,257,727	12,263,813	243,685,297
Sales Value	\$2,417,953,954	\$284,020,527	\$264,235,116	\$264,025,579	\$262,693,707	\$3,492,928,883
Royalties	\$ 135,870,987	\$ 33,174,586	\$ 33,054,106	\$ 32,999,499	\$ 32,838,562	\$ 267,937,740
Gas						
Sales Volume	12,902,483	358,699	394,732	49,150	554,382	14,259,446
Sales Value	\$ 2,763,883	\$ 277,677	\$ 380,899	\$ 38,927	\$ 537,628	\$ 3,999,014
Royalties	\$ 347,187	\$ 45,683	\$ 63,199	\$ 4,866	\$ 149,355	\$ 610,290
Oil						
Sales Volume	19,701,900	116,939	87,672	85,711	83,045	20,075,267
Sales Value	\$ 118,623,585	\$ 2,322,258	\$ 1,585,035	\$ 1,407,826	\$ 1,289,875	\$ 125,228,579
Royalties	\$ 19,286,150	\$ 384,726	\$ 259,247	\$ 231,635	\$ 195,098	\$ 20,356,856
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 420,498,960	\$ 28,194,247	\$ 36,798,858	\$131,729,386	\$ 53,308,441	\$ 670,529,892
Royalties	\$ 45,102,438	\$ 3,261,684	\$ 4,244,011	\$ 7,947,579	\$ 6,740,749	\$ 67,296,461
Total Royalties	\$ 200,606,762	\$ 36,866,679	\$ 37,620,563	\$ 41,183,579	\$ 39,923,764	\$ 356,201,347
California						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 44,169,394	\$ 6,226,845	\$ 4,569,201	\$ 4,373,269	\$ 4,888,550	\$ 64,227,259
Royalties	\$ 4,876,789	\$ 682,736	\$ 474,087	\$ 584,924	\$ 761,295	\$ 7,379,831
Total Royalties	\$ 4,876,789	\$ 682,736	\$ 474,087	\$ 584,924	\$ 761,295	\$ 7,379,831

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-94 (cont.)

	1937-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1937-94
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,659	---	---	---	---	1,659
Sales Value	\$ 7,723	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,723
Royalties	\$ 198	---	---	---	---	\$ 198
Gas						
Sales Volume	632,198,837	41,618,059	59,788,870	88,743,753	111,633,339	933,982,858
Sales Value	\$482,735,531	\$57,045,444	\$84,731,177	\$143,541,639	\$160,984,715	\$929,038,506
Royalties	\$ 60,592,518	\$ 7,047,036	\$10,990,326	\$ 18,666,573	\$ 21,195,219	\$118,491,672
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,120,854	89,151	165,532	128,491	201,999	5,706,027
Sales Value	\$ 56,868,765	\$ 1,741,764	\$ 3,159,855	\$ 2,061,257	\$ 3,336,771	\$ 67,168,412
Royalties	\$ 8,837,562	\$ 231,983	\$ 524,866	\$ 398,970	\$ 528,717	\$ 10,522,098
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 6,388,159	\$ 140,653	\$ (129,325)	\$ (432,585)	\$ 1,494,120	\$ 7,461,022
Royalties	\$ 808,133	\$ 11,833	\$ (12,289)	\$ (27,255)	\$ 210,533	\$ 990,955
Total Royalties	\$ 70,238,411	\$ 7,290,852	\$11,502,903	\$ 19,038,288	\$ 21,934,469	\$130,004,923
Florida						
Oil						
Sales Volume	4,688	---	---	---	---	4,688
Sales Value	\$ 51,367	---	---	---	---	\$ 51,367
Royalties	\$ 6,422	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,422
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 451,024	---	---	---	---	\$ 451,024
Royalties	\$ 45,103	---	---	---	---	\$ 45,103
Total Royalties	\$ 51,525	---	---	---	---	\$ 51,525
Idaho						
Other						
Sales Value	\$278,028,993	\$14,892,748	\$13,683,175	\$ 14,655,816	\$ 3,045,220	\$324,305,952
Royalties	\$ 26,922,175	\$ 2,098,051	\$ 1,750,810	\$ 1,823,056	\$ 244,480	\$ 32,838,572
Total Royalties	\$ 26,922,175	\$ 2,098,051	\$ 1,750,810	\$ 1,823,056	\$ 244,480	\$ 32,838,572

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-94 (cont.)

	1937-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1937-94
Michigan						
Gas						
Sales Volume	23,724	5	54	23	50	23,856
Sales Value	\$ 23,211	\$ 13	\$ 151	\$ 66	\$ 141	\$ 23,582
Royalties	\$ 2,845	\$ 2	\$ 19	\$ 8	\$ 18	\$ 2,892
Oil						
Sales Volume	46,257	788	797	630	627	49,099
Sales Value	\$ 488,189	\$ 16,598	\$ 15,665	\$ 11,028	\$ 9,780	\$ 541,260
Royalties	\$ 66,326	\$ 2,291	\$ 2,112	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,280	\$ 73,549
Total Royalties	\$ 69,171	\$ 2,293	\$ 2,131	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,298	\$ 76,441
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 178,461	---	---	---	---	\$ 178,461
Royalties	\$ 6,455	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,455
Total Royalties	\$ 6,455	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,455
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	51,487,958	2,979,447	2,299,856	3,517,511	4,133,947	64,418,719
Sales Value	\$416,164,073	\$18,395,721	\$11,591,274	\$28,040,475	\$23,726,452	\$497,917,995
Royalties	\$ 26,620,074	\$ 1,367,295	\$ 1,175,285	\$ 1,785,621	\$ 1,979,487	\$ 32,927,762
Gas						
Sales Volume	30,676,406	1,091,463	1,376,812	1,701,053	1,591,450	36,437,184
Sales Value	\$ 34,023,518	\$ 1,908,925	\$ 2,265,278	\$ 3,189,847	\$ 2,497,036	\$ 43,884,604
Royalties	\$ 5,039,853	\$ 272,733	\$ 339,656	\$ 481,561	\$ 378,055	\$ 6,511,858
Oil						
Sales Volume	94,137,099	873,540	940,203	1,016,902	891,802	97,859,546
Sales Value	\$603,589,640	\$16,561,864	\$16,228,556	\$15,771,788	\$12,256,942	\$664,408,790
Royalties	\$ 82,864,871	\$ 2,601,748	\$ 2,411,597	\$ 2,424,425	\$ 1,866,154	\$ 92,168,795
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 17,411,752	\$ 30,381	\$ 32,868	\$ 93,868	\$ 28,611	\$ 17,597,480
Royalties	\$ 1,035,716	\$ 1,702	\$ 3,385	\$ 8,962	\$ 2,373	\$ 1,052,138
Total Royalties	\$115,560,514	\$ 4,243,478	\$ 3,929,923	\$ 4,700,569	\$ 4,226,069	\$132,660,553

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-94 (cont.)

	1937-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1937-94
Nevada						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 11,406,886	\$ 988,381	\$ 1,148,408	\$ 1,554,294	\$ 2,077,017	\$ 17,174,986
Royalties	\$ 1,006,302	\$ 82,116	\$ 96,307	\$ 145,813	\$ 180,857	\$ 1,511,395
Total Royalties	\$ 1,006,302	\$ 82,116	\$ 96,307	\$ 145,813	\$ 180,857	\$ 1,511,395
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	205,965,500	11,233,313	12,893,539	12,316,224	12,523,652	254,932,228
Sales Value	\$2,412,787,070	\$241,543,336	\$272,059,280	\$249,852,677	\$271,684,975	\$3,447,927,338
Royalties	\$ 161,966,006	\$ 28,341,403	\$ 31,689,497	\$ 29,964,701	\$ 34,086,364	\$ 286,047,971
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,728,486,134	39,267,452	45,142,344	51,673,798	49,858,019	1,914,427,747
Sales Value	\$1,385,966,871	\$ 61,866,890	\$ 76,521,999	\$ 99,842,377	\$ 90,705,496	\$1,714,903,633
Royalties	\$ 180,501,668	\$ 7,494,313	\$ 9,505,570	\$ 12,922,892	\$ 11,427,787	\$ 221,852,230
Oil						
Sales Volume	110,486,625	1,133,772	1,284,980	1,167,505	1,042,839	115,115,721
Sales Value	\$ 810,331,650	\$ 23,585,103	\$ 23,490,282	\$ 19,629,051	\$ 15,815,422	\$ 892,851,508
Royalties	\$ 112,271,522	\$ 3,343,961	\$ 3,441,379	\$ 2,859,905	\$ 2,225,598	\$ 124,142,365
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 729,285,424	\$ 12,135,489	\$ 11,268,429	\$ 10,481,841	\$ 13,647,454	\$ 776,818,637
Royalties	\$ 104,660,768	\$ 1,718,742	\$ 1,812,566	\$ 1,762,046	\$ 2,374,171	\$ 112,328,293
Total Royalties	\$ 559,399,964	\$ 40,898,419	\$ 46,449,012	\$ 47,509,544	\$ 50,113,920	\$ 744,370,859
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,921	---	---	---	---	2,921
Sales Value	\$ 8,834	---	---	---	---	\$ 8,834
Royalties	\$ 540	---	---	---	---	\$ 540
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,158,319	134,269	232,426	107,177	101,854	11,734,045
Sales Value	\$ 2,169,326	\$ 156,410	\$ 111,027	\$ 116,433	\$ 109,691	\$ 2,662,887
Royalties	\$ 280,749	\$ 24,438	\$ 16,786	\$ 17,391	\$ 15,770	\$ 355,134
Oil						
Sales Volume	9,486,697	227,303	202,633	148,941	127,664	10,193,238
Sales Value	\$ 55,509,940	\$ 4,355,127	\$ 3,646,932	\$ 2,465,491	\$ 1,859,620	\$ 67,837,110
Royalties	\$ 7,462,536	\$ 683,755	\$ 560,405	\$ 371,120	\$ 273,129	\$ 9,350,945
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,347,784	\$ 60,235	\$ 155,682	\$ 106,691	\$ 65,976	\$ 5,736,368
Royalties	\$ 417,900	\$ 7,198	\$ 18,764	\$ 9,947	\$ 5,623	\$ 459,432
Total Royalties	\$ 8,161,725	\$ 715,391	\$ 595,955	\$ 398,458	\$ 294,522	\$ 10,166,051

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-94 (cont.)

	1937-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1937-94
Oklahoma						
Coal						
Sales Volume	9,375,686	---	---	---	---	9,375,686
Sales Value	\$ 37,232,091	---	---	---	---	\$ 37,232,091
Royalties	\$ 1,050,777	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,050,777
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,058,887,388	34,631,405	26,087,004	25,093,022	25,695,691	1,170,394,510
Sales Value	\$1,177,181,213	\$51,642,176	\$46,500,233	\$51,584,467	\$49,452,288	\$1,376,360,377
Royalties	\$ 150,024,605	\$ 8,135,186	\$ 7,559,284	\$ 9,034,465	\$ 8,600,735	\$ 183,354,275
Oil						
Sales Volume	375,151,186	2,501,264	2,424,784	2,046,793	1,855,168	383,979,195
Sales Value	\$1,927,929,644	\$50,377,582	\$44,426,228	\$35,283,885	\$27,932,553	\$2,085,949,892
Royalties	\$ 246,394,456	\$ 7,445,752	\$ 6,775,600	\$ 5,101,160	\$ 4,100,508	\$ 269,817,476
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 327,043,516	\$ 4,382,983	\$ 3,186,489	\$ 3,376,788	\$ 1,914,725	\$ 339,904,501
Royalties	\$ 25,310,207	\$ 377,181	\$ 446,559	\$ 317,472	\$ 234,409	\$ 26,685,828
Total Royalties	\$ 422,780,045	\$15,958,119	\$14,781,443	\$14,453,097	\$12,935,652	\$ 480,908,356
South Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	15,876	---	---	---	---	15,876
Sales Value	\$ 72,302	---	---	---	---	\$ 72,302
Royalties	\$ 3,175	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,175
Oil						
Sales Volume	101,943	5,512	5,706	4,805	4,161	122,127
Sales Value	\$ 1,537,133	\$ 96,134	\$ 90,314	\$ 60,964	\$ 43,656	\$ 1,828,201
Royalties	\$ 274,305	\$ 19,227	\$ 17,862	\$ 12,193	\$ 8,731	\$ 332,318
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,950,624	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,950,624
Royalties	\$ 474,609	---	---	---	---	\$ 474,609
Total Royalties	\$ 752,089	\$ 19,227	\$ 17,862	\$ 12,193	\$ 8,731	\$ 810,102
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,586,505	2,131,788	2,492,135	2,118,952	2,413,648	10,743,028
Sales Value	\$ 2,831,452	\$ 3,133,728	\$ 4,147,486	\$ 4,677,144	\$ 4,890,066	\$ 19,679,876
Royalties	\$ 493,189	\$ 576,606	\$ 752,980	\$ 878,613	\$ 947,969	\$ 3,649,357
Oil						
Sales Volume	159,603	143,160	160,376	165,853	224,654	853,646
Sales Value	\$ 3,512,599	\$ 2,949,989	\$ 3,109,556	\$ 2,883,637	\$ 3,534,374	\$ 15,990,155
Royalties	\$ 623,930	\$ 575,472	\$ 580,685	\$ 564,507	\$ 693,289	\$ 3,037,883
Total Royalties	\$ 1,117,119	\$ 1,152,078	\$ 1,333,665	\$ 1,443,120	\$ 1,641,258	\$ 6,687,240

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-94 (cont.)

	1937-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1937-94
Utah						
Gas						
Sales Volume	303,451,982	6,401,441	8,863,289	8,292,811	7,701,682	334,711,205
Sales Value	\$ 280,652,494	\$ 18,440,102	\$ 21,355,488	\$ 20,930,432	\$ 15,328,373	\$ 356,706,889
Royalties	\$ 42,771,519	\$ 3,187,615	\$ 3,299,076	\$ 3,202,965	\$ 2,400,349	\$ 54,861,524
Oil						
Sales Volume	428,327,118	6,638,655	7,681,932	7,837,548	7,290,508	457,775,761
Sales Value	\$3,587,177,327	\$141,378,735	\$150,196,064	\$137,830,240	\$114,710,491	\$4,131,292,857
Royalties	\$ 538,442,670	\$ 21,602,056	\$ 25,067,256	\$ 23,007,348	\$ 18,776,066	\$ 626,895,396
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 180,745,885	\$ 1,871,708	\$ 3,818,719	\$ 3,240,060	\$ 2,184,483	\$ 191,860,855
Royalties	\$ 12,382,288	\$ 227,317	\$ 519,516	\$ 365,348	\$ 227,236	\$ 13,721,705
Total Royalties	\$ 593,596,477	\$ 25,016,988	\$ 28,885,848	\$ 26,575,661	\$ 21,403,651	\$ 695,478,625
Washington						
Gas						
Sales Volume	2,939	---	---	---	---	2,939
Sales Value	\$ 1,170	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,170
Royalties	\$ 146	---	---	---	---	\$ 146
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 49,338,581	\$ 527,810	\$ 763,737	\$ 1,545,916	\$ 857,249	\$ 53,033,293
Royalties	\$ 5,091,887	\$ 41,032	\$ 70,259	\$ 284,272	\$ 128,150	\$ 5,615,600
Total Royalties	\$ 5,092,033	\$ 41,032	\$ 70,259	\$ 284,272	\$ 128,150	\$ 5,615,746
Wisconsin						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 40,711	---	---	---	---	\$ 40,711
Royalties	\$ 3,271	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,271
Total Royalties	\$ 3,271	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,271

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-94 (cont.)

	1937-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1937-94
Wyoming						
Gas						
Sales Volume	358,094,810	6,350,739	5,307,732	11,226,343	9,480,135	390,459,759
Sales Value	\$ 310,162,839	\$ 15,716,594	\$ 12,741,101	\$ 17,648,161	\$ 14,202,443	\$ 370,471,138
Royalties	\$ 45,760,485	\$ 2,439,482	\$ 2,103,759	\$ 2,821,107	\$ 2,382,380	\$ 55,507,213
Oil						
Sales Volume	256,660,646	2,446,113	2,377,418	1,998,419	1,845,015	265,327,611
Sales Value	\$1,482,322,822	\$ 39,998,659	\$ 33,763,484	\$ 26,496,232	\$ 21,773,231	\$1,604,354,428
Royalties	\$ 216,027,246	\$ 7,540,665	\$ 6,745,055	\$ 5,385,643	\$ 4,065,760	\$ 239,764,369
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 6,706,181	\$ 1,189,504	\$ 314,803	\$ 239,834	\$ 157,799	\$ 8,608,121
Royalties	\$ 650,223	\$ 137,749	\$ 37,633	\$ 10,484	\$ 6,630	\$ 842,719
Total Royalties	\$ 262,437,954	\$ 10,117,896	\$ 8,886,447	\$ 8,217,234	\$ 6,454,770	\$ 296,114,301
Indian Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	455,184,313	32,090,432	28,144,767	28,091,462	28,921,412	572,432,386
Sales Value	\$5,284,226,047	\$543,959,584	\$547,885,670	\$541,918,731	\$558,105,134	\$7,476,095,166
Royalties	\$ 325,511,757	\$ 62,883,284	\$ 65,918,888	\$ 64,749,821	\$ 68,904,413	\$ 587,968,163
Gas						
Sales Volume	4,137,747,083	131,985,320	149,685,398	189,006,082	209,030,250	4,817,454,133
Sales Value	\$3,678,550,777	\$210,187,959	\$248,754,839	\$341,569,493	\$338,707,877	\$4,817,770,945
Royalties	\$ 485,821,305	\$ 29,223,094	\$ 34,630,655	\$ 48,030,441	\$ 47,497,637	\$ 645,203,132
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,299,384,616	14,176,197	15,332,033	14,601,598	13,567,482	1,357,061,926
Sales Value	\$8,647,942,661	\$283,383,813	\$279,711,971	\$243,901,399	\$202,562,715	\$9,657,502,559
Royalties	\$1,232,557,996	\$ 44,431,636	\$ 46,386,064	\$ 40,358,446	\$ 32,734,330	\$1,396,468,472
Other						
Sales Value	\$2,082,992,335	\$ 70,640,984	\$ 75,611,044	\$170,965,178	\$ 83,669,645	\$2,483,879,186
Royalties	\$ 228,794,264	\$ 8,647,341	\$ 9,461,608	\$ 13,232,648	\$ 11,116,506	\$ 271,252,367
Total Royalties	\$2,272,685,322	\$145,185,355	\$156,397,215	\$166,371,356	\$160,252,886	\$2,900,892,134

Table 29. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Chat			
Oklahoma	244,914	\$ 244,914	\$ 73,474
Coal			
Arizona	12,263,813	\$262,693,707	\$32,838,562
Montana	4,133,947	23,726,452	1,979,487
New Mexico	<u>12,523,652</u>	<u>271,684,975</u>	<u>34,086,364</u>
Subtotal	28,921,412	\$558,105,134	\$68,904,413
Copper			
Arizona	124,717	\$ 47,705,178	\$ 5,919,981
Gas			
Arizona	554,382	\$ 537,628	\$ 149,355
Colorado	111,633,339	160,984,715	21,195,219
Michigan	50	141	18
Montana	1,591,450	2,497,036	378,055
New Mexico	49,858,019	90,705,496	11,427,787
North Dakota	101,854	109,691	15,770
Oklahoma	25,695,691	49,452,288	8,600,735
Texas	2,413,648	4,890,066	947,969
Utah	7,701,682	15,328,373	2,400,349
Wyoming	<u>9,480,135</u>	<u>14,202,443</u>	<u>2,382,380</u>
Subtotal	209,030,250	\$338,707,877	\$47,497,637
Gas Lost			
Colorado	176,361	\$ 232,797	\$ 38,784
New Mexico	<u>273</u>	<u>614</u>	<u>77</u>
Subtotal	176,634	\$ 233,411	\$ 38,861
Gas Plant Products			
Arizona	192	\$ 58	\$ 10
Colorado	4,257,353	881,090	108,415
Montana	73,044	23,106	1,272
New Mexico	35,929,793	7,503,962	675,347
North Dakota	323,105	65,976	5,623
Oklahoma	4,423,505	925,243	131,391
Utah	7,808,295	2,184,483	227,236
Wyoming	<u>473,416</u>	<u>157,799</u>	<u>6,630</u>
Subtotal	53,288,703	\$ 11,741,717	\$ 1,155,924
Gypsum			
New Mexico	566,795	\$ 2,267,180	\$ 483,800

Table 29. Calendar Year 1994 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Limestone			
Oklahoma	162,814	\$ 691,960	\$ 17,910
Oil			
Arizona	83,045	\$ 1,289,875	\$ 195,098
Colorado	201,999	3,336,771	528,717
Michigan	627	9,780	1,280
Montana	891,802	12,256,942	1,866,154
New Mexico	1,042,839	15,815,422	2,225,598
North Dakota	127,664	1,859,620	273,129
Oklahoma	1,855,168	27,932,553	4,100,508
South Dakota	4,161	43,656	8,731
Texas	224,654	3,534,374	693,289
Utah	7,290,508	114,710,491	18,776,066
Wyoming	<u>1,845,015</u>	<u>21,773,231</u>	<u>4,065,760</u>
Subtotal	13,567,482	\$ 202,562,715	\$ 32,734,330
Oil Lost			
Colorado	46	\$ 927	\$ 116
Oklahoma	<u>22</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>51</u>
Subtotal	68	\$ 1,333	\$ 167
Phosphate			
Idaho	81,116	\$ 3,045,220	\$ 244,480
Sand and Gravel			
Arizona	1,121,277	\$ 4,743,930	\$ 803,900
California	1,030,721	4,888,550	761,295
Colorado	121,573	379,306	63,218
Montana	2,753	5,505	1,101
Nevada	513,797	2,077,017	180,857
New Mexico	1,656,104	3,875,698	1,214,947
Oklahoma	28,622	52,202	11,583
Washington	<u>333,920</u>	<u>857,249</u>	<u>128,150</u>
Subtotal	4,808,767	\$ 16,879,457	\$ 3,165,051
Silica Sand			
Arizona	38,190	\$ <u>859,275</u>	\$ <u>16,858</u>
Total		\$1,183,045,371	\$160,252,886

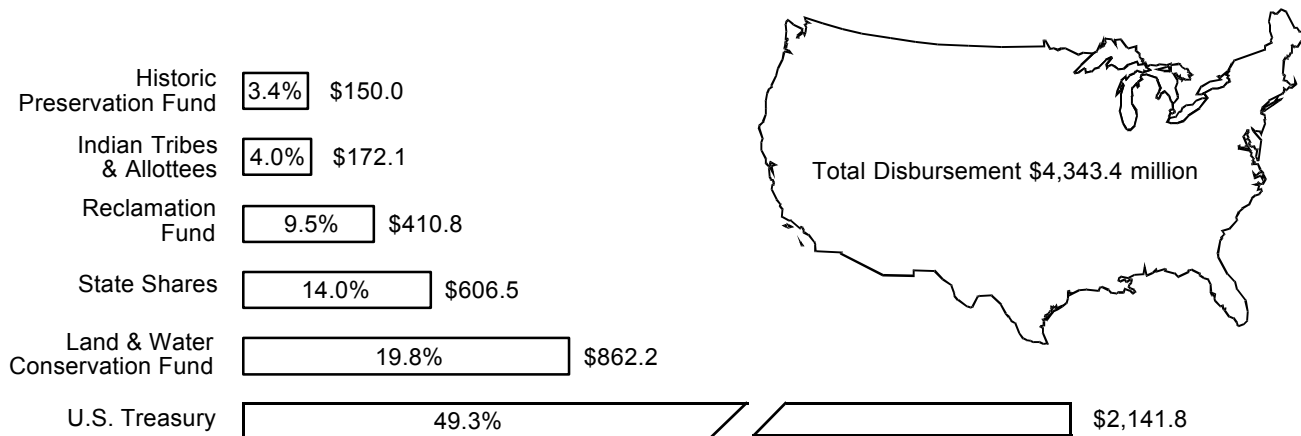


Figure 34. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and Indian leases, Fiscal Year 1994

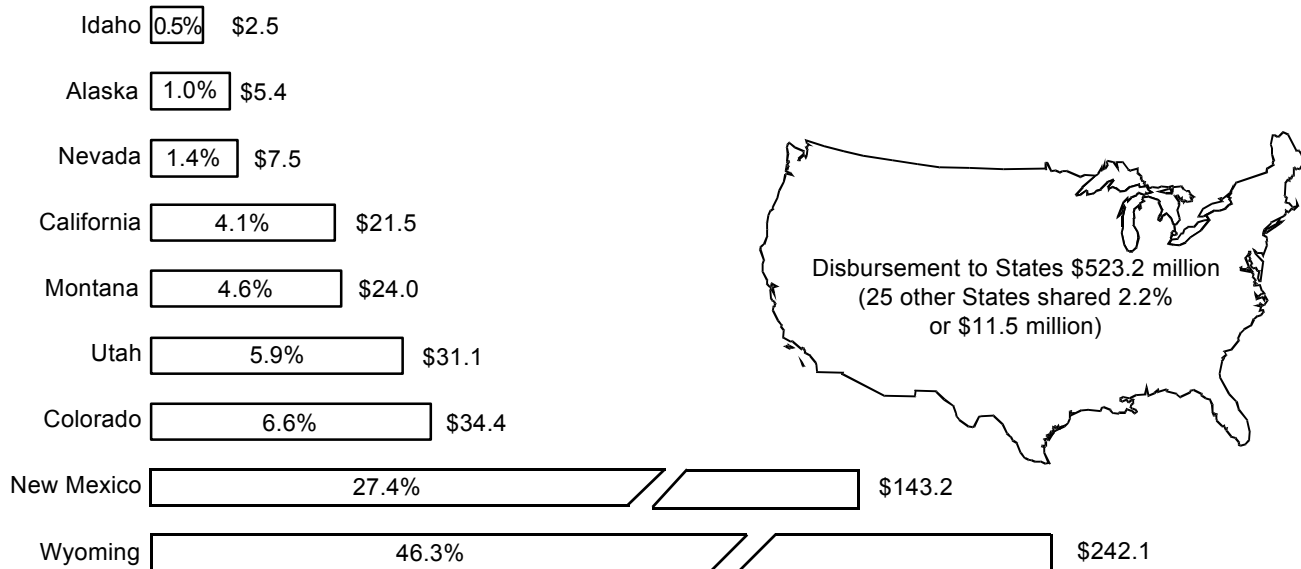


Figure 35. Disbursement to States of royalties and other revenues from Federal onshore leases, in millions, Fiscal Year 1994

Distribution of Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues collected in 1994 from mineral leasing on Federal lands were distributed to States, to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), and to a number of designated special-purpose accounts administered by Federal agencies. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) disbursed revenues collected from Indian leases to the appropriate Indian Tribes and allottees. Legislation and regulations govern formulas for these disbursements.

The General Fund of the Treasury received 49.3 percent, or \$2.1 billion, of all revenues in Fiscal Year (FY) 1994. Payments to three special-purpose accounts amounted to \$1.4 billion, or 32.7 percent of total mineral revenues. Another \$606.5 million, or 14 percent, was disbursed to mineral-producing States from offshore and onshore mineral activity. Indian revenues directed to Tribal governments and individual allotment owners equaled 4 percent, or \$172.1 million, during the fiscal year (table 30 and figure 34).

Royalty payments are normally due in the month following sales. Lease payors are required by law to make payment on the last day of the month unless that day falls on a weekend or holiday. Payments are then due on the first business day of the following month.

Since October 1, 1983, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) has normally disbursed mineral revenues shared with the States in the month following receipt under the provisions of section 104 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA). The MMS deposits Indian revenues in a Federal Reserve bank account, where they are invested and subsequently distributed to Indian Tribes and allottees by BIA. Since revenues collected in one month are disbursed in the following month, collection totals in a given year will not equal disbursement totals for the same year.

The Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 provides that States whose boundaries encompass Federal public domain mineral leases will share in the revenues from those leases. Royalty, rental, and bonus revenues totaling \$523.2 million were distributed to 34 mineral-producing States in FY 1994. Six western States—California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming—received 95 percent of the funds (table 32 and figure 35).

The U.S. Department of the Interior paid \$57,514 in interest in FY 1994 to States for royalties that were not disbursed on time in accordance with section 111 of FOGRMA. In recent years, all Indian deposits have been made on time, so MMS has incurred no interest obligation.

Outer Continental Shelf Lands

Royalty, rent, and bonus revenues from Federal offshore leases on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) are distributed to the Historic Preservation Fund, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the General Fund of the Treasury. Transfers to the Historic Preservation Fund equaled \$150 million in FY 1994. Transfers to maintain the Land and Water Conservation Fund's annual authorization of \$900 million totaled \$862.2 million during the year. The balance of offshore revenue receipts is directed into the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30 and figure 34).

Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) Amendments of 1978 provided that the States were to receive a "fair and equitable" division of revenues generated from the leasing of lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal State that contains one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the OCS and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State. The States and the Federal Government, however, could not reach agreement concerning the meaning of the term "fair and equitable." Revenues generated within the 3-mile boundary were placed into an escrow fund beginning in August 1979. Revenues from the Beaufort Sea in Alaska were placed in a second escrow fund under section 7, beginning in December 1979.

Congress resolved the dispute over the meaning of "fair and equitable" in the OCSLA Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. The law provided for the following distribution of section 8(g) revenues to the States:

- Disbursement of escrow funds in FY 1986-87;
- A series of annual settlement payments disbursed to the States over a 15-year period from FY 1987 to FY 2001; and

- Recurring annual disbursements of 27 percent of royalty, rent, and bonus revenues received within each affected State's 8(g) zone.

Congress passed a second law, Public Law 100-202, permitting distribution of \$322.9 million of the section 7 Beaufort Sea escrow funds to Alaska in FY 1988. Over \$83.3 million in OCS royalties and escrow funds was released to seven States in FY 1994 as part of the settlement under provisions of the OCSLA Amendments of 1985 (table 33).

Public Lands

The royalty revenues collected from public lands leases are distributed directly to States or paid into either special-purpose accounts or the General Fund of the Treasury. States other than Alaska receive 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses collected from any public lands leases located within their respective boundaries. Forty percent of the remaining mineral revenues from public lands leases is deposited in the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent is directed into the General Fund of the Treasury.

Alaska receives 90 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses paid for mineral production on public lands leases in Alaska after deduction of payments under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The State also receives 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses generated from the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska.

Acquired Lands

The MMS collects all royalties, rents, and bonuses from leases issued under the 1947 Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands on behalf of a number of Federal agencies. Revenues are disbursed according to law.

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from leases within a national forest administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the State in which the mineral resource is produced.

Seventy-five percent of mineral revenues from leases within a national grassland administered by the USDA is

distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the county in which the mineral resource is produced.

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is distributed to the State in which the mineral resource is produced. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury.

Receipts from other acquired lands are deposited in a general Treasury account.

Indian Lands

The BIA collects rents and bonuses from nonproducing leases. The MMS distributes mineral royalties and rents from producing Indian Tribal and allotted leases to BIA, which in turn makes disbursements to the Tribes and to individual Indian allottees, with the following exceptions:

- Oil and gas payments to four Tribes—the Jicarilla Apache, the Blackfeet, the Navajo, and the Southern Ute—are made directly by the lease payor to financial institutions contracted by the Tribes to receive their mineral payments.
- Certain individual Indian allottees have requested and received permission from BIA for lease payors to make direct payment to the allottees.
- Payments to the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska, on behalf of Alaskan Natives, are made directly by lease payors to the corporation.
- The Osage Nation manages all mineral leases on its Tribal lands and collects its own revenues.

Military Lands

Mineral revenues collected from military lands leases issued before 1981 are deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Royalty revenue collections for leases issued beginning January 1, 1981, are handled in the same way as revenues from public lands leases. Mineral revenues from all military lands leases amounted to \$6.9 million in 1994.

Table 30. Disbursement of Federal and Indian mineral lease revenues, Fiscal Years 1982-94

	Revenues in Thousands of Dollars						Total
	Historic Preserve Fund	Land & Water Conserve Fund	Reclamation Fund	Indian Tribes & Allottees	State Share	U.S. Treasury	
1982	\$ 150,000	\$ 825,950	\$ 435,688	\$ 203,000	\$ 609,660	\$ 5,476,020	\$ 7,700,318
1983	150,000	814,693	391,891	169,600	454,359	9,582,227	11,562,770
1984	150,000	789,421	414,868	163,932	542,646	5,848,044	7,908,911
1985	150,000	784,279	415,688	160,479	548,937	4,744,317	6,803,700
1986	150,000	755,224	339,624	122,865	1,390,633	4,983,055	7,741,401
1987	150,000	823,576	265,294	100,499	990,113	4,030,979	6,360,461
1988	150,000	859,761	317,505	125,351	767,623	2,627,721	4,847,961
1989	150,000	862,761	337,865	121,954	480,272	2,006,837	3,959,689
1990	150,000	843,765	353,708	141,086	501,207	2,102,576	4,092,342
1991	150,000	885,000	368,474	164,310	524,207	2,291,085	4,383,076
1992	150,000	887,926	328,081	170,378	500,866	1,624,864	3,662,115
1993	150,000	900,000	366,593	164,385	543,723	1,945,730	4,070,431
1994	<u>150,000</u>	<u>862,208</u>	<u>410,751</u>	<u>172,132</u>	<u>606,510</u>	<u>2,141,755</u>	<u>4,343,356</u>
Total	\$1,950,000	\$10,894,564	\$4,746,030	\$1,979,971	\$8,460,756	\$49,405,210	\$77,436,531

Table 31. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to other Federal agencies by the Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore acquired lands, Fiscal Years 1985-94

	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	U.S. Department of Agriculture
1985	\$ 2,563,572	\$ 73,531,777
1986	2,470,295	39,694,197
1987	1,313,384	47,591,946
1988	621,309	44,717,622
1989	2,002,190	91,939,261
1990	2,887,861	54,693,426
1991	1,181,910	37,184,243
1992	1,420,404	22,336,570
1993	---	18,075,994
1994	<u>---</u>	<u>13,994,072</u>
Total	\$14,460,925	\$443,759,108

NOTE: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) distributed revenues from acquired lands under their jurisdiction to the States through the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 1992. Beginning in FY 1993, the Minerals Management Service assumed distribution of acquired land revenues to the States from lands administered by COE and from national forests administered by USDA. The USDA continued to distribute revenues to the States from acquired grasslands.

Table 32. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-94

	State Shares in Thousands of Dollars					
	1920-84	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Alabama	\$ 1,372	\$ 200	\$ 252	\$ 152	\$ 89	\$ 221
Alaska	230,125	23,937	18,143	13,044	8,042	9,429
Arizona	22,805	1,129	723	529	386	242
Arkansas	24,919	718	624	309	517	7,775
California	317,010	41,833	33,080	27,829	25,526	24,412
Colorado	412,716	42,751	41,847	37,033	31,176	32,616
Florida	853	73	91	28	4	186
Idaho	31,249	3,766	2,106	1,364	2,340	1,935
Illinois	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	9,142	761	874	1,359	929	830
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	9,691	795	555	517	545	452
Michigan	640	44	40	56	173	668
Minnesota*	2	2	3	3	2	---
Mississippi	8,309	1,073	513	184	104	74
Missouri	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montana	168,566	21,140	17,998	27,407	26,068	19,958
Nebraska	1,423	320	269	170	156	115
Nevada	72,371	9,903	7,020	5,136	6,266	9,287
New Mexico	1,102,349	149,878	107,313	75,478	91,698	88,306
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	44,122	9,482	7,441	6,814	5,738	4,985
Ohio*	3	---	---	---	---	5
Oklahoma	18,512	2,916	2,575	1,596	1,621	1,912
Oregon	12,093	1,761	1,213	687	565	291
Pennsylvania	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	9,365	1,227	985	905	822	669
Tennessee*	13	---	---	---	---	---
Texas*	10	11	9	7	8	5
Utah	300,943	34,771	27,574	24,235	30,624	53,035
Virginia	---	---	---	18	18	20
Washington	2,348	640	326	280	232	208
West Virginia	---	28	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin*	---	---	---	1	1	---
Wyoming	<u>1,439,525</u>	<u>199,778</u>	<u>152,872</u>	<u>151,889</u>	<u>163,908</u>	<u>175,786</u>
Total	\$4,240,476	\$548,937	\$424,446	\$377,030	\$397,558	\$ 433,422

Table 32. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-94 (cont.)

State Shares in Thousands of Dollars						
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1920-94	
\$ 991	\$ 129	\$ 996	\$ 808	\$ 296	\$ 5,506	Alabama
8,048	9,953	7,745	6,940	5,377	340,783	Alaska
174	173	124	97	94	26,476	Arizona
876	2,109	2,556	1,538	1,201	43,142	Arkansas
28,583	27,936	24,311	22,084	21,544	594,148	California
36,356	57,944	44,558	35,916	34,372	807,285	Colorado
56	49	79	102	81	1,602	Florida
1,969	1,893	1,625	2,237	2,509	52,993	Idaho
---	---	---	191	207	398	Illinois
1,226	921	1,113	1,325	1,057	19,537	Kansas
---	---	---	87	70	157	Kentucky
542	328	376	782	532	15,115	Louisiana
724	669	764	698	753	5,229	Michigan
---	---	---	2	25	39	Minnesota*
86	115	10	739	486	11,693	Mississippi
---	---	---	475	599	1,074	Missouri
20,318	23,227	18,998	22,378	23,995	390,053	Montana
127	---	---	---	6	2,586	Nebraska
9,283	9,228	7,957	8,316	7,542	152,309	Nevada
100,120	107,844	102,594	135,117	143,174	2,203,871	New Mexico
---	---	---	1	1	2	North Carolina
5,065	5,977	5,199	3,325	2,505	100,653	North Dakota
13	3	3	351	207	585	Ohio*
1,817	1,716	1,243	2,778	1,970	38,656	Oklahoma
371	260	131	83	56	17,511	Oregon
---	---	---	20	18	38	Pennsylvania
---	---	---	---	1	1	South Carolina
695	592	509	483	348	16,600	South Dakota
---	---	---	1	---	14	Tennessee*
114	22	97	350	515	1,148	Texas*
33,304	32,255	32,062	31,195	31,074	631,072	Utah
20	19	19	151	118	383	Virginia
155	231	887	458	123	5,888	Washington
---	---	---	264	261	553	West Virginia
---	---	---	2	---	4	Wisconsin*
<u>201,151</u>	<u>196,931</u>	<u>178,518</u>	<u>186,956</u>	<u>242,066</u>	<u>3,289,380</u>	Wyoming
\$452,184	\$480,524	\$432,474	\$466,250	\$523,183	\$8,776,484	Total

*Cumulative totals for these States may not include small-revenue shares that were disbursed during the previous decades.

NOTE: Figures represent actual payments to the States and not allocations. Mandated distributions to the States are based on percentage shares of royalties, bonuses, and other mineral revenue collections. Beginning with Fiscal Year (FY) 1986, figures include interest accrued for late disbursements to the States. Beginning with FY 1991, figures represent payments to the States after the deduction of administrative costs required under the provisions of Public Law 101-512. Beginning with FY 1993, figures include distributions from acquired lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and from national forests administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, DOI.

Table 33. Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-94

	1986-91	1992	1993	1994	1986-94
Alabama					
Bonuses	\$ 705,284	\$ ---	\$ 114,090	\$ ---	\$ 819,374
Rents	405,065	38,505	22,116	19,613	485,299
Royalties	---	2,410,892	7,040,132	7,920,004	17,371,028
Section 8(g) Escrow	66,000,000	---	---	---	66,000,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>1,050,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>2,520,000</u>
Total	\$ 68,160,349	\$ 2,939,397	\$ 7,666,338	\$ 8,429,617	\$ 87,195,701
Alaska					
Bonuses	\$ 1,690,277	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,690,277
Rents	2,392,493	266,425	160,179	120,967	2,940,064
Royalties	---	---	8,683	8,810	17,493
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents	326,850	30,518	1,763	8,348	367,479
Section 8(g) Escrow	51,000,000	---	---	---	51,000,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>20,100,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>48,240,000</u>
Total	\$398,409,620	\$ 9,676,943	\$ 9,550,625	\$ 9,518,125	\$427,155,313
California					
Bonuses	\$ 9	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 9
Rents	755,570	23,889	7	15,643	795,109
Royalties	9,912,059	2,947,246	4,164,806	3,961,747	20,985,858
Section 8(g) Escrow	338,000,000	---	---	---	338,000,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>43,350,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>104,040,000</u>
Total	\$392,017,638	\$23,201,135	\$24,394,813	\$24,207,390	\$463,820,976
Florida					
Bonuses	\$ 2,216,037	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,216,037
Rents	76,610	19,619	19,243	14,307	129,779
Royalties	---	---	---	---	---
Section 8(g) Escrow	30,000	---	---	---	30,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$ 2,322,647	\$ 19,619	\$ 19,243	\$ 14,307	\$ 2,375,816

Table 33. Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-94 (cont.)

	1986-91	1992	1993	1994	1986-94
Louisiana					
Bonuses	\$ 21,272,026	\$ 1,189,989	\$ 965,504	\$ 1,913,682	\$ 25,341,201
Rents	1,822,545	258,787	235,250	1,016,932	3,333,514
Royalties	107,791,131	6,405,279	7,370,550	11,780,932	133,347,892
Section 8(g) Escrow	572,000,000	---	---	---	572,000,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>12,600,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>30,240,000</u>
Total	\$ 715,485,702	\$13,734,055	\$14,451,304	\$20,591,546	\$ 764,262,607
Mississippi					
Bonuses	\$ 28,123	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 28,123
Rents	99,200	4,527	13,702	4,587	122,016
Royalties	---	7,573	74,324	307,359	389,256
Section 8(g) Escrow	14,000,000	---	---	---	14,000,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>300,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>720,000</u>
Total.	\$ 14,427,323	\$ 152,100	\$ 228,026	\$ 451,946	\$ 15,259,395
Texas					
Bonuses	\$ 14,544,373	\$ 211,580	\$ ---	\$ 325,148	\$ 15,081,101
Rents	1,703,143	239,449	150,594	136,300	2,229,486
Royalties	79,719,490	8,837,296	11,625,866	10,273,031	110,455,683
Section 8(g) Escrow	382,000,000	---	---	---	382,000,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>20,100,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>48,240,000</u>
Total	\$ 498,067,006	\$18,668,325	\$21,156,460	\$20,114,479	\$ 558,006,270
OCS Totals					
Bonuses	\$ 40,456,129	\$ 1,401,569	\$ 1,079,594	\$ 2,238,830	\$ 45,176,122
Rents	7,254,626	851,201	601,091	1,328,349	10,035,267
Royalties	197,422,680	20,608,286	30,284,361	34,251,883	282,567,210
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents.	326,850	30,518	1,763	8,348	367,479
Section 8(g) Escrow	1,423,030,000	---	---	---	1,423,030,000
Settlement Payments. . . .	<u>97,500,000</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>234,000,000</u>
Total	\$2,088,890,285	\$68,391,574	\$77,466,809	\$83,327,410	\$2,318,076,078

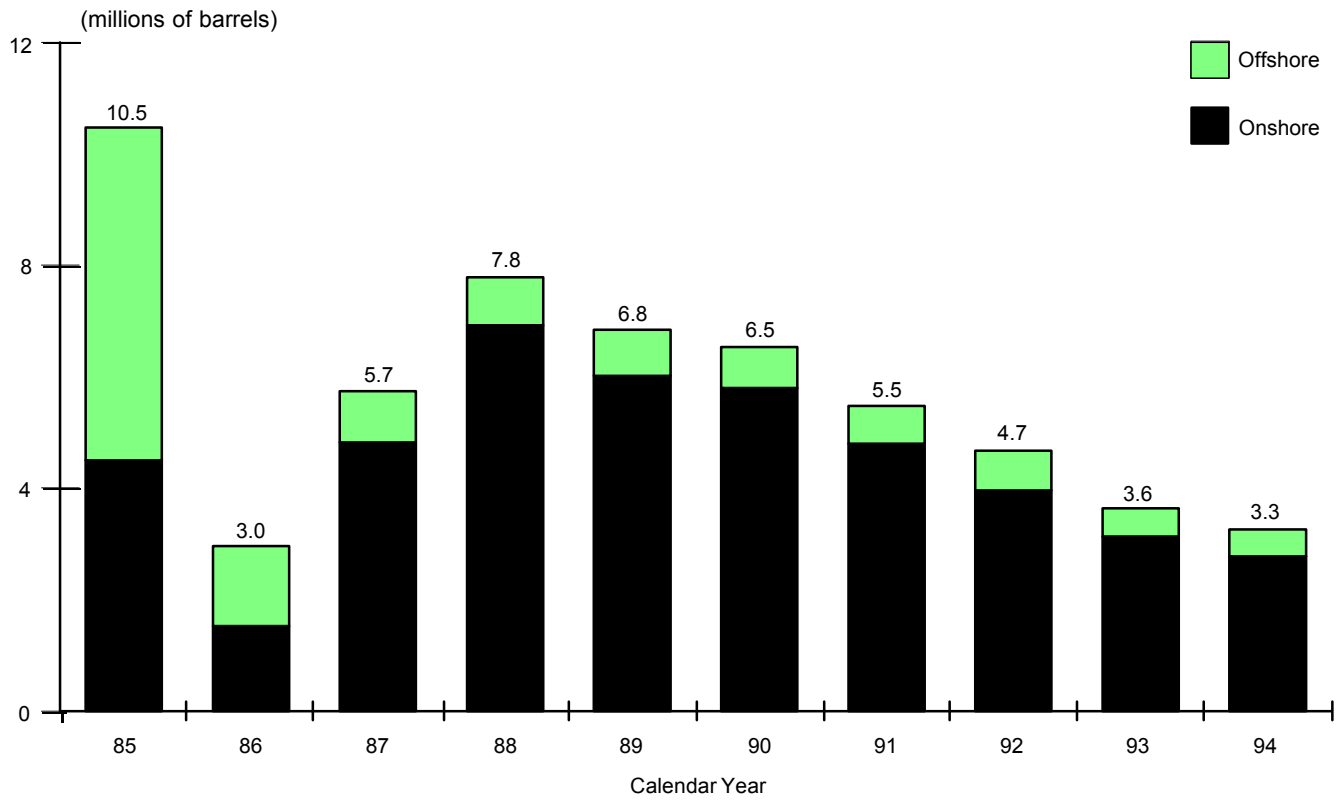


Figure 36. Royalty-in-Kind barrels of oil sold by land category, 1985-94

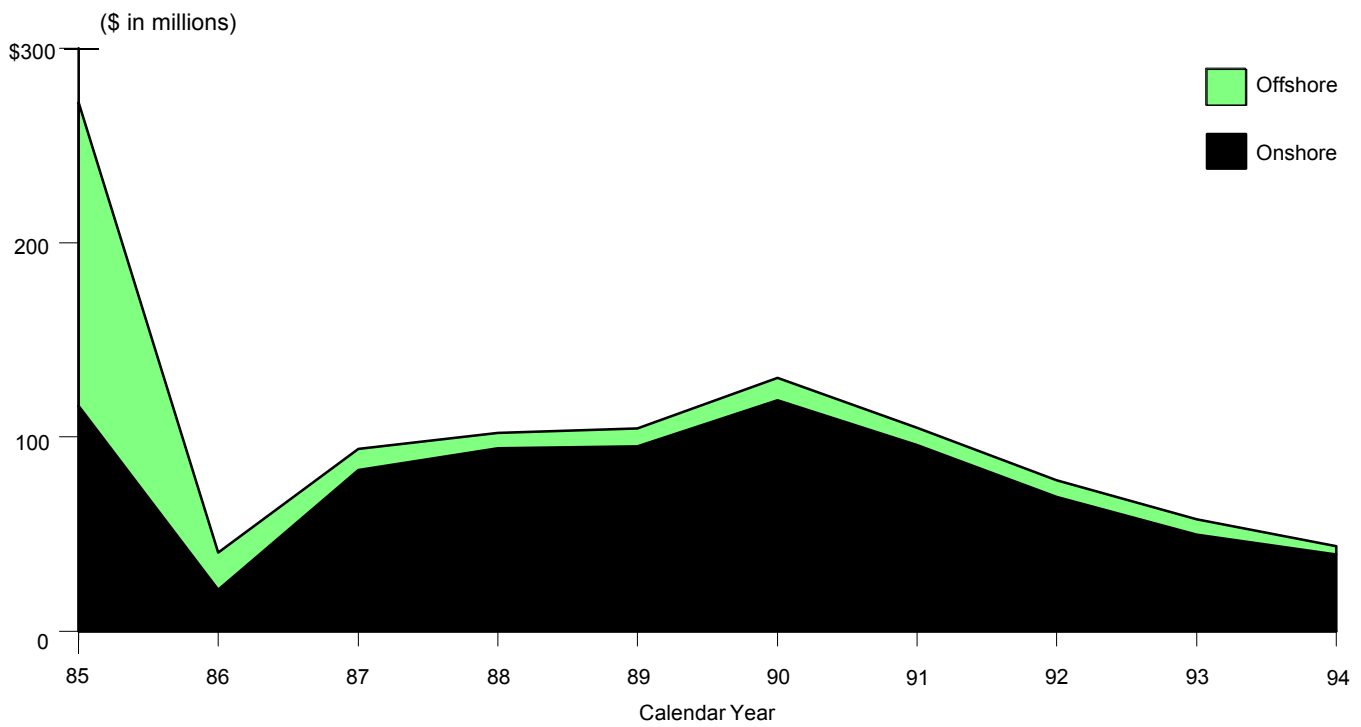


Figure 37. Royalty-in-Kind oil royalty value by land category, 1985-94

Royalty-In-Kind

Under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, the Federal Government, as lessor, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties “in kind.” The Secretary of the Interior, exercising discretionary authority, has historically determined that certain oil refiners do not have access to a secure supply of crude. The Federal Government may direct Federal lessees to pay their royalty shares in crude oil, rather than “in value” as cash. The Federal Government then sells the royalty-in-kind (RIK) oil to eligible refiners at a price consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Contracts with the refiners are usually made for a period of 3 years.

Four refiners continued to participate in the onshore RIK program in 1994. Collective purchases by the refiners fell 11.3 percent, from 3.1 million barrels in 1993 to 2.8 million barrels in 1994. The royalty value of the purchases dropped 23.6 percent, from \$51.7 million in 1993 to \$39.5 million in 1994. The decline in royalty value is in response to lower oil prices resulting from the abundant supply of oil on the world market (table 34, and figures 36 and 37).

One Pacific coast refiner participated in the offshore RIK program at the beginning of 1994. The contract was terminated on November 1, 1994. The refiner purchased 483,292 barrels of RIK crude in 1994, down 4.4 percent from a corresponding figure of 505,386 barrels in 1993. The royalty value of the purchases declined 28.5 percent, from \$6 million in 1993 to \$4.3 million in 1994. The decline in royalty value is due to the termination of the contract in November and lower oil prices experienced during the year (table 34, and figures 36 and 37). Five new Gulf of Mexico contracts became effective on November 1, 1994; however, the refiners did not purchase oil until 1995.

Total RIK crude, with a royalty value of nearly \$43.8 million, represented 4.3 percent of the \$1 billion in oil royalties paid to the Federal Government in 1994 (tables 3 and 34). The 1994 figure remains below RIK royalty values during the 1980’s and early 1990’s when oil prices were high and supplies were limited (table 34, and figures 36 and 37). Crude oil purchases and royalty values are expected to increase in the years ahead with the addition of new refiners to the program.

Table 34. Summary of Royalty-in-Kind oil taken as royalty payments for Federal mineral lease sales volume, Calendar Years 1976-94

	Federal Onshore		Federal Offshore		Total RIK Oil	
	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value
1976-84	81,958,450	\$1,350,671,042	195,918,476	\$3,374,660,638	277,876,926	\$4,725,331,680
1985	4,498,065	115,855,987	5,967,887	156,212,497	10,465,952	272,068,484
1986	1,528,842	21,385,284	1,432,418	19,023,331	2,961,260	40,408,615
1987	4,820,893	82,969,264	920,306	10,780,105	5,741,199	93,749,369
1988	6,928,986	94,314,227	861,027	7,951,951	7,790,013	102,266,178
1989	6,021,694	95,241,410	820,300	9,295,589	6,841,994	104,536,999
1990	5,800,634	118,816,887	733,582	11,544,477	6,534,216	130,361,364
1991	4,799,004	95,816,902	674,113	9,050,729	5,473,117	104,867,631
1992	3,956,582	69,303,308	713,272	8,537,273	4,669,854	77,840,581
1993	3,130,328	51,719,709	505,386	5,965,712	3,635,714	57,685,421
1994	<u>2,776,868</u>	<u>39,493,665</u>	<u>483,292</u>	<u>4,268,058</u>	<u>3,260,160</u>	<u>43,761,723</u>
Total	126,220,346	\$2,135,587,685	209,030,059	\$3,617,290,360	335,250,405	\$5,752,878,045

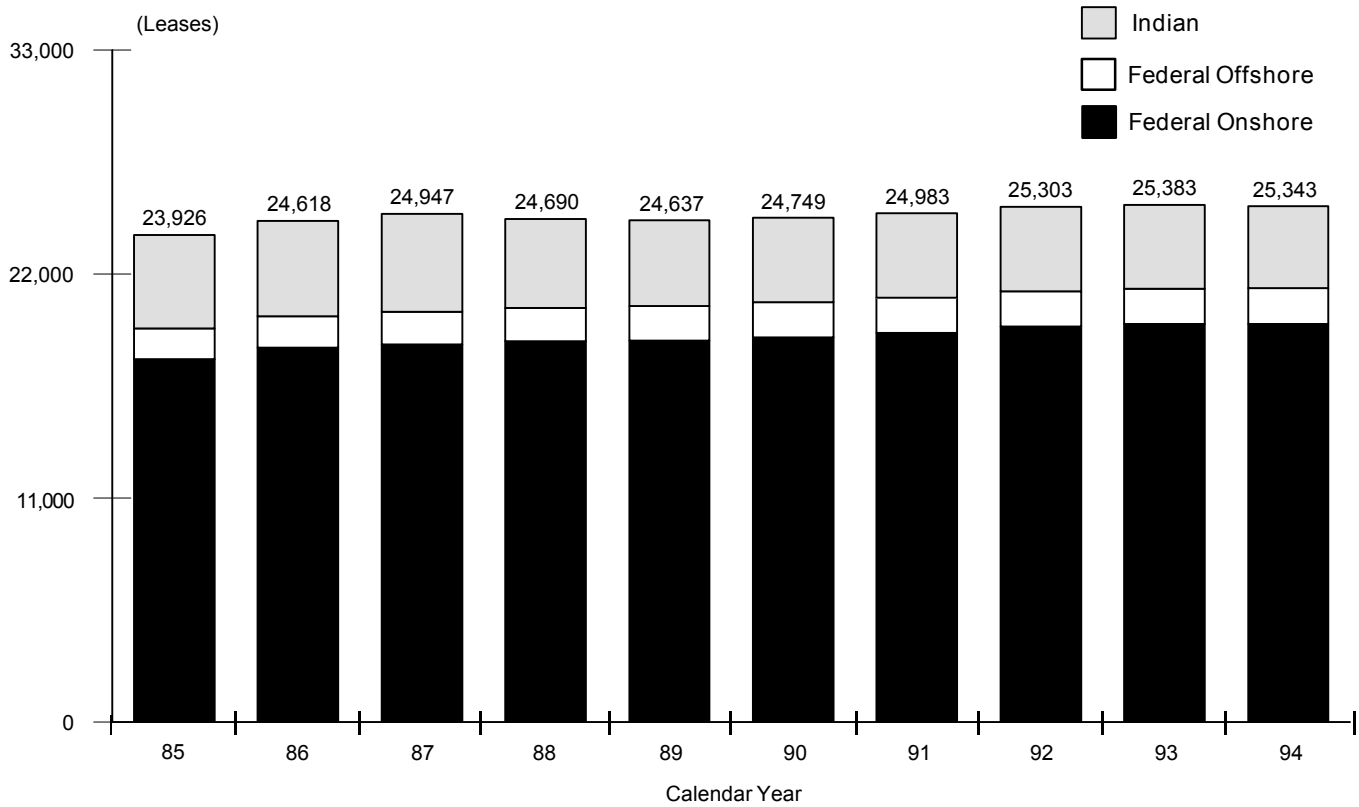


Figure 38. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, 1985-94

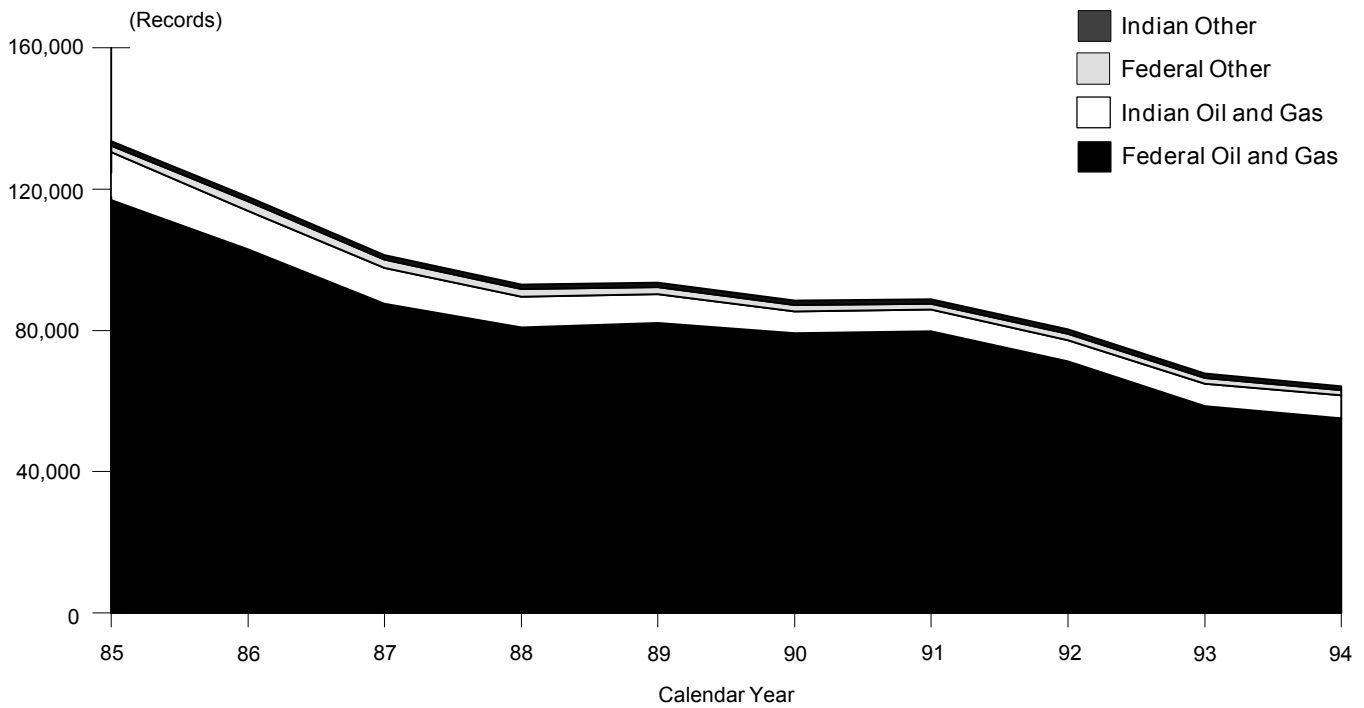


Figure 39. Mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian onshore lands, 1985-94

Lease Management

Oil and Gas Leases

There were 25,343 producing and producible Federal and Indian oil and gas leases on 20.6 million acres at the end of 1994. These numbers represent a net decline of 40 leases over corresponding totals in 1993. The amount of acreage rose, however, by 110,527 acres in 1994 due to significant gains on offshore lands (tables 35 and 36, and figure 38).

Indian lands experienced a net decline of 72 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1994. Indian oil and gas acreage remained stable at 1.7 million acres during the 2-year period (table 36 and figure 38).

Federal onshore lands produced a net increase of 12 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1994. Federal onshore acreage remained stable at 10.7 million acres (table 36 and figure 38).

Federal offshore lands produced a net increase of 20 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1994. Offshore producible land increased by 115,528 acres to a total of 8.2 million acres by the end of the year (table 36 and figure 38).

Coal Leases

Federal and Indian lands contained 142 producing coal leases on 400,167 acres at the end of 1994. These numbers represents a net increase of 3 leases on 8,139 acres over corresponding totals in 1993 (tables 37 and 38, and figure 40).

Indian coal leases and acreage in production remained stable during the 2-year period (table 38 and figure 40). The number of Federal onshore producing leases dropped in Colorado, North Dakota, and Utah while additional

leases were recorded in Kentucky, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming in 1994.

Other Mineral Leases

Federal onshore and Indian lands contained 202 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 249,740 acres at the end of 1994. These numbers represent a net decline of 59 leases on 135,121 acres over corresponding totals in 1993 (tables 39 and 40).

Federal onshore lands produced a net decline of 53 leases and 131,236 acres during the year (table 40). Much of the decline involved the relinquishment of 50 sodium leases on 126,191 acres in Utah during 1994. Additional declines in leases and acreage were recorded with garnet sands in Idaho, phosphate in Montana, and potash in New Mexico. The declines were offset, in part, by increases in leases and acreage with phosphate in Idaho, geothermal in Nevada, and bentonite and sodium in Wyoming.

Indian lands produced a net decline of 6 leases on 3,885 acres in 1994 (table 40). Additional leases and acreage were recorded for sand and gravel in Arizona, Colorado, and Montana. Leases and acreage declined in Arizona with copper, in Idaho with phosphate, in New Mexico and Washington with sand and gravel, and in Oklahoma with chat.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 64,226 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian lands at the end of 1994. This included 62,540 oil and gas records and 1,686 coal and other minerals records. The total number of mineral records fell 5.2 percent from 1993 to 1994 due to the termination of a number of inactive leases (figure 39, and tables 43 and 44).

Table 35. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1994

	Indian		Federal		Total Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	---	---	25	13,973	25	13,973
Alaska	---	---	35	61,618	35	61,618
Arizona	15	69,096	---	---	15	69,096
Arkansas	---	---	183	87,823	183	87,823
California	---	---	352	81,914	352	81,914
Colorado	169	532,307	1,989	1,381,195	2,158	1,913,502
Florida	---	---	2	3,468	2	3,468
Illinois	---	---	5	1,184	5	1,184
Kansas	---	---	457	125,456	457	125,456
Kentucky	---	---	56	30,368	56	30,368
Louisiana	---	---	176	50,700	176	50,700
Maryland	---	---	2	34,941	2	34,941
Michigan	3	60	55	77,981	58	78,041
Mississippi	---	---	111	54,277	111	54,277
Missouri	---	---	1	200	1	200
Montana	429	103,986	1,307	778,629	1,736	882,615
Nebraska	---	---	24	36,959	24	36,959
Nevada	---	---	40	24,084	40	24,084
New Mexico	458	516,247	5,933	3,429,866	6,391	3,946,113
New York	---	---	4	1,009	4	1,009
North Dakota	34	7,191	497	335,947	531	343,138
Ohio	---	---	116	14,952	116	14,952
Oklahoma	2,049	197,143	808	125,526	2,857	322,669
Pennsylvania	---	---	60	26,728	60	26,728
South Dakota	1	160	71	39,246	72	39,406
Tennessee	---	---	7	2,446	7	2,446
Texas	8	3,267	166	63,109	174	66,376
Utah	793	254,089	1,101	814,833	1,894	1,068,922
Virginia	---	---	12	6,140	12	6,140
West Virginia	---	---	159	150,783	159	150,783
Wyoming	<u>78</u>	<u>45,946</u>	<u>5,801</u>	<u>2,795,656</u>	<u>5,879</u>	<u>2,841,602</u>
Subtotal			19,555	10,651,011	23,592	12,380,503
Total	4,037	1,729,492				
			Federal		Total Offshore	
			No.	Acres	No.	Acres
California OCS Area			43	217,668	43	217,668
Gulf of Mexico OCS Area						
Central OCS Planning Area			1,327	5,967,608	1,327	5,967,608
Eastern OCS Planning Area			---	---	---	---
Western OCS Planning Area			<u>381</u>	<u>2,029,232</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>2,029,232</u>
Subtotal			1,751	8,214,508	1,751	8,214,508
Total			21,306	18,865,519	25,343	20,595,011

Table 36. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1985-94

	No.	Acres		No.	Acres
1985			1990		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,507	6,953,368	Offshore Federal	1,714	8,038,529
Onshore Federal . . .	17,818	10,996,850	Onshore Federal	18,898	10,609,663
Indian	<u>4,601</u>	<u>1,842,803</u>	Indian	<u>4,137</u>	<u>1,607,407</u>
Total	23,926	19,793,021	Total	24,749	20,255,599
1986			1991		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,536	7,131,041	Offshore Federal	1,710	7,955,254
Onshore Federal . . .	18,381	11,009,329	Onshore Federal	19,115	10,635,862
Indian	<u>4,701</u>	<u>1,647,920</u>	Indian	<u>4,158</u>	<u>1,605,970</u>
Total	24,618	19,788,290	Total	24,983	20,197,086
1987			1992		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,589	7,403,201	Offshore Federal	1,709	7,968,814
Onshore Federal . . .	18,539	11,000,487	Onshore Federal	19,428	10,710,890
Indian	<u>4,819</u>	<u>1,625,772</u>	Indian	<u>4,166</u>	<u>1,710,998</u>
Total	24,947	20,029,460	Total	25,303	20,390,702
1988			1993		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,644	7,685,875	Offshore Federal	1,731	8,098,980
Onshore Federal . . .	18,697	10,991,646	Onshore Federal	19,543	10,677,476
Indian	<u>4,349</u>	<u>1,600,469</u>	Indian	<u>4,109</u>	<u>1,708,028</u>
Total	24,690	20,277,990	Total	25,383	20,484,484
1989			1994		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,685	7,889,966	Offshore Federal	1,751	8,214,508
Onshore Federal . . .	18,729	10,874,641	Onshore Federal	19,555	10,651,011
Indian	<u>4,223</u>	<u>1,565,123</u>	Indian	<u>4,037</u>	<u>1,729,492</u>
Total	24,637	20,329,730	Total	25,343	20,595,011

Table 37. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1994

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	2	3,456	---	---	2	3,456
Arizona	---	---	3	64,858	3	64,858
Colorado	25	36,018	---	---	25	36,018
Kentucky	3	1,781	---	---	3	1,781
Montana	16	39,101	1	14,746	17	53,847
New Mexico	7	14,142	2	43,913	9	58,055
North Dakota	4	4,680	---	---	4	4,680
Oklahoma	4	10,004	---	---	4	10,004
Utah	35	49,235	---	---	35	49,235
Washington	1	241	---	---	1	241
Wyoming	<u>39</u>	<u>117,992</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>117,992</u>
Total	136	276,650	6	123,517	142	400,167

Table 38. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1985-94

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1985	127	223,830	7	195,918	134	419,748
1986	118	227,484	6	155,630	124	383,114
1987	121	213,993	7	195,918	128	409,911
1988	119	224,579	7	155,918	126	380,497
1989	126	235,975	8	156,141	134	392,116
1990	128	255,586	6	115,630	134	371,216
1991	134	273,408	6	113,194	140	386,602
1992	138	279,785	6	123,998	144	403,783
1993	133	268,030	6	123,998	139	392,028
1994	136	276,650	6	123,517	142	400,167

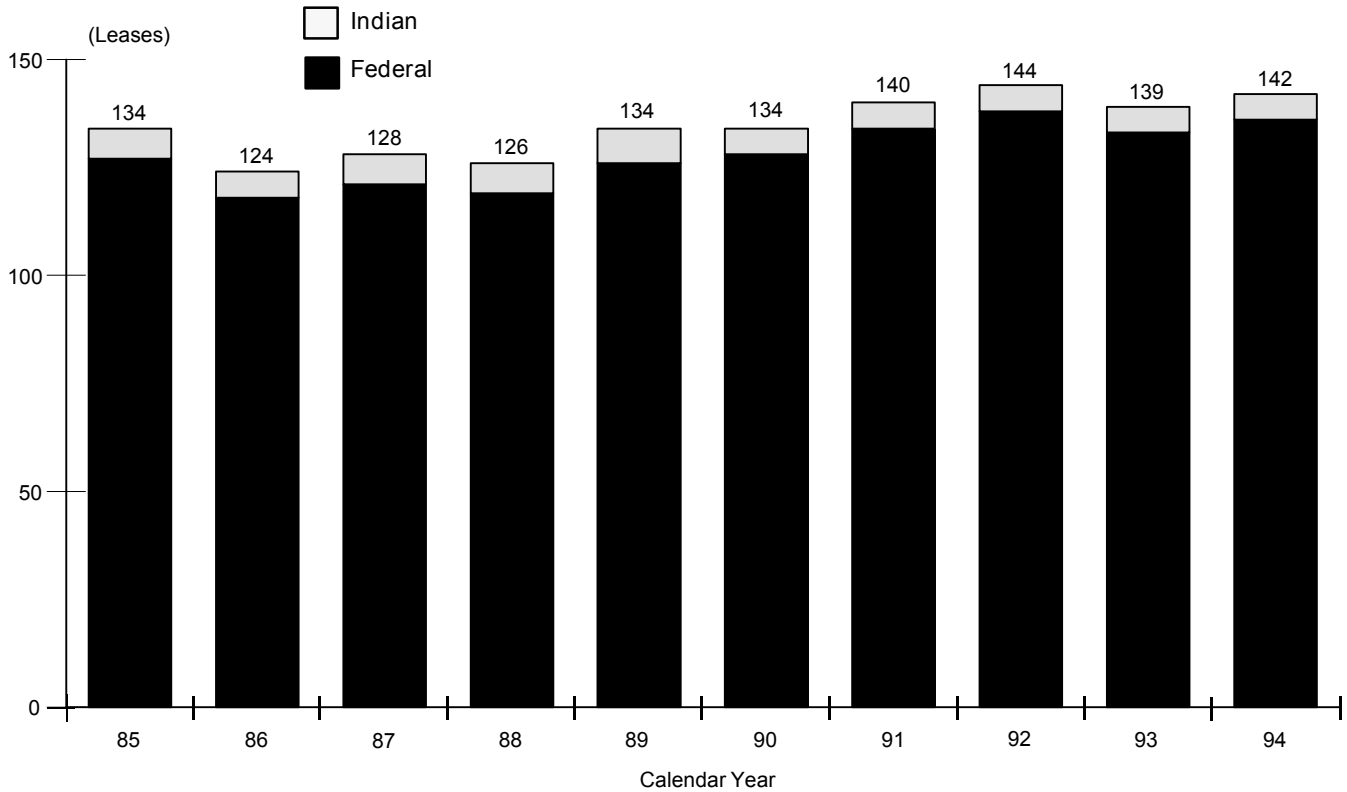


Figure 40. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases, 1985-94

Table 39. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1994

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama						
Clay	1	40	---	---	1	40
Arizona						
Copper	---	---	2	2,554	2	2,554
Sand-Gravel	---	---	5	976	5	976
Silica Sand	---	---	1	640	1	640
Arkansas						
Quartz Crystals	2	162	---	---	2	162
California						
Geothermal	21	23,320	---	---	21	23,320
Sand-Gravel	---	---	4	1,696	4	1,696
Sodium	1	15,109	---	---	1	15,109
Colorado						
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	24	1	24
Sodium	1	2,483	---	---	1	2,483
Florida						
Phosphate	1	40	---	---	1	40
Idaho						
Phosphate	8	6,852	16	4,476	24	11,328
Illinois						
Fluorspar/Zinc	1	45	---	---	1	45
Minnesota						
Iron Ore	1	160	---	---	1	160
Missouri						
Copper	1	120	---	---	1	120
Lead/Zinc	9	24,809	---	---	9	24,809
Montana						
Phosphate	5	2,695	---	---	5	2,695
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	80	1	80
Nevada						
Geothermal	22	33,157	---	---	22	33,157
Sand-Gravel	2	1,100	1	100	3	1,200
New Mexico						
Gypsum	---	---	1	800	1	800
Hot Water	4	4,221	---	---	4	4,221
Langbeinite	2	5,116	---	---	2	5,116
Potash	28	43,493	---	---	28	43,493
Sand-Gravel	---	---	7	1,370	7	1,370
Sodium	4	3,952	---	---	4	3,952
Oklahoma						
Chat	---	---	2	230	2	230
Limestone	---	---	1	18	1	18
Sand-Gravel	---	---	5	4,556	5	4,556

Table 39. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1994 (cont.)

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Utah						
Geothermal	6	11,559	---	---	6	11,559
Gilsonite	1	240	---	---	1	240
Potash	10	24,700	---	---	10	24,700
Virginia						
Limestone	1	355	---	---	1	355
Washington						
Sand-Gravel	---	---	6	165	6	165
Wyoming						
Bentonite	1	160	---	---	1	160
Sodium	15	26,234	---	---	15	26,234
Trona	1	1,933	---	---	1	1,933
Total	149	232,055	53	17,685	202	249,740

Table 40. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1985-94

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1985	113	212,092	41	14,248	154	226,340
1986	80	149,586	28	17,915	108	167,501
1987	102	177,996	32	17,938	134	195,934
1988	128	210,942	43	19,267	171	230,209
1989	173	336,159	42	14,564	215	350,723
1990	175	338,547	47	12,265	222	350,812
1991	181	348,967	50	16,370	231	365,337
1992	198	358,184	58	18,001	256	376,185
1993	202	363,291	59	21,570	261	384,861
1994	149	232,055	53	17,685	202	249,740

Table 41. Summary by area of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1994

	Oil & Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alaska	95	461,092	---	---	95	461,092
Atlantic States	53	301,739	---	---	53	301,739
California	85	430,798	---	---	85	430,798
Gulf of Mexico						
Central	3,434	16,625,137	7	23,247	3,441	16,648,384
Eastern	230	1,324,483	---	---	230	1,324,483
Western	<u>1,208</u>	<u>6,621,650</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,208</u>	<u>6,621,650</u>
Total	5,105	25,764,899	7	23,247	5,112	25,788,146

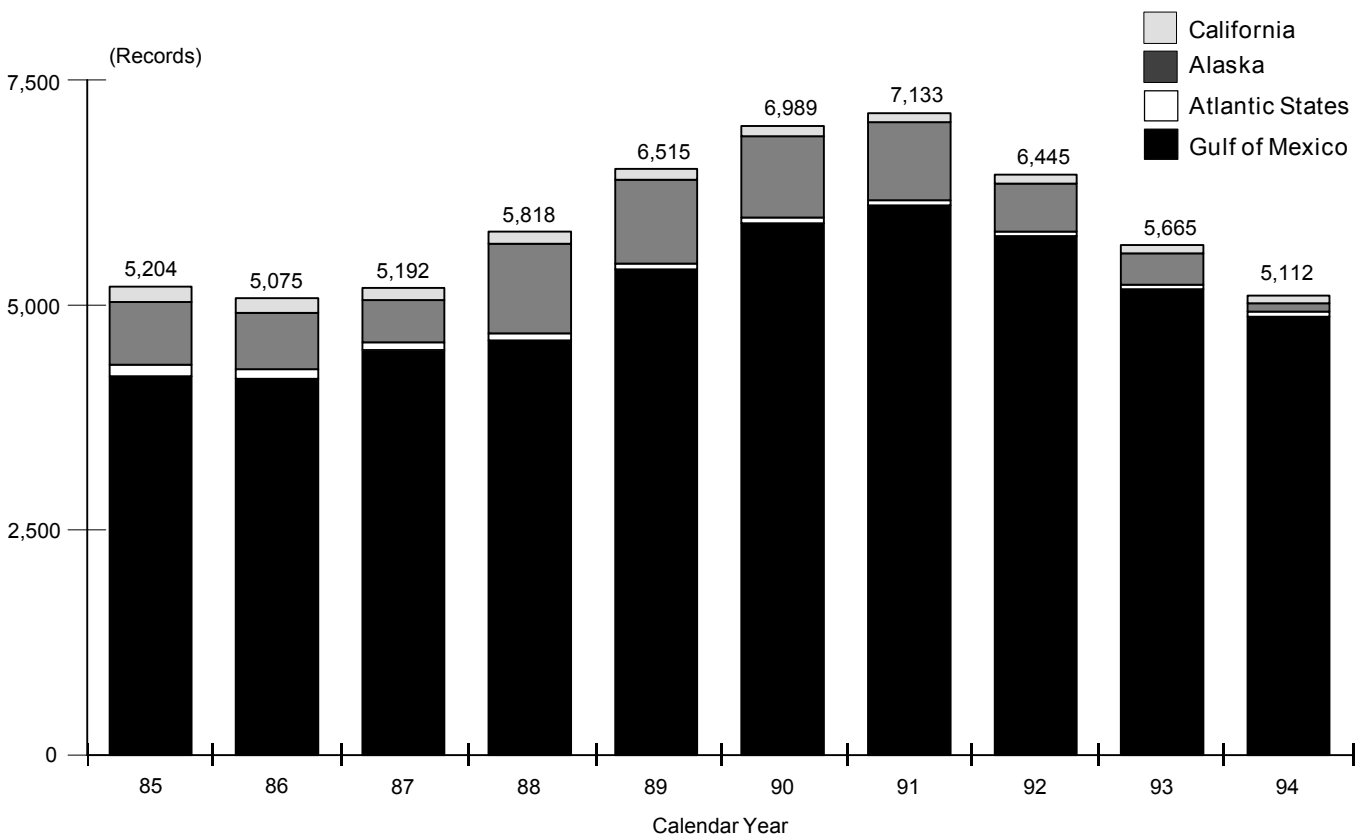


Figure 41. Oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, and permits on the OCS, 1985-94

Table 42. Summary of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1985-94

	Oil & Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1985.	5,197	26,000,951	7	11,948	5,204	26,012,899
1986.	5,068	25,426,299	7	11,948	5,075	25,438,247
1987.	5,185	26,079,332	7	11,948	5,192	26,091,280
1988.	5,801	29,434,977	17	148,774	5,818	29,583,751
1989.	6,498	33,273,059	17	148,774	6,515	33,421,833
1990.	6,972	35,733,664	17	148,774	6,989	35,882,438
1991.	7,121	36,826,386	12	92,865	7,133	36,919,251
1992.	6,435	32,959,376	10	81,119	6,445	33,040,495
1993.	5,653	28,882,212	12	84,028	5,665	28,966,240
1994.	5,105	25,764,899	7	23,247	5,112	25,788,146

Table 43. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1994

	Oil and Gas						Total Oil and Gas	
	Public		Acquired		Indian		Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	55	11,866	222	116,138	---	---	277	128,004
Alaska	409	114,445	1	400	---	---	410	114,845
Arizona	93	142,637	6	10,716	16	70,356	115	223,709
Arkansas	301	150,928	670	404,414	---	---	971	555,342
California	725	243,496	25	3,798	---	---	750	247,294
Colorado	4,693	3,546,557	275	115,591	169	532,307	5,137	4,194,455
Florida	25	14,295	153	108,344	---	---	178	122,639
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	17	42,479	---	---	---	---	17	42,479
Illinois	---	---	29	21,445	---	---	29	21,445
Indiana	---	---	4	415	---	---	4	415
Kansas	141	43,497	316	81,959	1	45	458	125,501
Kentucky	---	---	104	53,439	---	---	104	53,439
Louisiana	170	22,939	689	338,253	---	---	859	361,192
Maryland	---	---	6	34,941	---	---	6	34,941
Michigan	124	55,235	440	137,015	4	80	568	192,330
Minnesota	---	---	2	280	---	---	2	280
Mississippi	63	7,516	1,088	498,046	---	---	1,151	505,562
Missouri	---	---	1	200	---	---	1	200
Montana	2,788	2,558,508	275	207,895	1,094	219,212	4,157	2,985,615
Nebraska	41	32,055	14	4,904	---	---	55	36,959
Nevada	2,657	5,138,822	---	---	---	---	2,657	5,138,822
New Mexico	9,734	5,582,236	54	14,124	684	747,009	10,472	6,343,369
New York	---	---	5	1,644	---	---	5	1,644
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	468	191,168	712	466,114	615	85,661	1,795	742,943
Ohio	1	60	181	41,414	---	---	182	41,474
Oklahoma	701	80,587	420	171,673	3,892	404,900	5,013	657,160
Oregon	7	4,211	1	1,280	---	---	8	5,491
Pennsylvania	---	---	76	26,728	---	---	76	26,728
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	164	194,432	14	5,436	4	3,123	182	202,991
Tennessee	---	---	25	34,758	---	---	25	34,758
Texas	---	---	540	344,855	8	3,267	548	348,122
Utah	4,259	4,502,418	26	6,424	877	270,538	5,162	4,779,380
Virginia	---	---	98	162,525	---	---	98	162,525
Washington	3	720	4	632	---	---	7	1,352
West Virginia	---	---	323	232,661	---	---	323	232,661
Wisconsin	1	203	5	8,449	---	---	6	8,652
Wyoming	20,462	13,081,105	191	59,797	79	48,500	20,732	13,189,402
Total	48,102	35,762,415	6,995	3,716,707	7,443	2,384,998	62,540	41,864,120

Table 43. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1994 (cont.)

Public		Other Minerals				Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	Acquired		Indian		No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
		No.	Acres	No.	Acres					
11	14,615	1	40	---	---	12	14,655	289	142,659	Alabama
3	5,720	---	---	---	---	3	5,720	413	120,565	Alaska
---	---	1	260	13	97,309	14	97,569	129	321,278	Arizona
---	---	12	10,484	---	---	12	10,484	983	565,826	Arkansas
157	207,316	5	1,077	5	1,696	167	210,089	917	457,383	California
110	157,822	---	---	1	24	111	157,846	5,248	4,352,301	Colorado
1	70	7	1,052	---	---	8	1,122	186	123,761	Florida
---	---	1	218	---	---	1	218	1	218	Georgia
98	51,299	16	19,785	50	7,185	164	78,269	181	120,748	Idaho
---	---	6	2,579	---	---	6	2,579	35	24,024	Illinois
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	415	Indiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	458	125,501	Kansas
6	5,134	---	---	---	---	6	5,134	110	58,573	Kentucky
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	859	361,192	Louisiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	34,941	Maryland
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	568	192,330	Michigan
2	468	2	2,120	---	---	4	2,588	6	2,868	Minnesota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,151	505,562	Mississippi
---	---	57	60,285	---	---	57	60,285	58	60,485	Missouri
47	59,008	---	---	8	15,236	55	74,244	4,212	3,059,859	Montana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	36,959	Nebraska
216	338,871	---	---	1	560	217	339,431	2,874	5,478,253	Nevada
154	210,119	---	---	10	46,083	164	256,202	10,636	6,599,571	New Mexico
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	1,644	New York
---	---	5	4,732	---	---	5	4,732	5	4,732	North Carolina
16	10,794	---	---	3	320	19	11,114	1,814	754,057	North Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	182	41,474	Ohio
19	30,129	---	---	13	7,154	32	37,283	5,045	694,443	Oklahoma
104	119,828	---	---	1	40	105	119,868	113	125,359	Oregon
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76	26,728	Pennsylvania
---	---	3	4,744	---	---	3	4,744	3	4,744	South Carolina
---	---	---	---	1	360	1	360	183	203,351	South Dakota
---	---	1	504	---	---	1	504	26	35,262	Tennessee
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	548	348,122	Texas
314	552,249	---	---	---	---	314	552,249	5,476	5,331,629	Utah
---	---	1	355	---	---	1	355	99	162,880	Virginia
2	521	---	---	17	2,917	19	3,438	26	4,790	Washington
1	20	---	---	---	---	1	20	324	232,681	West Virginia
---	---	15	6,444	---	---	15	6,444	21	15,096	Wisconsin
<u>167</u>	<u>295,635</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>296,195</u>	<u>20,901</u>	<u>13,485,597</u>	Wyoming
1,428	2,059,618	135	115,239	123	178,884	1,686	2,353,741	64,226	44,217,861	Total

NOTE: Beginning in 1994, all Federal onshore coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications are listed under public lands. Records from automated systems used to produce tables 43 and 44 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Most coal mining has historically occurred on public lands. Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications will continue to be listed under Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, DOI.

Table 44. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1985-94

	Public		Oil and Gas				Total Oil and Gas	
			Acquired		Indian		Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1985. . . .	106,067	110,906,100	10,888	9,766,621	14,493	4,449,393	131,448	125,122,114
1986. . . .	92,773	84,648,979	10,112	8,081,804	11,884	3,840,956	114,769	96,571,739
1987. . . .	78,755	64,606,541	8,813	6,597,216	11,047	3,524,758	98,615	74,728,515
1988. . . .	72,764	60,928,819	8,064	5,946,917	9,696	3,447,994	90,524	70,323,730
1989. . . .	73,266	61,469,693	8,878	6,210,647	9,119	3,587,979	91,263	71,268,319
1990. . . .	70,171	57,750,686	9,016	5,899,476	7,159	2,833,786	86,346	66,483,948
1991. . . .	70,910	54,016,432	8,793	5,272,419	7,125	2,666,711	86,828	61,955,562
1992. . . .	62,305	46,988,872	8,857	4,920,324	7,088	2,283,097	78,250	54,192,293
1993. . . .	50,820	37,662,273	7,730	4,195,106	7,301	2,277,079	65,851	44,134,458
1994. . . .	48,102	35,762,415	6,995	3,716,707	7,443	2,384,998	62,540	41,864,120

Table 44. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1985-94 (cont.)

Public		Oil and Gas Acquired		Indian		Total Other Onshore		Total Oil and Gas Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
1,662	2,729,757	202	230,458	301	240,003	2,165	3,200,218	133,613	128,322,332	... 1985
2,547	4,060,011	276	270,007	263	236,030	3,086	4,566,048	117,855	101,137,787	... 1986
2,125	3,243,214	245	220,154	275	240,285	2,645	3,703,653	101,260	78,432,168	... 1987
1,953	3,000,797	218	205,157	281	235,135	2,452	3,441,089	92,976	73,764,819	... 1988
1,775	2,647,295	179	174,403	317	454,472	2,271	3,276,170	93,534	74,544,489	... 1989
1,673	2,489,233	177	165,462	280	468,590	2,130	3,123,285	88,476	69,607,233	... 1990
1,562	2,302,414	179	158,322	233	390,915	1,974	2,851,651	88,802	64,807,213	... 1991
1,582	2,359,136	196	200,643	228	388,759	2,006	2,948,538	80,256	57,140,831	... 1992
1,524	2,184,990	168	175,989	206	230,949	1,898	2,591,928	67,749	46,726,386	... 1993
1,428	2,059,618	135	115,239	123	178,884	1,686	2,353,741	64,226	44,217,861	... 1994

NOTE: Beginning in 1994, all Federal onshore coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications are listed under public lands. Records from automated systems used to produce tables 43 and 44 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Most coal mining has historically occurred on public lands. Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications, will continue to be listed under Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, DOI.

Table 45. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms

Oil & Gas Leases/Federal Offshore Lands	
Customary Royalty Rate	Flat rates of 12.5% or 16.7% of value. Variable rates of 16.7% to 65% of value. Net profit share rates as specified in lease sale.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$3-5 per acre. Minimum royalty \$3-5 per acre after discovery. Rent \$10 per acre for drainage sales. Minimum royalty \$10 per acre for drainage sales.
Duration of Lease	5-10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities. 8 and 10 years in depths of 400 to 900 meters.
Size of Lease	2,500 to 5,760 acres unless a larger area is needed for a production unit.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$50,000. Area: \$300,000.
Oil & Gas Leases/Federal Onshore Lands	
Competitive Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	Leases issued from 5-3-45 to 12-22-87: oil 12.5% to 25%, and gas 12.5% or 16.7%, depending on production per well per day for the calendar month. Leases issued after 12-22-87: flat rate of 12.5%.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 12-22-87: \$2 per acre. Bonus paid at issuance. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years if extended. Rent reduction, initiated in 1987, of \$1 per acre on selected leases is effective through 2-9-96. Bonus paid at issuance.
Duration of Lease	5 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	Through 12-22-87: 640 acres or less. After 12-22-87: maximum 2,560 acres for lower 49 States and maximum 5,760 acres in Alaska.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.
Non-Competitive Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	12.5% of value.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 2-1-77: \$.50 per acre. Leases issued 2-1-77 through 12-22-87, \$1-2 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. Rent reduction, initiated in 1987, of \$1 per acre on selected leases is effective through 2-29-96.
Duration of Lease	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	10,240 acres maximum within 6-mile square, or 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

Table 45. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)

National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Leases Subject to Appropriation Act of 1981	
Customary Royalty Rate	Not set by law—now 16.7%.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$3 per acre.
Duration of Lease	10 years or less.
Size of Lease	Up to 60,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Corporate Surety: \$100,000.
Oil & Gas Leases/Indian Lands	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies. Generally new leases provide for 20% or more of value. Older leases are generally 12.5% or 16.7%.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent varies from \$1.25 to \$30 per acre. Rent may be recoupable against royalties.
Duration of Lease	Primary term is 5 years or less.
Size of Lease	Varies from a fraction of an acre to over 200,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000 depending on acreage. Nationwide: \$75,000.
Coal Leases/Federal Lands Leases Issued Through August 4, 1976	
Customary Royalty Rate	\$.15 per ton underground and \$.175 per ton surface mines.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre credited against royalty payments for the lease year; minimum royalty payments per lease terms.
Duration of Lease	Indefinite period with 20-year readjustments.
Size of Lease	Not more than 46,080 acres in one state and not more than 100,000 acres in U.S. for one or more leases.
Bonding Requirements	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000, or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months' production royalty.

Table 45. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)

Leases Issued or Readjusted After August 4, 1976	
Customary Royalty Rate	Readjusted and new leases: 8% of value underground and 12.5% of value for surface mines.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$3 per acre not credited against royalty payments. \$250 lease filing fee. \$50 transfer fee.
Duration of Lease	20 years; continued if producing in commercial quantities, subject to readjustment every 10 years.
Size of Lease	No more than 46,080 acres in one state and no more than 100,000 total acres in U.S.
Bonding Requirements	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000, or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months production royalty.
Coal Leases/Indian Lands	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies according to lease terms and amendments. Generally 6.25% to 12.5% of value.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent varies. Average rent is \$2 per acre. Advance royalties payable up to \$1 million annually.
Duration of Lease	Varies by lease terms.
Size of Lease	Varies.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000, depending on acreage. State: \$75,000, depending on acreage. Nationwide: \$75,000 or determined by the Secretary.
Other Mineral Leases/Federal Lands	
Asphalt leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms, but not less than \$.25 per ton.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent: \$.25 year 1; \$.50 years 2-5; \$1 per acre beginning year 6, credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

Table 45. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)

Geothermal Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	10% to 15% of value of steam and not less than 5% of value of demineralized water; "by-products" royalty rate determined by each particular mineral as specified in the Geothermal Steam Act, 1970 30 U.S.C.1001-1025.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre; \$2 per acre in known geothermal resources area. Minimum royalty \$2 per acre.
Duration of Lease	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres unless for nonelectric uses.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$50,000. Nationwide: \$150,000. \$5,000 minimum for protection of surface owner.
Gilsonite Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	12.5% of value.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$.50 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
Size of Lease	Per lease terms.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000
Lead, Zinc, Copper, and Other Hardrock Minerals	
Customary Royalty Rate	5% of value.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.
Oil Shale Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$.50 per acre. Minimum royalty per lease terms.
Duration of Lease	Per lease terms.
Size of Lease	Per lease terms.
Bonding Requirements	Per lease terms.

Table 45. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms, (cont.)

Potassium, Sodium, or Phosphate leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	Average 2% to 5% of value.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$.25 year 1; \$.50 years 2-5; \$1 per acre beginning year 6, credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	Indefinite, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: not less than \$5,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.
Sulfur Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	12.5% of value.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent \$.50 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	640 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.
Other Mineral Leases/Indian Lands Chat, Gypsum, Limestone, Sand and Gravel, and other Solid Mineral Leases	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies by commodity and lease terms. 5% for limestone. Ranges from \$.50 per unit to \$5 per unit for chat, gypsum, and sand and gravel.
Annual Rent & Other Fees	Rent varies from \$1 per acre to \$5 per acre. Flat amount of rent or advance royalty due regardless of lease size. Can range from \$2,000 to \$1.2 million annually.
Duration of Lease	Varies by lease from 1 year to 20 years.
Size of Lease	1 acre to 40,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: as determined. State: \$15,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.

Note: Lease terms may be extended or modified for various reasons as authorized by regulation. A \$10 fee is required to file, transfer, or assign an Indian lease. A comparable fee is required to file, transfer, or assign certain other lease commodities.

Glossary

AATS—Automated Allowance Tracking System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service for collecting interest for late filing of processing and transportation allowance forms and for unauthorized allowances claimed by lessees.

AFS—Auditing and Financial System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service for collecting and disbursing royalties and rents from producing leases on Federal and Indian lands.

ANSI—American National Standards Institute. A national coordinating body of representatives from industry and government dedicated to the development of voluntary standards for the United States.

API—American Petroleum Institute. A trade association representing all segments of the petroleum industry from exploration through marketing. The Institute is the largest association in the petroleum industry.

Barrel/bbl—A measure of volume for petroleum products. One barrel is equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons or 0.1589 cubic meters. One cubic meter equals 6.293 barrels.

BIA—Bureau of Indian Affairs. A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior responsible for facilitating the full development of the human and natural resource potential of Indian and Alaskan Native people to manage their own affairs under a trust relationship with the Federal Government.

BIS—Business Information System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service. The application is an enhanced version of the former State and Tribal Support System and is compatible with the post-Business Systems Planning Implementation architecture. The system provides States, Indian Tribes, and other Federal agencies with access to Auditing and Financial System information and selected Production Accounting and Auditing System data.

BLM—Bureau of Land Management. A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior that administers public lands and natural resources. Bureau programs provide for the protection, orderly development, and use of public lands

and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Bonus—The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease. The payment is made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

British Thermal Unit/Btu—The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit when near 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per unit quantity of fuel, determined from tests of fuel samples.

COE—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A Major Command within the U.S. Department of the Army responsible for planning, designing, building, and operating water resources and other civil works projects in cooperation with Federal agencies, State agencies, and local sponsors. The Corps further performs real estate services, conducts engineering research and development, furnishes emergency operations support in response to national disasters, and administers an environmental restoration program for the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Competitive Leasing—The Federal Government issues leases on lands where there are known mineral deposits, or where inference of probable mineralization may be derived from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding following publication of the offer of the lands for lease. The lease is issued to the highest bidder at a sale by public auction. See Noncompetitive Leasing.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc.—One of 12 regional corporations established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971 to manage real property and capital assets paid as compensation for the aboriginal land rights of Alaska Natives. The Cook Inlet Region, Inc., maintains land holdings containing significant proven reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, and other mineral commodities.

Department—U.S. Department of the Interior. A Cabinet-level Department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, responsible for the administration of

most of the nationally owned public lands and natural resources. The Department is further responsible for American Indian reservation communities and for individuals who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

DOE—U.S. Department of Energy. A Cabinet-level Department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, responsible for coordinating a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan. The Department is responsible for long-term research and development of energy technology; marketing Federal power; energy conservation; the nuclear weapons program; and a central energy data collection and analysis program.

EDI—Electronic Data Interchange. A process designed to exchange information electronically to reduce paper report volume, reduce errors and expedite error correction, and provide a more current database.

Effective Date—The date a lease or assignment becomes effective. For a lease, the first day of the month after the issue date or, upon applicant request, the first day of the month of issuance. For an assignment, the first day of the month after proper filing of all required documents.

Explanation of Payment Reports—A series of reports by the Minerals Management Service, prepared twice each month for Indians and allottees, and monthly for States. The reports address the source and nature of mineral revenue disbursements.

Federal Land—All classes of land owned by the Federal Government, including acquired, military, Outer Continental Shelf, and public lands.

FERC—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. An independent agency created through the Department of Energy Organization Act on October 1, 1977. The Commission regulates the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce; the transportation of oil by pipeline in interstate commerce; the transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce; the licensing of private, municipal, and state hydroelectric projects; and provides oversight of related environmental matters.

FOGRMA—Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Public Law 97-451, enacted by Congress and signed into law by the President to ensure that all oil and gas originating from Federal and Indian lands and on the Outer Continental Shelf are properly accounted for under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

FY—Fiscal Year. A period of time used for accounting purposes. The Federal Government's fiscal year extends from October 1 of one year to September 30 of the following year.

Gas Plant Products—Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those that are extracted from fractionators. Gas plant products are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentane plus, and other finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, including finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products.

Geothermal Energy—Hot water or steam, extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the Earth's crust, that is supplied to electric utilities where steam turbines drive generators to produce electricity. The energy may also be fed through a system of pipes to provide radiation heating for agricultural purposes, including hothouses.

IMSC—Indian Minerals Steering Committee. A senior policy forum of officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and Minerals Management Service established by the Department of the Interior to improve the management of Indian minerals.

Indian Allotment—An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use. Revenue from mineral production may vest with the individual Indian allottee. See Indian Allottee.

Indian Allottee—Any Indian for whom land or an interest in land is held in trust by the United States or who holds title subject to Federal restrictions against alienation. See Indian Allotment.

LAN—Local Area Network. A telecommunications network to enable Royalty Management Program employees to communicate and share information more efficiently. The network links personnel within similar organizations or functions.

Lease—A legal document executed between a landowner as lessor and a company or individual as lessee that conveys the right to exploit the premises for minerals or other products.

License—An authority granted by the United States to perform a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

MATS—Minerals Management Service Appeals Tracking System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service. The system is integrated into a wide area telecommunications network to provide employees with access to the status of appeal actions.

Mcf—Thousand cubic feet. A measure of volume for natural gas.

Mineral—A naturally occurring organic or inorganic substance with characteristics and economic uses that bring it within the purview of mineral laws. A substance that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral Permit—A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

Minimum Royalty—An annual payment on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value.

MMS—Minerals Management Service. A Federal agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior that administers the Royalty Management Program and the Offshore Minerals Management Program. The Royalty Management Program is responsible for the accurate and timely determination, collection, and distribution of royalties from Federal and Indian lands, and bonuses and rents from Federal lands. The Offshore Minerals Management Program is responsible for offshore leasing and associated functions.

Noncompetitive Leasing—Leases issued to qualified applicants, for land not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. See **Competitive Leasing**.

NPR—National Performance Review. An initiative introduced by President Clinton and Vice President Gore to “reinvent” work processes within the Federal Government. The initiative is designed to make Government operate more efficiently at a lower cost.

NPSL—Net Profit Share Lease. An Outer Continental Shelf lease that provides for payment to the Federal Government of a percentage share of the net profits from

production of oil and gas within the tract. The percentage share may be fixed in the notice of the lease sale or may be a variable of the bid, depending on the bidding system used for the lease sale.

OCS—Outer Continental Shelf. All submerged lands lying seaward and outside the area of lands beneath navigable waters. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline more than 3 nautical miles into the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico, excluding the coastal waters off Texas and western Florida. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline more than 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico off Texas and western Florida.

OCSLA—Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953. A public law (43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.*) enacted by Congress and signed by the President to establish procedures for United States jurisdiction of Outer Continental Shelf lands and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue exploration permits and mineral leases for those lands. Significant amendments were enacted into the original law in 1978 and 1985.

OIRA—Office of Indian Royalty Assistance. An office within the Minerals Management Service responsible for conducting an outreach program to ensure Royalty Management Program coordination and communication with Indian Tribes and allottees to fulfill the Secretary of the Interior’s trust responsibility to Indian mineral owners.

Operator—The individual, partnership, or firm that has control or management of operations on leased land. The operator may be the lessee, designated agent of the lessee, or holder of rights acquired by an approved assignment of the operating rights.

PAAS—Production Accounting and Auditing System. An integrated system of both automated and manual applications operated by the Minerals Management Service to collect production and other operational data, and to ensure that royalties are paid on 100 percent of reported production.

Rent—Periodic payments made by the holder of a lease for the right to use the land or resources for purposes established in the lease.

Report Month—The month in which sales or royalty reports from lessees are received by the Minerals Management Service Royalty Management Program.

Resource Data International—An energy database company in Boulder, Colorado, that tracks market pricing in coal and power sales. The firm further provides litigation support, consulting, and syndicated studies in those arenas. Information developed by the company is recognized as an industry standard in coal pricing, supply, and demand.

RIK—Royalty-in-Kind. Under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, the Federal Government, as lessor, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties “in kind” (a volume of the commodity) as opposed to “in value” (cash). The Government sells the commodity at fair-market value to eligible refiners who do not have access to an adequate supply of crude oil at equitable prices.

RMP—Royalty Management Program. See MMS.

Royalty—Payment, in money or kind, of a stated share of production from mineral deposits, by the lessee to the lessor. Royalty may be an established minimum, a sliding-scale, or a step-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

Sales Value—As a general rule, the gross proceeds received under an arm’s-length contract for the sale of production in marketable condition, less applicable allowances where appropriate.

Sales Volume—The volume of mineral production measured at the point of royalty settlement determined

by the Bureau of Land Management for onshore production and the Minerals Management Service for offshore production.

STRAC—State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee. An organization of State and Tribal representatives who meet to discuss royalty management and audit issues.

Treasury—U.S. Department of the Treasury. A Cabinet-level Department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for the financial resources of the United States. The Department is responsible for regulating national banks, determining international economic policy, collecting income taxes and customs duties, reporting Government daily financial transactions, and manufacturing coins and bills for circulation.

USDA—U.S. Department of Agriculture. A Cabinet-level Department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for improving agricultural production capacity and income through rural development, credit, conservation, and environmental protection programs. The Department further works to reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, and maintains inspection and grading services to protect the national daily food supply.

WAN—Wide Area Network. A telecommunications network that enables Royalty Management Program employees to communicate and share information more efficiently. The network links program offices with personnel in the Department of the Interior and Minerals Management Service Headquarters.

Appendix A

Inch-Pound/Metric Conversion

Measurements in this report use English (inch-pound) units. Federal and industry organizations are moving towards International System Units, often referred to as metric units. The following table provides factors for converting measurements to inch-pound or metric units. To obtain the metric equivalent, multiply the inch-pound unit by the conversion factor. To obtain the inch-pound equivalent, multiply the metric unit by the conversion factor.

To convert from inch-pound unit	Multiply by	To equal metric unit
acre	0.4047	hectare
barrel (42 U.S. gallons)	0.1589	cubic meter
barrel (42 U.S. gallons)	0.136	metric ton
cubic foot	0.0283	cubic meter
gallon	3.785	liter
mile	1.609	kilometer
ton, long (2,240 U.S. lb.)	1.016	metric ton
ton, short (2,000 U.S. lb.)	0.9072	metric ton
To convert from metric unit	Multiply by	To equal inch-pound unit
cubic meter	6.293	barrel (42 U.S. gallons)
cubic meter	35.33	cubic foot
hectare	2.471	acre
kilometer	0.6215	mile
liter	0.2642	gallon
metric ton	7.33	barrels (42 U.S. gallons)
metric ton	0.9843	long ton (2,240 U.S. lb.)
metric ton	1.1023	short ton (2,000 U.S. lb.)

Appendix B

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



As a bureau of the Department of the Interior, the Minerals Management Service's (MMS) primary responsibilities are to manage the mineral resources located on the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), collect revenue from the Federal OCS and onshore Federal and Indian lands, and distribute those revenues.

Moreover, in working to meet its responsibilities, the Offshore Minerals Management Program administers the OCS competitive leasing program and oversees the safe and environmentally sound exploration and production of our Nation's offshore natural gas, oil and other mineral resources. The MMS Royalty Management Program meets its responsibilities by ensuring the efficient, timely and accurate collection and disbursement of revenue from mineral leasing and production due to Indian tribes and allottees, States and the U.S. Treasury.

The MMS strives to fulfill its responsibilities through the general guiding principles of: (1) being responsive to the public's concerns and interests by maintaining a dialogue with all potentially affected parties and (2) carrying out its programs with an emphasis on working to enhance the quality of life for all Americans by lending MMS assistance and expertise to economic development and environmental protection.